SPECIAL MEETING NOTICE/AGENDA OF THE

SPOKANE CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY BOARD

MEETING OF Wednesday, January 28, 2026
2:00 P.M. – CITY HALL COUNCIL BRIEFING CENTER

The Spokane Plan Commission will be holding a Joint Meeting with The Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board at 2:00 p.m. on Wednesday, January 28, 2026, in the City Hall Council Briefing Center, 808 W. Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, WA. The purpose of the meeting is to consider and discuss items on the attached agenda.

The meeting will be open to the public. The meeting can be attended in-person or virtually via the Teams link on page 2 of the agenda. Public comment will be accepted at the beginning of the meeting for anything not on the agenda either in-person or via Teams.

SEE ATTACHED AGENDA

Jon Snyder
Jon Snyder (Jan 14, 2026 11:44:38 PST)

Jon Snyder
Secretary to the Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) INFORMATION: The City of Spokane is committed to providing equal access to its facilities, programs and services for persons with disabilities. The Council Briefing Center in the lower level of Spokane City Hall, 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd., is wheelchair accessible and also is equipped with an infrared assistive listening system for persons with hearing loss. Headsets may be checked out (upon presentation of picture I.D.) through the meeting organizer. Individuals requesting reasonable accommodations or further information may call, write, or email Human Resources at 509.625.6373, 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd., Spokane, WA, 99201; or ddecorde@spokanecity.org. Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may contact Human Resources through the Washington Relay Service at 7-1-1. Please contact us forty-eight (48) hours before the meeting date.

Special Meeting Notice

Final Audit Report   2026-01-14

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Spokane Plan Commission Agenda

Regular Meeting Combined with Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board
Wednesday, January 28, 2026
2:00 PM
Hybrid - Council Briefing Center / Microsoft Teams
808 W Spokane Falls Blvd, Spokane, WA 99201

Virtual Meeting Link - See Below for Information

TIMES GIVEN ARE AN ESTIMATE AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Public Comment Period:

3 minutes each	Citizens are invited to address the Plan Commission on any topic not on the agenda.

Commission Briefing Session:

2:00 – 2:20	1. Roll Call	Planning Staff
	2. Approve 1/14/2026 meeting minutes	All
	3. City Council Liaison Report	CM Kitty Klitzke
	4. President Report	Jesse Bank
	5. Secretary Report	Spencer Gardner
	6. Transportation Commission Liaison Report	Ryan Patterson
	7. Approval of current agenda	

Workshops:

2:20 – 3:45	1. CRSB/PC Policy Discussion	Staff

Adjournment: The next regularly scheduled PC meeting will be Wednesday, February 11, 2026.

*Items denoted with an asterisk may include final action taken by the Commission. Written public comments will be accepted on these items up to one hour prior to the start of the meeting. Verbal testimony may also be accepted during the meeting.

Fourth Wednesday - Plan Commission Meeting Information

Wednesday, January 28, 2026

Plan Commission will be held in a hybrid in-person / virtual format. Members of the public are welcome to attend in person at City Hall or online using the following information.

Meeting ID:
224 747 524 410

Passcode:
697m6DR7

Microsoft Teams

Join on your computer, mobile app or room device

Click here to join the 4th Wednesday meeting

Meeting ID: 224 747 524 410
Passcode: 697m6DR7

Download Teams | Join on the web

Join with a video conferencing device

cityofspokane@m.webex.com

Video Conference ID: 112 253 098 1
More info

Please note that public comments will be taken during the meeting, but the public is encouraged to continue to submit their comments or questions in writing to: plancommission@spokanecity.org. Written public comments will be accepted on these items up to one hour prior to the start of the meeting.

The audio proceedings of the Plan Commission meetings will be recorded and are available online.

Plan Commission & Committees

Upcoming Agenda Items
(All items are subject to change)

February 11, 2026 - Plan Commission (90 minutes available) Hybrid

Workshop

Time	Item	Presenter
2:00 –2:20	Meeting Briefing	Plan Commission
2:20 -2:45	Off-Premises Signs	Adam McDaniel
2:45 – 3:45	PlanSpokane 2046: Land Use Strategy	Kevin Freibott, KayCee Downey
3:45 – 4:00	Transition to Chambers	

Hearing Items

February 25, 2026 - Plan Commission (90 minutes available) Hybrid

Workshop

Time	Item	Presenter
2:00 –2:20	Meeting Briefing	Plan Commission
2:20 – 3:45	PlanSpokane 2046: Preferred Alternative	Tirrell Black
3:45 – 4:00	Transition to Chambers	

Hearing Items

	[hold] Off-premises Signs	Adam McDaniel

March 11, 2026 - Plan Commission (90 minutes available) Hybrid

Workshop

Time	Item	Presenter
2:00 –2:20	Meeting Briefing	Plan Commission
2:20 – 2:40	PlanSpokane 2046: Capital Facilities/Utilities	Tyler Kimbrell
2:40 – 3:45	PlanSpokane 2046: Preferred Alternative	Tirrell Black
3:45 – 4:00	Transition to Chambers	

Spokane Plan Commission – Draft Minutes

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Hybrid Meeting in Council Briefing Center & Microsoft Teams Teleconference

Meeting Minutes: Plan Commission Workshop called to order at 2:00 pm by President Jesse Bank.

Public Comment: Citizens are invited to address the Plan Commission on any topic not on the agenda. 3 Minutes each.

- Neal Schreibeis

Attendance for Plan Commission Workshop:

- Board Members Present: Jesse Bank, Ryan Patterson, Amber Lenhart, Tim Williams, Jill Yotz, Kyle Madsen
- Board Members Not Present: Tyler Tamoush
- Non-Voting Members Present: Click or tap here to enter text.
- Non-Voting Members Not present: CM Kitty Klitzke
- *Quorum Present*: Yes
- Staff Members Present: Spencer Gardner, Emily King, Adam McDaniel, Megan Kapaun, Tirrell Black, Colin Quinn-Hurst, KayCee Downey, Kevin Freibott, Sarah Sirott, Tyler Kimbrell, Tim Thompson, Amanda Brown

Minutes: Minutes from 12/10/2025 approved unanimously.

Briefing Session:

- **Transportation Commission Liaison Report – Ryan Patterson**
  - During the last Transportation Commission meeting, Kevin Picanco provided a summary of the local option parking tax.
  - There was also more discussion about restriping and lane options on Grand Blvd.
  - A presentation was provided on Vehicle Miles Traveled, relating to the EIS.
  - The last presentation was about Emergency Streets. The concept of this program is to bring more aware to fatality crashes.
- **Commission President Report – Jesse Bank**
  - President Bank discussed that legislature is in full swing. There are a few housing and planning things being discussed. He had the opportunity to testify in favor of an extension of the Parking 2 People Incentive. If you don't typically follow the legislature, now is a good time to do so as all the new bills are being discussed.
- **Secretary Report – Spencer Gardner**
  - Spencer first discussed that there are several listening sessions scheduled to discuss the Draft Environmental Impact statement. The goal is to foster one on one conversations between members of the public and Planning staff. Plan Commission members are invited to attend these sessions.
  - Spencer also reminded Plan Commissioners that the next meeting on January 28th will be a joint meeting with the Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board (CRSB). That will be an opportunity to continue previous discussions about climate related policies in the Comp Plan. We expect the CRSB to have specific feedback on goals and policies, and that will inform any formal policy recommendations they forward to the Plan Commission. The Plan Commission can then incorporate those recommendations as they see fit.

- There are a couple of vacancies on the Plan Commission. Members of the public who are interested are welcome to send in their applications. We do have some applications we are planning to do interviews for. Spencer hoped to identify members who would be willing to participate in the interview process. Commissioner Yotz, Commissioner Williams, and President Bank all volunteered to be a part of the process.

Current Agenda: The current agenda was approved unanimously.

Workshop(s):

- Off-Premises Signs
  - o Presentation provided by Adam McDaniel.
  - o Questions asked and answered.
  - o Discussion ensued.

- Review of Attorney General Memo: "Avoiding Unconstitutional Takings of Private Property"
  - o Presentation provided by Megan Kapaun.
  - o Questions asked and answered.
  - o Discussion ensued.

- PlanSpokane 2046: Draft EIS, Preferred Alternative Discussion
  - o Presentation provided by Tirrell Black.
  - o Questions asked and answered.
  - o Discussion ensued.

- PlanSpokane 2046: Transportation Chapter
  - o Presentation provided by Colin Quinn-Hurst.
  - o Questions asked and answered.
  - o Discussion ensued.

Workshop Adjourned at 3:54 PM.

The next regularly scheduled Plan Commission meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, January 28, 2026.

BRIEFING PAPER
City of Spokane
Plan Commission
Workshop
October 29, 2025

<u>**Subject**</u>

The Plan Commission has responsibility to review and recommend changes to the City of Spokane Comprehensive Plan in its entirety. The Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board has a responsibility to advise on climate resilience and greenhouse gas emissions reduction policies, which will be integrated into each element of the comprehensive plan. The special meeting will provide an opportunity for the Plan Commission/Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board to have a dialogue about the centrally important Comprehensive Plan land use and transportation elements.

