

PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING AGENDA



City of Lake Stevens Vision Statement

*By 2030, we are a sustainable community around the lake with a vibrant economy,
unsurpassed infrastructure and exceptional quality of life.*

June 5, 2023 - 6:00 PM

HYBRID at The Mill's Sawyers room, 1808 Main Street or Via Zoom

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89586379071>

or call in at: 253-215-8782 Meeting ID: 895 8637 9071

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Roll Call**
- 3. Guest Business**
- 4. Action Items**
 - A. Minutes for May 17, 2023
- 5. Discussion Items**
 - A. Climate Sustainability Plan Update Melissa Place
- 6. Commissioner Report**
- 7. Planning Director's Report**
- 8. Adjourn**

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO ATTEND

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PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES



Hybrid-via Zoom or in the Mill's Sawyers Room

5-17-2023

CALL TO ORDER:	6:00 pm by Chair Duerr
MEMBERS PRESENT:	Chair Mike Duerr, Commissioner Janice Huxford, Commissioner Bruce Morton and Commissioner Todd Welch
MEMBERS ABSENT:	Commissioners Jennifer Davis, Conner Davis and Linda Hoult
STAFF PRESENT:	Community Development Director Russ Wright, Building Official Carol Manus, Assistant Planner Nico Faz, and Clerk Jennie Fenrich
OTHERS PRESENT:	Councilmember Ryan Donahue

Chair Mike Duerr called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Roll Call: Absences for Commissioner Jennifer Davis, Commissioner Conner Davis and Commissioner Linda Hoult were excused. Motion by Commissioner Huxford, seconded by Commissioner Welch. (4-0-0 - 3).

Guest business: None

Action Items: Minutes for May 3, 2023, motion to approve made by Commissioner Morton, seconded by Commissioner Welch as corrected (4-0-0-3).

Discussion Items:

2021 International Building and Fire Code Update:

Building Official Carol Manus presented an overview of the upcoming 2021 code changes. These are updated every three years. Discussion ensued. This was informational only as the City has no authority to make changes. It will be taken to City Council next.

Code Cleanup:

Assistant Planner Faz gave an update to the code cleanup project. Code cleanups are done periodically. This was a presentation of Phase I, Housekeeping, Language/definition cleanup. Discussion ensued. Phase 2 will come at a future meeting.

Commissioner Report: Commissioner Huxford reported that City Engineer Kim Klinkers has run a traffic report for the south end on the lake. There will be a second round of tracking as the equipment failed.

Commissioner Welch announced his resignation to the Planning Commission. He is moving and won't be eligible to serve. He expressed it has been a pleasure working with the Commission.

Chair Duerr thanked Commissioner Welch for serving on the Commission.

Director Report: Community Development Director Wright thanked Commissioner Welch for the many years of working together. He has enjoyed working with Todd through City Council and Planning Commission. Director Wright commented how he especially appreciated Todd for the perspective he has provided to discussions. The Industrial Study report has been completed and will be taken to City Council. The City Council has adopted Juneteenth as a holiday for the city, which conflicts with our meeting on the 19th and proposed moving the meeting to June 26th instead. Commission agreed.

Adjourn: Commissioner Welch moved to close the meeting, seconded by Commissioner Huxford to adjourn at 6:40 p.m. The motion carried (4-0-0-3).

Jennie Fenrich, Planning Commission Clerk

PLANNING COMMISSION STAFF REPORT



Agenda Date: 6/5/2023

Subject: Climate Sustainability Plan Update

Contact Person/Department: Melissa Place, Community Development

Budget Impact:

Legal Review: No

RECOMMENDATION(S)/ACTION REQUESTED:

1. No action is required. This is an informational briefing by staff on the status of the Climate Sustainability Plan. Commissioners are asked to review and provide input on the Draft Climate Sustainability Plan.

SUMMARY/BACKGROUND:

The Commission was last updated on the Climate Sustainability Plan at its April 19, 2023, meeting. Since that time, there has been substantial progress on the plan as summarized in the sections below.

Legislation Update

The 2023 Washington House Bill (HB) 1181 (previously HB 1099) passed the Legislature and was signed into law by the Governor on May 3, 2023 (**Attachment 1**). This bill requires the integration of climate mitigation and adaptation policies into county and city comprehensive plans. These required policy changes will address climate emissions and impacts, while considering co-benefits and integration with other planning documents such as housing, transportation, and land use. The climate changes would need to be integrated into the comprehensive plans for the 2025 periodic update jurisdictions. For the 2024 jurisdictions, it would need to be integrated in their five-year update (2029). The City of Lake Stevens is a 2024 periodic update jurisdiction.

As a directive of HB 1181, the Washington Department of Commerce has initiated a multiyear project to develop a model element, as well as guiding policies and actions for addressing climate issues in city and county comprehensive plans. This Commerce guidance provides pathways to integrate both a climate resilience and mitigation element into a comprehensive plan, either as a set of integrated policies or standalone element.

The Climate Action Plan that the city is currently developing provides a suite of policies to consider integrating into the 2024 Comprehensive Plan update and later updates following Department of Commerce model rules being developed. Since the city's approach is more of a soft incorporation of the climate plan into the 2024 Comp Plan update, it is likely that in the future, the city will have to complete additional work to meet HB 1181 requirements. The city will wait and see what Commerce's final approach is to integrate the requirements of the bill.

Links

- WA Department of Commerce Climate Program page: <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/serving-communities/growth-management/growth-management-topics/climate-change/>
- HB 1181 Legislative Report: <https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2023-24/Pdf/Bill%20Reports/Senate/1181-S2.E%20SBR%20APS%2023.pdf?q=20230418120819>

Draft Plan Approach

At their May 23, 2023, meeting, the Council was provided a copy of the draft Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP) (**Attachment 2**) for review and input. The Council provided feedback on the plan, which staff has shared with the city's consultant. The public comment period on the draft plan ran from May 18th – June 2nd, 2023. The city has received five public comments on the draft to-date. The plan is now ready for the Commission's review and input. Feedback from the Commission will be shared with the consultant for incorporation into the plan prior to providing the full plan to the Council on June 13, 2023.

The plan was renamed from *Climate Mitigation Plan* to *Climate Sustainability Plan* (per stakeholder input) and is framed around the vision statement and identifies actions the city can take or support through interagency coordination and education. Based on input from the Council, the vision statement is a hybrid version of Option #1 and Option #3 that was presented at the last Planning Commission meeting. The revised vision statement has been incorporated into the draft plan.

Please note that the plan does not currently include the appendices, as several are still under development. Several of the appendices (such as the Public Engagement Plan, Community Engagement Results, and Support for Comprehensive Plan Amendments

Memo) have been shared with the Commission and public at previous meetings. Appendices that are currently under development and that have not been previously shared for consideration, will be provided for the Council's review prior to their consideration of final adoption of the plan.

Equity Assessment Report

In addition to the draft plan, the final Equity Assessment Report (**Attachment 3**) is attached to this report for the Commission's review. The Equity Assessment Report examines the impacts, both intended and not, among communities of color, low-income populations, vulnerable, and overburdened populations for the actions listed in the plan. The report provides a list of equity considerations for the city's review and possible incorporation into the draft actions.

Cost Assessment

The draft Cost Assessment (**Attachment 4**) is attached to this report also for the Commission's review and input. The Cost Assessment is a quantitative analysis of costs and benefits of high priority, near term measures, including consideration of both upfront cost and ongoing costs and savings to both the City operations and to the broader community. The cost analysis also includes consideration of City staff time investment (e.g., FTE requirements), consulting costs, and ongoing programmatic costs or savings. The city selected 10 actions for the cost benefit assessment by choosing two actions from each focus category with a mix of one action being of a higher impact rating and the other being an action that the city can take directly.

Implementation Plan

The draft Implementation Plan (**Attachment 5**) supports the city in prioritizing actions for implementation in the CSP. This plan identifies key considerations and details for the ten CSP actions for which Cascadia did a cost assessment. Knowing that we can't do everything at once, the Implementation Matrix provides guidance for the City to strategically phase and sequence implementation to prioritize: (1) early wins; (2) actions that will take longer to implement or have dependent actions that need to be sequenced; or (3) actions that address imminent and/or severe climate impacts. Based on this prioritization, actions are categorized into four general timeframes: Ongoing, Short-term (1-2 years), Mid-term (2-3 years), or Long-term (4-5 years). The Implementation Plan also provides guidance on tracking progress, oversight, funding, and community involvement.

Next Steps

- Staff will provide the City Council with the entire draft plan on June 13th for review and consideration of a date for final adoption.
- Final adoption must occur before the end of June 2023 to be in compliance with the grant for the project.

APPLICABLE CITY POLICIES:

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Attachment 1 - HB 1181
2. Attachment 2 - Draft Climate Sustainability Plan
3. Attachment 3 - Final Equity Assessment Report
4. Attachment 4 - Draft Cost Assessment
5. Attachment 5 - Draft Implementation Plan

ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1181

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2023 Regular Session

State of Washington**68th Legislature****2023 Regular Session**

By House Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Duerr, Fitzgibbon, Berry, Peterson, Ryu, Alvarado, Taylor, Reed, Walen, Bateman, Ramel, Goodman, Doglio, Macri, Callan, Simmons, Lekanoff, Gregerson, Bergquist, Stonier, Pollet, Davis, Kloba, Riccelli, Mena, and Tharinger; by request of Office of the Governor)

READ FIRST TIME 02/14/23.

1 AN ACT Relating to improving the state's climate response through
 2 updates to the state's planning framework; amending RCW 36.70A.020,
 3 36.70A.480, 36.70A.280, 36.70A.320, 36.70A.190, 86.12.200,
 4 36.70A.030, and 70A.125.180; reenacting and amending RCW 36.70A.070
 5 and 36.70A.130; adding new sections to chapter 36.70A RCW; adding a
 6 new section to chapter 70A.45 RCW; adding a new section to chapter
 7 47.80 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 90.58 RCW; adding a new
 8 section to chapter 43.21C RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.20
 9 RCW; creating a new section; and providing an expiration date.

10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

11 **Sec. 1.** RCW 36.70A.020 and 2021 c 254 s 1 are each amended to
 12 read as follows:

13 The following goals are adopted to guide the development and
 14 adoption of comprehensive plans and development regulations of those
 15 counties and cities that are required or choose to plan under RCW
 16 36.70A.040 and, where specified, also guide the development of
 17 regional policies, plans, and strategies adopted under RCW 36.70A.210
 18 and chapter 47.80 RCW. The following goals are not listed in order of
 19 priority and shall be used exclusively for the purpose of guiding the
 20 development of comprehensive plans ((and)), development regulations,
 21 and, where specified, regional plans, policies, and strategies:

1 (1) Urban growth. Encourage development in urban areas where
2 adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in
3 an efficient manner.

4 (2) Reduce sprawl. Reduce the inappropriate conversion of
5 undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development.

6 (3) Transportation. Encourage efficient multimodal transportation
7 systems that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and per capita
8 vehicle miles traveled, and are based on regional priorities and
9 coordinated with county and city comprehensive plans.

10 (4) Housing. Plan for and accommodate housing affordable to all
11 economic segments of the population of this state, promote a variety
12 of residential densities and housing types, and encourage
13 preservation of existing housing stock.

14 (5) Economic development. Encourage economic development
15 throughout the state that is consistent with adopted comprehensive
16 plans, promote economic opportunity for all citizens of this state,
17 especially for unemployed and for disadvantaged persons, promote the
18 retention and expansion of existing businesses and recruitment of new
19 businesses, recognize regional differences impacting economic
20 development opportunities, and encourage growth in areas experiencing
21 insufficient economic growth, all within the capacities of the
22 state's natural resources, public services, and public facilities.

23 (6) Property rights. Private property shall not be taken for
24 public use without just compensation having been made. The property
25 rights of landowners shall be protected from arbitrary and
26 discriminatory actions.

27 (7) Permits. Applications for both state and local government
28 permits should be processed in a timely and fair manner to ensure
29 predictability.

30 (8) Natural resource industries. Maintain and enhance natural
31 resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural,
32 and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive
33 forestlands and productive agricultural lands, and discourage
34 incompatible uses.

35 (9) Open space and recreation. Retain open space and green space,
36 enhance recreational opportunities, ~~((conserve))~~ enhance fish and
37 wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and
38 water, and develop parks and recreation facilities.

1 (10) Environment. Protect and enhance the environment and enhance
2 the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality,
3 and the availability of water.

4 (11) Citizen participation and coordination. Encourage the
5 involvement of citizens in the planning process, including the
6 participation of vulnerable populations and overburdened communities,
7 and ensure coordination between communities and jurisdictions to
8 reconcile conflicts.

9 (12) Public facilities and services. Ensure that those public
10 facilities and services necessary to support development shall be
11 adequate to serve the development at the time the development is
12 available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service
13 levels below locally established minimum standards.

14 (13) Historic preservation. Identify and encourage the
15 preservation of lands, sites, and structures, that have historical or
16 archaeological significance.

17 (14) Climate change and resiliency. Ensure that comprehensive
18 plans, development regulations, and regional policies, plans, and
19 strategies under RCW 36.70A.210 and chapter 47.80 RCW adapt to and
20 mitigate the effects of a changing climate; support reductions in
21 greenhouse gas emissions and per capita vehicle miles traveled;
22 prepare for climate impact scenarios; foster resiliency to climate
23 impacts and natural hazards; protect and enhance environmental,
24 economic, and human health and safety; and advance environmental
25 justice.

26 (15) Shorelines of the state. For shorelines of the state, the
27 goals and policies of the shoreline management act as set forth in
28 RCW 90.58.020 shall be considered an element of the county's or
29 city's comprehensive plan.

30 **Sec. 2.** RCW 36.70A.480 and 2010 c 107 s 2 are each amended to
31 read as follows:

32 (1) For shorelines of the state, the goals and policies of the
33 shoreline management act as set forth in RCW 90.58.020 are added as
34 one of the goals of this chapter as set forth in RCW 36.70A.020
35 without creating an order of priority among the ((fourteen)) 15
36 goals. The goals and policies of a shoreline master program for a
37 county or city approved under chapter 90.58 RCW shall be considered
38 an element of the county or city's comprehensive plan. All other
39 portions of the shoreline master program for a county or city adopted

1 under chapter 90.58 RCW, including use regulations, shall be
2 considered a part of the county or city's development regulations.

3 (2) The shoreline master program shall be adopted pursuant to the
4 procedures of chapter 90.58 RCW rather than the goals, policies, and
5 procedures set forth in this chapter for the adoption of a
6 comprehensive plan or development regulations.

7 (3)(a) The policies, goals, and provisions of chapter 90.58 RCW
8 and applicable guidelines shall be the sole basis for determining
9 compliance of a shoreline master program with this chapter except as
10 the shoreline master program is required to comply with the internal
11 consistency provisions of RCW 36.70A.070, 36.70A.040(4), 35.63.125,
12 and 35A.63.105.

13 (b) Except as otherwise provided in (c) of this subsection,
14 development regulations adopted under this chapter to protect
15 critical areas within shorelines of the state apply within shorelines
16 of the state until the department of ecology approves one of the
17 following: A comprehensive master program update, as defined in RCW
18 90.58.030; a segment of a master program relating to critical areas,
19 as provided in RCW 90.58.090; or a new or amended master program
20 approved by the department of ecology on or after March 1, 2002, as
21 provided in RCW 90.58.080. The adoption or update of development
22 regulations to protect critical areas under this chapter prior to
23 department of ecology approval of a master program update as provided
24 in this subsection is not a comprehensive or segment update to the
25 master program.

26 (c)(i) Until the department of ecology approves a master program
27 or segment of a master program as provided in (b) of this subsection,
28 a use or structure legally located within shorelines of the state
29 that was established or vested on or before the effective date of the
30 local government's development regulations to protect critical areas
31 may continue as a conforming use and may be redeveloped or modified
32 if: (A) The redevelopment or modification is consistent with the
33 local government's master program; and (B) the local government
34 determines that the proposed redevelopment or modification will
35 result in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions. The local
36 government may waive this requirement if the redevelopment or
37 modification is consistent with the master program and the local
38 government's development regulations to protect critical areas.

39 (ii) For purposes of this subsection (3)(c), an agricultural
40 activity that does not expand the area being used for the

1 agricultural activity is not a redevelopment or modification.
2 "Agricultural activity," as used in this subsection (3)(c), has the
3 same meaning as defined in RCW 90.58.065.

4 (d) Upon department of ecology approval of a shoreline master
5 program or critical area segment of a shoreline master program,
6 critical areas within shorelines of the state are protected under
7 chapter 90.58 RCW and are not subject to the procedural and
8 substantive requirements of this chapter, except as provided in
9 subsection (6) of this section. Nothing in chapter 321, Laws of 2003
10 or chapter 107, Laws of 2010 is intended to affect whether or to what
11 extent agricultural activities, as defined in RCW 90.58.065, are
12 subject to chapter 36.70A RCW.

13 (e) The provisions of RCW 36.70A.172 shall not apply to the
14 adoption or subsequent amendment of a local government's shoreline
15 master program and shall not be used to determine compliance of a
16 local government's shoreline master program with chapter 90.58 RCW
17 and applicable guidelines. Nothing in this section, however, is
18 intended to limit or change the quality of information to be applied
19 in protecting critical areas within shorelines of the state, as
20 required by chapter 90.58 RCW and applicable guidelines.

21 (4) Shoreline master programs shall provide a level of protection
22 to critical areas located within shorelines of the state that assures
23 no net loss of shoreline ecological functions necessary to sustain
24 shoreline natural resources as defined by department of ecology
25 guidelines adopted pursuant to RCW 90.58.060.

26 (5) Shorelines of the state shall not be considered critical
27 areas under this chapter except to the extent that specific areas
28 located within shorelines of the state qualify for critical area
29 designation based on the definition of critical areas provided by RCW
30 36.70A.030(~~((+5))~~) (6) and have been designated as such by a local
31 government pursuant to RCW 36.70A.060(2).

32 (6) If a local jurisdiction's master program does not include
33 land necessary for buffers for critical areas that occur within
34 shorelines of the state, as authorized by RCW 90.58.030(2)(~~((+f))~~)
35 (d), then the local jurisdiction shall continue to regulate those
36 critical areas and their required buffers pursuant to RCW
37 36.70A.060(2).

38 **Sec. 3.** RCW 36.70A.070 and 2022 c 246 s 2 and 2022 c 220 s 1 are
39 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

1 The comprehensive plan of a county or city that is required or
2 chooses to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall consist of a map or maps,
3 and descriptive text covering objectives, principles, and standards
4 used to develop the comprehensive plan. The plan shall be an
5 internally consistent document and all elements shall be consistent
6 with the future land use map. A comprehensive plan shall be adopted
7 and amended with public participation as provided in RCW 36.70A.140.
8 Each comprehensive plan shall include a plan, scheme, or design for
9 each of the following:

10 (1) A land use element designating the proposed general
11 distribution and general location and extent of the uses of land,
12 where appropriate, for agriculture, timber production, housing,
13 commerce, industry, recreation, open spaces and green spaces, urban
14 and community forests within the urban growth area, general aviation
15 airports, public utilities, public facilities, and other land uses.
16 The land use element shall include population densities, building
17 intensities, and estimates of future population growth. The land use
18 element shall provide for protection of the quality and quantity of
19 groundwater used for public water supplies. The land use element must
20 give special consideration to achieving environmental justice in its
21 goals and policies, including efforts to avoid creating or worsening
22 environmental health disparities. Wherever possible, the land use
23 element should consider utilizing urban planning approaches that
24 promote physical activity and reduce per capita vehicle miles
25 traveled within the jurisdiction, but without increasing greenhouse
26 gas emissions elsewhere in the state. Where applicable, the land use
27 element shall review drainage, flooding, and stormwater runoff in the
28 area and nearby jurisdictions and provide guidance for corrective
29 actions to mitigate or cleanse those discharges that pollute waters
30 of the state, including Puget Sound or waters entering Puget Sound.
31 The land use element must reduce and mitigate the risk to lives and
32 property posed by wildfires by using land use planning tools, which
33 may include, but are not limited to, adoption of portions or all of
34 the wildland urban interface code developed by the international code
35 council or developing building and maintenance standards consistent
36 with the firewise USA program or similar program designed to reduce
37 wildfire risk, reducing wildfire risks to residential development in
38 high risk areas and the wildland urban interface area, separating
39 human development from wildfire prone landscapes, and protecting

1 existing residential development and infrastructure through community
2 wildfire preparedness and fire adaptation measures.

3 (2) A housing element ensuring the vitality and character of
4 established residential neighborhoods that:

5 (a) Includes an inventory and analysis of existing and projected
6 housing needs that identifies the number of housing units necessary
7 to manage projected growth, as provided by the department of
8 commerce, including:

9 (i) Units for moderate, low, very low, and extremely low-income
10 households; and

11 (ii) Emergency housing, emergency shelters, and permanent
12 supportive housing;

13 (b) Includes a statement of goals, policies, objectives, and
14 mandatory provisions for the preservation, improvement, and
15 development of housing, including single-family residences, and
16 within an urban growth area boundary, moderate density housing
17 options including, but not limited to, duplexes, triplexes, and
18 townhomes;

19 (c) Identifies sufficient capacity of land for housing including,
20 but not limited to, government-assisted housing, housing for
21 moderate, low, very low, and extremely low-income households,
22 manufactured housing, multifamily housing, group homes, foster care
23 facilities, emergency housing, emergency shelters, permanent
24 supportive housing, and within an urban growth area boundary,
25 consideration of duplexes, triplexes, and townhomes;

26 (d) Makes adequate provisions for existing and projected needs of
27 all economic segments of the community, including:

28 (i) Incorporating consideration for low, very low, extremely low,
29 and moderate-income households;

30 (ii) Documenting programs and actions needed to achieve housing
31 availability including gaps in local funding, barriers such as
32 development regulations, and other limitations;

33 (iii) Consideration of housing locations in relation to
34 employment location; and

35 (iv) Consideration of the role of accessory dwelling units in
36 meeting housing needs;

37 (e) Identifies local policies and regulations that result in
38 racially disparate impacts, displacement, and exclusion in housing,
39 including:

40 (i) Zoning that may have a discriminatory effect;

1 (ii) Disinvestment; and

2 (iii) Infrastructure availability;

3 (f) Identifies and implements policies and regulations to address
4 and begin to undo racially disparate impacts, displacement, and
5 exclusion in housing caused by local policies, plans, and actions;

6 (g) Identifies areas that may be at higher risk of displacement
7 from market forces that occur with changes to zoning development
8 regulations and capital investments; and

9 (h) Establishes antidisplacement policies, with consideration
10 given to the preservation of historical and cultural communities as
11 well as investments in low, very low, extremely low, and moderate-
12 income housing; equitable development initiatives; inclusionary
13 zoning; community planning requirements; tenant protections; land
14 disposition policies; and consideration of land that may be used for
15 affordable housing.

16 In counties and cities subject to the review and evaluation
17 requirements of RCW 36.70A.215, any revision to the housing element
18 shall include consideration of prior review and evaluation reports
19 and any reasonable measures identified. The housing element should
20 link jurisdictional goals with overall county goals to ensure that
21 the housing element goals are met.

22 The adoption of ordinances, development regulations and
23 amendments to such regulations, and other nonproject actions taken by
24 a city that is required or chooses to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 that
25 increase housing capacity, increase housing affordability, and
26 mitigate displacement as required under this subsection (2) and that
27 apply outside of critical areas are not subject to administrative or
28 judicial appeal under chapter 43.21C RCW unless the adoption of such
29 ordinances, development regulations and amendments to such
30 regulations, or other nonproject actions has a probable significant
31 adverse impact on fish habitat.

32 (3) A capital facilities plan element consisting of: (a) An
33 inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities,
34 including green infrastructure, showing the locations and capacities
35 of the capital facilities; (b) a forecast of the future needs for
36 such capital facilities; (c) the proposed locations and capacities of
37 expanded or new capital facilities; (d) at least a six-year plan that
38 will finance such capital facilities within projected funding
39 capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such
40 purposes; and (e) a requirement to reassess the land use element if

1 probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure
2 that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and
3 financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are
4 coordinated and consistent. Park and recreation facilities shall be
5 included in the capital facilities plan element.

6 The county or city shall identify all public entities that own
7 capital facilities and endeavor in good faith to work with other
8 public entities, such as special purpose districts, to gather and
9 include within its capital facilities element the information
10 required by this subsection. If, after a good faith effort, the
11 county or city is unable to gather the information required by this
12 subsection from the other public entities, the failure to include
13 such information in its capital facilities element cannot be grounds
14 for a finding of noncompliance or invalidity under this act. A good
15 faith effort must, at a minimum, include consulting the public
16 entity's capital facility or system plans and emailing and calling
17 the staff of the public entity.

18 (4)(a) A utilities element consisting of the general location,
19 proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed
20 utilities(~~(r)~~) including, but not limited to, electrical (~~(lines)~~),
21 (~~(telecommunication—lines)~~) telecommunications, and natural gas
22 (~~(lines)~~) systems.

23 (b) The county or city shall identify all public entities that
24 own utility systems and endeavor in good faith to work with other
25 public entities, such as special purpose districts, to gather and
26 include within its utilities element the information required in (a)
27 of this subsection. However, if, after a good faith effort, the
28 county or city is unable to gather the information required in (a) of
29 this subsection from the other public entities, the failure to
30 include such information in the utilities element shall not be
31 grounds for a finding of noncompliance or invalidity under this act.
32 A good faith effort must, at a minimum, include consulting the public
33 entity's capital facility or system plans, and emailing and calling
34 the staff of the public entity.

35 (5) Rural element. Counties shall include a rural element
36 including lands that are not designated for urban growth,
37 agriculture, forest, or mineral resources. The following provisions
38 shall apply to the rural element:

39 (a) Growth management act goals and local circumstances. Because
40 circumstances vary from county to county, in establishing patterns of

1 rural densities and uses, a county may consider local circumstances,
2 but shall develop a written record explaining how the rural element
3 harmonizes the planning goals in RCW 36.70A.020 and meets the
4 requirements of this chapter.

5 (b) Rural development. The rural element shall permit rural
6 development, forestry, and agriculture in rural areas. The rural
7 element shall provide for a variety of rural densities, uses,
8 essential public facilities, and rural governmental services needed
9 to serve the permitted densities and uses. To achieve a variety of
10 rural densities and uses, counties may provide for clustering,
11 density transfer, design guidelines, conservation easements, and
12 other innovative techniques that will accommodate appropriate rural
13 economic advancement, densities, and uses that are not characterized
14 by urban growth and that are consistent with rural character.

15 (c) Measures governing rural development. The rural element shall
16 include measures that apply to rural development and protect the
17 rural character of the area, as established by the county, by:

- 18 (i) Containing or otherwise controlling rural development;
- 19 (ii) Assuring visual compatibility of rural development with the
20 surrounding rural area;
- 21 (iii) Reducing the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land
22 into sprawling, low-density development in the rural area;
- 23 (iv) Protecting critical areas, as provided in RCW 36.70A.060,
24 and surface water and groundwater resources; and
- 25 (v) Protecting against conflicts with the use of agricultural,
26 forest, and mineral resource lands designated under RCW 36.70A.170.

27 (d) Limited areas of more intensive rural development. Subject to
28 the requirements of this subsection and except as otherwise
29 specifically provided in this subsection (5)(d), the rural element
30 may allow for limited areas of more intensive rural development,
31 including necessary public facilities and public services to serve
32 the limited area as follows:

33 (i) Rural development consisting of the infill, development, or
34 redevelopment of existing commercial, industrial, residential, or
35 mixed-use areas, whether characterized as shoreline development,
36 villages, hamlets, rural activity centers, or crossroads
37 developments.

38 (A) A commercial, industrial, residential, shoreline, or mixed-
39 use area are subject to the requirements of (d)(iv) of this

subsection, but are not subject to the requirements of (c)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection.

(B) Any development or redevelopment other than an industrial area or an industrial use within a mixed-use area or an industrial area under this subsection (5)(d)(i) must be principally designed to serve the existing and projected rural population.

(C) Any development or redevelopment in terms of building size, scale, use, or intensity may be permitted subject to confirmation from all existing providers of public facilities and public services of sufficient capacity of existing public facilities and public services to serve any new or additional demand from the new development or redevelopment. Development and redevelopment may include changes in use from vacant land or a previously existing use so long as the new use conforms to the requirements of this subsection (5) and is consistent with the local character. Any commercial development or redevelopment within a mixed-use area must be principally designed to serve the existing and projected rural population and must meet the following requirements:

(I) Any included retail or food service space must not exceed the footprint of previously occupied space or 5,000 square feet, whichever is greater, for the same or similar use; and

(II) Any included retail or food service space must not exceed 2,500 square feet for a new use;

(ii) The intensification of development on lots containing, or new development of, small-scale recreational or tourist uses, including commercial facilities to serve those recreational or tourist uses, that rely on a rural location and setting, but that do not include new residential development. A small-scale recreation or tourist use is not required to be principally designed to serve the existing and projected rural population. Public services and public facilities shall be limited to those necessary to serve the recreation or tourist use and shall be provided in a manner that does not permit low-density sprawl;

(iii) The intensification of development on lots containing isolated nonresidential uses or new development of isolated cottage industries and isolated small-scale businesses that are not principally designed to serve the existing and projected rural population and nonresidential uses, but do provide job opportunities for rural residents. Rural counties may allow the expansion of small-scale businesses as long as those small-scale businesses conform with

1 the rural character of the area as defined by the local government
2 according to RCW 36.70A.030(23). Rural counties may also allow new
3 small-scale businesses to utilize a site previously occupied by an
4 existing business as long as the new small-scale business conforms to
5 the rural character of the area as defined by the local government
6 according to RCW 36.70A.030(23). Public services and public
7 facilities shall be limited to those necessary to serve the isolated
8 nonresidential use and shall be provided in a manner that does not
9 permit low-density sprawl;

10 (iv) A county shall adopt measures to minimize and contain the
11 existing areas of more intensive rural development, as appropriate,
12 authorized under this subsection. Lands included in such existing
13 areas shall not extend beyond the logical outer boundary of the
14 existing area, thereby allowing a new pattern of low-density sprawl.
15 Existing areas are those that are clearly identifiable and contained
16 and where there is a logical boundary delineated predominately by the
17 built environment, but that may also include undeveloped lands if
18 limited as provided in this subsection. The county shall establish
19 the logical outer boundary of an area of more intensive rural
20 development. In establishing the logical outer boundary, the county
21 shall address (A) the need to preserve the character of existing
22 natural neighborhoods and communities, (B) physical boundaries, such
23 as bodies of water, streets and highways, and land forms and
24 contours, (C) the prevention of abnormally irregular boundaries, and
25 (D) the ability to provide public facilities and public services in a
26 manner that does not permit low-density sprawl;

27 (v) For purposes of this subsection (5)(d), an existing area or
28 existing use is one that was in existence:

29 (A) On July 1, 1990, in a county that was initially required to
30 plan under all of the provisions of this chapter;

31 (B) On the date the county adopted a resolution under RCW
32 36.70A.040(2), in a county that is planning under all of the
33 provisions of this chapter under RCW 36.70A.040(2); or

34 (C) On the date the office of financial management certifies the
35 county's population as provided in RCW 36.70A.040(5), in a county
36 that is planning under all of the provisions of this chapter pursuant
37 to RCW 36.70A.040(5).

38 (e) Exception. This subsection shall not be interpreted to permit
39 in the rural area a major industrial development or a master planned

1 resort unless otherwise specifically permitted under RCW 36.70A.360
2 and 36.70A.365.

3 (6) A transportation element that implements, and is consistent
4 with, the land use element.

5 (a) The transportation element shall include the following
6 subelements:

7 (i) Land use assumptions used in estimating travel;

8 (ii) Estimated ~~((traffic))~~ multimodal level of service impacts to
9 state-owned transportation facilities resulting from land use
10 assumptions to assist ~~((the department of transportation))~~ in
11 monitoring the performance of state facilities, to plan improvements
12 for the facilities, and to assess the impact of land-use decisions on
13 state-owned transportation facilities;

14 (iii) Facilities and services needs, including:

15 (A) An inventory of air, water, and ground transportation
16 facilities and services, including transit alignments, active
17 transportation facilities, and general aviation airport facilities,
18 to define existing capital facilities and travel levels ~~((as a basis~~
19 ~~for))~~ to inform future planning. This inventory must include state-
20 owned transportation facilities within the city or county's
21 jurisdictional boundaries;

22 (B) ~~((Level))~~ Multimodal level of service standards for all
23 locally owned arterials ~~((and))~~, locally and regionally operated
24 transit routes that serve urban growth areas, state-owned or operated
25 transit routes that serve urban areas if the department of
26 transportation has prepared such standards, and active transportation
27 facilities to serve as a gauge to judge performance of the system and
28 success in helping to achieve the goals of this chapter consistent
29 with environmental justice. These standards should be regionally
30 coordinated;

31 (C) For state-owned transportation facilities, multimodal level
32 of service standards for highways, as prescribed in chapters 47.06
33 and 47.80 RCW, to gauge the performance of the system. The purposes
34 of reflecting multimodal level of service standards for state
35 highways in the local comprehensive plan are to monitor the
36 performance of the system, to evaluate improvement strategies, and to
37 facilitate coordination between the county's or city's six-year
38 street, road, active transportation, or transit program and the
39 office of financial management's ten-year investment program. The
40 concurrency requirements of (b) of this subsection do not apply to

1 transportation facilities and services of statewide significance
2 except for counties consisting of islands whose only connection to
3 the mainland are state highways or ferry routes. In these island
4 counties, state highways and ferry route capacity must be a factor in
5 meeting the concurrency requirements in (b) of this subsection;

6 (D) Specific actions and requirements for bringing into
7 compliance (~~((locally owned))~~) transportation facilities or services
8 that are below an established multimodal level of service standard;

9 (E) Forecasts of ((traffie)) multimodal transportation demand and
10 needs within cities and urban growth areas, and forecasts of
11 multimodal transportation demand and needs outside of cities and
12 urban growth areas, for at least ten years based on the adopted land
13 use plan to ((provide information on the location, timing, and
14 capacity needs of future growth)) inform the development of a
15 transportation element that balances transportation system safety and
16 convenience to accommodate all users of the transportation system to
17 safely, reliably, and efficiently provide access and mobility to
18 people and goods. Priority must be given to inclusion of
19 transportation facilities and services providing the greatest
20 multimodal safety benefit to each category of roadway users for the
21 context and speed of the facility;

22 (F) Identification of state and local system needs to equitably
23 meet current and future demands. Identified needs on state-owned
24 transportation facilities must be consistent with the statewide
25 multimodal transportation plan required under chapter 47.06 RCW.
26 Local system needs should reflect the regional transportation system
27 and local goals, and strive to equitably implement the multimodal
28 network;

29 (G) A transition plan for transportation as required in Title II
30 of the Americans with disabilities act of 1990 (ADA). As a necessary
31 step to a program access plan to provide accessibility under the ADA,
32 state and local government, public entities, and public agencies are
33 required to perform self-evaluations of their current facilities,
34 relative to accessibility requirements of the ADA. The agencies are
35 then required to develop a program access plan, which can be called a
36 transition plan, to address any deficiencies. The plan is intended to
37 achieve the following:

38 (I) Identify physical obstacles that limit the accessibility of
39 facilities to individuals with disabilities;

1 (II) Describe the methods to be used to make the facilities
2 accessible;

3 (III) Provide a schedule for making the access modifications; and
4 (IV) Identify the public officials responsible for implementation
5 of the transition plan;

6 (iv) Finance, including:

7 (A) An analysis of funding capability to judge needs against
8 probable funding resources;

9 (B) A multiyear financing plan based on the needs identified in
10 the comprehensive plan, the appropriate parts of which shall serve as
11 the basis for the six-year street, road, or transit program required
12 by RCW 35.77.010 for cities, RCW 36.81.121 for counties, and RCW
13 35.58.2795 for public transportation systems. The multiyear financing
14 plan should be coordinated with the ten-year investment program
15 developed by the office of financial management as required by RCW
16 47.05.030;

17 (C) If probable funding falls short of meeting the identified
18 needs of the transportation system, including state transportation
19 facilities, a discussion of how additional funding will be raised, or
20 how land use assumptions will be reassessed to ensure that level of
21 service standards will be met;

22 (v) Intergovernmental coordination efforts, including an
23 assessment of the impacts of the transportation plan and land use
24 assumptions on the transportation systems of adjacent jurisdictions;

25 (vi) Demand-management strategies;

26 (vii) (~~((Pedestrian and bicycle))~~) Active transportation component
27 to include collaborative efforts to identify and designate planned
28 improvements for (~~((pedestrian and bicycle))~~) active transportation
29 facilities and corridors that address and encourage enhanced
30 community access and promote healthy lifestyles.

31 (b) After adoption of the comprehensive plan by jurisdictions
32 required to plan or who choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040, local
33 jurisdictions must adopt and enforce ordinances which prohibit
34 development approval if the development causes the level of service
35 on a locally owned or locally or regionally operated transportation
36 facility to decline below the standards adopted in the transportation
37 element of the comprehensive plan, unless transportation improvements
38 or strategies to accommodate the impacts of development are made
39 concurrent with the development. These strategies may include
40 (~~((increased))~~) active transportation facility improvements, increased

1 or enhanced public transportation service, ride-sharing programs,
2 demand management, and other transportation systems management
3 strategies. For the purposes of this subsection (6), "concurrent with
4 the development" means that improvements or strategies are in place
5 at the time of development, or that a financial commitment is in
6 place to complete the improvements or strategies within six years. If
7 the collection of impact fees is delayed under RCW 82.02.050(3), the
8 six-year period required by this subsection (6)(b) must begin after
9 full payment of all impact fees is due to the county or city. A
10 development proposal may not be denied for causing the level of
11 service on a locally owned or locally or regionally operated
12 transportation facility to decline below the standards adopted in the
13 transportation element of the comprehensive plan where such impacts
14 could be adequately mitigated through active transportation facility
15 improvements, increased or enhanced public transportation service,
16 ride-sharing programs, demand management, or other transportation
17 systems management strategies funded by the development.

18 (c) The transportation element described in this subsection (6),
19 the six-year plans required by RCW 35.77.010 for cities, RCW
20 36.81.121 for counties, and RCW 35.58.2795 for public transportation
21 systems, and the ten-year investment program required by RCW
22 47.05.030 for the state, must be consistent.

23 (7) An economic development element establishing local goals,
24 policies, objectives, and provisions for economic growth and vitality
25 and a high quality of life. A city that has chosen to be a
26 residential community is exempt from the economic development element
27 requirement of this subsection.

28 (8) A park and recreation element that implements, and is
29 consistent with, the capital facilities plan element as it relates to
30 park and recreation facilities. The element shall include: (a)
31 Estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year
32 period; (b) an evaluation of facilities and service needs; (c) an
33 evaluation of tree canopy coverage within the urban growth area; and
34 ~~((e))~~ (d) an evaluation of intergovernmental coordination
35 opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and
36 recreational demand.

37 (9)(a) A climate change and resiliency element that is designed
38 to result in reductions in overall greenhouse gas emissions and that
39 must enhance resiliency to and avoid the adverse impacts of climate
40 change, which must include efforts to reduce localized greenhouse gas

1 emissions and avoid creating or worsening localized climate impacts
2 to vulnerable populations and overburdened communities.

3 (b) The climate change and resiliency element shall include the
4 following subelements:

5 (i) A greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement;

6 (ii) A resiliency subelement.

7 (c) The greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement of the
8 climate change and resiliency element is mandatory for the
9 jurisdictions specified in section 4(1) of this act and is encouraged
10 for all other jurisdictions, including those planning under RCW
11 36.70A.040 and those planning under chapter 36.70 RCW. The resiliency
12 subelement of the climate change and resiliency element is mandatory
13 for all jurisdictions planning under RCW 36.70A.040 and is encouraged
14 for those jurisdictions planning under chapter 36.70 RCW.

15 (d)(i) The greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement of the
16 comprehensive plan, and its related development regulations, must
17 identify the actions the jurisdiction will take during the planning
18 cycle consistent with the guidelines published by the department
19 pursuant to section 5 of this act that will:

20 (A) Result in reductions in overall greenhouse gas emissions
21 generated by transportation and land use within the jurisdiction but
22 without increasing greenhouse gas emissions elsewhere in the state;

23 (B) Result in reductions in per capita vehicle miles traveled
24 within the jurisdiction but without increasing greenhouse gas
25 emissions elsewhere in the state; and

26 (C) Prioritize reductions that benefit overburdened communities
27 in order to maximize the cobenefits of reduced air pollution and
28 environmental justice.

29 (ii) Actions not specifically identified in the guidelines
30 developed by the department pursuant to section 5 of this act may be
31 considered consistent with these guidelines only if:

32 (A) They are projected to achieve greenhouse gas emissions
33 reductions or per capita vehicle miles traveled reductions equivalent
34 to what would be required of the jurisdiction under the guidelines
35 adopted by the department; and

36 (B) They are supported by scientifically credible projections and
37 scenarios that indicate their adoption is likely to result in
38 reductions of greenhouse gas emissions or per capita vehicle miles
39 traveled.

1 (iii) A jurisdiction may not restrict population growth or limit
2 population allocation in order to achieve the requirements set forth
3 in this subsection (9)(d).

4 (e)(i) The resiliency subelement must equitably enhance
5 resiliency to, and avoid or substantially reduce the adverse impacts
6 of, climate change in human communities and ecological systems
7 through goals, policies, and programs consistent with the best
8 available science and scientifically credible climate projections and
9 impact scenarios that moderate or avoid harm, enhance the resiliency
10 of natural and human systems, and enhance beneficial opportunities.
11 The resiliency subelement must prioritize actions that benefit
12 overburdened communities that will disproportionately suffer from
13 compounding environmental impacts and will be most impacted by
14 natural hazards due to climate change. Specific goals, policies, and
15 programs of the resiliency subelement must include, but are not
16 limited to, those designed to:

17 (A) Identify, protect, and enhance natural areas to foster
18 resiliency to climate impacts, as well as areas of vital habitat for
19 safe passage and species migration;

20 (B) Identify, protect, and enhance community resiliency to
21 climate change impacts, including social, economic, and built
22 environment factors, that support adaptation to climate impacts
23 consistent with environmental justice; and

24 (C) Address natural hazards created or aggravated by climate
25 change, including sea level rise, landslides, flooding, drought,
26 heat, smoke, wildfire, and other effects of changes to temperature
27 and precipitation patterns.

28 (ii) A natural hazard mitigation plan or similar plan that is
29 guided by RCW 36.70A.020(14), that prioritizes actions that benefit
30 overburdened communities, and that complies with the applicable
31 requirements of this chapter, including the requirements set forth in
32 this subsection (9)(e), may be adopted by reference to satisfy these
33 requirements, except that to the extent any of the substantive
34 requirements of this subsection (9)(e) are not addressed, or are
35 inadequately addressed, in the referenced natural hazard mitigation
36 plan, a county or city must supplement the natural hazard mitigation
37 plan accordingly so that the adopted resiliency subelement complies
38 fully with the substantive requirements of this subsection (9)(e).

39 (A) If a county or city intends to adopt by reference a federal
40 emergency management agency natural hazard mitigation plan in order

1 to meet all or part of the substantive requirements set forth in this
2 subsection (9)(e), and the most recently adopted federal emergency
3 management agency natural hazard mitigation plan does not comply with
4 the requirements of this subsection (9)(e), the department may grant
5 the county or city an extension of time in which to submit a natural
6 hazard mitigation plan.

7 (B) Eligibility for an extension under this subsection prior to
8 July 1, 2027, is limited to a city or county required to review and,
9 if needed, revise its comprehensive plan on or before June 30, 2025,
10 as provided in RCW 36.70A.130, or for a city or county with an
11 existing, unexpired federal emergency management agency natural
12 hazard mitigation plan scheduled to expire before December 31, 2024.

13 (C) Extension requests after July 1, 2027, may be granted if
14 requirements for the resiliency subelement are amended or added by
15 the legislature or if the department finds other circumstances that
16 may result in a potential finding of noncompliance with a
17 jurisdiction's existing and approved federal emergency management
18 agency natural hazard mitigation plan.

19 (D) A city or county that wishes to request an extension of time
20 must submit a request in writing to the department no later than the
21 date on which the city or county is required to review and, if
22 needed, revise its comprehensive plan as provided in RCW 36.70A.130.

23 (E) Upon the submission of such a request to the department, the
24 city or county may have an additional 48 months from the date
25 provided in RCW 36.70A.130 in which to either adopt by reference an
26 updated federal emergency management agency natural hazard mitigation
27 plan or adopt its own natural hazard mitigation plan, and to then
28 submit that plan to the department.

29 (F) The adoption of ordinances, amendments to comprehensive
30 plans, amendments to development regulations, and other nonproject
31 actions taken by a county or city pursuant to (d) of this subsection
32 in order to implement measures specified by the department pursuant
33 to section 5 of this act are not subject to administrative or
34 judicial appeal under chapter 43.21C RCW.

35 (10) It is the intent that new or amended elements required after
36 January 1, 2002, be adopted concurrent with the scheduled update
37 provided in RCW 36.70A.130. Requirements to incorporate any such new
38 or amended elements shall be null and void until funds sufficient to
39 cover applicable local government costs are appropriated and

distributed by the state at least two years before local government must update comprehensive plans as required in RCW 36.70A.130.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 36.70A RCW to read as follows:

(1) The requirements of the greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement of the climate change and resiliency element set forth in RCW 36.70A.070 apply only to those counties that are required or that choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 and that also meet either of the criteria set forth in (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection on or after April 1, 2021, and the cities with populations greater than 6,000 as of April 1, 2021, within those counties:

(a) A county with a population density of at least 100 people per square mile and a population of at least 200,000;

(b) A county bordering on the Columbia and Snake rivers with a population density of at least 75 people per square mile and an annual growth rate of at least 1.65 percent; or

(c) A county located to the west of the crest of the Cascade mountains with a population of at least 130,000.

(2) The requirements of the amendments to the transportation element of RCW 36.70A.070 set forth in this act apply only to: (a) Counties and cities that meet the population criteria set forth in subsection (1) of this section; and (b) cities with populations of 6,000 or greater as of April 1, 2021, that are located in a county that is required or that chooses to plan under RCW 36.70A.040.

(3) The requirements of the amendments to the land use element of RCW 36.70A.070 set forth in this act apply only to: (a) Counties and cities that meet the population criteria set forth in subsection (1) or (2) of this section; and (b) counties that have a population of 20,000 or greater as of April 1, 2021, and that are required or that choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040.

(4) Once a county meets either of the sets of criteria set forth in subsection (1) of this section, the requirement to conform with the greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement of the climate change and resiliency element set forth in RCW 36.70A.070 remains in effect, even if the county no longer meets one of these sets of criteria.

(5) If the population of a county that previously had not been required to conform with the greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement of the climate change and resiliency element set forth in

RCW 36.70A.070 changes sufficiently to meet either of the sets of criteria set forth in subsection (1) of this section, the county, and the cities with populations greater than 6,000 as of April 1, 2021, within that county, shall adopt a greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement of the climate change and resiliency element set forth in RCW 36.70A.070 at the next scheduled update of the comprehensive plan as set forth in RCW 36.70A.130.

(6) The population criteria used in this section must be based on population data as determined by the office of financial management.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** A new section is added to chapter 70A.45 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The department of commerce, in consultation with the department of ecology, the department of health, and the department of transportation, shall publish guidelines that specify a set of measures counties and cities may implement via updates to their comprehensive plans and development regulations that have a demonstrated ability to increase housing capacity within urban growth areas or reduce greenhouse gas emissions, allowing for consideration of the emissions reductions achieved through the adoption of statewide programs. The guidelines must prioritize measures that benefit overburdened communities, including communities that have experienced disproportionate harm due to air pollution and may draw upon the most recent health disparities data from the department of health to identify high pollution areas and disproportionately burdened communities. These guidelines must be developed consistent with an environmental justice assessment pursuant to RCW 70A.02.060 and the guidelines must include environmental justice assessment processes. The guidelines must be based on:

(a) The most recent greenhouse gas emissions report prepared by the department of ecology and the department of commerce pursuant to RCW 70A.45.020(2);

(b) The most recent city and county population estimates prepared by the office of financial management pursuant to RCW 43.62.035;

(c) The locations of major employment centers and transit corridors, for the purpose of increasing housing supply in these areas; and

(d) Available environmental justice data and data regarding access to public transportation for people with disabilities and for vulnerable populations.

1 (2)(a) The department of commerce, in consultation with the
2 department of transportation, shall publish guidelines that specify a
3 set of measures counties and cities may have available to them to
4 take through updates to their comprehensive plans and development
5 regulations that have a demonstrated ability to reduce per capita
6 vehicle miles traveled, including measures that are designed to be
7 achievable throughout the state, including in small cities and rural
8 cities.

9 (b) The guidelines must be based on:

10 (i) The most recent greenhouse gas emissions report prepared by
11 the department of ecology and the department of commerce pursuant to
12 RCW 70A.45.020(2);

13 (ii) The most recent city and county population estimates
14 prepared by the office of financial management pursuant to RCW
15 43.62.035; and

16 (iii) The most recent summary of per capita vehicle miles
17 traveled as compiled by the department of transportation.

18 (3) The department of commerce shall first publish the full set
19 of guidelines described in subsections (1) and (2) of this section no
20 later than December 31, 2025. The department of commerce shall update
21 these guidelines at least every five years thereafter based on the
22 most recently available data, and shall provide for a process for
23 local governments and other parties to submit alternative actions for
24 consideration for inclusion into the guidelines at least once per
25 year. The department of commerce shall publish an intermediate set of
26 guidelines no later than December 31, 2023, in order to be available
27 for use by jurisdictions whose periodic updates are required by RCW
28 36.70A.130(5) to occur prior to December 31, 2025. Jurisdictions
29 whose periodic updates are required by RCW 36.70A.130(5)(b) may
30 utilize the intermediate set of guidelines published by the
31 department of commerce to meet the requirements of RCW 36.70A.070(9).

32 (4)(a) In any updates to the guidelines published after 2025, the
33 department of commerce shall include an evaluation of the impact that
34 locally adopted climate change and resiliency elements have had on
35 local greenhouse gas emissions and per capita vehicle miles traveled
36 reduction goals. The evaluation must also address the impact that
37 locally adopted greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelements have
38 had on meeting local housing goals and targets.

39 (b) The updates must also include an estimate of the impacts that
40 locally adopted climate change and resiliency elements will have on

1 achieving local greenhouse gas emissions and per capita vehicle miles
2 traveled reduction goals. The evaluation must also include an
3 estimate of the impact that locally adopted greenhouse gas emissions
4 reduction subelements will have on meeting local housing goals and
5 targets.

6 (c) The department may include in the specified guidelines what
7 additional measures cities and counties should take to make
8 additional progress on local reduction goals, including any measures
9 that increase housing capacity within urban growth areas.

10 (5) The department of commerce may not propose or adopt any
11 guidelines that would include any form of a road usage charge or any
12 fees or surcharges related to vehicle miles traveled.

13 (6) The department of commerce may not propose or adopt any
14 guidelines that would direct or require local governments to regulate
15 or tax, in any form, transportation service providers, delivery
16 vehicles, or passenger vehicles.