The following attachments are provided for reference:
- Memo providing an overview of the climate planning process and policy development
- Draft PPT slides for policy discussion:
    - Framework goals for land use and transportation

Additional suggested background materials include:
- PlanSpokane 2046
- Video Series - City of Spokane, Washington
- PlanSpokane Community Visioning Engagement Summary
- PlanSpokane 2046 - Chapter Review Drafts
- Spokane Climate Planning
- Commerce Climate Policy Explorer
- Community Climate Policy Survey Results Summary

<u>**Impact**</u>

The climate element should result in reductions in overall GHG emissions, must enhance resilience to and avoid the adverse impacts of climate change, and must include efforts to reduce localized emissions and avoid creating or worsening climate impacts to vulnerable populations and overburdened communities. The climate element will be integrated throughout the Comprehensive Plan elements such as housing, transportation, land use, utilities, and natural environment.

<u>**Funding**</u>

The WA Dept. of Commerce has made available funding for climate planning for the 2023-2025 biennium, with the City of Spokane eligible for $700,000 in legislative appropriation for climate planning through 2029. The WA Dept. of Commerce climate planning grant is supported with funding from Washington's Climate Commitment Act. The CCA supports Washington's climate action efforts by putting cap-and-invest dollars to work reducing climate pollution, creating jobs, and improving public health. Information about the CCA is available at www.climate.wa.gov.

Plan Commission & CRSB Joint Special Meeting

Wednesday, January 28, 2026, 2:00 pm – 4:00 pm

Draft Discussion Agenda:

Agenda Time: 2:20-3:30

1. Welcome & Introduction
2. Climate Element Process: Grant Steps, Engagement, Evaluation Process
3. Policy Review and Discussion (see Key Questions)
   a. Agriculture & Food Systems, Cultural & Historic Resources, Health & Well-being, Emergency Management
   b. Land Use/Zoning, Transportation, Buildings & Energy, Economic Development
   c. Ecosystems, Water Resources, Waste Management
4. Summary of Key Ideas and Next Steps

Objectives:

- Review Draft Final Climate Resilience and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Policies and evaluation
- Advise on improvements to policies to best fit Comprehensive Plan Update and support CRSB hearing in mid-February

Key Questions:

- Are there policies that were evaluated and <u>not</u> in the top recommendations that you think should be added to the recommended primary policies?
- Are there policies in the recommended list that could be considered as a secondary/lower priority?
- Is the final wording clear?
- From the Plan Commission's perspective, do these fit well into bigger picture/direction of PlanSpokane 2046?

Memo

Date: January 28, 2026

To: Maren Murphy, AICP, Principal Planner, City of Spokane

cc: Tirrell Black, Assistant Planning Director, Department of Planning Services; Logan Callen, Senior Environmental Analyst, Integrated Capital Management; KayCee Downey, Planner II, Department of Planning Services

From: Lisa Grueter, AICP, Principal, Stefanie Hindmarch and Bethany Hoy, BERK Consulting; Maddie Siebert, Senior Associate, Cascadia Consulting Group

RE: Draft Final Climate Policy Package for Joint Plan Commission and CRSB Meeting

Introduction

The City is required to develop climate and resiliency policies, including policies around greenhouse gas emissions reduction, into the Comprehensive Plan to meet climate element requirements under the State Growth Management Act. The City is in the middle of Phase 2 of a State of Washington Department of Commerce grant agreement to develop those climate policies. Phase 2 builds on the City's Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment in Phase 1, as well as the City's greenhouse gas emissions goals and inventories. The steps in the grant are illustrated in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1: Commerce Grant Climate Planning Phases (HB 1181)

Phase 1   *Phase 2*

| Step 1 Explore Climate Impacts & Climate Justice | Step 2 Audit Plan and Policies | Step 3 Assess Risk and Vulnerability | Step 4A Draft Climate Policy: revise, adapt, develop new | 4B Evaluate & Strengthen Multi-Criteria Prioritization Analysis Environmental Justice Review | Step 5 Integrate Goals and Policies |
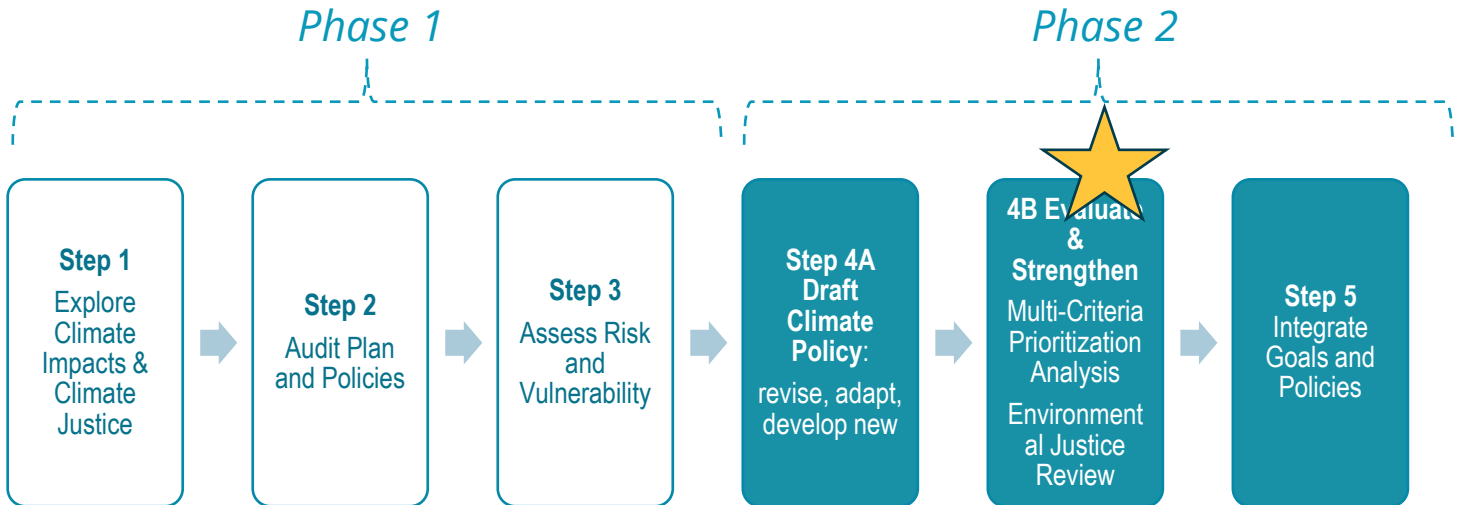
This memo supports Steps 4A and 4B by presenting initial policy recommendations and evaluations for review by the Plan Commission and Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board (CRSB). The memo first presents the evaluation results and steps taken to strengthen policies or remove duplicates and fill gaps. The evaluation is followed by a set of recommended policies organized by sectors, as shown in the following table of contents.

The policies would eventually be included in the City's Comprehensive Plan, distributed throughout the chapters where appropriate in Step 5.

The current Comprehensive Plan contains 14 chapters. The Commerce Climate Planning guidance suggests cities can opt to integrate climate policies throughout a plan if desired, and the City of Spokane desires to integrate these policies throughout since climate planning relates to many element topics. The graphic below illustrates the Comprehensive Plan Chapters and climate policy integration. This memo identifies the potential chapter locations for the recommended climate policies.

Some policies referenced in this memo may be indirectly related to climate but are still useful policies for the City to consider through the periodic update of the Comprehensive Plan such as those meant to address livability, environmental quality, or other.