17 (7) The department of commerce, in the course of implementing
18 this section, shall provide and prioritize options that support
19 increased housing supply and diversity of housing types that assist
20 counties and cities in meeting greenhouse gas emissions reduction,
21 housing supply, and other requirements established under this
22 chapter.

23 (8) The provisions of this section as applied to the department
24 of transportation are subject to the availability of amounts
25 appropriated for this specific purpose.

26 (9) For purposes of this section, "overburdened communities" and
27 "vulnerable populations" means the same as provided in RCW
28 36.70A.030.

29 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 36.70A
30 RCW to read as follows:

31 (1) A county or city required to complete a greenhouse gas
32 emissions reduction subelement may submit the subelement to the
33 department for approval. When submitted to the department for
34 approval, the subelement becomes effective when approved by the
35 department as provided in this section. If a county or city does not
36 seek department approval of the subelement, the effective date of the
37 subelement is the date on which the comprehensive plan is adopted by
38 the county or city.

1 (2) Notice of intent to apply for approval. (a) Not less than 120
2 days prior to applying for approval of a subelement, the county or
3 city must notify the department in writing that it intends to apply
4 for approval. The department shall review proposed subelements prior
5 to final adoption and advise the county or city of the actions
6 necessary to receive approval.

7 (b) The department may consult with other relevant state agencies
8 in making its determination.

9 (c) The department shall publish notice in the Washington State
10 Register that a city or county has notified the department of its
11 intent to apply for approval and the department shall post a copy of
12 the notice on the department website.

13 (3) Procedures for an application for approval. (a) After taking
14 final action to adopt a greenhouse gas emissions reduction
15 subelement, a city or county may apply to the department for approval
16 of the subelement. A city or county must submit its application to
17 the department within 10 days of taking final action.

18 (b) An application for approval must include, at a minimum, the
19 following:

20 (i) A cover letter from the legislative authority requesting
21 approval;

22 (ii) A copy of the adopted ordinance or resolution taking the
23 legislative action or actions required to adopt the greenhouse gas
24 emissions reduction subelement;

25 (iii) A statement explaining how the adopted subelement complies
26 with the provisions of this chapter; and

27 (iv) A copy of the record developed by the city or county at any
28 public meetings or public hearings at which action was taken on the
29 greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement.

30 (c) For purposes of this subsection, the terms "action" and
31 "meeting" have the same definition as in RCW 42.30.020.

32 (4) Approval procedures. (a) The department shall strive to
33 achieve final action to approve or deny an application within 180
34 days of the date of receipt of the application.

35 (b) The department must issue its decision in the form of a
36 written statement, including findings of fact and conclusions, and
37 noting the date of the issuance of its decision. The department's
38 issued decision must conspicuously and plainly state that it is the
39 department's final decision and that there will be no further

1 modifications to the proposed greenhouse gas emissions reduction
2 subelement.

3 (c) The department will promptly publish its decision on the
4 application for approval as follows:

- 5 (i) Notify the city or county in writing of its determination;
- 6 (ii) Publish a notice of action in the Washington State Register;
- 7 (iii) Post a notice of its decision on the agency website; and
- 8 (iv) Notify other relevant state agencies regarding the approval
9 decision.

10 (5) The department shall approve a proposed greenhouse gas
11 emissions reduction subelement unless it determines that the proposed
12 greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement is not consistent with
13 the policy of RCW 36.70A.070 and, after they are adopted, the
14 applicable guidelines.

15 (6) The department's final decision to approve or reject a
16 proposed greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement or amendment
17 by a local government planning under RCW 36.70A.040 may be appealed
18 according to the following provisions:

19 (a) The department's final decision to approve or reject a
20 proposed greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement or amendment
21 by a local government planning under RCW 36.70A.040 may be appealed
22 to the growth management hearings board by filing a petition as
23 provided in RCW 36.70A.290.

24 (b) A decision of the growth management hearings board concerning
25 an appeal of the department's final decision to approve or reject a
26 proposed greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement or amendment
27 must be based solely on whether or not the adopted or amended
28 greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement, any adopted amendments
29 to other elements of the comprehensive plan necessary to carry out
30 the subelement, and any adopted or amended development regulations
31 necessary to implement the subelement, comply with the goal set forth
32 in RCW 36.70A.020(14) as it applies to greenhouse gas emissions
33 reductions, RCW 36.70A.070(9) excluding RCW 36.70A.070(9)(e), the
34 guidelines adopted under section 5 of this act applicable to the
35 greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement, or chapter 43.21C RCW.

36 **Sec. 7.** RCW 36.70A.280 and 2011 c 360 s 17 are each amended to
37 read as follows:

38 (1) The growth management hearings board shall hear and determine
39 only those petitions alleging either:

1 (a) That, except as provided otherwise by this subsection, a
2 state agency, county, or city planning under this chapter is not in
3 compliance with the requirements of this chapter, chapter 90.58 RCW
4 as it relates to the adoption of shoreline master programs or
5 amendments thereto, or chapter 43.21C RCW as it relates to plans,
6 development regulations, or amendments, adopted under RCW 36.70A.040
7 or chapter 90.58 RCW. Nothing in this subsection authorizes the board
8 to hear petitions alleging noncompliance with RCW 36.70A.5801;

9 (b) That the ~~((twenty))~~ 20-year growth management planning
10 population projections adopted by the office of financial management
11 pursuant to RCW 43.62.035 should be adjusted;

12 (c) That the approval of a work plan adopted under RCW
13 36.70A.735(1)(a) is not in compliance with the requirements of the
14 program established under RCW 36.70A.710;

15 (d) That regulations adopted under RCW 36.70A.735(1)(b) are not
16 regionally applicable and cannot be adopted, wholly or partially, by
17 another jurisdiction; ~~((or))~~

18 (e) That a department certification under RCW 36.70A.735(1)(c) is
19 erroneous; or

20 (f) That the department's final decision to approve or reject a
21 proposed greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement or amendments
22 by a local government planning under RCW 36.70A.040 was not in
23 compliance with the joint guidance issued by the department pursuant
24 to section 5 of this act.

25 (2) A petition may be filed only by: (a) The state, or a county
26 or city that plans under this chapter; (b) a person who has
27 participated orally or in writing before the county or city regarding
28 the matter on which a review is being requested; (c) a person who is
29 certified by the governor within ~~((sixty))~~ 60 days of filing the
30 request with the board; or (d) a person qualified pursuant to RCW
31 34.05.530.

32 (3) For purposes of this section "person" means any individual,
33 partnership, corporation, association, state agency, governmental
34 subdivision or unit thereof, or public or private organization or
35 entity of any character.

36 (4) To establish participation standing under subsection (2)(b)
37 of this section, a person must show that his or her participation
38 before the county or city was reasonably related to the person's
39 issue as presented to the board.

1 (5) When considering a possible adjustment to a growth management
2 planning population projection prepared by the office of financial
3 management, the board shall consider the implications of any such
4 adjustment to the population forecast for the entire state.

5 The rationale for any adjustment that is adopted by the board
6 must be documented and filed with the office of financial management
7 within ten working days after adoption.

8 If adjusted by the board, a county growth management planning
9 population projection shall only be used for the planning purposes
10 set forth in this chapter and shall be known as the "board adjusted
11 population projection." None of these changes shall affect the
12 official state and county population forecasts prepared by the office
13 of financial management, which shall continue to be used for state
14 budget and planning purposes.

15 **Sec. 8.** RCW 36.70A.320 and 1997 c 429 s 20 are each amended to
16 read as follows:

17 (1) Except as provided in subsections (5) and (6) of this
18 section, comprehensive plans and development regulations, and
19 amendments thereto, adopted under this chapter are presumed valid
20 upon adoption.

21 (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of this
22 section, the burden is on the petitioner to demonstrate that any
23 action taken by a state agency, county, or city under this chapter is
24 not in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

25 (3) In any petition under this chapter, the board, after full
26 consideration of the petition, shall determine whether there is
27 compliance with the requirements of this chapter. In making its
28 determination, the board shall consider the criteria adopted by the
29 department under RCW 36.70A.190(4). The board shall find compliance
30 unless it determines that the action by the state agency, county, or
31 city is clearly erroneous in view of the entire record before the
32 board and in light of the goals and requirements of this chapter.

33 (4) A county or city subject to a determination of invalidity
34 made under RCW 36.70A.300 or 36.70A.302 has the burden of
35 demonstrating that the ordinance or resolution it has enacted in
36 response to the determination of invalidity will no longer
37 substantially interfere with the fulfillment of the goals of this
38 chapter under the standard in RCW 36.70A.302(1).

1 (5) The shoreline element of a comprehensive plan and the
2 applicable development regulations adopted by a county or city shall
3 take effect as provided in chapter 90.58 RCW.

4 (6) The greenhouse gas emissions reduction subelement required by
5 RCW 36.70A.070 shall take effect as provided in section 6 of this
6 act.

7 **Sec. 9.** RCW 36.70A.190 and 2022 c 252 s 5 are each amended to
8 read as follows:

9 (1) The department shall establish a program of technical and
10 financial assistance and incentives to counties and cities to
11 encourage and facilitate the adoption and implementation of
12 comprehensive plans and development regulations throughout the state.

13 (2) The department shall develop a priority list and establish
14 funding levels for planning and technical assistance grants both for
15 counties and cities that plan under RCW 36.70A.040. Priority for
16 assistance shall be based on a county's or city's population growth
17 rates, commercial and industrial development rates, the existence and
18 quality of a comprehensive plan and development regulations, the
19 presence of overburdened communities, and other relevant factors. The
20 department shall establish funding levels for grants to community-
21 based organizations for the specific purpose of advancing
22 participation of vulnerable populations and overburdened communities
23 in the planning process.

24 (3) The department shall develop and administer a grant program
25 to provide direct financial assistance to counties and cities for the
26 preparation of comprehensive plans under this chapter. The department
27 may establish provisions for county and city matching funds to
28 conduct activities under this subsection. Grants may be expended for
29 any purpose directly related to the preparation of a county or city
30 comprehensive plan as the county or city and the department may
31 agree, including, without limitation, the conducting of surveys,
32 inventories and other data gathering and management activities, the
33 retention of planning consultants, contracts with regional councils
34 for planning and related services, and other related purposes.

35 (4) The department shall establish a program of technical
36 assistance:

37 (a) Utilizing department staff, the staff of other state
38 agencies, and the technical resources of counties and cities to help
39 in the development of comprehensive plans required under this

chapter. The technical assistance may include, but not be limited to, model land use ordinances, regional education and training programs, and information for local and regional inventories; and

(b) Adopting by rule procedural criteria to assist counties and cities in adopting comprehensive plans and development regulations that meet the goals and requirements of this chapter. These criteria shall reflect regional and local variations and the diversity that exists among different counties and cities that plan under this chapter.

(5) The department shall provide mediation services to resolve disputes between counties and cities regarding, among other things, coordination of regional issues and designation of urban growth areas.

(6) The department shall provide services to facilitate the timely resolution of disputes between a federally recognized Indian tribe and a city or county.

(a) A federally recognized Indian tribe may request the department to provide facilitation services to resolve issues of concern with a proposed comprehensive plan and its development regulations, or any amendment to the comprehensive plan and its development regulations.

(b) Upon receipt of a request from a tribe, the department shall notify the city or county of the request and offer to assist in providing facilitation services to encourage resolution before adoption of the proposed comprehensive plan. Upon receipt of the notice from the department, the city or county must delay any final action to adopt any comprehensive plan or any amendment or its development regulations for at least 60 days. The tribe and the city or county may jointly agree to extend this period by notifying the department. A county or city must not be penalized for noncompliance under this chapter due to any delays associated with this process.

(c) Upon receipt of a request, the department shall provide comments to the county or city including a summary and supporting materials regarding the tribe's concerns. The county or city may either agree to amend the comprehensive plan as requested consistent with the comments from the department, or enter into a facilitated process with the tribe, which must be arranged by the department using a suitable expert to be paid by the department. This facilitated process may also extend the 60-day delay of adoption, upon agreement of the tribe and the city or county.

1 (d) At the end of the 60-day period, unless by agreement there is
2 an extension of the 60-day period, the city or county may proceed
3 with adoption of the proposed comprehensive plan and development
4 regulations. The facilitator shall write a report of findings
5 describing the basis for agreements or disagreements that occurred
6 during the process that are allowed to be disclosed by the parties
7 and the resulting agreed-upon elements of the plan to be amended.

8 (7) The department shall provide planning grants to enhance
9 citizen participation under RCW 36.70A.140.

10 (8) The department shall develop, in collaboration with the
11 department of ecology, the department of fish and wildlife, the
12 department of natural resources, the department of health, the
13 emergency management division of the military department, as well as
14 any federally recognized tribe who chooses to voluntarily
15 participate, and adopt by rule guidance that creates a model climate
16 change and resiliency element that may be used by counties, cities,
17 and multiple-county planning regions for developing and implementing
18 climate change and resiliency plans and policies required by RCW
19 36.70A.070(9), subject to the following provisions:

20 (a) The model element must establish minimum requirements, and
21 may include model options or voluntary cross-jurisdictional
22 strategies, or both, for fulfilling the requirements of RCW
23 36.70A.070(9);

24 (b) The model element should provide guidance on identifying,
25 designing, and investing in infrastructure that supports community
26 resilience to climate impacts, including the protection, restoration,
27 and enhancement of natural infrastructure as well as traditional
28 infrastructure and protecting and enhancing natural areas to foster
29 resiliency to climate impacts, as well as areas of vital habitat for
30 safe passage and species migration;

31 (c) The model element should provide guidance on identifying and
32 addressing natural hazards created or aggravated by climate change,
33 including sea level rise, landslides, flooding, drought, heat, smoke,
34 wildfires, and other effects of reasonably anticipated changes to
35 temperature and precipitation patterns; and

36 (d) The rule must recognize and promote as many cobenefits of
37 climate resilience as possible such as climate change mitigation,
38 salmon recovery, forest health, ecosystem services, and socioeconomic
39 health and resilience.

1 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** A new section is added to chapter 47.80
2 RCW to read as follows:

3 The department shall compile, maintain, and publish a summary of
4 the per capita vehicle miles traveled annually in each city in the
5 state, and in the unincorporated portions of each county in the
6 state.

7 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** A new section is added to chapter 90.58
8 RCW to read as follows:

9 The department shall update its shoreline master program
10 guidelines to require shoreline master programs to address the impact
11 of sea level rise and increased storm severity on people, property,
12 and shoreline natural resources and the environment.

13 **Sec. 12.** RCW 86.12.200 and 1991 c 322 s 3 are each amended to
14 read as follows:

15 The county legislative authority of any county may adopt a
16 comprehensive flood control management plan for any drainage basin
17 that is located wholly or partially within the county.

18 A comprehensive flood control management plan shall include the
19 following elements:

20 (1) Designation of areas that are susceptible to periodic
21 flooding, from inundation by bodies of water or surface water runoff,
22 or both, including the river's meander belt or floodway;

23 (2) Establishment of a comprehensive scheme of flood control
24 protection and improvements for the areas that are subject to such
25 periodic flooding, that includes: (a) Determining the need for, and
26 desirable location of, flood control improvements to protect or
27 preclude flood damage to structures, works, and improvements, based
28 upon a cost/benefit ratio between the expense of providing and
29 maintaining these improvements and the benefits arising from these
30 improvements; (b) establishing the level of flood protection that
31 each portion of the system of flood control improvements will be
32 permitted; (c) identifying alternatives to in-stream flood control
33 work; (d) identifying areas where flood waters could be directed
34 during a flood to avoid damage to buildings and other structures; and
35 (e) identifying sources of revenue that will be sufficient to finance
36 the comprehensive scheme of flood control protection and
37 improvements;

1 (3) Establishing land use regulations that preclude the location
2 of structures, works, or improvements in critical portions of such
3 areas subject to periodic flooding, including a river's meander belt
4 or floodway, and permitting only flood-compatible land uses in such
5 areas;

6 (4) Establishing restrictions on construction activities in areas
7 subject to periodic floods that require the flood proofing of those
8 structures that are permitted to be constructed or remodeled; ~~((and))~~

9 (5) Establishing restrictions on land clearing activities and
10 development practices that exacerbate flood problems by increasing
11 the flow or accumulation of flood waters, or the intensity of
12 drainage, on low-lying areas. Land clearing activities do not include
13 forest practices as defined in chapter 76.09 RCW; and

14 (6) Consideration of climate change impacts, including the impact
15 of sea level rise and increased storm severity on people, property,
16 natural resources, and the environment.

17 A comprehensive flood control management plan shall be subject to
18 the minimum requirements for participation in the national flood
19 insurance program, requirements exceeding the minimum national flood
20 insurance program that have been adopted by the department of ecology
21 for a specific floodplain pursuant to RCW 86.16.031, and rules
22 adopted by the department of ecology pursuant to RCW 86.26.050
23 relating to floodplain management activities. When a county plans
24 under chapter 36.70A RCW, it may incorporate the portion of its
25 comprehensive flood control management plan relating to land use
26 restrictions in its comprehensive plan and development regulations
27 adopted pursuant to chapter 36.70A RCW.

28 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 13.** A new section is added to chapter 43.21C
29 RCW to read as follows:

30 The adoption of ordinances, amendments to comprehensive plans,
31 amendments to development regulations, and other nonproject actions
32 taken by a county or city pursuant to RCW 36.70A.070(9) (d) or (e) in
33 order to implement measures specified by the department of commerce
34 pursuant to section 5 of this act are not subject to administrative
35 or judicial appeals under this chapter.

36 **Sec. 14.** RCW 36.70A.030 and 2021 c 254 s 6 are each amended to
37 read as follows:

1 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in
2 this section apply throughout this chapter.

3 (1) "Adopt a comprehensive land use plan" means to enact a new
4 comprehensive land use plan or to update an existing comprehensive
5 land use plan.

6 (2) "Affordable housing" means, unless the context clearly
7 indicates otherwise, residential housing whose monthly costs,
8 including utilities other than telephone, do not exceed thirty
9 percent of the monthly income of a household whose income is:

10 (a) For rental housing, (~~sixty~~) 60 percent of the median
11 household income adjusted for household size, for the county where
12 the household is located, as reported by the United States department
13 of housing and urban development; or

14 (b) For owner-occupied housing, (~~eighty~~) 80 percent of the
15 median household income adjusted for household size, for the county
16 where the household is located, as reported by the United States
17 department of housing and urban development.

18 (3) "Agricultural land" means land primarily devoted to the
19 commercial production of horticultural, viticultural, floricultural,
20 dairy, apiary, vegetable, or animal products or of berries, grain,
21 hay, straw, turf, seed, Christmas trees not subject to the excise tax
22 imposed by RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140, finfish in upland
23 hatcheries, or livestock, and that has long-term commercial
24 significance for agricultural production.

25 (4) "City" means any city or town, including a code city.

26 (5) "Comprehensive land use plan," "comprehensive plan," or
27 "plan" means a generalized coordinated land use policy statement of
28 the governing body of a county or city that is adopted pursuant to
29 this chapter.

30 (6) "Critical areas" include the following areas and ecosystems:

31 (a) Wetlands; (b) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers
32 used for potable water; (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation
33 areas; (d) frequently flooded areas; and (e) geologically hazardous
34 areas. "Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas" does not
35 include such artificial features or constructs as irrigation delivery
36 systems, irrigation infrastructure, irrigation canals, or drainage
37 ditches that lie within the boundaries of and are maintained by a
38 port district or an irrigation district or company.

39 (7) "Department" means the department of commerce.

1 (8) "Development regulations" or "regulation" means the controls
2 placed on development or land use activities by a county or city,
3 including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, critical areas
4 ordinances, shoreline master programs, official controls, planned
5 unit development ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and binding site
6 plan ordinances together with any amendments thereto. A development
7 regulation does not include a decision to approve a project permit
8 application, as defined in RCW 36.70B.020, even though the decision
9 may be expressed in a resolution or ordinance of the legislative body
10 of the county or city.

11 (9) "Emergency housing" means temporary indoor accommodations for
12 individuals or families who are homeless or at imminent risk of
13 becoming homeless that is intended to address the basic health, food,
14 clothing, and personal hygiene needs of individuals or families.
15 Emergency housing may or may not require occupants to enter into a
16 lease or an occupancy agreement.

17 (10) "Emergency shelter" means a facility that provides a
18 temporary shelter for individuals or families who are currently
19 homeless. Emergency shelter may not require occupants to enter into a
20 lease or an occupancy agreement. Emergency shelter facilities may
21 include day and warming centers that do not provide overnight
22 accommodations.

23 (11) "Extremely low-income household" means a single person,
24 family, or unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is
25 at or below thirty percent of the median household income adjusted
26 for household size, for the county where the household is located, as
27 reported by the United States department of housing and urban
28 development.

29 (12) "Forestland" means land primarily devoted to growing trees
30 for long-term commercial timber production on land that can be
31 economically and practically managed for such production, including
32 Christmas trees subject to the excise tax imposed under RCW 84.33.100
33 through 84.33.140, and that has long-term commercial significance. In
34 determining whether forestland is primarily devoted to growing trees
35 for long-term commercial timber production on land that can be
36 economically and practically managed for such production, the
37 following factors shall be considered: (a) The proximity of the land
38 to urban, suburban, and rural settlements; (b) surrounding parcel
39 size and the compatibility and intensity of adjacent and nearby land
40 uses; (c) long-term local economic conditions that affect the ability

1 to manage for timber production; and (d) the availability of public
2 facilities and services conducive to conversion of forestland to
3 other uses.

4 (13) "Freight rail dependent uses" means buildings and other
5 infrastructure that are used in the fabrication, processing, storage,
6 and transport of goods where the use is dependent on and makes use of
7 an adjacent short line railroad. Such facilities are both urban and
8 rural development for purposes of this chapter. "Freight rail
9 dependent uses" does not include buildings and other infrastructure
10 that are used in the fabrication, processing, storage, and transport
11 of coal, liquefied natural gas, or "crude oil" as defined in RCW
12 90.56.010.

13 (14) "Geologically hazardous areas" means areas that because of
14 their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other
15 geological events, are not suited to the siting of commercial,
16 residential, or industrial development consistent with public health
17 or safety concerns.

18 (15) "Long-term commercial significance" includes the growing
19 capacity, productivity, and soil composition of the land for long-
20 term commercial production, in consideration with the land's
21 proximity to population areas, and the possibility of more intense
22 uses of the land.

23 (16) "Low-income household" means a single person, family, or
24 unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is at or
25 below eighty percent of the median household income adjusted for
26 household size, for the county where the household is located, as
27 reported by the United States department of housing and urban
28 development.

29 (17) "Minerals" include gravel, sand, and valuable metallic
30 substances.

31 (18) "Moderate-income household" means a single person, family,
32 or unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is at or
33 below 120 percent of the median household income adjusted for
34 household size, for the county where the household is located, as
35 reported by the United States department of housing and urban
36 development.

37 (19) "Permanent supportive housing" is subsidized, leased housing
38 with no limit on length of stay that prioritizes people who need
39 comprehensive support services to retain tenancy and utilizes
40 admissions practices designed to use lower barriers to entry than

1 would be typical for other subsidized or unsubsidized rental housing,
2 especially related to rental history, criminal history, and personal
3 behaviors. Permanent supportive housing is paired with on-site or
4 off-site voluntary services designed to support a person living with
5 a complex and disabling behavioral health or physical health
6 condition who was experiencing homelessness or was at imminent risk
7 of homelessness prior to moving into housing to retain their housing
8 and be a successful tenant in a housing arrangement, improve the
9 resident's health status, and connect the resident of the housing
10 with community-based health care, treatment, or employment services.
11 Permanent supportive housing is subject to all of the rights and
12 responsibilities defined in chapter 59.18 RCW.

13 (20) "Public facilities" include streets, roads, highways,
14 sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals,
15 domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and
16 recreational facilities, and schools.

17 (21) "Public services" include fire protection and suppression,
18 law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental
19 protection, and other governmental services.

20 (22) "Recreational land" means land so designated under RCW
21 36.70A.1701 and that, immediately prior to this designation, was
22 designated as agricultural land of long-term commercial significance
23 under RCW 36.70A.170. Recreational land must have playing fields and
24 supporting facilities existing before July 1, 2004, for sports played
25 on grass playing fields.

26 (23) "Rural character" refers to the patterns of land use and
27 development established by a county in the rural element of its
28 comprehensive plan:

29 (a) In which open space, the natural landscape, and vegetation
30 predominate over the built environment;

31 (b) That foster traditional rural lifestyles, rural-based
32 economies, and opportunities to both live and work in rural areas;

33 (c) That provide visual landscapes that are traditionally found
34 in rural areas and communities;

35 (d) That are compatible with the use of the land by wildlife and
36 for fish and wildlife habitat;

37 (e) That reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land
38 into sprawling, low-density development;

39 (f) That generally do not require the extension of urban
40 governmental services; and

1 (g) That are consistent with the protection of natural surface
2 water flows and groundwater and surface water recharge and discharge
3 areas.

4 (24) "Rural development" refers to development outside the urban
5 growth area and outside agricultural, forest, and mineral resource
6 lands designated pursuant to RCW 36.70A.170. Rural development can
7 consist of a variety of uses and residential densities, including
8 clustered residential development, at levels that are consistent with
9 the preservation of rural character and the requirements of the rural
10 element. Rural development does not refer to agriculture or forestry
11 activities that may be conducted in rural areas.

12 (25) "Rural governmental services" or "rural services" include
13 those public services and public facilities historically and
14 typically delivered at an intensity usually found in rural areas, and
15 may include domestic water systems, fire and police protection
16 services, transportation and public transit services, and other
17 public utilities associated with rural development and normally not
18 associated with urban areas. Rural services do not include storm or
19 sanitary sewers, except as otherwise authorized by RCW 36.70A.110(4).