Exhibit 2: Climate Affects all Aspects of Planning – Integrate Across Comp Plan
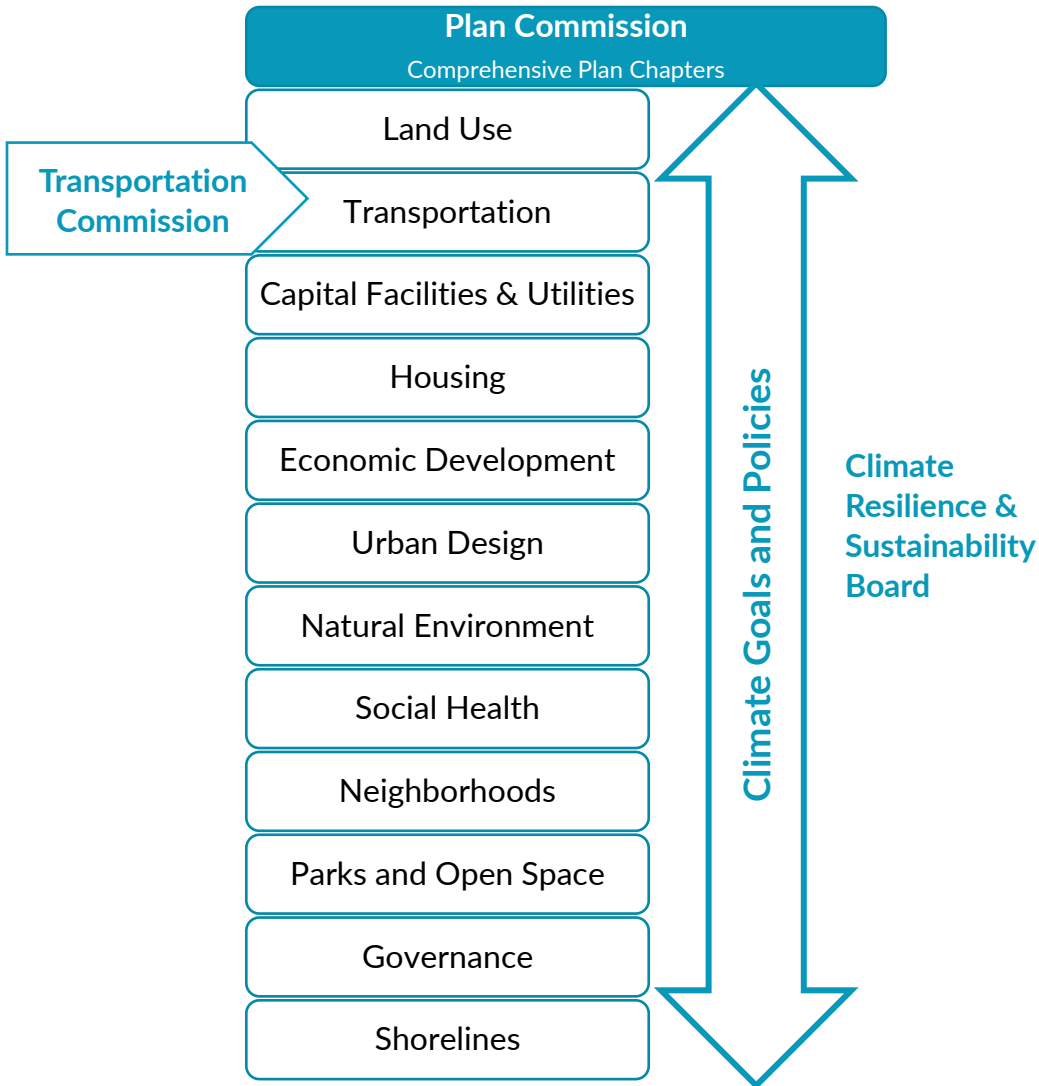
In support for the CRSB's February 12th hearing, the draft final policies are presented to both the CRSB and Plan Commission for discussion at the January 28th joint meeting. As the Plan Commission and CRSB review the draft final policies together please consider these questions:

▶ Are there policies that were evaluated and <u>not</u> in the top recommendations that you think should be added to the recommended primary policies?

▶ Are there policies in the recommended list that could be considered as a secondary/lower priority?

▶ Is the final wording clear?

▶ From the Plan Commission's perspective, do these fit well into bigger picture/direction of PlanSpokane 2046?

The Draft Final Policies are organized by climate sectors in the table of contents below.

Under a separate cover, supporting information includes:

▶ Multi-Criteria Prioritization Analysis (MCPA) Scoring Rubric and Weighting Analysis

▶ Overview List of Policies Reviewed (Approximately 138)

The policy development process has benefited from robust engagement including community surveys, workshops, and focus groups from August to December 2025, as well as discussions with the Climate Technical Advisory Committee of city staff, the Tribal Engagement Workgroup (TEW) and work with advisory bodies including the CRSB, Transportation Commission, and Plan Commission. See Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3: CRSB Meeting Topics and Engagement Inputs

CRSB Input

Initial policy ideas

September 18 – CRSB
October 9 – CRSB
October 29 – PC/CRSB

Other Sources of Input

Revised policy ideas

Policy prioritization framework

Tribal Engagement Workgroup

Climate Technical Advisory Committee

November 13 – CRSB

Revised policy ideas

Revised policy prioritization framework and weighting

Tribal Engagement Workgroup

December 11 – CRSB

Revised policy ideas

January 8 – CRSB

Climate Technical Advisory Committee

Community Workshops

Focus Groups

Draft final policies

Initial prioritization findings

Tribal Engagement Workgroup

January 28 – CRSB/Plan Commission

Transportation Commission

Climate Technical Advisory Committee

Final climate policy recommendations

February 12 – CRSB

Policy Evaluation Process

The multi-criteria prioritization analysis (MCPA) was developed to support the development and prioritization of the City's draft climate policies. A list of 138 draft policies – adapted from the Department of Commerce Climate Policy Explorer, community feedback, and direction from the CRSB – was reviewed in a three-step analysis (**Error! Reference source not found.**) to develop a recommended list of policies for prioritization. The three-step analysis leveraged a relevance filter, scoring and ranking, and a holistic evaluation. This full list of 138 draft policies includes over 80 policies reviewed by the CRSB, with additional policies found in the currently available PlanSpokane 2046 Draft Chapters that have a climate relevance, and the Transportation Element policies recommended to reduce vehicle miles travelled.

Exhibit 4: Multi-Criteria Prioritization Analysis (MCPA) Steps

Evaluating Climate Policies

1 Relevance Filter
Does the City have a **clear role?** *(lead, partner, communicator, or regulator)*

2 Scoring & Ranking
- **Resilience**
- **GHG Reduction**
- **Overburdened Community Benefit**
- **Logistics** *(cost-benefit, partnerships, administrative feasibility)*
- **Degree of Certainty** *(unintended impacts, public support, momentum)*
- **Co-Benefits**

3 Holistic Evaluation
- Remove **redundancies**
- Ensure the list meets **State requirements, addresses key hazards,** and includes a **variety of topics, time frames, responsible groups, and city roles.**

Source: BERK, 2025.

Step 1 (Relevance Filter): policies were reviewed to confirm that the City had a clear and appropriate role in implementation. All policies met this criterion.

Step 2 (Scoring and Ranking): features that were identified as important were organized into thematic areas, including resilience, greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction, benefits to overburdened communities, logistics, degree of certainty, and co-benefits. The criteria within each of these thematic areas (e.g. cost-benefit) were scored for each policy on a 0 to 4 scale, in which a higher score indicates that the policy is stronger for that criterion. The consultant team scored policies

using a detailed scoring rubric (see method under separate cover) that was iteratively tested and refined by City staff and consultants prior to final scoring.

Scores were calculated by multiplying each criterion score by its corresponding criterion weight and summing these weighted values to produce a theme-level score. Theme-level scores were then multiplied by their respective theme weights and summed to calculate an overall policy score. These weighed scores were used to rank policies. The MCPA includes dynamic weighting; this means that weights can be adjusted to explore a variety of prioritization scenarios. The weights used in this analysis (Exhibit 5) were developed through an integrated process that combined public input from the Community Climate Policy Survey, Department of Commerce guidance, and local expertise from City staff and advisory bodies. See method under separate cover.

Exhibit 5: Recommended Baseline Weights

Theme	Theme Weight	Reasoning for weight
Resilience and GHG Reduction	0.25	Public survey, local expertise
Overburdened Communities	0.25	Commerce requirement, local expertise
Logistics	0.22	Public survey, local expertise
Co-Benefits	0.23	Public survey, local expertise
Degree of Certainty	0.05	Public survey

Source: BERK, 2025.

Step 3 (Holistic Evaluation): the policy scores from Step 2 were validated and refined using the dashboard of the holistic evaluation prompts. Exhibit 6 shows the components included on the dashboard: a ranked list of policies, an indication of how many of the policies in this package belong to each sector, and how whether the policies collectively meet the minimum requirements from the Commerce guidance.

In Exhibit 6, the policy scores are indicated visually using circles. On a scale from 0 to 10, a score of less than 2 is indicated by a white circle. A score greater than 2 and less than 4 is indicated by a circle that is one-quarter grey, and so on. The combined score (blue column) is a weighted average of the theme scores. The ranking is based on the combined score.

Exhibit 6. MCPA Dashboard Components – Recommended Policies (n=55)

Policy	Policy Rating by Theme					Combined Score Min: 0 | Max: 10	Score-Based Ranking 1 = Highest
	Resilience and GHG Reduction	Overburdened Communities	Co-Benefits	Logistics	Degree of Certainty		
Establish and maintain publicly accessible community gardens on city property, as appropriate, in partnership with local organizations to support traditional Indigenous food gardens and culturally specific growing practices, as well as to increase access to local and culturally diverse food for all residents.	●	●	◕	◕	●	8.31	1
Incentivize rooftop and ground-level gardens, community composting, and food forest projects within new and existing development to strengthen local food security and access to nature, prioritizing access for overburdened communities, renters, and residents without private yards.	●	●	◑	◕	◕	7.90	2
Support Tribes and Native organizations in strengthening community connectedness and social and economic vitality to help communities improve their economic prosperity and resilience to climate impacts, such as by prioritizing funding for Native-led centers that host multi-generational knowledge sharing, recreation, and health and wellness services.	◕	●	◑	●	●	7.56	3

Sectors	Policy Count (Selection)
Agriculture & Food Systems	5
Buildings & Energy	4
Cultural Resources & Practices	3
Economic Development	3
Ecosystems	4
Emergency Management	8
Health & Well-being	4
Transportation	7
Waste Management	4
Water Resources	4
Zoning & Development	9

Resilience Requirements - Selected Policies

1. Natural Hazards Addressed (Minimum 1 policy per hazard)	
Higher annual average temperatures	22
Wildfire and wildfire smoke	21
Stormwater and riverine flooding	27
Risk of drought and reduced snowpack	6
Requirement Met	PASS

2. Ecosystem-Based Resilience (Minimum 1 policy scored 4/4)	
Selected policies scored 4/4:	11
Requirement Met	PASS

3. Social, Economic, and Built Environment (Number of selected policies scored 4/4 in each category)	
Community and Social Resilience	28
Built Environment Adaptation	17
Economic Resilience	4
Requirement Met (Minimum 1 policy per category)	PASS

GHG Requirements - Selected Policies

Requirement	Standard	Count
Reduction of Overall GHG	Policies scored at least 2/4	20
Reduction in Per Capita VMT	Policies scored at least 2/4	15
Prioritization of Overburdened Communities	Policies scored at least 3/4	24
Requirement Met (Minimum 1 policy per category)		PASS

Source: BERK, 2025.

This process included a facilitated workshop with the Climate Technical Advisory Committee (CTAC) to review policy rankings and scores by sector with a focus on logistics and degree of certainty. Scores were refined in cases where institutional knowledge was critical to interpretation, such as organizational momentum and administrative feasibility. At the recommendation of CTAC, consultant staff identified substantively redundant policies and recommended combinations. Combined policies were rescored and substituted into the analysis in place of their parent policies.

Then, a balanced list of policies were developed that leveraged the rankings, but also critically evaluated the package to make sure that all sectors were represented, that policies that work best together were reunited, that the minimum Commerce requirements were met, that key hazards were addressed, that a variety of timeframes are represented, and that the City has a variety of roles. The 55 policies that emerged from this analysis are listed by sector below and are shown in a darker green. Policies that rated more moderately but have concepts worth considering are shown as Secondary Policies in a light green; these light green policies may indirectly address Climate Element requirements. Policies that appear redundant or more "action oriented" and suited for implementation strategies are identified in gray. The evaluation is meant to strengthen policies and satisfy the requirements; there is room to modify the policies. The dark green policies more than meet the sectors and the minimum requirements and the light-green policies may bolster City planning efforts or recognize community engagement, or other purpose, that make them beneficial to include.

Exhibit 7: Policy Review Flow Chart

Policies Reviewed: 138
- CRSB Policies
- Draft Chapters Policies relevant to climate
- Transportation VMT Policy Review

CRSB Policies Evaluated: ~82

Recommended Primary Policies: 55

Agriculture & Food Systems

The agriculture and food systems policies scored well across the universe of evaluated policies and support climate resilience and in some cases greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The recommended policies (with green row highlights) provide a blend of City-led policy implementation activities such as investments on City properties/rights of way or through code development (incentives or regulations). The recommended policies also include collaboration with Tribes and community-based organizations, and allow for education and information to

support individual activities that improve resilience. Some policies directly reference benefits to overburdened communities consistent with State climate element requirements.

The color coding in the table refers to:

Not scored: light blue
Recommended Primary Policies: dark green
Secondary Policies: light green
Redundant Policies, Policies Suitable for Implementation Actions: gray

Draft Agriculture & Food Systems Goals and Policies

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Goal AF-1	Support and expand local food security and a resilient food-related economy to ensure that all residents have affordable and convenient access to nutritious, safe, and locally produced foods. ❖⬆ (MCPA_0020)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.	Goals not scored	N/A
Policy AF-4 (Resilience)	Establish and maintain publicly accessible community gardens ~~and fruit-bearing street trees~~ on city property, as appropriate, in partnership with local organizations to support traditional Indigenous food gardens and culturally specific growing practices as well as to increase access to local and culturally diverse food for all residents. ❖⬆⭕ (MCPA_0055)	This provides a long-term City led action on public lands supported through collaborations such as with Tribes and community-based organizations. It could provide an overburdened community benefit. Due to implementation concerns (e.g. maintenance) the policy would focus on community gardens on city property (original focus).	1 of 8 (scored well across policies)	Parks and Recreation or Community Health

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy AF-2 (Resilience)	Incentivize rooftop and ground-level gardens, community composting, and food forest projects within new and existing development to strengthen local food security and access to nature, prioritizing access for renters, residents without private yards, and overburdened communities.⬆️⭐ (MCPA_0054)	This is a combination of City incentives (which could be implemented in the short-term through codes) and community and resident actions that support resilience and overburdened community benefit.	2 of 8 (scored well across policies)	Land Use, Urban Design and Historic Preservation, or Community Health
Policy AF-3 (Resilience and GHG)	Support farmers' or public markets, fruit and vegetable stands, food production services, small-scale farms, and other avenues for local food production and access such as with simpler permitting processes or financial incentives, as a means of local food security and diversity in business opportunities. ❖⬆️⭕✴️ (MCPA_0021)	Addresses resilience and economic opportunity. Could be implemented in the short term through the development code or permitting updates.	3 of 8	Economic Prosperity
Policy AF-7 (Resilience)	Support culturally relevant programs and partnerships that offer educational resources for healthy cooking, community gardening, mental and physical health, and other skills related to community health and resiliency.⬆️ (MCPA_0058)	This policy is beneficial and focuses on education. It could support climate resilience generally by supporting community and social resilience. This policy also directly addresses frequently heard community feedback, including feedback from the food access and security focus group.	4 of 8	Community Health

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy AF-5 (Resilience)	Incentivize and enable uses, ~~including by amending zoning and code requirements,~~ that provide healthy, affordable, and locally produced food in parts of the city with limited food access, including by amending land use and zoning designations, as well as updating code requirements.❖✖⬆ (MCP A_0019)	Scored higher on resilience and GHG than second ranked policy. It could support other actions that improve food access.	5 of 8	Land Use or Community Health
Policy AF-6 (Resilience)	~~Recognize urban agriculture as a strategic asset for community and economic development, food security, local resiliency, and public health.~~ Identify and designate areas that are suited for ongoing agricultural production, while also permitting smaller-scale urban agricultural uses such as community gardens, home gardens, and small livestock throughout the city, recognizing urban agriculture as a community and economic asset that supports food security, local resiliency, and public health. (MCPA_0057)	Similar to AF-3 (MCPA_0021), which is more specific about the ways urban agriculture could be an asset. Scored well on resilience, and lower on overburdened community benefit and co-benefits. Reworded to integrate a proposed Land Use Chapter policy, providing more direction for both land use designations and development code regulations.	6 of 8	Land Use
Policy AF-8 (Resilience and GHG)	Partner with food banks, farmers' markets, and other organizations to provide resources, services, and	The policy scored well on logistics and moderately well on resilience but lower on overburdened	7 of 8	Community Health

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
	information to improve food access.⬆ (MCPA_0059)	community benefit and co-benefits. Could be a companion to AF-5 (MCPA 0056). This policy also directly addresses frequently heard community feedback, including feedback from the food access and security focus group.		
Policy AF-1 (Resilience and GHG)	Support the use of alternative and emerging agricultural tools and practices that support regional resiliency to climate change while reducing fuel use and GHG emissions, such as hydroponics and regenerative farming. (MCPA_0053)	Scored well on GHG reduction but less well on logistics and degree of certainty. It is GHG oriented, but City has limited role in agriculture.	8 of 8	Land Use, Natural Environment

♦ **Spokane Analysis** ⬆ **Engagement Theme** ⊙ **TEW Input** ❖ **Draft Chapter** ✖ **CTAC Input** ★ **CRSB Idea**

Not scored: light blue
Recommended Primary Policies: dark green
Secondary Policies: light green
Redundant Policies, Policies Suitable for Implementation Actions: gray

Buildings & Energy

Most Buildings & Energy policies are recommended to be carried forward based on the strength of their scoring, mix of long-term and short-term actions, and scales of implementation (citywide, district, building).