20 (26) "Short line railroad" means those railroad lines designated
21 class II or class III by the United States surface transportation
22 board.

23 (27) "Urban governmental services" or "urban services" include
24 those public services and public facilities at an intensity
25 historically and typically provided in cities, specifically including
26 storm and sanitary sewer systems, domestic water systems, street
27 cleaning services, fire and police protection services, public
28 transit services, and other public utilities associated with urban
29 areas and normally not associated with rural areas.

30 (28) "Urban growth" refers to growth that makes intensive use of
31 land for the location of buildings, structures, and impermeable
32 surfaces to such a degree as to be incompatible with the primary use
33 of land for the production of food, other agricultural products, or
34 fiber, or the extraction of mineral resources, rural uses, rural
35 development, and natural resource lands designated pursuant to RCW
36 36.70A.170. A pattern of more intensive rural development, as
37 provided in RCW 36.70A.070(5)(d), is not urban growth. When allowed
38 to spread over wide areas, urban growth typically requires urban
39 governmental services. "Characterized by urban growth" refers to land
40 having urban growth located on it, or to land located in relationship

1 to an area with urban growth on it as to be appropriate for urban
2 growth.

3 (29) "Urban growth areas" means those areas designated by a
4 county pursuant to RCW 36.70A.110.

5 (30) "Very low-income household" means a single person, family,
6 or unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is at or
7 below fifty percent of the median household income adjusted for
8 household size, for the county where the household is located, as
9 reported by the United States department of housing and urban
10 development.

11 (31) "Wetland" or "wetlands" means areas that are inundated or
12 saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration
13 sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do
14 support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in
15 saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps,
16 marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those
17 artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites,
18 including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches,
19 grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater
20 treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those
21 wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally
22 created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or
23 highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally
24 created from nonwetland areas created to mitigate conversion of
25 wetlands.

26 (32) "Per capita vehicle miles traveled" means the number of
27 miles traveled using cars and light trucks in a calendar year divided
28 by the number of residents in Washington. The calculation of this
29 value excludes vehicle miles driven conveying freight.

30 (33) "Active transportation" means forms of pedestrian mobility
31 including walking or running, the use of a mobility assistive device
32 such as a wheelchair, bicycling and cycling irrespective of the
33 number of wheels, and the use of small personal devices such as foot
34 scooters or skateboards. Active transportation includes both
35 traditional and electric assist bicycles and other devices. Planning
36 for active transportation must consider and address accommodation
37 pursuant to the Americans with disabilities act and the distinct
38 needs of each form of active transportation.

39 (34) "Transportation system" means all infrastructure and
40 services for all forms of transportation within a geographical area,

1 irrespective of the responsible jurisdiction or transportation
2 provider.

3 (35) "Environmental justice" means the fair treatment and
4 meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color,
5 national origin, or income with respect to development,
6 implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations,
7 and policies. Environmental justice includes addressing
8 disproportionate environmental and health impacts in all laws, rules,
9 and policies with environmental impacts by prioritizing vulnerable
10 populations and overburdened communities and the equitable
11 distribution of resources and benefits.

12 (36) "Active transportation facilities" means facilities provided
13 for the safety and mobility of active transportation users including,
14 but not limited to, trails, as defined in RCW 47.30.005, sidewalks,
15 bike lanes, shared-use paths, and other facilities in the public
16 right-of-way.

17 (37) "Green space" means an area of land, vegetated by natural
18 features such as grass, trees, or shrubs, within an urban context and
19 less than one acre in size that creates public value through one or
20 more of the following attributes:

21 (a) Is accessible to the public;
22 (b) Promotes physical and mental health of residents;
23 (c) Provides relief from the urban heat island effects;
24 (d) Promotes recreational and aesthetic values;
25 (e) Protects streams or water supply; or
26 (f) Preserves visual quality along highway, road, or street
27 corridors.

28 (38) "Green infrastructure" means a wide array of natural assets
29 and built structures within an urban growth area boundary, including
30 parks and other areas with protected tree canopy, and management
31 practices at multiple scales that manage wet weather and that
32 maintain and restore natural hydrology by storing, infiltrating,
33 evapotranspiring, and harvesting and using stormwater.

34 (39) "Wildland urban interface" means the geographical area where
35 structures and other human development meets or intermingles with
36 wildland vegetative fuels.

37 (40) "Overburdened community" means a geographic area where
38 vulnerable populations face combined, multiple environmental harms
39 and health impacts, and includes, but is not limited to, highly
40 impacted communities as defined in RCW 19.405.020.

1 (41)(a) "Vulnerable populations" means population groups that are
2 more likely to be at higher risk for poor health outcomes in response
3 to environmental harms, due to: (i) Adverse socioeconomic factors,
4 such as unemployment, high housing and transportation costs relative
5 to income, limited access to nutritious food and adequate health
6 care, linguistic isolation, and other factors that negatively affect
7 health outcomes and increase vulnerability to the effects of
8 environmental harms; and (ii) sensitivity factors, such as low birth
9 weight and higher rates of hospitalization.

10 (b) "Vulnerable populations" includes, but is not limited to:
11 (i) Racial or ethnic minorities;
12 (ii) Low-income populations; and
13 (iii) Populations disproportionately impacted by environmental
14 harms.

15 **Sec. 15.** RCW 36.70A.130 and 2022 c 287 s 1 and 2022 c 192 s 1
16 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

17 (1)(a) Each comprehensive land use plan and development
18 regulations shall be subject to continuing review and evaluation by
19 the county or city that adopted them. Except as otherwise provided, a
20 county or city shall take legislative action to review and, if
21 needed, revise its comprehensive land use plan and development
22 regulations to ensure the plan and regulations comply with the
23 requirements of this chapter according to the deadlines in
24 subsections (4) and (5) of this section.

25 (b) Except as otherwise provided, a county or city not planning
26 under RCW 36.70A.040 shall take action to review and, if needed,
27 revise its policies and development regulations regarding critical
28 areas and natural resource lands adopted according to this chapter to
29 ensure these policies and regulations comply with the requirements of
30 this chapter according to the deadlines in subsections (4) and (5) of
31 this section. Legislative action means the adoption of a resolution
32 or ordinance following notice and a public hearing indicating at a
33 minimum, a finding that a review and evaluation has occurred and
34 identifying the revisions made, or that a revision was not needed and
35 the reasons therefor.

36 (c) The review and evaluation required by this subsection shall
37 include, but is not limited to, consideration of critical area
38 ordinances and, if planning under RCW 36.70A.040, an analysis of the

1 population allocated to a city or county from the most recent ((ten))
2 10-year population forecast by the office of financial management.

3 (d) Any amendment of or revision to a comprehensive land use plan
4 shall conform to this chapter. Any amendment of or revision to
5 development regulations shall be consistent with and implement the
6 comprehensive plan.

7 (2)(a) Each county and city shall establish and broadly
8 disseminate to the public a public participation program consistent
9 with RCW 36.70A.035 and 36.70A.140 that identifies procedures and
10 schedules whereby updates, proposed amendments, or revisions of the
11 comprehensive plan are considered by the governing body of the county
12 or city no more frequently than once every year. "Updates" means to
13 review and revise, if needed, according to subsection (1) of this
14 section, and the deadlines in subsections (4) and (5) of this section
15 or in accordance with the provisions of subsection (6) of this
16 section. Amendments may be considered more frequently than once per
17 year under the following circumstances:

18 (i) The initial adoption of a subarea plan. Subarea plans adopted
19 under this subsection (2)(a)(i) must clarify, supplement, or
20 implement jurisdiction-wide comprehensive plan policies, and may only
21 be adopted if the cumulative impacts of the proposed plan are
22 addressed by appropriate environmental review under chapter 43.21C
23 RCW;

24 (ii) The development of an initial subarea plan for economic
25 development located outside of the one hundred year floodplain in a
26 county that has completed a state-funded pilot project that is based
27 on watershed characterization and local habitat assessment;

28 (iii) The adoption or amendment of a shoreline master program
29 under the procedures set forth in chapter 90.58 RCW;

30 (iv) The amendment of the capital facilities element of a
31 comprehensive plan that occurs concurrently with the adoption or
32 amendment of a county or city budget; or

33 (v) The adoption of comprehensive plan amendments necessary to
34 enact a planned action under RCW 43.21C.440, provided that amendments
35 are considered in accordance with the public participation program
36 established by the county or city under this subsection (2)(a) and
37 all persons who have requested notice of a comprehensive plan update
38 are given notice of the amendments and an opportunity to comment.

39 (b) Except as otherwise provided in (a) of this subsection, all
40 proposals shall be considered by the governing body concurrently so

1 the cumulative effect of the various proposals can be ascertained.
2 However, after appropriate public participation a county or city may
3 adopt amendments or revisions to its comprehensive plan that conform
4 with this chapter whenever an emergency exists or to resolve an
5 appeal of a comprehensive plan filed with the growth management
6 hearings board or with the court.

7 (3)(a) Each county that designates urban growth areas under RCW
8 36.70A.110 shall review, according to the schedules established in
9 subsections (4) and (5) of this section, its designated urban growth
10 area or areas, patterns of development occurring within the urban
11 growth area or areas, and the densities permitted within both the
12 incorporated and unincorporated portions of each urban growth area.
13 In conjunction with this review by the county, each city located
14 within an urban growth area shall review the densities permitted
15 within its boundaries, and the extent to which the urban growth
16 occurring within the county has located within each city and the
17 unincorporated portions of the urban growth areas.

18 (b) The county comprehensive plan designating urban growth areas,
19 and the densities permitted in the urban growth areas by the
20 comprehensive plans of the county and each city located within the
21 urban growth areas, shall be revised to accommodate the urban growth
22 projected to occur in the county for the succeeding ~~((twenty))~~ 20-
23 year period. The review required by this subsection may be combined
24 with the review and evaluation required by RCW 36.70A.215.

25 (c) If, during the county's review under (a) of this subsection,
26 the county determines revision of the urban growth area is not
27 required to accommodate the urban growth projected to occur in the
28 county for the succeeding 20-year period, but does determine that
29 patterns of development have created pressure in areas that exceed
30 available, developable lands within the urban growth area, the urban
31 growth area or areas may be revised to accommodate identified
32 patterns of development and likely future development pressure for
33 the succeeding 20-year period if the following requirements are met:

34 (i) The revised urban growth area may not result in an increase
35 in the total surface areas of the urban growth area or areas;

36 (ii) The areas added to the urban growth area are not or have not
37 been designated as agricultural, forest, or mineral resource lands of
38 long-term commercial significance;

39 (iii) Less than 15 percent of the areas added to the urban growth
40 area are critical areas;

1 (iv) The areas added to the urban growth areas are suitable for
2 urban growth;

3 (v) The transportation element and capital facility plan element
4 have identified the transportation facilities, and public facilities
5 and services needed to serve the urban growth area and the funding to
6 provide the transportation facilities and public facilities and
7 services;

8 (vi) The urban growth area is not larger than needed to
9 accommodate the growth planned for the succeeding 20-year planning
10 period and a reasonable land market supply factor;

11 (vii) The areas removed from the urban growth area do not include
12 urban growth or urban densities; and

13 (viii) The revised urban growth area is contiguous, does not
14 include holes or gaps, and will not increase pressures to urbanize
15 rural or natural resource lands.

16 (4) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (6) and (8) of
17 this section, counties and cities shall take action to review and, if
18 needed, revise their comprehensive plans and development regulations
19 to ensure the plan and regulations comply with the requirements of
20 this chapter as follows:

21 (a) On or before June 30, 2015, for King, Pierce, and Snohomish
22 counties and the cities within those counties;

23 (b) On or before June 30, 2016, for Clallam, Clark, Island,
24 Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, San Juan, Skagit, Thurston, and Whatcom
25 counties and the cities within those counties;

26 (c) On or before June 30, 2017, for Benton, Chelan, Cowlitz,
27 Douglas, Kittitas, Lewis, Skamania, Spokane, and Yakima counties and
28 the cities within those counties; and

29 (d) On or before June 30, 2018, for Adams, Asotin, Columbia,
30 Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Grays Harbor, Klickitat, Lincoln,
31 Okanogan, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, and
32 Whitman counties and the cities within those counties.

33 (5) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (6) and (8) of
34 this section, following the review of comprehensive plans and
35 development regulations required by subsection (4) of this section,
36 counties and cities shall take action to review and, if needed,
37 revise their comprehensive plans and development regulations to
38 ensure the plan and regulations comply with the requirements of this
39 chapter as follows:

1 (a) ~~((10))~~ Except as provided in subsection (10) of this section,
2 on or before December 31, 2024, with the following review and, if
3 needed, revision on or before June 30, 2034, and then every ~~((ten))~~
4 10 years thereafter, for King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish counties
5 and the cities within those counties;

6 (b) On or before June 30, 2025, and every ~~((ten))~~ 10 years
7 thereafter, for Clallam, Clark, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, San
8 Juan, Skagit, Thurston, and Whatcom counties and the cities within
9 those counties;

10 (c) On or before June 30, 2026, and every ~~((ten))~~ 10 years
11 thereafter, for Benton, Chelan, Cowlitz, Douglas, Franklin, Kittitas,
12 Skamania, Spokane, Walla Walla, and Yakima counties and the cities
13 within those counties; and

14 (d) On or before June 30, 2027, and every ~~((ten))~~ 10 years
15 thereafter, for Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Grant,
16 Grays Harbor, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pacific, Pend Oreille,
17 Stevens, Wahkiakum, and Whitman counties and the cities within those
18 counties.

19 (6)(a) Nothing in this section precludes a county or city from
20 conducting the review and evaluation required by this section before
21 the deadlines established in subsections (4) and (5) of this section.
22 Counties and cities may begin this process early and may be eligible
23 for grants from the department, subject to available funding, if they
24 elect to do so.

25 (b) A county that is subject to a deadline established in
26 subsection (5)(b) through (d) of this section and meets the following
27 criteria may comply with the requirements of this section at any time
28 within the twenty-four months following the deadline established in
29 subsection (5) of this section: The county has a population of less
30 than fifty thousand and has had its population increase by no more
31 than seventeen percent in the ten years preceding the deadline
32 established in subsection (5) of this section as of that date.

33 (c) A city that is subject to a deadline established in
34 subsection (5)(b) through (d) of this section and meets the following
35 criteria may comply with the requirements of this section at any time
36 within the twenty-four months following the deadline established in
37 subsection (5) of this section: The city has a population of no more
38 than five thousand and has had its population increase by the greater
39 of either no more than one hundred persons or no more than seventeen

1 percent in the ten years preceding the deadline established in
2 subsection (5) of this section as of that date.

3 (d) State agencies are encouraged to provide technical assistance
4 to the counties and cities in the review of critical area ordinances,
5 comprehensive plans, and development regulations.

6 (7)(a) The requirements imposed on counties and cities under this
7 section shall be considered "requirements of this chapter" under the
8 terms of RCW 36.70A.040(1). Only those counties and cities that meet
9 the following criteria may receive grants, loans, pledges, or
10 financial guarantees under chapter 43.155 or 70A.135 RCW:

11 (i) Complying with the deadlines in this section; or

12 (ii) Demonstrating substantial progress towards compliance with
13 the schedules in this section for development regulations that
14 protect critical areas.

15 (b) A county or city that is fewer than (~~twelve~~) 12 months out
16 of compliance with the schedules in this section for development
17 regulations that protect critical areas is making substantial
18 progress towards compliance. Only those counties and cities in
19 compliance with the schedules in this section may receive preference
20 for grants or loans subject to the provisions of RCW 43.17.250.

21 (8)(a) Except as otherwise provided in (c) of this subsection, if
22 a participating watershed is achieving benchmarks and goals for the
23 protection of critical areas functions and values, the county is not
24 required to update development regulations to protect critical areas
25 as they specifically apply to agricultural activities in that
26 watershed.

27 (b) A county that has made the election under RCW 36.70A.710(1)
28 may only adopt or amend development regulations to protect critical
29 areas as they specifically apply to agricultural activities in a
30 participating watershed if:

31 (i) A work plan has been approved for that watershed in
32 accordance with RCW 36.70A.725;

33 (ii) The local watershed group for that watershed has requested
34 the county to adopt or amend development regulations as part of a
35 work plan developed under RCW 36.70A.720;

36 (iii) The adoption or amendment of the development regulations is
37 necessary to enable the county to respond to an order of the growth
38 management hearings board or court;

39 (iv) The adoption or amendment of development regulations is
40 necessary to address a threat to human health or safety; or

1 (v) Three or more years have elapsed since the receipt of
2 funding.

3 (c) Beginning ~~((ten))~~ 10 years from the date of receipt of
4 funding, a county that has made the election under RCW 36.70A.710(1)
5 must review and, if necessary, revise development regulations to
6 protect critical areas as they specifically apply to agricultural
7 activities in a participating watershed in accordance with the review
8 and revision requirements and timeline in subsection (5) of this
9 section. This subsection (8)(c) does not apply to a participating
10 watershed that has determined under RCW 36.70A.720(2)(c)(ii) that the
11 watershed's goals and benchmarks for protection have been met.

12 (9)(a) Counties subject to planning deadlines established in
13 subsection (5) of this section that are required or that choose to
14 plan under RCW 36.70A.040 and that meet either criteria of (a)(i) or
15 (ii) of this subsection, and cities with a population of more than
16 6,000 as of April 1, 2021, within those counties, must provide to the
17 department an implementation progress report detailing the progress
18 they have achieved in implementing their comprehensive plan five
19 years after the review and revision of their comprehensive plan. Once
20 a county meets the criteria in (a)(i) or (ii) of this subsection, the
21 implementation progress report requirements remain in effect
22 thereafter for that county and the cities therein with populations
23 greater than 6,000 as of April 1, 2021, even if the county later no
24 longer meets either or both criteria. A county is subject to the
25 implementation progress report requirement if it meets either of the
26 following criteria on or after April 1, 2021:

27 (i) The county has a population density of at least 100 people
28 per square mile and a population of at least 200,000; or

29 (ii) The county has a population density of at least 75 people
30 per square mile and an annual growth rate of at least 1.75 percent as
31 determined by the office of financial management.

32 (b) The department shall adopt guidelines for indicators,
33 measures, milestones, and criteria for use by counties and cities in
34 the implementation progress report that must cover:

35 (i) The implementation of previously adopted changes to the
36 housing element and any effect those changes have had on housing
37 affordability and availability within the jurisdiction;

38 (ii) Permit processing timelines; and

39 (iii) Progress toward implementing any actions required to
40 achieve reductions to meet greenhouse gas and vehicle miles traveled

1 requirements as provided for in any element of the comprehensive plan
2 under RCW 36.70A.070.

3 (c) If a city or county required to provide an implementation
4 progress report under this subsection (9) has not implemented any
5 specifically identified regulations, zoning and land use changes, or
6 taken other legislative or administrative action necessary to
7 implement any changes in the most recent periodic update in their
8 comprehensive plan by the due date for the implementation progress
9 report, the city or county must identify the need for such action in
10 the implementation progress report. Cities and counties must adopt a
11 work plan to implement any necessary regulations, zoning and land use
12 changes, or take other legislative or administrative action
13 identified in the implementation progress report and complete all
14 work necessary for implementation within two years of submission of
15 the implementation progress report.

16 (10) Any county or city that is required by section 4 of this act
17 to include in its comprehensive plan a climate change and resiliency
18 element and that is also required by subsection (5)(a) of this
19 section to review and, if necessary, revise its comprehensive plan on
20 or before December 31, 2024, must update its transportation element
21 and incorporate a climate change and resiliency element into its
22 comprehensive plan as part of the first implementation progress
23 report required by subsection (9) of this section if funds are
24 appropriated and distributed by December 31, 2027, as required under
25 RCW 36.70A.070(10).

26 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 16.** A new section is added to chapter 36.70A
27 RCW to read as follows:

28 (1) Notwithstanding the requirements of RCW 36.70A.070(10), it is
29 the intent that jurisdictions subject to RCW 36.70A.130(5)(b)
30 implement the requirements of this act on or before June 30, 2025.
31 Any funding provided to cover applicable local government costs
32 related to implementation of this act shall be considered timely.

33 (2) This section expires July 31, 2025.

34 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 17.** A new section is added to chapter 43.20
35 RCW to read as follows:

36 (1)(a) Beginning with water system plans initiated after June 30,
37 2025, the department shall ensure water system plans for group A

community public water systems serving 1,000 or more connections include a climate resilience element at the time of approval.

(b) The department must update its water system planning guidebook to assist water systems in implementing the climate resilience element, including guidance on any available technical and financial resources.

(c) The department shall provide technical assistance to public water systems based on their system size, location, and water source, by providing references to existing state or federal risk management, climate resiliency, or emergency management and response tools that may be used to satisfy the climate resilience element.

(d) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the University of Washington climate impacts group shall assist the department in the development of tools for the technical assistance to be provided in (c) of this subsection.

(2) To fulfill the requirements of the climate resilience element, water systems must:

(a) Determine which extreme weather events pose significant challenges to their system and build scenarios to identify potential impacts;

(b) Assess critical assets and the actions necessary to protect the system from the consequences of extreme weather events on system operations; and

(c) Generate reports describing the costs and benefits of the system's risk reduction strategies and capital project needs.

(3) Climate readiness projects, including planning to meet the requirements of this section and actions to protect a water system from extreme weather events, including infrastructure and design projects, are eligible for financial assistance under RCW 70A.125.180. The department must develop grant and loan eligibility criteria and consider applications from water systems that identify climate readiness projects.

Sec. 18. RCW 70A.125.180 and 2020 c 20 s 1359 are each amended to read as follows:

Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the department shall provide financial assistance through a water system acquisition and rehabilitation program, hereby created. (~~The program shall be jointly administered with the public works board and the department of commerce.~~) The ((agencies))

1 department shall adopt guidelines for the program using as a model
2 the procedures and criteria of the drinking water revolving loan
3 program authorized under RCW 70A.125.160. All financing provided
4 through the program must be in the form of grants or loans that
5 partially cover project costs, including projects and planning
6 required under section 17 of this act. The maximum grant or loan to
7 any eligible entity may not exceed (~~twenty-five~~) 25 percent of the
8 funds allocated to the appropriation in any fiscal year.

9 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 19.** If specific funding for the purposes of
10 this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not
11 provided by June 30, 2023, in the omnibus appropriations act, this
12 act is null and void.

--- END ---



City of Lake Stevens

Climate Sustainability Plan

DRAFT | May 2023



RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LAKE STEVENS CITY COUNCIL

Resolution under development

DRAFT

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mayor

Brett Gailey

City Council

Kim Daughtry	Council Position #1
Gary Petershagen	Council Position #2
Ryan Donoghue	Council Position #3
Mary Dickinson	Council Position #4
Anji Jorstad	Council Position #5
Steve Ewing	Council Position #6
Marcus Tageant	Council Position #7

Planning Commission

Mike Duerr	Commissioner, Chair
Jennifer Davis	Commissioner, Vice Chair
Todd Welch	Commissioner
Janice Huxford	Commissioner
Connor Davis	Commissioner
Linda Hoult	Commissioner

City Staff

Russell Wright	Planning Department
Melissa Place	Planning Department
Aaron Halverson	Public Works Department
Kim Klinkers	Public Works Department
Shannon Farrant	Public Works Department
Maximilian Roth	Human Resources Department
Jeffrey Beazizo	Police Department
Carol Manus	Building Department

Outside Agencies

Brenda White	Snohomish County PUD Electric
Allison Grinczel	Snohomish County PUD Electric
Jacquelyn Styrna	Puget Sound Energy
Robert Knoll	Puget Sound Energy
Robb Stanton	Lake Stevens School District
Mike Messer	Snohomish Regional Fire and Rescue
Marcella Manibusan	Waste Management
Misty Stevens	Snohomish County PUD Water
Kevin Futhey	Community Transit
Sophie Luthin	Community Transit
Mariah Low	Lake Stevens Sewer District
Johnathan Dix	Lake Stevens Sewer District

Cascadia Consulting Group

Gretchen Muller
Laura Baetscher
Celine Fujikawa
Andrea Martin
Alicia Fennell

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EquityTBD

FundingTBD

Community involvementTBD

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 Community Survey SummaryTBD

 Community Workshop Meeting SummaryTBD

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GLOSSARY

Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP)	A comprehensive roadmap that outlines specific strategies and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change impacts.
Decarbonize/decarbonization	Targeted reduction of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere from fossil fuel intensive systems and infrastructure.
Electric vehicles (EVs)	Vehicles that derive all or part of their power from electricity, including: - Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs): Vehicles that run completely on electricity using a battery that can be recharged by being plugged into the electric grid. - Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs): Vehicles that run by using a combination of electricity and use of an internal combustion engine
Electrification	The transition away from using natural gas and other fossil fuels to electricity (often generated from renewable energy sources like solar and wind), typically to power, heat, and cool homes and vehicles.
Greenhouse gases (GHGs)	Heat-trapping gases that warm the atmosphere such as carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), and nitrous oxide (N ₂ O).
Heat pump	An energy-efficient alternative to traditional furnaces and air conditioners that uses electricity to heat and cool indoor spaces and can heat water.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	The group of United Nations scientists who evaluate and track all global scientific developments on climate change.
Low-impact development (LID)	Systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes to manage stormwater runoff. Water is infiltrated into the ground or stored onsite to protect water quality and minimize flooding.
Multi-modal transportation	Accessible transportation through a variety of travel modes, such as pedestrian, bicycle, public transit, and automobile.
Public Utility District (PUD)	The agency in charge of providing electricity and water to Snohomish County and Camano Island.
Transit-oriented development	Walkable, pedestrian-oriented, and densely compacted mixed-use (commercial, residential, entertainment) development centered around or located near public transit.
Vehicle miles traveled (VMT)	A metric used in transportation planning to measure the cumulative miles traveled by all vehicles in a geographic region over a period of time.