Draft Buildings & Energy Goals and Policies

Include	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Goal BE-1 (Resilience and GHG)	Develop new, and retrofit existing, buildings and energy systems to substantially reduce their contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and increase climate resiliency. ♦ (MCPA_0064)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.	Goals not scored	N/A
Policy BE-2 (Resilience and GHG)	Partner with energy providers and other partners to offer incentives or rebates for property owners who make energy-efficient upgrades, such as —like insulation, weatherization, or heat pump installations, — on the condition that cost savings are shared with tenants. ⬆★ (MCPA_0066)	Long-term action with partners and addresses overburdened community benefit. However, there is a level of uncertainty for how to implement the sharing of cost savings component.	1 of 6 (Higher scoring across list)	Housing or Community Health
Policy BE-1 (Resilience and GHG)	Implement and support building and energy codes and policies that reduce energy useand fossil fuel use, and air quality impacts amongfor existing and new buildings in a manner that equitably considers energy transition costs and benefits for overburdened communities. ♦✖ (MCPA_0065)	Short-term action to address codes with overburdened community benefit.	2 of 6 (Higher scoring across list)	Urban Design and Historic Preservation

Include	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy BE-6 (Resilience and GHG)	Support small-scale renewable energy production and storage through code updates and incentives.) (MCPA_0070)	This is achievable in short term through code action and has the potential to be focused at both a site and district scale.	4 of 6	Land Use or Economic Development
Policy BE-4 (GHG)	Regularly monitor progress and update interim targets for the City's net zero greenhouse gas emissions goal as set in municipal code. (MCPA_0068)	This policy is City led, guides target setting useful for other policies, and allows for adaptive management.	5 of 6	Natural Environment, Implementation, or Land Use
Policy BE-5 (Resilience and GHG)	Support the development of green roofs in ~~the D~~downtown ~~business corridor~~ and other high intensity areas of the city to reduce energy use and improve cooling. (MCPA_0069)	This could be a code action under BE-1 above (MCPA_0065). Rewording expands support for green roofs beyond Downtown, to other high intensity areas of the city.	3 of 6	Urban Design and Historic Preservation
Policy BE-3 (Resilience)	Preserve and expand renewable energy sources and reduce energy use, air quality impacts, refrigerant emissions, and potable water consumption in City buildings and operations. ⬆ (MCPA_0067)	Under this policy, the City leads by example – it could be a subset of BE-1 above (MCPA_0065).	6 of 6	Capital Facilities

♦ **Spokane Analysis** ⬆ **Engagement Theme** ⦿ **TEW Input** ❖ **Draft Chapter** ✘ **CTAC Input** ★ **CRSB Idea**

Not scored: light blue
Recommended Primary Policies: dark green
Secondary Policies: light green
Redundant Policies, Policies Suitable for Implementation Actions: gray

Cultural & Historic Resources

Recommended Cultural & Historic Resources policies address climate resilience. They cover multiple sectors, addressing ecosystem services and the quality of the natural and built environment.

Draft Cultural & Historic Resources Goals and Policies

Idea*	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Goal CUL-1	Ensure that cultural resources and practices — including significant historic sites and culturally important traditional foods and natural resources — are resilient to the impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by climate change. (MCPA_0060)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.	Goals not scored	N/A
Policy CUL-3 (Resilience)	Protect, enhance, and restore ecosystems in order to support Tribal rights and conserve culturally important consumptive and non-consumptive resources including foods, medicinal plants, and materials that could be adversely impacted by climate change. ⊙ (MCPA_0062)	Addresses climate resilience and Tribal rights with a focus on both cultural resources and ecosystems.	1 of 3 (relatively high score overall)	Natural Environment
Policy CUL-1 (Resilience)	Protect and enhance nature views, natural aesthetics, sacred areas, and cultural sites within the growing urban setting through collaboration with local Tribes, historians,	Addresses natural and built environment. City led with collaboration. Leverages existing	2 of 3 (relatively high score overall)	Urban Design and Historic Preservation

Idea*	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
	organizations, and residents to identify features to be protected. (MCPA_0061)	programs and codes.		
Policy CUL-4 (Resilience)	Protect significant historic and cultural sites prone to floods or other hazards worsened by climate change. (MCPA_0063)	Addresses structures and sites.	3 of 3	Urban Design and Historic Preservation

♦ **Spokane Analysis** ⬆ **Engagement Theme** ◉ **TEW Input** ❖ **Draft Chapter** ✖ **CTAC Input** ★ **CRSB Idea**

* CUL-2 is equivalent to ECOS 1-3 and scored under Ecosystems.

Not scored: light blue
Recommended Primary Policies: dark green
Secondary Policies: light green
Redundant Policies, Policies Suitable for Implementation Actions: gray

Economic Development

Economic Development policies address education and job opportunities, promoting brownfield redevelopment with focus on overburdened communities , and providing for modern commercial buildings in economically disadvantaged areas.

Draft Economic Development Goals and Policies

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Goal ECON-1 (Resilience and GHG)	Ensure that the local economy is prepared for climate disruptions and fosters business opportunities associated with climate mitigation and adaptation. ♦ (MCPA_0071)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.	Goals not scored	N/A

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy ECON-2 (Resilience and GHG)	~~Encourage,~~Collaborate with colleges and other agencies to encourage the development of an environmentally focused jobs pipeline that benefits frontline communities. ♦★ (MCPA_0073)	Strong on addressing resilience and overburdened communities. Partner-led with City support.	1 of 5 (also scored very well in all policies)	Economic Prosperity or Natural Environment
Policy ECON-4 (Resilience and GHG)	Incentivize brownfield redevelopment projects that incorporate resilient and sustainable features through City investments and technical assistance, particularly in overburdened communities.♦✖ (MCPA_0075)	Strong on addressing resilience and overburdened communities. City-led with existing momentum.	2 of 5 (also scored very well in all policies)	Economic Prosperity
Policy ECON- 5 (Resilience and GHG)	Support the modernization and ~~competitiveness~~ long-term viability of commercial buildings in ~~underserved~~ economically disadvantaged areas.✖ (MCPA_0076)	Strong on addressing resilience and overburdened communities. City-led with moderate-high scores for logistics and certainty. Modified language to be clearer on intent of policy.	3 of 5 (top 1/3 of all policies)	Economic Prosperity or Urban Design and Historic Preservation
Policy ECON-3 (GHG)	Support, incentivize, and promote purchasing from businesses that primarily employ local people, use local materials, and produce and sell their products and/or services locally to preserve existing businesses and reduce Vehicle Miles Travelled and Greenhouse Gases. ~~Support and provide incentives for businesses that employ local residents,~~	Scored well on degree of certainty (weighted lower in baseline weighting approach), and moderately high on GHG reduction and resilience. Scored less well in overburdened community benefit or co-benefits.	4 of 5	Economic Prosperity

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
	~~use local materials, and sell their products and/or services locally to preserve existing businesses and reduce Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT) and Greenhouse Gasses (GHG).~~ ♦❖ ✖ ★ (MCPA_0074)			
Policy ECON-1 (Resilience and GHG)	~~Promote local economic development through regulations and collaboration in order to support~~ Support a circular economy that increases demand for reused and recycled materials, reduces demand for new raw materials and their embodied carbon emissions, and fosters community education and participation through regulations, incentives, and collaboration. ★ (MCPA_0072)	Scored moderately well on logistics but moderately on GHG reduction and resilience or degree of certainty and lower on overburdened community benefit or co-benefits.	5 of 5	Economic Prosperity

♦ **Spokane Analysis** ↑ **Engagement Theme** ◉ **TEW Input** ❖ **Draft Chapter** ✖ **CTAC Input** ★ **CRSB Idea**

Not scored: light blue
Recommended Primary Policies: dark green
Secondary Policies: light green
Redundant Policies, Policies Suitable for Implementation Actions: gray

Ecosystems

Ecosystem policies address urban tree canopy and green infrastructure, riparian/wetland habitat and water quality, and environmental stewardship.

Draft Ecosystems Goals and Policies

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Goal ECOS-1	~~Preserve and increase~~ <u>Maintain and enhance urban forest and</u> tree canopy cover <u>in the city</u> to <u>address air quality,</u> ~~ensure trees can adequately~~ sequester carbon, equitably meet and maintain tree canopy goal<u>s,</u> ~~as defined in municipal code,~~ reduce heat islands, improve stormwater infiltration, and ~~improve air quality~~<u>increase habitat</u>, prioritizing overburdened communities. ♦ ★ (MCPA_0077)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed. Changes for clarity while retaining intent.	Goals not scored	N/A
Goal ECOS-2	Ensure the protection and restoration of streams, riparian zones, pollinator habitat, estuaries, wetlands, and floodplains to achieve healthy watersheds that are resilient to climate change and support equitable access to clean water. ♦★ (MCPA_0082)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.	Goals not scored	N/A
Policy ECOS-1-3 Policy CUL-2	~~Establish and maintain a greenway of parks that supports connectivity and non-motorized travel between destinations across the city, working with Tribal partners to develop traditional ecological management strategies for wildlands.~~ <u>Collaborate with Tribal partners to establish and</u>	This policy addresses both Ecosystems and Cultural Resources. It includes City led action on a greenway system in collaboration with Tribes. Revisions focus on ecosystem components and remove text about transportation.	1 of 4 (high score across policies)	Natural Environment or Parks and Recreation

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
	maintain connections between parks and natural areas, leveraging traditional ecological management strategies for wildlands. ♦⬆⊙ (MCPA_0080)			
Policy ECOS 1-1 (new)	Participate in and establish programs that support the long-term health and maintenance of the urban canopy, including public awareness campaigns, incentives, and funding opportunities, prioritizing areas with high heat risk and overburdened communities. (MCPA_0146)	Tree canopy policy addressing City action on programs, as well as education, and providing overburdened community benefit. This policy language could enhance existing policy NE-11.2 Urban Forestry Programs to avoid repetitive policy direction.	2 of 4	Natural Environment
Policy ECOS-2-1	Increase aquatic habitat resilience to low summer flows by protecting water quality, increasing water residence time in streams to address water quality, storing water on the landscape, implementing natural landscaping to slow and filter, and store stormwater, conserving water, protecting groundwater, and keeping waters cool, and protecting water quality.[1] ♦✖ ★ (MCPA_0083)	Scored higher on ecosystem-based resilience and risk reduction and moderately on community and built environment related resilience.	3 of 4	Natural Environment

[1] Climate Policy Explorer explanation: Actions to restore aquatic habitat include creating deep-water habitat features, increasing off-channel habitat and protecting refugia in channels fed by wetlands, protecting wetland-fed streams, restoring wetlands and upland vegetation, promoting water efficiency and reuse, and managing stormwater.

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy WM-5 (GHG and Resilience)	~~Provide educational resources and volunteer opportunities for environmental stewardship on City-owned property, including with~~ ~~Support neighborhood~~ clean-up events ~~for~~ ~~addressing streets, street trees,~~ trails, parks~~, and~~ swales, and ~~more~~ ~~the planting of street and park trees.~~ ~~by providing education and resources.~~ (MCPA_0149)	Moved from Waste Management. Short-term action that is City led but involves individuals. Other actions may require longer term and more resources. Recommended revisions consolidate similar policy ideas in ECOS 1-4 (MCPA_0081).	4 of 4	Natural Environment or Parks and Recreation
Policy ECOS-1-1	~~Establish programs and pursue funding to support long-term tree health through tree maintenance and protection while ensuring that households with fewer resources are not burdened by canopy expansion efforts.~~ (MCPA_0078)	Consolidated with ECOS 1-1 (new) (MCPA_0146)	See 2 above	Natural Environment
Policy ECOS-1-2	~~Raise awareness of the City's tree planting and urban canopy programs and incentivize participation on private property, especially in areas with high heat risk.~~ (MCPA_0079)	Consolidated with ECOS 1-1 (new) (MCPA_0146)	See 2 above	Natural Environment
Policy ECOS-1-4	~~Support educational and volunteer opportunities for environmental stewardship on City-owned property.~~ (MCPA_0081)	Consolidated with WM-5 (MCPA 0149)	See 4	Natural Environment

♦ **Spokane Analysis** ⬆ **Engagement Theme** ⊙ **TEW Input** ❖ **Draft Chapter** ✕ **CTAC Input** ★ **CRSB Idea**

Not scored: light blue
Recommended Primary Policies: dark green
Secondary Policies: light green

Recent input from a CRSB member suggests adding a policy about preventing bird strikes on buildings: *Protect migratory and local birdlife by implementing an approval policy for buildings with high risk windows such as those that reflect the sky, trees, and other bird habitat or are glass facing glass ("fly-through") windows birds mistake for a clear passage. Bird friendly building window design will mitigate bird deaths caused by window strikes.*

This is a policy idea that can be shared with the Plan Commission, but it is not a direct climate-related topic. It could fit into discussions about buildings and the natural environment in the PlanSpokane 2046 periodic update.

Emergency Management

Approximately eight emergency management policies are recommended, with some having two companion policies on resilience hubs (community, Tribal) and evacuation routes (community, Tribal), reflecting feedback from the TEW to reflect unique Tribal coordination needs. Other policies address community engagement and notifications which were included to have a rounded set of policies on emergency management procedures even if they scored lower than others, reflecting consistent community feedback. These policies could be in the Community Health, Land Use, Transportation, or other chapters.

Draft Emergency Management Goals and Policies

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Goal EM-1 (Resilience)	Identify, update, and maintain emergency evacuation routes, locations, and strategies. 🔼 ✖⊙ (MCPA_0084)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.	Goals not scored	N/A

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Goal EM-2 (Resilience)	Enhance emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts to mitigate risks and impacts associated with extreme weather and other hazards worsened by climate change. ♦🔼 (MCPA_0090)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.	Goals not scored	N/A
Policy EM-2-4 (Resilience)	Develop resilience hubs — community-serving facilities that are designed to support residents, coordinate communication, distribute resources, and reduce carbon pollution while enhancing quality of life — throughout the city, prioritizing investments in areas with vulnerable and overburdened communities. (MCPA_0093)	Addresses location point for resilience hubs that serve multiple purposes before, during, after emergencies.	1 of 10	Community Health
Policy EM-2-5 (Resilience)	Collaborate with Tribes to Through Tribal consultation and emergency planning efforts, facilitate and identify places where Tribal members and Indigenous people can interact before, during, and after emergencies that serve as clean air and cooling centers, charging stations, and evacuation centers, where Tribal members and Indigenous people can interact before, during, and after emergencies. ⊙ (MCPA_0095)	Tribal specific consultation policy that is multi-purpose.	2 of 10	Community Health

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy EM-1-2 (Resilience)	Work with Tribes and Native organizations to identify evacuation routes and tailored emergency management strategies addressing wildfire, flooding, and other extreme events. ♦ ⬆ ✖⊙ (MCPA_0086)	Addresses both evacuation routes and strategies and addresses multiple hazards. City and Tribal/Native collaboration. Scores slightly higher than EM-1-1 (MCPA_0148) on co-benefits, cost-benefit (EM-1-1 may require greater capacity for outreach), administrative feasibility, and public support.	3 of 10	Community Health
Policy EM-2-1 (Resilience)	Develop a comprehensive, communitywide wildfire resilience strategy that improves emergency response capabilities, promotes a fire-adapted community, and fosters short- and long-term wildfire recovery, while , and building ing community awareness of the plan in most affected neighborhoods, to improve emergency response capabilities, create fire-resilient landscapes, promote fire-adapted communities, protect the economy, and foster short- and long-term recovery. (MCPA_0091)	This is a comprehensive strategy that covers a wide variety of short-term and long-term actions and promotes community and individual action. For clarity the language is made more concise and focused on fire-adapted communities. Other landscape level language is covered under EM 2-2.	4 of 10	Land Use
Policy EM-2-2 (Resilience)	Provide residents living in Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas information about fire prevention and Firewise best practices (e.g., Firewise) practices, while and applying ing WUI best	City-led code (short-term) actions along with education and information to help implement within existing buildings.\n\nRewording to emphasize support for both existing	5 of 10 (very close to 4 of 10)	Land Use

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
	practices to new development and ventilation standards via through building code, ventilation, and landscaping provisions to new development. ♦ ↑ ✖ (MCPA_0092)	residents and new development.		
Policy EM-1-1 (Resilience)	Work with community-based organizations to identify, update, and maintain emergency evacuation routes locations and strategies for wildfire, flood, and other extreme events, focusing on neighborhood and block-level plans tailored to the meet the needs of the most vulnerable residents. ♦ ↑ ✖ (MCPA_0148)	Community-based planning with focus at small scale and needs of vulnerable residents. Addresses multiple hazards. Scores slightly lower than EM-1-2 above (MCPA_0086), based on co-benefits, cost-benefit (EM-1-1 may require greater capacity for outreach), administrative feasibility, and public support.	6 of 10	Community Health
Policy EM-1-4 (Resilience)	Engage with community members and organizations to Pprovide resources and engagement opportunities and partner with community organizations tothat help community members residents plan and practice actions that make evacuation quicker and safer. ♦ ↑ ✖ ⊙ (MCPA_0088)	This is a companion to EM 1-1 (MCPA_0148) and other policies but is focuses on collaboration and community/individual action.	8 of 10	Community Health

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy EM-1-3 (Resilience)	Ensure timely emergency notifications for wildfire, smoke, flooding, and other extreme events that provide both digital and non-digital outreach materials that are accessible digitally and non-digitally in multiple languages. ♦ ⬆ ✖ ◉ (MCPA_0150)	County is primary lead on emergency notifications, but City has a role. This policy on notifications is comprehensive. Another similar one focused on wildfire is proposed to be removed under Health & Well-being. Consolidated from MCPA 0087 and MCPA_0099.	9 of 10	Community Health
Policy EM-1-5 (Resilience)	Provide forEnsure redundancy in emergency routes accessible by multiple transportation modes including vehicular, non-motorized routes, and transit services, and to reduce transportation barriers to effective evacuation under different climate hazard scenarios. ♦ ⬆ ✖ ◉ (MCPA_0089)	Could be part of EM 1-1 (MCPA_0148) and 1-2 (MCPA_0086). Could also be included in Transportation Element.	7 of 10	Community Health or Transportation
Policy EM-2-3	In emergency management planning, recognize Spokane's role as a service provider and transportation hub in the event of a major disruption at the regional level. ✖ (MCPA_0094)	The policy scored moderately high on logistics, and mid-range on resilience and degree of certainty but scored low on overburdened community benefit or co-benefits. This could be part of text in the Comprehensive Plan, or be included in a new emergency evacuation or planning goal, but does not direct action.	10 of 10	Community Health

♦ **Spokane Analysis** ⬆ **Engagement Theme** ◉ **TEW Input** ❖ **Draft Chapter** ✖ **CTAC Input** ★ **CRSB Idea**

Not scored: light blue

Health & Well-being

Four Health & Well-being policies are recommended below and could be located in the Community Health, Economic Prosperity, or Land Use chapters.