PLAN SUMMARY

This **Climate Sustainability Plan** draws from the latest available science, regional best practices, and City and community input to align with Lake Stevens' vision for a healthy, clean, walkable, and vibrant city for all residents. This plan intends to foster a community that unites to reduce our carbon footprint, use energy efficiently, and create a sustainable environment for the future. By focusing on actions the City can take or support through interagency coordination and education, the plan aims to achieve emissions reductions and community resiliency in concert with state and regional efforts through a collaborative process to enhance the quality of life of Lake Stevens' residents.

Climate change is already impacting Puget Sound communities in the form of extreme heat, wildfires, changing precipitation patterns, and reduced snowpack. By 2050, climate models project hotter summers with longer, more frequent heat waves that will increase heat stress to people and ecosystems; larger, more frequent wildfires will threaten homes near forests and reduce air quality; more intense rainstorms will increase the risk of flooding and landslides, and lower snowpack will result in less water in streams, lakes, and reservoirs.

Input from the community and elected officials informed the priorities of this plan and helped align proposed strategies and actions to build climate resiliency with the community's vision for Lake Stevens (see page 13 for the vision statement for the plan). The project team sought feedback on the strategies and actions through an online community survey, virtual public meeting, six City Council meetings, and three Planning Commission meetings. This engagement revealed that City of Lake Stevens staff and community members support actions in the plan that raise awareness of and prepare for the impacts of climate change that provide co-benefits, such as cleaner, more resilient energy sources and infrastructure; multimodal transportation infrastructure and connectivity; and preservation of tree canopy, green spaces, and water conservation.

The plan includes **five focus areas**, each with its own accompanying vision for greenhouse gas reduction and climate preparedness. Table 1, below, describes each focus area and its corresponding vision, while the actions identified later in the plan (Strategies and Actions by Focus Area, page 23) form the roadmap for achieving these visions.

Focus Areas and Visions



Buildings & Energy

The community of Lake Stevens works to reduce building emissions and strengthen energy systems through energy efficiency, building electrification, renewable energy, and utility infrastructure resilience.



Transportation

Local transportation systems comprise electric vehicles and accessible multimodal options, including safe cycling and pedestrian infrastructure to enhance community connectivity.



Water & Natural Systems

The city fosters a climate resilient natural landscape by conserving water resources and preserving and expanding tree canopy, green spaces, and natural resources.



Waste Management

The community of Lake Stevens reduces waste and greenhouse gas emissions generated from consumption and disposal of goods and materials.



Community Resilience

All Lake Stevens residents—and especially those disproportionately affected and with the least capacity to adapt—are prepared for current and future climate-driven impacts and hazards.

Strategies and Actions at a Glance



Buildings and Energy

Reduce building emissions and strengthen energy systems through increased efficiency, building electrification, renewable energy adoption, and utility infrastructure resilience.

STRATEGIES AND KEY ACTIONS

Strategy	Key Actions
• Use less energy • Use cleaner energy sources • Strengthen energy systems	• Efficiency retrofits • Heat pump program • Electrification of commercial and multifamily buildings • Utility infrastructure resilience



Transportation

Reduce emissions from transportation by supporting increased electric vehicle use and access to multimodal transportation, including safe cycling and pedestrian infrastructure to enhance community connectivity.

STRATEGIES AND KEY ACTIONS

Strategies	Key Actions
• Drive less • Drive cleaner vehicles	• Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan • Walkability/street connectivity • Public and EV Infrastructure Plan • EV education and outreach



Water and Natural Systems

Cultivate and promote a climate-resilient natural landscape by preserving and expanding tree canopy, green spaces, and natural resources; promoting low impact development; and conserving water resources.

STRATEGIES AND KEY ACTIONS

Strategy	Key Actions
• Use less water and improve water management • Expand, protect, and improve green spaces and natural ecosystems	• Low-impact development • Sustainable water management • Flood prevention • Tree preservation



Waste Management

Reduce community and municipal waste to decrease greenhouse gas emissions generated from consumption and disposal of goods and materials.

STRATEGIES AND KEY ACTIONS

Strategy	Key Actions
• Reduce community-wide waste • Reduce municipal waste	• Recycling requirements and education • Landfill waste reduction target • Community reuse and waste reduction • Waste management training for City staff



Community Resilience

All Lake Stevens residents—and especially those disproportionately affected and with the least capacity to adapt—are prepared for current and future climate-driven impacts and hazards.

STRATEGIES AND KEY ACTIONS

Strategy	Key Actions
• Improve community resilience by increasing capacity to respond to future climate impacts • Encourage climate and environmental education and awareness • Implement the CSP	• Emergency Management Plan • Vulnerability assessment • Adaptation incentives • Youth climate education program

INTRODUCTION

Introduction to Lake Stevens

The City of Lake Stevens is a rapidly growing community located around the entirety of Lake Stevens in central Snohomish County, situated on a gently sloping terrace rising east from the floodplain of the Snohomish River to the foothills of the Cascade Mountains.

The population of the Lake Stevens area has been steadily increasing through development and annexation since the city incorporated in 1960. Lake Stevens' popularity and natural beauty, combined with changing commuter habits, attracted more and more residents, changing its character to that of a suburban community. Starting with a population of just 900 at its incorporation in 1960, the city has grown to a population of over 40,000 in 2022 and is the anchor to the surrounding Urban Growth Area (UGA).

The 2020 Snohomish County Growth Monitoring Report indicates the population of the city grew by nearly 22 percent between 2010 and 2020 (from 28,069 to 34,150), making it the second fastest growing city (at 2 percent annually) in Snohomish County during that period. The city previously grew by over 341 percent between 2000 and 2010 following a series of annexations and steady residential development. Based on the latest 2022 data from the Office of Financial Management, the current population of Lake Stevens is 40,077. To meet projected growth targets, the Lake Stevens UGA must accommodate a population of 50,952 and 9,017 jobs by 2044.

The lake remains the focal point of the greater Lake Stevens community for its identity, recreation, and as a symbol to protect the natural environment through sustainable practices. The City of Lake Stevens is committed to complying with state initiatives and directives regarding climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gases in Washington State. The City of Lake Stevens will provide effective and ongoing investment to ensure water quality and continued environmental stewardship for current and future generations by protecting fish and wildlife habitat, critical areas, and open space corridors; conserving land, air, water, and energy resources; and integrating the shoreline management of Lake Stevens into land use decisions. The creation of the city's first Climate Sustainability Plan is testament to the City's pledge to consider climate change at the local level.

Local Climate Action has Global Impacts

Our climate is changing, and those changes are already impacting our quality of life. Globally, floods, droughts, and extreme weather disrupt supply chains, leading to higher costs for basic necessities like food and gas. Locally, Lake Stevens and the wider Puget Sound region are experiencing hotter, drier summers with more frequent, record-breaking heat waves; increased exposure to poor air quality from wildfire smoke; and flooding from changing precipitation patterns.¹

On March 20, 2023, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – the group of United Nations scientists that evaluates and tracks all global scientific developments on climate change – issued [The Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023](#). The latest assessment states that global average temperatures are already an average of 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels, and there is increased concern about our ability to limit global warming to 1.5°C, the goal of the [Paris Agreement](#), which calls for countries to reduce GHG emissions by taking concerted climate action. The IPCC's report suggests that local governments like ours must join regional, state, and national governments

¹ *State of Knowledge: Climate Change in Puget Sound* report: <https://cig.uw.edu/projects/climate-change-in-puget-sound-state-of-knowledge/>

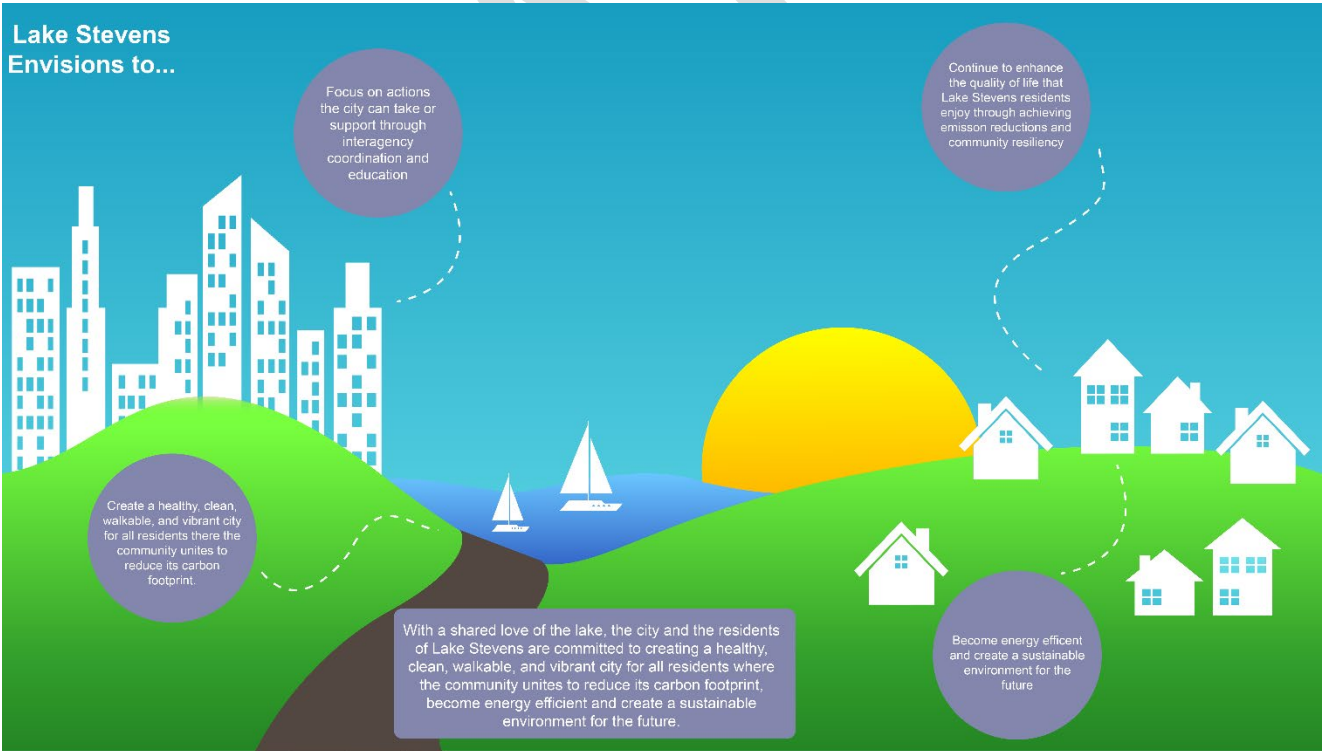
to protect our quality of life, and take decisive and coordinated action that facilitates a rapid transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient, and sustainable global community.

Why a Climate Mitigation Plan?

The 2023 Washington House Bill (HB) 1181 (previously HB 1099), signed into law on May 3, 2023, requires the integration of climate mitigation and adaptation policies into county and city comprehensive plans. These required policy changes—which go into effect on July 23, 2023—set a framework to reduce GHG emissions that cause climate change (referred to as “mitigation”) and support changes to help us live with unavoidable climate impacts (“adaptation”), while supporting co-benefits and integration with other planning documents such as those for housing, transportation, and land use. In response to HB 1181, the Washington Department of Commerce (Commerce) developed a model climate element, in addition to guiding policies and actions for addressing climate issues in city and county comprehensive plans. The Commerce guidance provides steps and pathways to integrate both climate resilience and mitigation into a comprehensive plan, either as a set of integrated policies or as a standalone element.

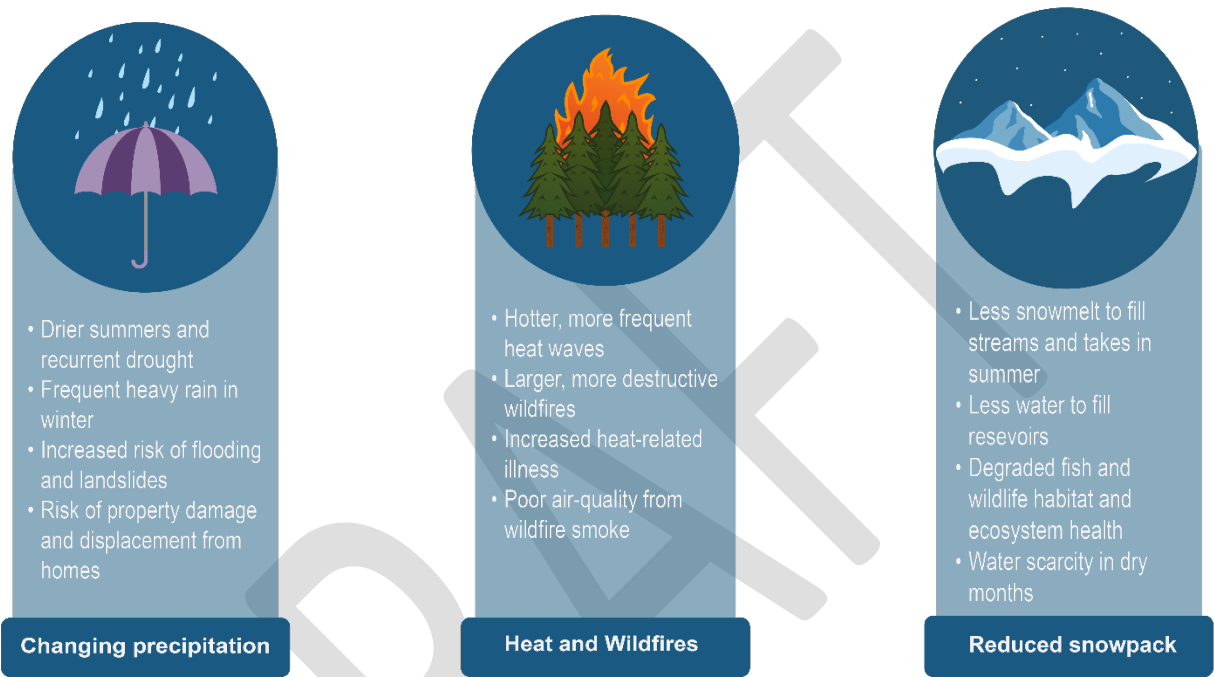
Lake Stevens is one of many local jurisdictions that have begun the process of integrating climate policies into their comprehensive plans. This Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP) includes strategies and actions that lay the foundation for the explicit integration of climate mitigation and resilience into the Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan.

Vision:



CLIMATE IMPACTS

Climate change is already impacting Puget Sound communities, including Snohomish County and Lake Stevens, most noticeably through hotter temperatures, increased rain, and lower snowpack. These trends are projected to become more extreme by midcentury, as the average global temperature continues to rise. The infographic below shows the most noticeable climate impacts currently affecting Lake Stevens and the Puget Sound region, and its impacts on the people who live here.



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

In Washington State, human-led activities such as solid waste disposal and burning fossil fuels are the primary sources of local greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. These gases trap heat and warm the planet, which directly contributes to climate change and increases related risks.

While Lake Stevens has not conducted a city-specific GHG emissions inventory, emissions trends for Snohomish County provide a glimpse into the largest local emissions sources:

Transportation: Transportation accounts for approximately one third of Snohomish County's communitywide GHG emissions. While the majority of these emissions are from passenger vehicles, other transportation-related sources include commercial vehicles, off-road vehicles/equipment, and air travel.

Land Use: Emissions associated with land use change and management, including tree loss (21 percent) and agriculture (3 percent), represented over a fifth of total emissions for Snohomish County. However, the proportion of emissions from this source in Lake Stevens is likely lower than for countywide emissions, due to more urban land uses within city boundaries.

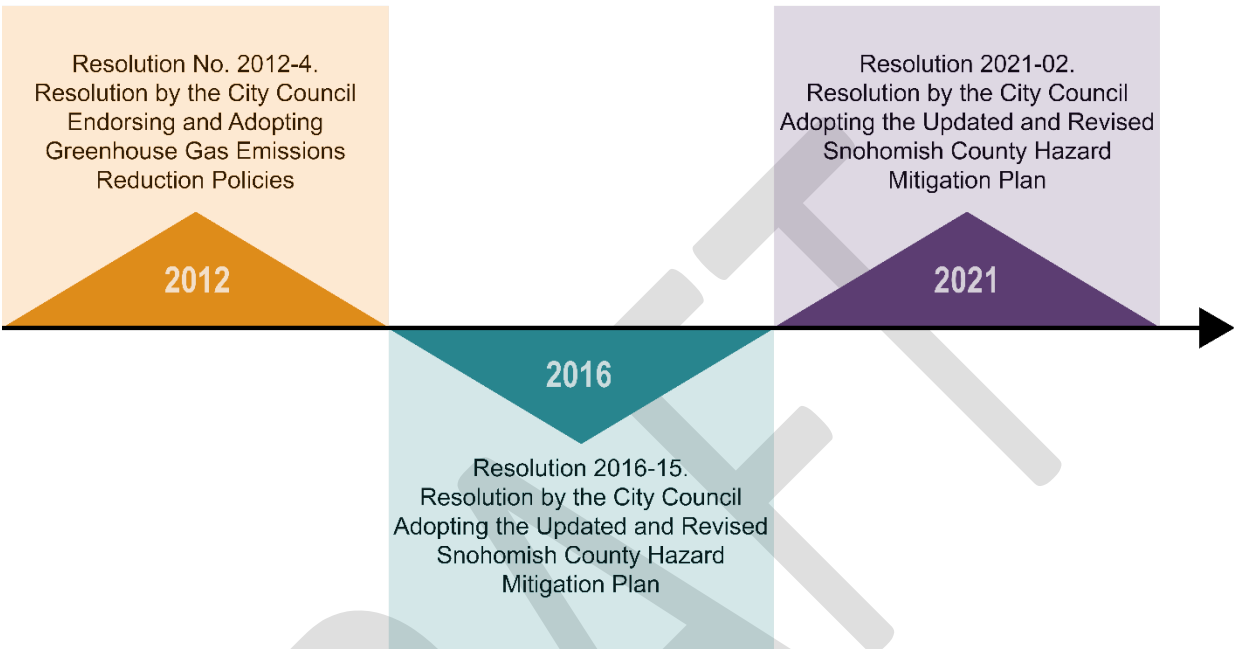
Built Environment: Using electricity and natural gas to power, heat, and cool our homes and buildings accounts for 22 percent of Snohomish County's communitywide GHG emissions. However, these emissions should decline in the future as Washington State policy requires electric utilities to become carbon neutral by 2030.

Solid Waste and Wastewater: Although solid waste disposal contributes a relatively small amount of Snohomish County's communitywide GHG emissions (5 percent), waste prevention and responsible disposal can help reduce impacts from the production and distribution of goods and services.²

². *Snohomish County Communitywide Geographic Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report*. Puget Sound Regional Emissions Analysis, Cascadia Consulting Group, August 2022.
https://www.snohomishcountywa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/106055/GHG-Emiss-Inventory-SC19-00-03_GeoEmissionsReport?bidId=

EXISTING POLICIES THAT ALIGN WITH CLIMATE ACTION

Timeline of Climate Action History³



Current Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies

The Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan articulates a 2035 Vision of Lake Stevens as “a vibrant sustainable community that provides a positive development atmosphere and maintains a strong community image with excellent schools and neighborhoods. Sustainability will be manifest through environmental protection, conscientious community development and sound economic policy” (Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan, 2015).

The Comprehensive Plan expresses a principal theme of the city embracing its changing identity and working towards an environmentally sustainable community with quality jobs and housing that meet the community’s diverse needs. This Climate Sustainability Plan aligns with and directly supports multiple elements of Lake Stevens’ Comprehensive Plan. There are a range of opportunities to integrate climate mitigation into the Comprehensive Plan elements, described in the table below.

³ Pursuant to resolution 2021-02, the City of Lake Stevens is under an ILA with Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management regarding an [All-Hazard Mitigation Plan](#) to address response and mitigation for these hazards.

Climate Considerations in the Comprehensive Plan

Comprehensive Plan Element	Climate Considerations	Relevant Focus Areas in Climate Sustainability Plan
Land Use	Embedding climate mitigation strategies into Lake Stevens' land use decisions will ensure that land use changes over time consider the potential impacts of climate change, such as heavier rain and flooding that can damage roads, businesses, and homes.	• Buildings & Energy • Transportation
Housing	Integrating climate mitigation and adaptation considerations will facilitate environmentally friendly and resilient housing that protects residents from climate impacts.	• Buildings & Energy • Community Resilience
Environment and Natural Resources	Considering climate mitigation strategies will enable Lake Stevens to adapt to climate change and ensure alignment with the Growth Management Act regulations.	• Water and Natural Systems
Parks, Recreation and Open Space	Embedding climate mitigation and adaptation strategies will preserve the landscape that unifies the community and enhance resilience, while supporting the environment and ecosystems in those spaces.	• Water and Natural Systems • Community Resilience
Economic Development	Incorporating climate change considerations will support Lake Stevens' sustainable local economy objectives.	• Community Resilience
Public Services and Utilities	Considering climate change impacts will support Lake Stevens public utilities' ability to adapt, with potential impacts to infrastructure and public health resulting from rising temperatures, changes in precipitation, and lower snowpack.	• Buildings and Energy • Waste Management • Transportation
Transportation	Climate mitigation strategies will provide options for adapting multimodal transportation methods that achieve the multiple benefits of efficient and safe transportation, while considering opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	• Transportation
Capital Facilities	The City of Lake Stevens can take a lead on climate mitigation and sustainability efforts by implementing actions that reduce GHG emissions and strengthen resilience to climate impacts starting with city buildings and services.	• Buildings and Energy

CENTERING EQUITY

Equity Implications

With increasing temperatures and lengthening fire and smoke seasons, residents of Lake Stevens will be affected by the impacts of climate change. However, these impacts will not be felt equally among all communities within the city. Lake Stevens' low-income residents, communities of color, and sensitive populations – such as older adults, infants, small children, differently abled people, individuals with pre-existing conditions, those with language and literacy barriers, and outdoor workers – will likely be disproportionately burdened by the impacts of climate change. Understanding the social and racial impacts of proposed climate actions and incorporating equity principles into those actions promotes the just distribution of climate action benefits with the aim of reducing these existing disparities.

To help address these disparities, we commissioned an equity assessment to evaluate the list of mitigation strategies and actions through the lens of climate equity to ensure alignment with the city's core values of protecting the lake and ensuring continued environmental stewardship for current and future generations. The following section describes the approach to the equity assessment and the outcomes.

Equity Analysis

To center equity in the planning process, the project team conducted an equity assessment (Appendix C). This assessment examined the impacts of proposed strategies and actions—both intended and not—on overburdened communities. The following questions were used as criteria for rating how equitable an action was, on a scale of 1-5 (one being most inequitable, five most equitable).

- Do the benefits of the action reduce historical or current disparities among communities of color, low-income populations, and/or front-line populations?
- Does the strategy address the needs of overburdened populations?
- Does the strategy reduce vulnerability for all populations? Is it fair?
- Are benefits distributed equitably across the community? Do they redress historic inequities?

The evaluated actions overall score well (3 and above). The project team worked with the city on the actions that scored lower, to determine how the equity recommendations could be meaningfully incorporated into the final list of strategies and actions for the Climate Sustainability Plan (See Appendix C: Equity Assessment).

Equitable Engagement Practices

Our tailored engagement approach encouraged a broad representation of Lake Stevens' community to shape this plan. Specific equity-focused considerations included:

- Offering a community survey in print and online in English and Spanish.
- Holding a public workshop on a weekday evening to accommodate working schedules.
- Broadly sharing the survey so that it reached the following under-represented communities:
 - Hispanic, Latino, Latina, or Latinx
 - Black or African American

- Asian or Asian American
- Native American, American Indian, or Alaska Native
- Youth (18 and under)

All touchpoints and outreach with the community were fully virtual, which may have limited the ability for some community members to fully participate in the public workshop and community survey. Additionally, the project team engaged the Citizen Advisory Committee as another engagement touchpoint. The outcomes from all the touchpoints and outreach provided the City with strong community input that helped inform and guide every stage of the Plan's development.

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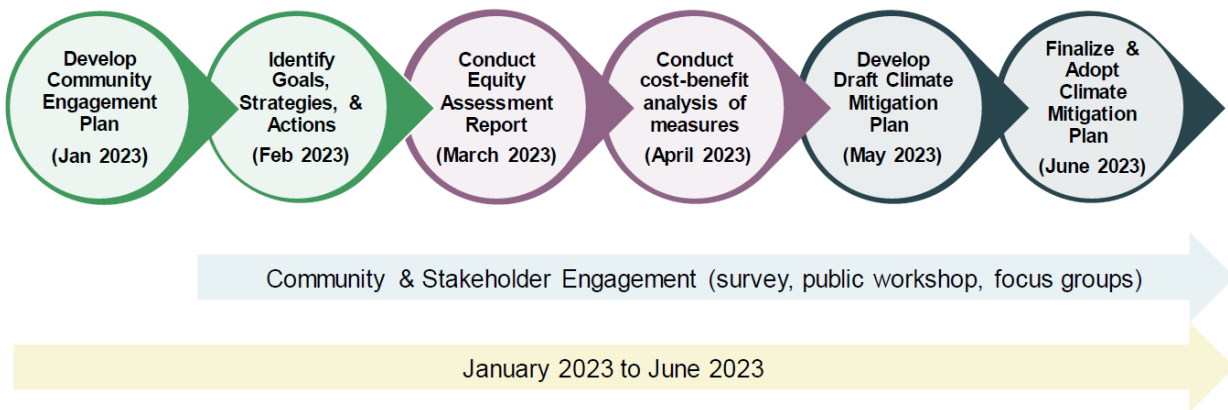
PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The Climate Sustainability Plan draws from other regional climate and sustainability plans, the Puget Sound Regional Council’s *Vision 2050: Climate Change and Resilience Guidance*; the Washington State Department of Commerce draft *Climate Guidance and Menu of Measures*; and the Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan. Using these guidance documents, the project team developed 48 draft actions divided into 13 draft strategies and sent them to city of Lake Stevens staff for review. Through an iterative feedback process—including feedback from city staff, an equity assessment, and input from coordinating agencies (e.g., Snohomish County PUD, Puget Sound Energy, Waste Management, and Community Transit)—the project team refined the list to 39 priority actions. The project team presented the refined list of strategies and actions to the Planning Commission, City Council, coordinating agencies, and the public for feedback.

At the onset of the planning process, the project team developed a public engagement plan (Appendix B). The team sought to equitably engage stakeholders and community members to gather insights and feedback on proposed climate actions, strategies, and priorities—ensuring that the resulting Climate Sustainability Plan is widely supported and reflects the broader community’s goals and vision. As detailed below, the City provided a variety of engagement opportunities to reach both internal and external audiences and gather input at each step of the planning process.

Engagement Opportunities:

- One (1) community survey offered in English and Spanish
- One (1) virtual community workshop
- Six (6) City Council meetings
- Three (3) Planning Commission meetings
- Two (2) focus groups to solicit feedback from outside agencies and Youth Advisory Committee /Citizens Advisory Council
- One (1) virtual public comment platform for the draft CSP.



Community Priorities

Several themes emerged as priorities during the community engagement process, allowing the City to align its actions with resident feedback.

				
Buildings & Energy Transition to cleaner energy sources (e.g., solar, electric heat pumps) Increase the reliability of infrastructure vulnerable to climate change	Transportation Increase neighborhood connectivity and walkability Expand bike and pedestrian infrastructure Promote walking, biking, and other alternatives to driving	Water & Natural Systems Expand, protect, and improve tree canopy and green spaces and sequestration opportunities Promote water conservation Increase native growth and plants	Waste Management Increase recycling, composting, and sustainable consumption practices Expand waste reduction education and awareness	Community Resilience Increase youth education for environmental stewardship Educate and prepare the community for future climate impacts

STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS BY FOCUS AREA

The following strategies and actions were developed and refined iteratively over the course of the planning process. The project team initially drew from regional climate and sustainability plans, the Puget Sound Regional Council's *Vision 2050: Climate Change and Resilience Guidance*; the Washington State Department of Commerce draft *Climate Guidance and Menu of Measures*; and the Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan. Reviewing these resources helped ensure the City's strategies and actions align with regional best practices in climate mitigation and adaptation and support regional GHG emissions reduction goals. The project team tailored the strategies and actions to address Lake Stevens' emissions trajectory and projected climate risks. Public input directly informed and guided the goals, targets, metrics, strategies, and actions in this plan.

Note that the strategies and actions within this plan are not presented in priority or sequential order; sequencing considerations are outlined in the *Implementation Timeline* section of *Appendix A: Implementation Matrix*.

Buildings & Energy

Goal: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from heating, cooling, and powering buildings by improving energy efficiency and using cleaner, renewable power sources.

Buildings & Energy strategies and actions facilitate an equitable transition from natural gas and other fossil fuels to clean electricity in buildings while using energy more efficiently and promoting the use of renewable energy sources.

Community priorities	What community members can do
- Transition to cleaner energy sources (e.g., solar, electric heat pumps) - Increase the reliability of infrastructure vulnerable to climate change	✓ Replace conventional products with energy efficient products ✓ Replace natural-gas powered appliances with electric and/or heat pumps

BE Strategy #1: Use less energy

Co-benefits: Lower energy bills

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
BE 1.1	Energy-efficient lighting & appliances	In city-owned facilities, purchase and install the following energy efficient products: - Indoor and outdoor lighting and lighting-control devices (i.e., light timers and motion sensors) including light emitting diodes (LED) and dimming technologies when appropriate. Convert all streetlights to LEDs. - EnergyStar rated (or equivalent) appliances.

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
BE1.2	Existing City building retrofits	Partner with Snohomish County PUD to retrofit existing city buildings for energy efficiency, which may involve some or all of the following specific actions: • Conduct an aging facility assessment to prioritize investments. • Develop a prioritized 5- or 10-year capital replacement plan and determine the funding level necessary for implementation. • Identify funding for equipment replacement and building retrofits at all existing and new facilities. • Make energy efficiency improvements in existing buildings. For example, as light and plumbing fixtures are being replaced, upgrade to LEDs and low-flow fixtures. Purchase ENERGY STAR rated (or equivalent) appliances. • Consider project location and contracting practices where the benefits are shared by low-income populations and communities of color.
BE 1.3	Encourage Energy Retrofits	Partner and coordinate with Snohomish County PUD and other local organizations to encourage and promote new energy efficiency programs.

BE Strategy #2: Use cleaner energy sources

Co-benefits: Lower energy bills, better air quality

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
BE 2.1	Construction standards	Adopt building code amendments in accordance with changes as mandated by the Washington State Building Code Council and Washington State Energy Code (to stay compliant with state environmental and energy strategies).
BE 2.2	Heat pump program	Partner with local utilities and other regional partners to expand regional electric heat pump campaigns to replace natural gas-powered furnaces and oil heating systems with heat pumps and increase energy efficiency in city and residential buildings. Focus on serving low-income residents and providing rebates, financial incentives, and educational materials and resources.
BE 2.3	Solar support & incentives	Partner and coordinate with local organizations and utilities to encourage and promote incentives for installation of renewable and/or energy efficient systems (e.g., such as biomass, geothermal resources, sun, water, and wind) on a case-by-case basis in public spaces. This could include streamlined permitting, development benefits, rebates, or a

		bulk purchasing program. Focus on increasing access to renewable energy by low-income households.
BE 2.4	City facility electrification	Replace natural gas heating systems with electric systems at city facilities at time of major renovation or replacement, with a goal of electrifying heating systems at all facilities by 2030. New city buildings should install electric heating systems. Install more energy-efficient generator block heaters at city facilities, where applicable. The city should consider keeping generators, as well as battery systems, as backups to solar in the event of outages.
BE 2.5	Commercial & multifamily building electrification	Promote existing financing mechanisms and incentives, and develop new incentives, to convert gas and oil heating systems at commercial and multifamily buildings to electric space and water heating. Explore incentives to reduce upfront costs, with a focus on low- and middle-income residential buildings. Partner with regional utilities and jurisdictions to provide technical assistance and outreach to building owners to encourage electrification. Pair electrification measures with efficiency retrofits and renewable energy installation.
BE 2.6	Home electrification program	Partner with the Snohomish County PUD and utilities to support the development of a residential home energy program to provide education, technical assistance, and financial assistance to replace gas and oil heating systems with electric heat pumps, improve home efficiency, and install renewable energy systems. Options include a rebate program, bulk-purchase retrofit campaign, or other financing mechanism. Explore, identify, and develop funding sources to support building electrification programs and discourage fossil-fuel use. Explore grant funding to fund electrification and weatherization assistance for low- and middle-income households.

BE Strategy #3: Strengthen energy systems

Co-benefits: More reliable energy

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
BE 3.1	Utility infrastructure resilience	Support and coordinate with energy utilities in their efforts to upgrade the safety and reliability of infrastructure vulnerable to climate change.



Transportation

Goal: Improve infrastructure for safe, multimodal transportation while reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Transportation strategies and actions will help Lake Stevens address the GHG emissions contributed through the fuel combustion and usage by on-road, off-road, and aviation vehicles and equipment.

Community priorities	What community members can do
• Increase neighborhood connectivity and walkability • Expand bike and pedestrian infrastructure • Promote walking, biking, and other alternatives to driving	✓ Use transportation methods other than driving as much as possible ✓ Consider upgrading to a more fuel-efficient vehicle, or an electric or hybrid model

TR Strategy #1: Drive less

Co-benefits: Healthier, more active population

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
TR 1.1	Sustainable City employee commutes & telework	Continue to support sustainable commuting for city staff; encourage work from home (telework) and flexible schedules, and work with the local transportation agency to promote transportation alternatives where possible. This could include free or reduced transit passes for staff (opt-in program); incentives to use alternative transportation (walking, biking, using transit, or carpooling) such as bike lockers, showers, and cycling infrastructure at City workplaces; resources and programs to increase the awareness around reducing commute emissions; and a guaranteed ride home safeguard to reimburse an employee's taxi or rideshare ride home in case of personal emergency or illness.
TR 1.2	Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan update	Develop a Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan, that evaluates the use of urban street design guidelines such as NACTO. Ensure the plan identifies and evaluates projects, provides a preliminary scope of work and timeline, and establishes priorities of work. Plan will be coordinated with existing Master Trail Plan.
TR 1.3	Transportation Demand Management	Support and coordinate with Community Transit to implement Travel Demand Management (TDM) strategies, such as

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
		incentive programs to reduce car trips by residents of new developments.
TR 1.4	Walkability & street connectivity	Increase street and multimodal connectivity through land use and transportation policies to increase density, increase walkability and bicycle paths, and encourage business development so that basic and desirable amenities and schools are available by active transportation (walking and biking) from more residences.
TR 1.5	Public Transportation	Coordinate with Community Transit to plan for transit-supportive growth patterns and improvement of transit infrastructure, and to develop innovative solutions for areas of the city that lack regular, fixed-route transit.
TR 1.6	Transit-Oriented Development	Execute policy 2.8.3 in Lake Stevens Comp Plan: Promote cooperation and coordination among transportation providers, local governments, and developers to ensure that developments are designed to promote and improve physical, mental, and social health and reduce the impacts of climate change on the natural and built environments. Work with local planning and land use agencies to develop more transit-accessible jobs and housing.

Strategy #2: Drive cleaner vehicles

Co-benefits: Improved air quality

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
TR 2.1	Public & City EV Infrastructure Plan	Develop and implement an EV Infrastructure Plan. The plan should: • Guide EV charging expansion throughout the city, in collaboration with local utilities. • Include analysis and recommendations of 2030 and 2050 fleet electrification goals and increased use of hybrid vehicles or other alternate fuels, and the infrastructure required for the city and School District to meet those goals. • Include a readiness and capacity study to evaluate increasing EV charging at commercial and residential properties, and an implementation strategy including partnerships, funding, and future policy recommendations. • Plan for charging installations at the most visited city-owned or -leased facilities.

TR 2.2	Electric equipment	Establish goal dates to phase out gas-powered maintenance equipment (lawnmowers, leaf blowers, etc.) and transition to using electric equipment for maintenance and operations. Allocate funding for additional batteries to avoid breaks due to charging needs.
TR 2.3	EV education & outreach	Support and coordinate with Snohomish County PUD to educate residents on the benefits of EVs, EV incentives and rebates, charger locations, and other information.
TR 2.4	City fleet electrification	Electrify the City vehicle fleet by defining and implementing a green vehicle selection process and identifying resources for new or replacement vehicles, including updating charging infrastructure. Replace city vehicles with electric or hybrid whenever possible when they are at the end of their lives; purchase one hybrid or long-range electric vehicle for each major site for highway/town travel and on-road maintenance projects; and track technology development for hybrid, electric, or alternative fuel trucks. When a viable option comes on the market, acquire and test one truck as a pilot project.

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Water & Natural Systems

Goal: Conserve and protect water resources and natural landscapes to both reduce greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for climate impacts.

Water & Natural Systems strategies and actions prioritize local green spaces and natural ecosystems—central assets for carbon sequestration, recreation, and preservation of vital habitats. They also focus on addressing climate risks by conserving valuable water resources and protecting water quality. Lake Stevens’ community identified protection and expansion of the city’s natural resources and green space as a top priority.

Community Priorities	What community members can do
- Expand, protect, and improve tree canopy and green spaces - Promote water conservation - Increase native growth and plants	✓ Reduce water usage at home, e.g., with more efficient faucets, toilets, and showerheads. ✓ Installing native and low-water landscaping ✓ Plant trees

WNS Strategy #1: Use less water and improve water management



Co-benefits: Fewer insects, mosquitos, and vector-borne diseases

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
WNS 1.1	Low-impact development (LID)	Using Department of Ecology guidelines where practical, create LID policies and guidelines specific to Lake Stevens. Guidelines and policies may include requiring LID for all city-owned construction and remodels and replacing old stormwater infrastructure with permeable pavement, bioswales, rain gardens, and vegetated roofs as appropriate.
WNS 1.2	Water-efficient plumbing fixtures	Install water-efficient plumbing fixtures in city facilities (such as "push button" showers and low flushometers). When possible, use grey water and reclaimed water.
WNS 1.3	Water storage	Support Snohomish County PUD in planning to provide back-up water supplies during droughts. Support climate resilience by constructing new water storage systems such as large cisterns, water towers, and reservoirs.
WNS 1.4	Exceed project design standards	Develop project design standards that exceed the minimum for energy efficiency and stormwater management, using LEED and SITES standards as examples.

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
WNS 1.5	Sustainable water management	Support sustainable water management at city facilities and citywide: • Provide education and financial incentives to private landowners for practicing sustainable water management (e.g., green stormwater retrofits, habitat restoration, and water reuse). • Manage city water resources sustainably through smart irrigation, smart metering, green stormwater management, preventative maintenance, water conservation and reuse, strategic plant selection, and landscape management. Isolate irrigation to allow brown-outs in particular areas during summer.
WNS 1.6	Flood prevention projects	Design and install flood prevention projects such as upgraded culverts, roadside swales, water diversion designs or barriers along key roads, sidewalks, and bike trails.

WNS Strategy #2: Expand, protect, and improve green spaces and natural ecosystems

Co-benefits: Heat island reduction

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
WNS 2.1	Water-efficient landscape standards	Plant trees and plants that are suitable for a warmer, drier future, prioritizing use of drought-tolerant native plants (and controlling invasive plant, animal, and aquatic species). Use educational campaigns to encourage drought-resistant and native landscaping and design. Work with landscape companies and homeowner associations to educate and incentivize drip irrigation and low fertilizer/pesticide management techniques.
WNS 2.2	Tree preservation guidelines	Protect tree canopy and prevent tree loss by developing urban forestry and tree preservation guidelines. Offer tree-awareness campaigns and classes to educate the community and develop tree planting demonstration programs. Support and encourage property owners to plant the right tree in the right place.
WNS 2.3	Natural habitat resilience	Conduct education and outreach on water conservation and protection practices for aquatic habitats. Include information on how to increase water residence time, store water on landscape, conserve water, and protect water quality to increase aquatic habitat resilience to low summer water levels.
WNS 2.4	Ecosystem services benefits	Explore opportunities (likely on a small-scale basis) to quantify the benefits of natural systems and include these natural capital assets in community and development planning and cost-benefit assessments.



Waste & Materials Management

Goal: Reduce waste, and the greenhouse gas emissions produced by it, in the community and by the city.

Waste & Materials Management strategies and actions work toward managing solid waste effectively, using fewer materials, reusing materials, and salvaging more—thus improving waste diversion and avoid the emissions associated with extracting raw materials to generate consumed goods and services. For example, food waste prevention not only helps reduce methane emissions from organic decomposition in landfills, but can also help get food to those who need it.

Community priorities	What community members can do:
• Increase recycling, composting, and sustainable consumption practices • Discourage single-use bottles and containers • Promote less packaging • Expand waste education and awareness	✓ Compost food and organic waste: ✓ Reduce the amount of new products bought ✓ Reuse, and recycle items that could become waste

WMM Strategy #1: Reduce communitywide waste

Co-benefits: Cleaner, healthier built environment; improved food and essential good security

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
WMM 1.1	Recycling requirements & education	Coordinate with Waste Management to develop requirements and educational programs to support recycling and composting: • Update requirements to ensure that new buildings include sufficient space for recycling and compost bins. • Develop and implement an educational campaign to support the phase-in of requirements for residential and commercial recycling and composting from WA's 2022 Organics Management Law. Work with building owners, renters, businesses, and all community members to educate about the requirements and how they can act.
WMM 1.2	C&D waste diversion & recycling	Coordinate with Waste Management to adopt local Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste diversion guidance or requirements to reduce emissions related to construction; develop and implement a policy and program for recycling C&D waste by a designated date.

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
WMM 1.3	Landfill waste reduction target	Coordinate with Waste Management to set a target percentage reduction in waste disposed of in landfills, and a date to achieve that target.
WMM 1.4	Use Food Well Washington Plan review	Coordinate with Waste Management to conduct a thorough review of the Use Food Well Washington Plan to determine which recommendations make sense to implement in Lake Stevens.
WMM 1.5	Community reuse & waste reduction	Coordinate with Waste Management to support community reuse and waste reduction programs through grant funding and promotional communications. Examples include "Buy Nothing" groups, tool libraries, food banks, food rescue programs and composting at the community garden.

WMM Strategy #2: Reduce municipal waste

Co-benefits: Cleaner, healthier built environment; improved food and essential good security

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
WMM 2.1	Recycled plastics	Set standards for recycling and purchasing of materials. Improve City consumption of recycled or post-recycling materials.
WMM 2.2	Waste management training for City staff	Train and educate City staff on waste management. Improve signage throughout city offices and facilities related to trash, recycling, and compost and hold annual trainings with all staff on responsible waste management.



Community Resilience

GOAL: All Lake Stevens residents—and especially those disproportionately affected and with the least capacity to adapt—are prepared for current and future climate-driven impacts and hazards.

Community Resiliency & Adaptation strategies and actions increase the community’s ability to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change while supporting overall wellbeing. Climate resilience emerged as a top priority among Lake Stevens’ residents and businesses, with an emphasis on protecting the most vulnerable community members.

Community priorities	What community members can do:
• Increase youth education for environmental stewardship • Educate and prepare the community for future climate impacts	✓ Prepare your residence for heat and wildfire smoke with fans and air filters ✓ Develop an emergency plan for your household, including compiling an emergency kit for your home and car, and identifying your nearest emergency centers

CRA Strategy #1: Improve community resilience by increasing capacity to respond to future climate impacts

Co-benefits: Preparedness to respond to all emergencies; improved city services and infrastructure

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
CRA 1.1	Emergency management planning	Review and update Lake Stevens’ emergency management plans to ensure readiness to respond to climate emergencies. Emergency management plans might include developing additional air shelters, cooling centers, or resilience hubs in case of extreme weather events; developing emergency communication materials; and partnering with community members, other agencies, and community-based organizations to ensure equitable access to education and resources related to emergency preparedness and response. Coordinate with PD, Risk Management, and the Fire District.
CRA 1.2	Climate lens for city standards, codes, and guidelines	Conduct a review of city standards, guidelines, and codes with a climate change lens and update them as needed to plan for climate impacts and improve citywide resilience (e.g., encourage green stormwater infrastructure and retrofits, tree planting and retention, and other adaptation strategies).
CRA 1.3	Vulnerability Assessment	Conduct a community vulnerability assessment to better understand the specific climate risks Lake Stevens is facing, identify vulnerable infrastructure and community groups, and better prioritize resilience and adaptation actions.

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
CRA 1.4	Adaptation incentives	Advocate for, support, and utilize state and federal adaptation incentive and rebate programs that help fund adaptation upgrades or retrofits (e.g., installation of green roofs, cool pavement, ceiling fans, air filters).
CRA 1.5	Resilience hubs	Support the development of "resilience hubs," which provide public access to cooling, warming, and clean air, especially in the face of climate emergency events. Consider using City facilities as resilience hub locations and/or partner with other agencies and community-based organizations to host hubs.
CRA 1.6	Filter fan education	Implement education programs in collaboration with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency and other local or regional organizations to train community members on making DIY filter fans in times of poor air quality.

CRA Strategy #2: Encourage climate and environmental education and awareness

Co-benefits: Informed, engaged community members

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
CRA 2.1	Community gardens	Provide technical support to community-based organizations to expand and add community gardens throughout Lake Stevens. Support increased community gardening access and education for underserved communities, including building and maintaining gardens near low-income apartments and providing classes or opportunities to learn more about sustainability and gardening. Support the development of community gardens at community buildings, churches, and multi-family properties. Partner with the Conservation District.
CRA 2.2	Youth climate education program	Collaborate with Lake Stevens School District to launch a climate and environmental education program. Initiatives could include curriculum development, climate challenges or pledges, school garden planning and development, and educational campaigns.

CRA Strategy #3: Implement the CSP

Co-benefits:

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
CRA 3.1	Working groups	Establish two working groups/task forces to implement the CMP: - Establish a working group or "Green Team" with city staff members from all key implementation departments and divisions to implement the CSP, make decisions on action prioritization and implementation, and draft policies and other guidance documents. - Establish a working group or task force with community members from different city demographics (age, race/ethnicity, income, line of work). The working group can coordinate with city staff and the "Green Team" to support action implementation and take ownership over community-centric CSP actions. The community working group can also connect city staff with local community-based organizations and businesses.

DRAFT

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This section is under development and will be included in the final plan.

DRAFT



Equity Assessment Report

Lake Stevens Climate Sustainability Plan

Prepared by Cascadia Consulting Group, Inc.



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1 Introduction

The effects of climate change are universal—though not equally felt—across the country and world. The continued rise of global temperatures and sea levels will further exacerbate negative impacts to public health and well-being among vulnerable communities at a disproportionate level, disrupting access to essential services and displacing populations. Climate change continues to be a structural driver of inequity and those who are considered part of socially vulnerable groups (e.g., low-income, racially disadvantaged, non-English-speaking, 65 years and older, and/or disabled) will be the least able to anticipate, cope with, and recover from adverse climate impacts¹. Centering equity in climate analysis and planning ensures a just distribution of the benefits of climate protection efforts and alleviates unequal burdens created by climate change for vulnerable populations.

Cascadia conducted an equity assessment to examine the impacts—intended or otherwise—that a suite of climate mitigation actions could have on overburdened communities in the City of Lake Stevens. We assessed options and prepared equity considerations from a draft list of 39 measures provided to us by the City. The assessment assigns qualitative numerical scores to each evaluated action based on a criteria matrix to ensure consistency in scoring throughout the evaluation. This assessment dedicates explicit time and resources to considering the following:

- **Equity in content.** The way an equity lens is applied varies depending on the type of measure. Whether the measure is regulatory, programmatic, a policy, or an investment shifts the questions staff should ask in applying an equity analysis to their climate work. We will ensure that equity and justice are considered and included in the measures, with consideration of the community history and characteristics.
- **Equity in action/strategies.** Some measures may have unintended equity consequences such as widening the gap in access to mitigation or adaptation strategies or adding financial burdens on low-income communities. This assessment will examine strategies and actions holistically to identify opportunities for enhanced equity co-benefits while flagging instances where strategies may lead to inequitable outcomes.
- **Equity in implementation.** This assessment provides guidance on how equitable and inclusive engagement can be integrated into implementation strategies. Successful implementation of climate mitigation strategies will include strong community buy-in, especially from those historically underrepresented. If poorly implemented, these measures can increase burden or costs particularly

¹ [*Climate Change and Social Vulnerability in the United States*](#)

for those most vulnerable within the community. Equitable implementation of climate mitigation measures can improve the resilience of those most vulnerable amongst us, for example, by supporting the electrification of commercial and multifamily buildings with a focus on low-income and middle-income households.

This report provides an overview of the proposed equity assessment approach. It includes:

- The **evaluation steps** that Cascadia used for the equity analysis.
- A detailed description of the **evaluation criteria and definitions**.
- A **shortlist of actions** that need further **equity considerations**.

The Cascadia team and the City developed the draft actions list using the following key sources:

- [PSRC's VISION 2050: Climate Change & Resilience Guidance](#)
- [WA Dept. Of Commerce Draft Climate Guidance and Menu of Measures](#)
- Kenmore Climate Action Plan (CAP)
- City of Portland and Multnomah County CAP
- Santa Clara CAP
- Mercer Island CAP
- Shoreline CAP
- Issaquah CAP
- Beaverton CAP
- Bellevue CAP
- Bellevue Environmental Stewardship Plan
- City Of Flagstaff Parks and Recreation Organizational Master Plan
- Portland Community College Climate Action Plan
- Golden Gate National Recreation Area Climate Change
- Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District Climate Action Plan
- WA Dept. of Commerce Draft Climate Guidance and Menu of Measures
- Gig Harbor Climate Change Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee
- Washington HB 1799, 2022 Organics Management Law
- Seattle Parks and Recreation Strategic Plan
- Tacoma Climate Adaptation Strategy

- King County Climate Action Toolkit

The initial draft actions list contained approximately 48 actions and, after consultation with City staff, Cascadia narrowed the list to 39 actions. The outcomes and recommended revisions to the measures presented in the following sections have been reviewed and approved by the City for inclusion in the final Climate Sustainability Plan.

1.1 Methodology

Evaluation Steps

1. Cascadia develops **qualitative score matrices** to allow for a consistent, objective ranking process. We assign scores for each action based on the criteria definitions and professional judgement drawing from available literature, peer city case studies, our knowledge of city context, engagement results, and consultant experience. Our team also provides a **brief rationale** for each action to substantiate the score and rank. Each action is evaluated on a 1 (low, increases vulnerability) to 5 (high, decreases vulnerability) scale.
 - i. Defining questions asked throughout the evaluation included:
 - i. Do the benefits of the action reduce historical or current disparities among communities of color, low-income populations, and/or frontline communities?
 - ii. Does the strategy address the needs of overburdened populations?
 - iii. Does the measure/strategy reduce vulnerability proportionately for all populations/groups of people?
 - iv. Is the distribution of benefits across the community equitable, especially for vulnerable and overburdened populations?
2. Cascadia uses the scores to identify **actions that can be revised to include stronger equity considerations** in the Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP). The results from the equity assessment will likely inform the final selection of actions for inclusion in the cost assessment for the CSP.

Evaluation Criteria

Cascadia proposed the following criteria to evaluate the draft measures supporting the Lake Stevens Climate Sustainability Plan. Each criterion is evaluated on a 1 (low, increases vulnerability) to 5 (high, decreases vulnerability) scale.