Draft Health & Well-being Goals and Policies

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Goal HEAL-1 (Resilience)	Protect community health and well-being from the impacts of climate-exacerbated hazards and extreme weather, ensuring overburdened communities and the most vulnerable residents do not bear disproportionate health impacts. (MCPA_0097)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.	Goals not scored	N/A
Policy HEAL-4 (Resilience)	Support Tribes and Native organizations in strengthening community connectedness and social and economic vitality to help communities improve their economic prosperity and resilience to climate impacts, such as by prioritizing funding for Native-led centers that host multi-generational knowledge sharing, recreation, and health and wellness services. ⊙ (MCPA_0101)	Addresses multiple co-benefits and provides for City and Tribal/Native collaboration.	1 of 7 (Higher scoring across entire list)	Community Health
Policy HEAL-3 (Resilience)	Foster stronger community connectedness and ~~social and~~ economic vitality <u>that</u>~~to~~ help<u>s</u>	City-led actions focused to areas with greatest vulnerability.	2 of 7 (parallel with 1 of 7)	Community Health

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
	improve economic prosperity and community resilience to climate impacts, such as through equitable investments in libraries, parks, recreation programs, urban green space and ventilation corridors, multimodal connections, ~~economic development and other~~and other such areas, prioritizing overburdened and vulnerable communities. (MCPA_0100)			
Policy EM-2-6 (Resilience)	~~Provide support for infrastructure or services that allow~~ Support low-income residents ~~to~~in remain~~ing~~ in their ~~residences~~homes during extreme climate events, such as extreme heat or wildfire smoke, through infrastructure and services such as ~~through~~ the installation of cooling devices or high-quality portable air cleaners, utility bill assistance, or community and Tribal partner collaborations and education~~al~~ opportunities. ↑✕★ (MCPA_0096)	Moved from Emergency Management. Allows for resources to be allocated to residents and not only co-located at hubs. Addresses collaboration and incentives.	3 of 7	Community Health or Housing
Policy HEAL-6 (Resilience)	~~Promote environmental justice and support physical and mental health and well-being by providing~~Provide all residents with an equitable opportunity to learn about climate impacts, influence policy decisions, and take actions to enhance community resilience to promote environmental justice and support physical and mental health and well-being. (MCPA_0103)	Strong on several aspects of resilience, moderately strong on overburdened communities, logistics, and certainty.	4 of 7	Community Health
Policy HEAL-5 (Resilience)	Allocate resources at a consistent and meaningful level for programs and events focused on Spokane's youth (18 and under) and their	Positive policy that scored well on degree of certainty (but is lower weighted). It scored	5 of 7	Community Health

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
	specific needs for social and emotional health, and cultural belonging. (MCPA_0102)	moderately well on resilience and overburdened community benefits and logistics, but low on co-benefits.		
Policy HEAL-1 (Resilience)	Develop and implement an urban heat resilience strategy that includes land use, urban design, urban greening, and waste heat reduction actions (repurposing of heat generated by industrial processes, cooling systems, other). (MCPA_0098)	Scored well on logistics and moderately well on resilience, and lower on overburdened community benefit or co-benefits. It covers many sectors but could be duplicative of HEAL-3 (MCPA_0100) above. If carried forward suggest removing stricken text and including in the glossary.	6 of 7	Community Health, Urban Design & Historic Preservation, or Land Use
Policy ECOS-1-5	Equitably expand the City's programming and park maintenance and preservation activities to increase amenities that address comfort such as shade and drinking fountains and improve safety, education, and community resources at parks. (MCPA_0139)	Moved from Ecosystems. Could fit as an action under HEAL -1 (MCPA_0098).	7 of 7	Parks and Recreation
Policy HEAL-2 (Resilience)	Develop and implement a notification process within the community to reduce the risk of exposure to wildfire smoke and particulate matter. (MCPA_0099)	See similar policy under Emergency Management (MCPA_0150).	Not scored – see similar policy under Emergency Management	Community Health

♦ **Spokane Analysis** ⬆ **Engagement Theme** ◉ **TEW Input** ❖ **Draft Chapter** ✖ **CTAC Input** ★ **CRSB Idea**

Not scored: light blue
Recommended Primary Policies: dark green
Secondary Policies: light green
Redundant Policies, Policies Suitable for Implementation Actions: gray

Land Use / Zoning & Development

Recommended policies address climate resilience and GHG reduction. They would likely be located in the Land Use chapter, though some relate to topics found in the Urban Design and Historic Preservation, Natural Environment, and other chapters.

Draft Land Use / Zoning & Development Goals and Policies

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Goal LUZ-1 (GHG)	Increase mixed use and housing diversity and supply to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support environmental justice. (MCPA_0104)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.	Goals not scored.	N/A
Goal LUZ-2 (Resilience)	Establish land use and development patterns that increase the climate resilience of Spokane's built environment, ecosystems, and communities. (MCPA_0109)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.	Goals not scored.	N/A
Policy LUZ-2-2 (Resilience)	Apply resilience-focused development standards in high-risk zones, including the wildland–urban interface (WUI) and flood-prone areas. (MCPA_0111)	Strong on resilience, strong on logistics (cost-benefit and feasibility) and degree of certainty (builds on	1 of 9 (also scored very well in all policies)	Land Use

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
		ongoing city work and engagement).		
Policy LUZ-2-4 (Resilience)	Protect, restore, acquire, and maintain urban agricultural lands, urban forests, critical areas, shorelines, and open spaces as interconnected natural systems that provide flood protection, heat reduction, and carbon sequestration benefits. (MCPA_0113)	Many co-benefits, strong across resilience categories, strong in administrative feasibility, partnership potential, engagement.	2 of 9 (also scored very well in all policies)	Natural Environment
Policy LUZ-2-1 (Resilience)	Incorporate climate hazard risk and environmental justice criteria and mitigation into land use and infrastructure planning before major land use plan or policy changes, or when siting, replacing, or relocating community assets, such as transportation, civic facilities, and parks. (MCPA_0110)	Scored well on resilience and moderately well on logistics, and lower on other aspects. Promotes environmental justice in decisions which is required under HB 1181.	3 of 9 (all) Consolidates LUZ-2-3 (MCPA_0112) into 2-1 (MCPA_0110).	Land Use

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy LUZ-1-4 (GHG)	Foster transit-oriented development and accessible neighborhoods by increasing ~~density~~intensity ~~with anti-displacement measures and supporting~~ around multimodal transportation options in order to reduce VMT and GHG emissions and promote community resiliency. (MCPA_0107)	Strong on GHG reduction, many co-benefits, strong on logistics and degree of certainty. Anti-displacement policies will be integrated into the Comprehensive Plan as part of state mandated Racially Disparate Impacts analysis and displacement mitigation. Note: An existing land use policy covers a similar topic and may be substituted for this policy: *Encourage transit-supported development, providing a mix of employment, residential, and commercial uses, adjacent to high-performance transit to provide access to active forms of transportation, reduce automobile reliance and commute times, increase convenience, and optimize the benefits of transit investment.*	4 of 9	Land Use or Transportation

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy LUZ-1-3 (GHG and Resiliency)	Prioritize infill development, while expanding, protecting, and maintaining the City's tree canopy, through zoning regulations and permitting processes. (MCPA_0106)	Strong on GHG reduction and resilience, many co-benefits, supported by engagement.	5 of 9	Land Use
Policy LUZ-1-2 (GHG)	Plan for and accommodate diverse, affordable, and attainable housing types to meet demand while avoiding sprawl in order to decrease emissions and infrastructure costs and preserve open space.◆ (MCPA_0105)	While mid-scoring for climate, it addresses VMT/GHG reduction and is likely to be included in comprehensive plan for housing.	6 of 9	Housing or Land Use
Policy LUZ-2-5 (new) (GHG)	Designate neighborhood- and regional-scale mixed-use areas on the Land Use Plan Map and provide a compatible mix of housing, commercial uses, and activities to focus growth, and support complete, walkable places. (MCPA_0147)	Consolidated from several draft element policies related to mixed uses (**not CRSB-driven but related to discussions**). Relates to goal 1 above (MCPA_0104).	7 of 9	Land use