Table 1-1: Equity Assessment Criteria

Score	Reduces Vulnerability?	Distribution of Benefits
1	Very low - action DEFINITELY INCREASES existing inequities/injustices and social/economic vulnerability for ALL	Very low - ALL benefits and costs are accruing to different sectors of the community and are perpetuating historic inequities
2	Low - action DEFINITELY INCREASES existing inequities/injustices and social/economic vulnerability for communities facing historic inequities	Low - SOME benefits and costs are accruing to different sectors of the community and are perpetuating historic inequities
3	Moderate/Neutral - action DOES NOT AFFECT social/economic vulnerability or perpetuate historic inequities	Moderate/neutral - action DOES NOT distribute benefits and costs in the community in a way that perpetuates historic inequities
4	High - action DEFINITELY DECREASES social/economic vulnerability and DECREASES existing inequities/injustices	High - MOST benefits are accruing to the sectors of the community that face historic inequities; other sectors of the community may accrue benefits as well
5	Very high - action will DEFINITELY DECREASE existing inequities/injustices and social/economic vulnerability to ALL	Very high – MOST or ALL benefits are accruing to the sectors of the community that face historic inequities; other sectors of the community accrue benefits as well

2 Equity Assessment Results

After assigning a score to each action, we grouped them into three tiers:

1. Actions that scored the highest included strong emphasis and language that includes incentives that prioritize low- and middle-income households and/or increasing capacity for climate preparedness for communities most vulnerable to climate impacts (See Tier 1).

2. Evaluated actions that scored well overall (no less than 3) but making improvements would strengthen the Climate Sustainability Plan (See Tier 2).
3. Actions that scored the lowest have potential unintended consequences that could increase vulnerability and/or burdens for historically marginalized communities (See Tier 3).

Tier 1: Actions that scored the highest included strong emphasis and language that includes incentives that prioritize low- and middle-income households and/or increases capacity for climate preparedness for communities most vulnerable to climate impacts.

Action	Description	Score	Rationale
Heat pump program	Partner with local utilities and other regional partners to expand regional electric heat pump campaigns to replace natural gas-powered furnaces and oil heating systems with heat pumps and increase energy efficiency in City and residential buildings. Focus on serving low-income residents and providing rebates, financial incentives, and educational materials/resources.	4	Action benefits communities that face historic inequities. Prioritizes reducing vulnerability for those who have not switched from natural gas heat systems to heat pumps.
Support and incentivize solar	Partner and coordinate with local organizations and utilities to encourage and promote incentives for installation of renewable and/or energy efficient systems (such as biomass, geothermal resources, sunlight, water, and wind) on a case-by-case basis in public spaces. This could include streamlined permitting, development benefits, rebates, or bulk-purchasing program. Focus on increasing access to renewable energy by low-income households.	4	Action benefits/prioritizes communities that face historic inequities. Prioritizes reducing vulnerability for energy burdened/low-income households.
Support electrification of commercial and multifamily buildings	Promote existing financing mechanisms and incentives and develop new incentives to convert gas and oil heating systems at commercial and multifamily buildings to electric space and water heating at low upfront cost, with a focus on low- and middle-income residential buildings. Partner with regional utilities and authorities to provide technical assistance and outreach to building owners to	4	Action benefits/prioritizes communities that face historic inequities. Prioritizes reducing vulnerability for low-income and middle-income households through financial

	encourage electrification. Pair electrification measures with efficiency retrofits and renewable energy installation.		incentives for electrification.
Utility infrastructure resilience	Support and coordinate with energy utilities in their efforts to upgrade the safety and reliability of infrastructure vulnerable to climate change.	4	Action has the potential to benefit/prioritize increasing resilience for vulnerable communities.
Public & City EV Infrastructure Plan	Develop and implement an EV Infrastructure Plan. The Plan should: • Guide EV charging expansion throughout the city, in collaboration with local utilities. • Include analysis and recommendations in 2030 and 2050 fleet electrification goals and on the facilities and infrastructure required for the City and School District to meet those goals. • Include a readiness and capacity study to evaluate increasing EV charging at commercial and residential properties, and an implementation strategy including partnerships, funding, and future policy recommendations. • Plan for charging installations at the most visited City-owned or leased facilities."	4	Action benefits communities that face historic inequities - broader public access to EV charging can benefit people who have been historically unable to transition to EVs due to lack of charging access.
Electric equipment	Establish goal dates to phase out gas-powered maintenance equipment, and transition to using electric equipment (lawnmowers, leaf blowers, etc.) for City maintenance and operations and allocate funding for additional batteries to avoid breaks due to charging needs.	4	Action benefits communities that face historic inequities - particularly helps improve occupational exposures to professional landscapers who tend to be lower income and people of color and reduces air pollution in communities they work in.

Flood prevention projects	Design and install flood prevention projects (such as water diversion designs or barriers) along key roads, sidewalks, and bike trails.	4	Action has the potential to benefit/prioritize flood mitigation for vulnerable communities.
Filter fan education	Implement education programs in collaboration with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency and other local or regional organizations to train community members on making DIY filter fans.	4	Benefits communities that face historic inequities - likely to increase climate resiliency for vulnerable communities
Community gardens	Provide financial and technical support to community-based organizations to expand and add community gardens throughout Lake Stevens. Support increased community gardening access and education to underserved communities, including building, and maintaining gardens near low-income apartments and providing classes or opportunities to learn more about sustainability and gardening. Support the development of community gardens at community buildings, churches, and multi-family properties.	4	Action will likely increase community resiliency and benefit communities that face historic inequities.

Equity considerations for actions:

- No additional considerations and/or revisions are needed.

Tier 2: Evaluated actions scored well overall (no less than 3) but making improvements would strengthen the Climate Sustainability Plan.

Action	Description	Score	Rationale
Walkability/connectivity	Increase street and multimodal connectivity by studying and implementing land use and transportation policies to increase density, increase walkability and bicycle paths, and encourage business development so that basic and desirable amenities and schools are available by active transportation (walking and biking) from more residences.	3	Action does not have direct equity considerations so it neither benefits nor harms vulnerable populations. If this plan were explicitly focused on overburdened communities, the score would likely change to 4.
Tree preservation guidelines	Protect tree canopy and prevent tree loss by developing urban forestry and tree preservation guidelines. Offer tree-awareness campaigns and classes to educate the community and develop tree planting demonstration programs. Support and encourage residents and property owners to plant the right tree in the right place.	4	Action has the potential to benefit lower income neighborhoods by improving tree canopy coverage and increasing climate resiliency to future climate impacts such as extreme heat.
Adaptation incentives	Advocate for, support, and utilize state and federal adaptation incentive and rebate programs that help and fund adaptation upgrades or retrofits (e.g., installation of green roofs, cool pavement, ceiling fans, and air filters).	4	Action has the potential to benefit/prioritize increasing resilience for vulnerable communities.
Working groups	Establish 2 working groups/task forces to implement the CSP. Establish a working group or "Green Team" with City staff members from all key implementation departments and divisions to implement the CSP, make decisions on action prioritization and implementation, and draft policies and other guidance documents.	4	Action has the potential to provide increased participation and access for community members to lead and own community centric CSP actions.

	• Establish a working group or task force with community members from different city demographics (age, race/ethnicity, income, line of work). • The working group can coordinate with City staff and the city “Green Team” to support action implementation and take ownership over community centric CSP actions. • The working group can also connect city staff with local community-based organizations and businesses. "		
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Equity considerations for actions:

- **Walkability/connectivity:** Consider including language that explicitly prioritizes improving connectivity for overburdened communities that already experience decreased walkability.
- **Tree preservation guidelines:** Consider including language that targets increasing tree planting in communities with lower tree canopy density.
- **Working groups:** Consider offering incentives if the City decides to include community member participation in the working group/task force.

The City has reviewed the above equity recommendations and has decided to incorporate these considerations into the final language of the actions.

Tier 3: Actions that scored the lowest had potential unintended consequences that would increase vulnerability and/or burdens for historically marginalized communities

Action	Description	Score	Rationale
Encourage efficiency retrofits	Partner and coordinate with Snohomish PUD Electric and other local organizations to encourage and promote new energy efficient programs.	2	Action does not necessarily prioritize low to middle income and/or energy burdened households, instead has the potential to exacerbate existing disparities (as high socioeconomic status individuals typically

			retrofit and others don't).
Transit-oriented development	1. Execute policy 2.8.3 in Lake Stevens Comp Plan: Promote cooperation and coordination among transportation providers, local governments, and developers to ensure that developments are designed to promote and improve physical, mental, and social health, and reduce the impacts of climate change on the natural and built environments. 2. Work with local planning and land use agencies to develop more transit-accessible jobs and housing.	2	Action does not consider the unintended outcome of increasing transit-oriented development, which may result in increased housing costs in the area, likely to impact renters and low to middle income individuals.
EV education & outreach	Support and coordinate with Snohomish PUD Electric on educating residents on the benefits of EVs, EV incentives and rebates, charger locations, and other information by providing education and outreach programs and materials.	2	Action does not prioritize targeting and providing incentives/rebates to low/middle income drivers.

Recommended revisions for actions:

- **Encourage efficiency retrofits:** Partner and coordinate with PUD Electric and other local organizations to encourage and promote new energy efficient programs. Explore opportunities to promote new and existing energy program incentives for low-middle income households.
- **Transit-oriented development:** Pursue two concurrent strategies to encourage transit-oriented development.
 - Execute policy 2.8.3 in the Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan: Promote cooperation and coordination among transportation providers, local governments, and developers to ensure that developments are designed to promote and improve physical, mental, and social health, and reduce the impacts of climate change on the natural and built environments.
 - Work with local planning and land use agencies to develop more transit-accessible jobs and consider affordable housing, in accordance with the City's Comprehensive Plan Housing Element.
- **EV education & outreach:** Support and coordinate with Snohomish PUD Electric on educating residents on the benefits of EVs, EV incentives and rebates, charger locations, and other information by providing education and outreach programs and materials. Consider providing EV outreach materials in other formats and/or languages.

The City reviewed the recommended revisions above and confirmed integration into the final action language.

Conclusion

The evaluated actions that will be incorporated into the Climate Sustainability Plan score well overall (3 and above), but three actions needed further revisions to integrate stronger equity considerations. Cascadia worked with the City to determine how the equity recommendations can be meaningfully incorporated into the final list of strategies and actions for the Climate Sustainability Plan.

Lake Stevens CMP: Detailed Cost Analysis

Workbook last updated: 6/1/2023

Workbook Overview

This workbook conducts a detailed cost analysis of proposed actions in the Climate Action Plan.

Tab Name	Description
Summary	This tab summarizes outcomes from the detailed cost analysis.
Key Assumptions	This tab summarizes key assumptions and inputs for the cost analysis.
Cost Analysis	This tab estimates costs of implementing CAP actions.
Bibliography	This tab contains information about sources referenced in this workbook.
Lists	This tab houses standard drop-down lists in the workbook.

Color Coding

	User inputs
0.01	Reference cell (do not change)

Contact Information

Questions about this workbook can be directed to:

Andrea Martin | Cascadia Consulting Group | andream@cascadiaconsulting.com | 704.604.5727

Lists

This tab houses standard drop-down lists in the workbook.

Focus Areas

BE	Buildings & Energy
TLU	Transportation & Land Use
SW	Solid Waste & Materials Management
NS	Natural Systems
CR	Community Resilience

This tab summarizes key assumptions and inputs for the cost analysis

Overarching Assumptions

City Cost Assumptions

Community Cost Assumptions

Within implementation timeframe:

Passenger VMT	10,949	VMT per capita	2022 Average VMT per Year by State
CPI Estimate for 2022	292.7		Federal CPI Estimates From 1913
CPI Estimate for 2023	309.6		Federal CPI Estimates From 1913

Summary

This tab summarizes outcomes from the detailed cost analysis.

Negative (in parentheses) is net cost savings.									
Focus Area	ID	Action	Description	NPV Costs to City	NPV Costs to Community	Total Net Costs	Public Benefit (PV Avoided Climate Costs)	Net Public Benefit (NPV)	Per-Capita NPV Community Costs
BE	1	Energy-efficient lighting and appliances	In City-owned facilities, purchase and install the following energy efficient appliances: - Indoor and outdoor lighting and lighting-control devices (i.e., light timers and motion sensors) including light emitting diodes (LED) and dimming technologies when appropriate. Convert all streetlights to LEDs. - EnergyStar rated (or equivalent) appliances.	(\$45,739)		(\$45,739)			
BE	2	Electrify City facilities	Replace natural gas heating systems with electric systems at City facilities at time of major renovation or replacement, with a goal of electrifying heating systems. New city buildings should install electric heating systems. Install more energy-efficient generator block heaters at city facilities where applicable. City should consider keeping generators as a backup to solar+battery systems in the event of long-term outages when solar is not as available.	\$151,126		\$151,126			
TLU	3	Walkability/ street connectivity	Increase street and multimodal connectivity by studying and implementing land use and transportation policies to increase density, increase walkability and bicycle paths, and encourage business development so that basic and desirable amenities and schools are available by active transportation (walking and biking) from more residences.	\$2,144,759	(\$6,201,382)	(\$4,056,622)			(\$143)
TLU	4	Electric equipment	Establish goal dates to phase out gas-powered maintenance equipment, and transition to using electric equipment (lawnmowers, leaf blowers, etc.) for City maintenance and operations and allocate funding for additional batteries to avoid breaks due to charging needs.	\$43,378		\$43,378			
NS	5	Flood prevention projects	Design and install flood prevention projects (such as water diversion designs or barriers) along key roads, sidewalks, and bike trails.	\$2,260,231	(\$17,848,262)	(\$15,588,031)			(\$412)
NS	6	Tree preservation guidelines	Protect tree canopy and prevent tree loss by developing urban forestry and tree preservation guidelines. Offer tree-awareness campaigns and classes to educate the community, and develop tree planting demonstration programs. Support and encourage residents and property owners to plant the right tree in the right place.	\$3,158,391	(\$22,822,643)	(\$19,664,252)			(\$526)
SW	7	Recycling requirements & education	Coordinate with Waste Management to develop requirements and educational programs to support recycling and composting. - Update requirements to ensure that new buildings include sufficient space for recycling and compost bins. - Develop and implement an educational campaign to support the phase-in of requirements for residential and commercial recycling and composting from WA's 2022 Organics Management Law. Work with building owners, renters, businesses, and all community members to educate about the requirements and how they can take action.	\$1,741,558	\$315,312	\$2,056,870			\$7
SW	8	Increase recycling standards	Set standards for recycling and purchasing of materials. Improve city consumption of recycled or post-recycling materials.	\$18,652		\$18,652			
CR	9	Emergency management planning	Review and update Lake Stevens' emergency management plans to ensure readiness to respond to climate emergencies. Emergency management plans might include developing additional air shelters, cooling centers, or resilience hubs in case of extreme weather events; developing emergency communication materials; and partnering with community members, other agencies, and community-based organizations to ensure equitable access to education and resources related to emergency preparedness and response.	\$65,077	(\$7,882,801)	(\$7,817,723)			(\$182)
CR	10	Youth Climate Education Program	Collaborate with Lake Stevens School District to disseminate information for a climate and environmental education program. Initiatives could include curriculum development, climate challenges or pledges, school garden planning and development, and educational campaigns.	\$468,294		\$468,294			
Total				\$10,005,728	(\$54,439,775)	(\$44,434,047)			(\$1,256)
Average net annual cost (in present dollars)				\$448,858	(\$3,498,137)				(\$81)
Average FTE requirement				3.93					
Check				\$10,005,728	(\$54,439,775)				

FTE						
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93

Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	Year 21	Year 22	Year 23	Year 24	Year 25	Year 26	Year 27	Year 28	Year 29	Year 30
0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93

Costs to City (in present dollars)							
Year 1		Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
	\$62,581	(\$11,007)	(\$11,007)	(\$11,007)	(\$11,007)	(\$11,007)	(\$11,007)
	\$184,068	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)
	\$309,905	\$269,905	\$269,905	\$269,905	\$269,905	\$269,905	\$269,905
	\$81,836	(\$5,069)	(\$5,069)	(\$5,069)	(\$5,069)	(\$5,069)	(\$5,069)
	\$518,886	\$518,886	\$518,886	\$518,886	\$518,886		
	\$404,668	\$404,668	\$404,668	\$404,668	\$404,668	\$404,668	\$404,668
	\$117,692	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000
	\$10,000	\$10,000					
	\$54,423	\$14,423					
	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
	\$1,804,059	\$1,369,715	\$1,345,292	\$1,345,292	\$1,345,292	\$826,407	\$826,407

Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	Year 21	Year 22	Year 23	Year 24	Year 25	Year 26	Year 27	Year 28	Year 29	Year 30
(\$11,007)	(\$11,007)	(\$11,007)	(\$11,007)	(\$11,007)	(\$11,007)	(\$11,007)	(\$11,007)															
(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)	(\$2,090)										
\$269,905	\$269,905	\$269,905																				
(\$5,069)	(\$5,069)	(\$5,069)																				
\$404,668	\$404,668	\$404,668																				
\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000
\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000																				
\$826,407	\$826,407	\$826,407	\$96,903	\$96,903	\$96,903	\$96,903	\$96,903	\$107,910	\$107,910	\$107,910	\$107,910	\$107,910	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000

[illegible]

Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	Year 21	Year 22	Year 23	Year 24	Year 25	Year 26	Year 27	Year 28	Year 29	Year 30
(\$446,130)	(\$446,130)	(\$446,130)	(\$446,130)	(\$446,130)	(\$446,130)	(\$446,130)	(\$446,130)	(\$446,130)	(\$446,130)	(\$446,130)	(\$446,130)	(\$446,130)
(\$1,205,050)	(\$1,205,050)	(\$1,205,050)	(\$1,205,050)	(\$1,205,050)	(\$1,205,050)	(\$1,205,050)	(\$1,205,050)	(\$1,205,050)	(\$1,205,050)	(\$1,205,050)	(\$1,205,050)	(\$1,205,050)
(\$1,447,623)	(\$1,447,623)	(\$1,447,623)	(\$1,447,623)	(\$1,447,623)	(\$1,447,623)	(\$1,447,623)	(\$1,447,623)	(\$1,447,623)	(\$1,447,623)	(\$1,447,623)	(\$1,447,623)	(\$1,447,623)
\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)
(\$3,578,803)	(\$3,578,803)	(\$3,578,803)	(\$3,578,803)	(\$3,578,803)	(\$3,578,803)	(\$3,578,803)	(\$3,578,803)	(\$3,578,803)	(\$3,578,803)	(\$3,578,803)	(\$3,578,803)	(\$3,578,803)

Avoided Social Costs (in present dollars)													
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12		



Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	Year 21	Year 22	Year 23	Year 24	Year 25	Year 26	Year 27	Year 28	Year 29	Year 30

Cost Assessment

		Action	Description	NPV Costs to City	NPV Costs to Community	FTE	Years of Implementation	Start year	End Year	One Time Costs	Annual Costs	One Time Savings	Annual Savings	Net One-Time Cost	Net Annual Cost	City Cost Source(s)	City Cost Assumptions/Comments	Years of Implementation	Start year	End Year	One Time Costs	Annual Costs	One Time Savings	Annual Savings	Net One-Time Cost	Net Annual Cost	Community Cost Source(s)	Community Cost Assumptions/Comments
BE	1	Energy-efficient lighting and appliances	In City-owned facilities, purchase and install the following energy efficient appliances: - Indoor and outdoor lighting and lighting-control devices (i.e., light timers and motion sensors) including light emitting diodes (LED) and dimming technologies when appropriate. Convert all streetlights to LEDs. - EnergyStar rated (or equivalent) appliances.	(\$45,739)	\$0	0.0	15	1	15	\$73,588	\$165	\$0	\$11,172	\$73,588	-\$11,007	Home Depot Light Sensor Home Depot LED Lights Fluorescent Lights Home Depot LED Street Lights LED Dimmer Fluorescent Energy Use Calculator LED Energy Use Calculator LED Bulb Life Average Cost of Electricity by State (EIA)	Cost 19 buildings owned by the City (Client Feedback). Assumed an average of 10 rooms per building, 10 8ft lights per room, 1 motion sensor per room, 1 light dimmer per room, 5 street lights need to be replaced in year 1 (Consultant Assumptions) Assumed 40 hours of labor per building at the assumed FTE salary rate (Consultant Assumptions). Assumed motion sensors cost \$25 each (Home Depot Light Sensor), 8 ft LED lights cost \$20 each (Home Depot LED Lights), dimmer switch costs \$75 each (LED Dimmer), streetlights cost \$190 each (LED Street Lights). LED bulbs last between 10k and 50k hours, with a median of 30k (LED Lights Lifetime). Assuming that the existing bulbs are fluorescent bulbs (Consultant Assumption), which last 15k-20k hours, with a median of 17.5k hours (Light bulb Avg Life). Assuming bulbs are run 12 hours a day every day, that means fluorescent bulbs will last 4 years and LED bulbs will last 6.8 years. A typical fluorescent bulb costs \$9 (Fluorescent Bulb Cost Home Depot). Over a 15 year period, the fluorescent bulb will need to be replaced 3 times and the LED bulb will only need to be replaced once. Split the cost of replacement over the 15 year period as an annual cost. Cost for LED lights only includes the cost difference between LED (\$20) and fluorescent (\$9). Did not include appliance replacement in cost assesement. <u>Savings</u> The electricity rate used is the one mentioned on the 'Key Assumptions' tab. Assumed the use of a 40 kWh LED bulb that runs for 12 hours a day, every day with a total cost of \$1.02/month (LED Energy Use Calculator). A 59 kWh fluorescent bulb that runs for same amount of time at the same electricity price costs \$1.51/month (Fluorescent Energy Use Calculator). The savings do not take into consideration the streetlights, since they are partially solar-powered (can't easily determine their non-solar energy usage) and there is no easily available estimate for the current cost of streetlight electricity usage. However, it is likely that solar streetlights create will be a cost savings compared with solar-assisted LED lights.	1			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
BE	2	Electrify City facilities	Replace natural gas heating systems with electric systems at City facilities at time of major renovation or replacement, with a goal of electrifying heating systems. New city buildings should install electric heating systems. Install more energy-efficient generator block heaters at city facilities where applicable. City should consider keeping generators as a backup to solar+battery systems in the event of long-term outages when solar is not as available.	\$151,126	\$0	0.00	20	1	20	\$186,158	\$3,000	\$0	\$5,090	\$186,158	-\$2,090	Commercial Heat Pump Block Heater 27 kWh Backup Generator Gas vs Electric Heating Savings Calculator Heat Pump Maintenance Traditional Gas Heating Unit Cost	Commercial Heat Pump Block Heater 27 kWh Backup Generator Gas vs Electric Heating Savings Calculator Heat Pump Maintenance Traditional Gas Heating Unit Cost Assuming the use of a commercial heat pump, one per building, with an average cost of \$3600, and a range of \$3,000-4,000 (Commercial Heat Pump). Assuming a natural gas heating unit will cost \$2,637, with a range of \$2,000-3,500 (Traditional Gas Heating Unit Cost). Assuming one block heater per building, each one costing \$163 (Block Heater). Assuming one 27kWh natural gas backup generator per building, each one costing \$13,259 (27 kWh Backup Generator). Assuming each heat pump will be serviced once yearly (2 hours of labor) and estimating an average of \$300 of repairs a year (Heat Pump Maintenance). Assuming each heat pump lasts 20 years (Heat Pump Maintenance). <u>Savings</u> According to the Gas vs Electric Heating Savings calculator, assuming an HSPF efficiency rating of 10, yearly savings come out to about \$509 for an electric heat pump compared to natural gas per building. Inputs to this calculator include energy cost estimates for Washington as of 2023.	1			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
TLU	3	Walkability/street connectivity	Increase street and multimodal connectivity by studying and implementing land use and transportation policies to increase density, increase walkability and bicycle paths, and encourage business development so that basic and desirable amenities and schools are available by active transportation (walking and biking) from more residences.	\$2,144,759	(\$6,201,382)	0.12	10	1	10	\$40,000	\$257,886	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$257,886	Shoreline CAP, Modeled Costs tab, ID TM1.1 Dublin CAP, Appendix C (pg. 21) Concrete Sidewalk Cost	<u>Studying Opportunities to Increase Walkability/Connectivity</u> Costs Assuming \$40,000 for initial consultant and/or staff time to study and develop new policies (Dublin). <u>Implementing Policies to Increase Walkability/Connectivity</u> Costs Assuming 250 hours per year of staff time for ongoing implementation (Shoreline). Assuming 10 miles of additional sidewalk installations for improving walkability (Consultant Assumption). Concrete sidewalks cost \$8.63/sf as of 2022, which is \$8.79 in 2023 dollars (Concrete Sidewalk Cost). Assuming sidewalk is 5 ft in width (Client Feedback). There are 5,280 feet/mile. Assuming 10 miles of additional, simple bike lanes (Consultant Assumption). Bike lanes are highly variable and difficult to estimate the costs for, but some estimates give costs of about \$20,000/mile as of 2015 (Streetsblog Bike Lane Costs). Converting to 2023 dollars, that is \$25,830/mile. Assuming implementation of 1 mile per year for both sidewalks and bike lanes (Consultant Assumption).	8	3	10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$446,130	\$0	-\$446,130	Pleasanton impact analysis (Action E3: Bicycle & Pedestrian Master Plan) 2022 Average VMT per Year by State	<u>VMT Reduction Savings</u> Since Lake Stevens is 46% of size of Pleasanton's population, this assumes a cost savings equivalent to average passenger VMT reduction that is 46% of Pleasanton's, which comes out to 0.46% per year (Pleasanton's VMT reduction estimate was 1% per year). Cost savings to community would begin in year 3, since it may take a few years for the changes to be implemented and for behavior changes to take place (Consultant Assumption). Calculated the following to get the savings estimate for a 46% reduction in vehicle miles traveled per year for all residents. Total Vehicle Miles Traveled Per Person Per Year in Washington = 10,949 (2022 Average VMT per Year by State) VMT reduction of 0.46% = 10,949 * 0.0046 = 50.36 miles Gallons Saved = 50.36 / Avg MPG Total Savings per Person = Gallons Saved * Gasoline Cost Total Savings for Lake Stevens = Total Savings per Person * Lake Stevens' Population
TLU	4	Electric equipment	Establish goal dates to phase out gas-powered maintenance equipment, and transition to using electric equipment (lawnmowers, leaf blowers, etc.) for City maintenance and operations and allocate funding for additional batteries to avoid breaks due to charging needs.	\$43,378	\$0		10	1	10	\$86,905	\$0		\$5,069	\$86,905	-\$5,069	Lake Stevens Gas Powered Equipment Electric Push Lawnmower Estimate Electric Ride Lawnmower Estimate Electric Leafblower Estimate Electric Trimmer Estimate Electric Chainsaw Estimate Electric Polesaw Estimate Lawnmower Battery Estimate Leafblower Battery Estimate Hedge Trimmer Battery Estimate Chainsaw Battery Estimate Volts to kWh Calculator Average Gas Price in Lake Stevens	<u>General</u> Assuming it would take 160 hours to establish goal dates, and identify and secure the new equipment. Assuming the equipment will last 10 years. The City owns the following (Client Feedback): ~ 2 push lawnmowers ~ 10 ride lawnmowers ~ 13 leafblowers ~ 31 trimmers ~ 9 chainsaws ~ 3 polesaws Not all gas-powered equipment was included due to assessment time constraints and that electric alternatives for some equipment is not yet available. <u>Costs</u> Assuming the following costs for each landscaping equipment: - Electric push lawnmower: \$660 - Electric ride lawnmower: \$6000 (comes with additional batteries) - Electric leafblower: \$330 - Electric trimmer: \$120 - Electric chainsaw: \$500 - Electric polesaw: \$105 Assuming the City will need one additional battery for each of the following pieces of equipment: - Push Lawnmower battery: \$71 - Leafblower battery: \$150 - Trimmer battery: \$42 - Chainsaw battery: \$186.	1					\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
NS	5	Flood prevention projects	Design and install flood prevention projects (such as water diversion designs or barriers) along key roads, sidewalks, and bike trails.	\$2,260,231	(\$17,848,262)	0.69	5	1	5	\$0	\$449,655	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$449,655	Reducing Flood Risks in Washington Communities Federal CPI Estimates From 1913	Costs According to the WA's Department of Ecology, in Spring 2022, Whatcom County applied for a \$14 million grant to implement flood prevention projects. According to the US Census, Whatcom's population in 2022 was about 230,000 people. Lake Steven's population (in 2021) is about 36,000 people, which is 15.65% of that. Assuming a similar regional profile between the two, we might be able to estimate Lake Steven's flood prevention projects cost at 15.65% of Whatcom's. Assuming the project costs will be spread out over 5 years (Consultant Assumption). Assuming a team of 3 staff work full-time on implementing flood prevention projects for the equivalent of 3 months a year (Consultant Assumption). Converting \$14 million to 2023 dollars, we get \$14,808,336 (Federal CPI Estimates From 1913). 15.65% of that is \$2,317,505 million. Subtracting labor costs, the non-labor portion of the cost comes to \$2,248,505.	10	2	11			\$1,205,050	\$0	-\$1,205,050	About Floodplains by Design	According to the Floodplains by Design article, every \$1 invested in floodplain prevention yields a \$4-\$7 return on investment. This means a one-time savings of \$8,764 million - \$15,337 million. Selecting a number in the middle of the range, we get \$12,050,500. Assuming benefits are realized over a 10 year period starting in year 2 (Consultant Assumption).	
NS	6	Tree preservation guidelines	Protect tree canopy and prevent tree loss by developing urban forestry and tree preservation guidelines. Offer tree-awareness campaigns and classes to educate the community, and develop tree planting demonstration programs. Support and encourage residents and property owners to plant the right tree in the right place.	\$3,158,391	(\$22,822,643)	1.78	10	1	10	\$0	\$226,968	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$226,968	Renton Washington Urban Forest Management Plan (page 139) Federal CPI Estimates From 1913	Developing an Urban Forest Management Plan Costs According to the Renton Washington Urban Forest Management Plan Appendix B, the total cost for developing and implementing a comprehensive management and community engagement plan is \$3,825,782 as of Jan 2022 and will take 10 years. CPI for 2022 is 292.7, CPI for 2023 is 309.6 (Federal CPI Estimates From 1913). Converting the above amount to 2023 dollars, we get \$3,825,782 * (309.6/292.7) = \$4,046,676.143. The above estimate includes labor costs. The plan includes \$168,000 in labor costs each year, and converted to 2023 dollars, that \$177,700.0034/year. To get the FTE, we divide \$177,700 by \$100,000, which is the City Staff Labor Cost, to get 1.78. The non-labor cost portion of the plan in 2023 dollars is \$4,046,676.143 - \$1,777,700.0034 = \$2,269,676	10	1	10	\$7,187	\$1,454,810	\$0	-\$1,447,623	Urban Forest Benefits	There are many benefits to urban forests, some of which can be difficult to price, such as mental health benefits. Potential savings could be reduced energy usage due to shade, carbon storage, reduced pollution, decreased runoff, and increased home values. One study suggests that a tree planted in front of a home can increase the home's value by \$7130 in 2010 (Urban Forest Benefits). Converting to 2023 dollars, we get (309.6/ 218.1) * 7130 = \$10,121.27 Assuming property prices raise by this amount per home, \$50 per tree, and that 10% of homes plant one new tree (Consultant Assumption). This benefit amount does not include the other savings listed above.		
SW	7	Recycling requirements & education	Coordinate with Waste Management to develop requirements and educational programs to support recycling and composting. - Update requirements to ensure that new buildings include sufficient space for recycling and compost bins. - Develop and implement an educational campaign to support the phase-in of requirements for residential and commercial recycling and composting from WA's 2022 Organics Management Law. Work with building owners, renters, businesses, and all community members to educate about the requirements and how they can take action.	\$1,741,558	\$315,312	1.00	30	1	30	\$7,692	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,692	\$10,000	Consultant estimate	<u>Updating Requirements</u> Assuming 160 FTE hours to update the requirements for new buildings to include sufficient space for recycling and composting.. <u>Educational Campaign</u> Assuming 1 FTE working fulltime on setting this campaign up and executing on it each year. Assuming they may need a budget of \$10k a year for developing materials, hosting meetings, etc.	30	1	30	\$20,000		\$0	\$20,000	Assuming new buildings may need to set aside an additional \$10,000 to comply with these requirements and that two new buildings are built every year (Consultant Assumptions).			

	8	Increase recycling standards	Set standards for recycling and purchasing of materials. Improve city consumption of recycled or post-recycling materials.													Dublin CAP Consultant estimate	Assuming the City would need to conduct an analysis of recycling, purchasing of materials, and increasing resident consumption of recycled materials (Consultant Assumption). Assuming 0.1 FTE per year for two years to develop and implement the recommendations (Dublin CAP) Final recommendations are assumed to be similar in price to existing products and to be balanced out by minor savings due to the increased quality of those products (Dublin CAP).	1													No identified community cost/savings.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Bibliography

This tab contains information about sources referenced in this workbook.

Source Short Name	Source Filename	Description	Link	Relevant Measures/Sectors
Dublin CAP	DublinCAP.pdf	Sept 2020; Appendix C contains detailed cost information and evidence per measure.	https://www.dublincapupdate.com/	Transportation & Land Use
Home Depot Light Sensor	N/A	Light sensor cost	https://www.homedepot.com/p/myTouchSmart-S	Buildings & Energy
Home Depot LED Lights	N/A	8ft LED tubes	https://www.homedepot.com/p/Feit-Electric-40-V	Buildings & Energy
LED Street Lights	N/A	Solar-powered LED street lights	https://www.amazon.com/Deepn-Outdoor-Water/	Buildings & Energy
LED Energy Use Calculator	N/A	LED energy use calculator	https://www.perchenenergy.com/energy-calculators	Buildings & Energy
Fluorescent Energy Use Calculator	N/A	Fluorescent energy use calculator	https://www.effiworkx.com/calculators/electricity	Buildings & Energy
Commercial Heat Pump	N/A	Cost for commercial heat pump	https://hvacdirect.com/daikin-4-ton-11-5-eer-heat	Buildings & Energy
Block Heater	N/A	Cost for a block heater	https://www.lowes.com/pd/Generac-Cold-Weather	Buildings & Energy
27 kWh Backup Generator	N/A	Cost for a 27 kWh backup generator that runs on natural gas	https://www.generac.com/all-products/generator	Buildings & Energy
Average Cost of Electricity by State (EIA)	N/A	Average cost of electricity by state and type of consumer - EIA Report	https://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/epm_tab	Buildings & Energy
Gas vs Electric Heating Savings Calculator	N/A	A calculator to determine the savings for using a heat pump compared to natural gas heating	https://www.pickhvac.com/hvac/furnace-vs-heat-p	Buildings & Energy
Electric Push Lawnmower Estimate	N/A	Cost estimate for an electric push lawnmower	https://www.acehardware.com/departments/lawn	Transportation & Land Use
Electric Leafblower Estimate	N/A	Cost estimate for an electric leafblower	https://www.homedepot.com/p/RYOBI-40V-HP-B	Transportation & Land Use
Electric Trimmer Estimate	N/A	Cost estimate for an electric trimmer	https://www.lowes.com/pd/SKIL-SKIL-PWRCore-40	Transportation & Land Use
Electric Chainsaw Estimate	N/A	Cost estimate for an electric chainsaw	https://www.homedepot.com/p/Milwaukee-M18-	Transportation & Land Use
Lawnmower Battery Estimate	N/A	Cost estimate for a lawnmower battery	https://www.amazon.com/dp/B07K6Z3VZ2	Transportation & Land Use
Leafblower Battery Estimate	N/A	Cost estimate for a leafblower battery	https://www.leafblowersdirect.com/ECHO-LBP-56	Transportation & Land Use
Hedge Trimmer Battery Estimate	N/A	Cost estimate for a hedge trimmer battery	https://www.amazon.com/BLACK-DECKER-LBXR20	Transportation & Land Use
Chainsaw Battery Estimate	N/A	Cost estimate for a chainsaw battery	https://www.amazon.com/Husqvarna-BL122-Batter	Transportation & Land Use
Volts to kWh Calculator	N/A	Calculating the conversion between volts to kilowatt hours	https://www.rapidtables.com/calc/electric/Volt_to_kWh	Transportation & Land Use
Reducing Flood Risks in Washington Communities	N/A	From the WA Department of Ecology on the importance of reducing flood risks and a statistics about the grant request made by Whatcom County.	https://ecology.wa.gov/Blog/Posts/November-202	Natural Systems
About Floodplains by Design	N/A	Interview with the Washington floodplain manager discussing the Floodplains by Design program and expected savings from floodplain prevention projects	https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-anal	Natural Systems
Renton Washington Urban Forest Management Plan	Renton WA Urban Forest Management Plan 1-31-22.pdf	A comprehensive report on improving urban forestry and public engagement in Renton, Washington	https://cdns5-hosted.civiclive.com/UserFiles/Ser	Natural Systems
Shoreline CAP	2022 Shoreline CAP.pdf	The CAP developed for Shoreline by Cascadia in Oct 2022.	ShorelineCAP_CostAnalysisModel_Oct2022.xlsx	Transportation & Land Use, Community Resilience
LED Dimmer	N/A	10v LED dimmer from prolighting	https://www.prolighting.com/dvstv-wh.html	Buildings & Energy
Heat Pump Maintenance	N/A	Cost of maintaining a heat pump + how long it is expected to last	https://homeinspectioninsider.com/how-often-shr	Buildings & Energy
Traditional Gas Heating Unit Cost	N/A	Cost of a commercial traditional natural gas heating unit w/ 400k BTU	https://www.ecomfort.com/Modine-PDP400AE01	Buildings & Energy
Concrete Sidewalk Cost	N/A	Cost of paving a concrete sidewalk by foot	https://www.lawnstarter.com/blog/cost/concrete	Transportation & Land Use
Fluorescent Lights Cost Home Depot	N/A	8ft fluorescent light cost from Home Depot	https://www.homedepot.com/p/Philips-59-Watt-8	Buildings & Energy
Federal CPI Estimates From 1913	N/A	Yearly Consumer Price Index estimates from the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. This is an average for the entire US.	https://www.minneapolisfed.org/about-us/monet	Natural Systems
Disaster Mitigation Savings	N/A	References a study that says every dollar invested in risk mitigation, which includes emergency planning, results in \$6 of savings.	https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-anal	Community Resilience
2022 Average VMT per Year by State	N/A	Includes the average VMT per year by state, including Washington's. Limitation is that it doesn't split by type of region (ie rural, urban, suburban)	https://www.thezebra.com/resources/driving/ave	Transportation & Land Use
EIA Electric Power Cost by Month	N/A	Shows the most recent monthly electricity costs by state and sector (residential, commercial, industrial, etc.)	https://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/epm_tab	Key Assumptions
EIA Natural Gas Summary	N/A	Shows the natural gas summary details, including cost, by state and year/month	https://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_sum_lsum_dcu	Key Assumptions
Lake Stevens City Census	N/A	Census for Lake Stevens City	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/lakestevenscit	Key Assumptions
Urban Forest Benefits	N/A	A few benefits for urban forests from North Carolina State University	https://cnr.ncsu.edu/news/2022/04/5-benefits-of	Natural Systems
Electric Ride Lawnmower Estimate	N/A	Cost estimate for an electric ride lawnmower	https://www.homedepot.com/p/RYOBI-80V-HP-B	Transportation & Land Use
Electric Polesaw Estimate	N/A	Cost estimate for an electric polesaw	https://www.homedepot.com/p/BLACK-DECKER-1	Transportation & Land Use
Lake Stevens Gas Powered Equipment	Lake Stevens Gas Powered Equipment.xls	A list of almost all the gas powered equipment that the city owns		Transportation & Land Use

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Lake Stevens Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP) acts as a as a strategic guide to support Lake Stevens in reducing its GHG emissions and strengthening its organizations and infrastructure to prepare for and adapt to climate impacts. Coordinated efforts from the City, outside agencies, community partners, and the public will be critical to ensuring progress towards the sustainable living, operations, and management goals set forth in the CSP. The following section presents a structure for the implementation of this plan.

Oversight & Accountability

The Lake Stevens Department of Community Development will oversee the CSP's implementation, and will be tasked with the following key activities and responsibilities:

- Planning for CSP action implementation, including developing timelines and recommendations on programs, services, and practices related to the CSP.
- Integrating CSP actions into the Lake Comprehensive Plan
- Tracking performance measures for actions in the CSP and associated outcomes.
- Engineering and Operations: coordinating with implementing departments to manage capital projects, budgets, fundraising for capital projects, maintaining/retrofitting street lighting, pedestrian projects, etc., integration with public works standards, GIS data management
- Fundraising for capital projects, updating regulations, providing updates to City Council, City Administrator, and Mayor
- Partnering with Snohomish County Public Utility District on energy efficiency and electrification actions.
- Partnering with Waste Management on solid waste, recycling & composting

Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting

Monitoring and evaluation involves tracking and reporting on a set of measurements that indicate progress on implementing CSP actions, and whether those actions are having the desired effect. The Department of Community Development will monitor progress and prepare annual CSP progress reports.

The CSP is an active plan that will continue to change over time, and may need to be updated to reflect evolving City, State, and Federal requirements. The suggested timeline for tracking and updating the plan is every 5 years, alongside the Comprehensive Plan progress report.

The City departments involved in implementing the plan should also consider how community members can track progress (e.g., biennial public status reports + regular updates to City website).

Equity

The success of the city's CSP for a climate-resilient future cannot be achieved without advancing equitable outcomes and addressing existing disparities. The project team will work with the city to ensure the strategies and actions align with the community feedback and the city's long-term goal of providing effective and ongoing investments to ensure water quality for the lake and environmental stewardship for its community and future generations.

Examples of equity considerations include:

- **Disproportionate impacts.** Does the action generate burdens (including costs), either directly or indirectly, to communities of color or low-income populations? If yes, how can we mitigate these impacts?
- **Shared benefits.** Can we target the action's benefits in progressive ways to reduce historical or current disparities? Are the benefits dispersed equitably?
- **Accessibility.** Are the action's benefits broadly accessible to households and businesses throughout the community—particularly communities of color, low-income populations, and minority-owned, women-owned, and emerging small businesses?
- **Alignment and partnership.** Does the action align with and support existing priorities of communities of color and low-income populations? Are there opportunities to leverage resources and build collaborative partnerships?
- **Accountability.** Does the action have appropriate accountability mechanisms to ensure that communities of color, low-income populations, or vulnerable communities will equitably benefit and not be disproportionately harmed?

Funding

The CSP will be funded through a combination of sources including the city general fund, state and federal grants, utility revenues, and a variety of newly identified sources. Funding for some CSP actions will be an expansion of existing programs with a secured funding source but may require increased or incremental investment to fully execute. Implementation and ongoing efforts of the CSP will require significant additional resources. The CSP project team will prioritize identifying and securing funding sources as an early action in the implementation process. Other funding considerations may include eliminating or reducing other city programs to make room for CSP actions.

Many climate expenditures will not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but will also bring valuable environmental, social, and economic benefits that can provide a positive net return on investment.

• Community Involvement

- How the city will continue to engage the community
- How community members can support implementation
- Potential for sustainability commission
- Earth Day events with local environmental orgs
- Parks Appreciation Day – Parks Dept. cleanup day

Implementing the CSP and achieving the city's climate goals will depend in part on the continued active engagement with the community. Putting on activities like Earth Day events with local environmental organizations, parks appreciation days, and tree plantings, and promoting the CSP at those events can maintain community awareness and enthusiasm for the plan. The city will continue to prioritize community input by partnering with residents and businesses in our community to ensure CSP actions are implemented equitably and reflect our unique community needs and priorities. Community engagement is the primary focus and a critical element of the following actions:

- Community reuse and waste reduction
- Community Gardens

- Youth Climate Education Program
- Filter Fan Education

City of Lake Stevens Climate Sustainability Plan

Appendix A: Implementation Details

INTRODUCTION

Cascadia Consulting Group (Cascadia) prepared this Action Implementation Guide (Guide) to support the City of Lake Stevens (City) in prioritizing actions for implementation in its Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP). This appendix's matrix identifies key considerations and details for the ten CSP actions for which Cascadia did a cost assessment.

INTERPRETING THE MATRIX

The table below describes the information conveyed in each column of the implementation matrix. In the implementation matrix, some columns are pre-filled, such as the action ID, action short name, and action description. The City should determine how to fill in the blank columns, including the timeline under which to implement the action, the lead department, and outside partners that will support action implementation. The column farthest to the right identifies implementation considerations. Cascadia has listed, in this column, the impact rating when available (emissions mitigation potential), and the equity rating (potential to reduce or exacerbate existing disparities and historical inequities). The City should add additional considerations to inform decisions about implementation details for each action, such as how the city will track and report progress and CSP action synergy with the Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan update.

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
Action ID	Short description of action	Describes what the action entails	Timeframe for when the City will start implementation. See "Implementation Timeline" below for details.	City department responsible for overseeing implementation. Existing staff capacity and departmental budgets may need to be re-evaluated regularly to ensure sufficient resources for implementation.	Known regional partners to support implementation. See "Potential Partnership Opportunities" below for examples.	Results of Cost Assessment	General factors the City will consider when implementing the action and/or notes Impact Rating (on GHG reduction) Equity rating

NOTES ON TIMELINE

Knowing that **we can't do everything at once**, the Implementation Matrix provides guidance for the City to **strategically phase and sequence implementation** to prioritize: (1) early wins; (2) actions that will take longer to implement or have dependent actions that need to be sequenced; or (3) actions that address imminent and/or severe climate impacts. Overarching target commitments (2030, 2040, 2050) and focus area targets were also key factors in determining action implementation timelines. Based on this prioritization, actions are categorized into four general timeframes:

Ongoing	Short-term (1-2 years):	Mid-term (2-3 years):	Long term (4-5 years):
• Actions that are part of existing City or regional initiatives.	• Easy, early wins and foundational steps. • Actions that may require substantial time or resources, so it is important to start as soon as possible. • Actions that align with or could support other City plans, projects, or updates and should be implemented concurrently.	• Actions that might require additional resources to implement or cannot occur until foundational actions are implemented.	• Actions that are not as time sensitive as shorter-term actions. • Actions that require substantial infrastructure and resources or build upon foundational short and mid-term actions.

NOTES ON FUNDING

Some of the ten actions in this assessment are relatively low-cost and project cost savings over time, while other actions are costly, though the costs are often spread out over five to thirty years. Potential funding sources for CSP actions include:

- EPA implementation grants
- WA Commerce Grants (expected in 2027)
- Collaboration with City departments and outside agencies
- Snohomish County partnerships

MATRIX

Buildings and energy

ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
ID	Name	Description	Near-term Mid-term Long-term	Department	Acronym for org	Costs to city	Impact, Funding sources, equity, alignment with other efforts, etc.
BE 1.1	Energy-efficient lighting and appliances	In City-owned facilities, purchase and install the following energy efficient appliances: - Indoor and outdoor lighting and lighting-control devices (i.e., light timers and motion sensors) including light emitting diodes (LED) and dimming technologies when appropriate. Convert all streetlights to LEDs. - EnergyStar rated (or equivalent) appliances.	Short-term	Public Works		Net Savings: \$13,575 One time cost: \$49,731 Savings of \$5,880/year for 15 years	Impact Rating=2 Equity Rating=3
BE 2.4	City Facility Electrification	Replace natural gas heating systems with electric systems at City facilities at time of major renovation or replacement, with a goal of electrifying heating systems. New city buildings should install electric heating systems. Install more energy-efficient generator block heaters at city facilities where applicable. City should consider keeping generators as a backup to solar+battery systems in the event of long-term outages when solar is not as available.	Short-term	Public Works		Total estimated cost: \$151, 126	Impact rating=2 Equity Rating=3

Transportation

ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
ID	Name	Description	Near-term Mid-term Long-term	Department	Acronym for org	Cost to City	Impact, Funding sources, equity, alignment with other efforts, etc.
TR 1.4	Walkability/ street connectivity	Increase street and multimodal connectivity by studying and implementing land use and transportation policies to increase density, increase walkability and bicycle paths, and encourage business development so that basic and desirable amenities and schools are available by active transportation (walking and biking) from more residences.	Long-Term	Community Development & Public Works		Total estimated cost: \$1,058,055	Impact Rating=5 Equity Rating=3
TR 2.2	Electric equipment	Establish goal dates to phase out gas-powered maintenance equipment, and transition to using electric equipment (lawnmowers, leaf blowers, etc.) for City maintenance and operations and allocate funding for additional batteries to avoid breaks due to charging needs.	Short-term	Parks & Public Works		Net Savings: \$913,522 One time cost: \$79,152 Annual Savings \$126,723	Impact Rating=2 Equity Rating=4

Water and natural systems

ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
ID	Name	Description	Near-term	Department	Acronym for org	Cost to City	Impact Funding, sources, equity,

ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
			Mid-term Long-term				alignment with other efforts, etc.
WS 1.6	Flood prevention projects	Design and install flood prevention projects (such as water diversion designs or barriers) along key roads, sidewalks, and bike trails.	Long-term	Public Works		Total estimated cost: \$2,260,231	Equity Rating=4
WS 2.2	Tree preservation guidelines	Protect tree canopy and prevent tree loss by developing urban forestry and tree preservation guidelines. Offer tree-awareness campaigns and classes to educate the community, and develop tree planting demonstration programs. Support and encourage residents and property owners to plant the right tree in the right place.	Mid-term	Community Development		Total estimated cost: \$3,158,391	Equity Rating=4

Waste and materials management

A	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
ID	Name	Description	Near-term Mid-term Long-term	Department	Acronym for org	Cost to City	Impact Funding sources, equity, alignment with other efforts, etc.
WM 1.1	Recycling requirements & education	Coordinate with Waste Management to develop requirements and educational programs to support recycling and composting. - Update requirements to ensure that new buildings include sufficient space for recycling and compost bins. - Develop and implement an educational campaign to support the phase-in of requirements for residential and commercial recycling and composting from WA's	Long-term	Public Works		Total estimated cost: \$1,741,558	

A	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
		2022 Organics Management Law. Work with building owners, renters, businesses, and all community members to educate about the requirements and how they can take action.					
WM 2.1	Recycled plastics	Set standards for recycling and purchasing of materials. Improve city consumption of recycled or post-recycling materials.	Long-term	Public Works		Total estimated cost: \$381,752	Equity Rating=3

Community resiliency and adaptation

ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
ID	Name	Description	Near-term Mid-term Long-term	Department	Acronym for org	Cost to City	Impact, Funding sources, equity, alignment with other efforts, etc.
CRA 1.1	Emergency management planning	Review and update Lake Stevens' emergency management plans to ensure readiness to respond to climate emergencies. Emergency management plans might include developing additional air shelters, cooling centers, or resilience hubs in case of extreme weather events; developing emergency communication materials; and partnering with community members, other agencies, and community-based organizations to ensure equitable access to education and resources related to emergency preparedness and response.	Ongoing and short-term	Police and Human Resources		Total estimated cost: \$65,077	Equity Rating=5
CRA 2.2	Youth Climate Education Program	Collaborate with Lake Stevens School District to disseminate information for a climate and environmental education program. Initiatives could include curriculum development, climate challenges or pledges, school garden planning and development, and educational campaigns.	Mid-term	Parks and Community Development		Total estimated cost: \$468,294	Equity Rating=3