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy LUZ-1-5 (new) (GHG)	Apply parking maximums and consider using parking pricing to discourage solo driving and encourage shifts to off-peak travel or other transportation modes. (MCPA_0151)	Moderately strong on emissions reduction, logistics, and degree of certainty. Builds on existing momentum. Consolidated from several redundant policies, including former LUZ-1-5 (MCPA_0108) and draft transportation element policies reviewed by Plan Commission (TR-9.6 and TR-18). Also, reflects input from CRSB.	8 of 9	Land Use or Transportation
Policy LUZ-1-6 (new) (GHG)	Develop and administer parking policies that encourage shared parking, reduce excess parking, and reflect the high value of curb and street right-of-way. (MCPA_0152)	Moderately strong on emissions reduction, logistics, and degree of certainty. Builds on existing momentum. Consolidated from several redundant policies, including former LUZ-1-5 (MCPA_0108) and a draft transportation element policy reviewed by Plan Commission (TR-9.6 and TR-18).	9 of 9	Land Use or Transportation
Policy LUZ-1-5 (old) (GHG)	~~Expand existing parking maximums to new developments citywide, including commercial developments.~~ (MCPA_0108)	Consolidated into 1-5 (new) and 1-6 (new) (MCPA_0151 and MCPA_0152).		Land Use

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy LUZ-2-3 (Resilience)	~~Embed environmental justice into land use decisions by evaluating climate and environmental burdens before major land use plan changes, capital investments, or new policy adoption.~~ (MCPA_0112)	Combined concept into LUZ-2-1 (MCPA_0110).		Land Use, Community Health

♦ **Spokane Analysis** ⬆ **Engagement Theme** ⊙ **TEW Input** ❖ **Draft Chapter** ✘ **CTAC Input** ★ **CRSB Idea**

Not scored: light blue
Recommended Primary Policies: dark green
Secondary Policies: light green
Redundant Policies, Policies Suitable for Implementation Actions: gray

Transportation

Transportation policies are focused on GHG and VMT reduction as well as resilience. Some policies are recommended to be modified to reduce redundancies. Proposed policies would be located in the Transportation Element.

Draft Transportation Goals and Policies

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Goal Trans-1 (GHG)	Facilitate connected, equitable transportation options, including public transit, active transportation, and zero-emission vehicles to improve community health and achieve goals related to vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas reduction. (MCPA_0114)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.	Goals not scored.	N/A
Goal Trans-2	Ensure that the local transportation system —	Since policies are to be integrated across the	Goals not scored.	N/A

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
(Resilience)	including infrastructure, routes, and travel modes — is resilient to climate hazards and remains safe and accessible during and after extreme weather events and other hazards. (MCPA_0121)	Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.		
Policy Trans-2-4 (Resilience)	Promote natural tree cover, and built shade, and cooling infrastructure along sidewalks, transit stops, and public spaces to enhance resilience to extreme heat, prioritizing urban heat islands and locations where populations susceptible to health impacts gather. ⬆ (MCPA_0125)	Strong on resilience, overburdened communities, logistics, and certainty. Many co-benefits and builds on existing momentum.	1 of 10 (also scored very well in all policies)	Transportation
Policy Trans-1-2 (GHG)	Support Prioritize public transit expansion, frequency, capacity, and reliability through and coordinated land use and transportation planning that prioritizes improves service especially for transit-dependent populations and lower-income and overburdened neighborhoods. ⬆✖ (MCPA_0116)	Moderately strong on VMT reduction, strong on overburdened communities, logistics, and degree of certainty.	2 of 10 (also scored very well in all policies)	Transportation
Policy Trans-1-7 (new)	Alter traffic patterns and enhance neighborhood streets to provide a complete transportation network for all users in line with the Complete Streets Ordinance, ensuring	Supports GHG reduction, moderately strong on logistics and degree of certainty. Consolidated from several redundant	3 of 10 (scored well across all policies)	Transportation

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
	equitable distribution of innovation, access, choice, and options throughout the four seasons. Users include pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, and persons of all abilities, as well as freight, emergency vehicles, and motor vehicle drivers. (MCPA_0140)	policies from staff-led drafts, including a draft transportation element policy reviewed by Plan Commission (TR-2.1). (**not CRSB-driven but related to discussions**).		
Policy Trans-1-3 (GHG)	Develop zero-emission vehicle infrastructure and incentives including E-bikes, prioritizing workplaces, lower-income residents, and renters. (MCPA_0117)	Strong on VMT reduction and air quality, overburdened communities.	4 of 10 (scored well across all policies)	Transportation
Policy Trans-2-2 (Resilience)	Design and site new and expanded roads, rail infrastructure, and water-crossing structures to minimize environmental impacts, protect public access, and incorporate climate-resilient features such as fish-friendly passage. (MCPA_0123)	Strong on resilience. Mid-scoring for Transportation but also relates to Ecosystems and Cultural Resources.	5 of 10	Transportation
Policy Trans-2-3 (Resilience)	Improve street connectivity and walkability, including sidewalks and street crossings, to support everyday mobility and access to potential evacuation routes. (MCPA_0124)	Supports other evacuation-related policies in other sectors.	8 of 10	Transportation
Policy Trans 1-6 (new) (GHG)	Enhance and maintain sidewalks, trails, and low traffic stress bicycle facilities to prioritize the safety of the most vulnerable road users traveling by foot, bicycle and other adaptive or	Moderately strong for VMT reduction and air quality, logistics, and certainty. Based on input from focus groups.	9 of 10	Transportation

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
	assistive devices. (MCPA_0141)	Consolidated from several redundant policies, including a draft transportation element policy reviewed by Plan Commission (TR-6.3)		
Policy Trans-2-1 (Resilience)	Install updated stormwater controls on roadways when capital improvements are implemented and where surrounding development is less likely to contribute stormwater improvements. (MCPA_0122)	Scored well on resilience and moderately well on logistics and degree of certainty and lower on others.	6 of 10 (all)	Transportation or Natural Environment
Policy Trans-1-4 (GHG)	Maintain bicycle and pedestrian connectivity during construction of development or projects that block the right of way. ♦ (MCPA_0118)	Scored moderately well on logistics and middling or lower on others. The issue is focused on connectivity during construction, which is an important detail when construction projects are relatively long. It could be an implementing action in support of Trans-2-3 or 1-6.	7 of 10 (all)	Transportation
Policy Trans-1-5 (GHG)	Improve active transportation and other multimodal types of transportation options in concurrency programs – both in assessment and mitigation. ♦ (MCPA_0119)	While strong on degree of certainty, this policy did not score as high as others on GHG reduction and overburdened communities.	10 of 10 (all)	Transportation
Policy Trans 1-6 (old)	Encourage walking and biking to reduce VMT and GHG emissions by	Consolidated, see new 1-6 above (MCPA_0141).		Transportation

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
(GHG)	~~providing safe and maintained sidewalks and trails, and low traffic stress bicycle facilities.~~ (MCPA_0120)			
Policy Trans 1-1	~~Develop a citywide connected multi-modal network that follows 'Complete Streets' principles, aligns with higher-density housing and commercial centers, and ensures equitable distribution of safe, accessible, and affordable transportation options.~~ (MCPA_0115)	Consolidated, see new 1-7 above (MCPA_0140).		Transportation

♦ **Spokane Analysis** 🔼 **Engagement Theme** ⊙ **TEW Input** ❖ **Draft Chapter** ✕ **CTAC Input** ★ **CRSB Idea**

Not scored: light blue
Recommended Primary Policies: dark green
Secondary Policies: light green
Redundant Policies, Policies Suitable for Implementation Actions: gray

Waste Management

Waste Management policies are largely carried forward similar to prior drafts, with some revisions per CRSB input. These policies would likely be located in the Capital Facilities chapter.

Draft Waste Management Goals and Policies

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy WM-1 (GHG)	Support federal, state, and regional actions, and implement City actions that align with and model zero waste	This policy provides City direction and evaluation. In response to CRSB member input, added language about	1 of 4	Capital Facilities and Utilities

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
	~~goals~~principles and state goals ~~continue to periodically measure waste via waste characterization studies, in partnership with the Department of Ecology~~ in partnership with the regional solid waste management system. (MCPA_0126)	"implement" and "model principles". Education is in WM-4 below. Suggest streamlining by general reference to state goals.		
Policy WM-4 (GHG)	Support and expand home and commercial composting to increase waste reduction and diversion, reduce the generation and disposal of organic waste, and increase soil health. (MCPA_0129)	This policy is focused towards businesses and residents.	2 of 4	Natural Environment, Community Health, or Capital Facilities and Utilities
Policy WM-2 (GHG)	~~Provide equitable outreach and engagement around waste reduction (including reuse and repair), recycling, and composting among homes and businesses in partnership with neighboring jurisdictions, local and regional organizations, and the City's waste collection service provider to ensure that messaging is clear and consistent.~~ ⬆ Collaborate with regional and community partners to provide equitable outreach and engagement and clear	This policy promotes engagement and personal action. The CRSB members provided input to break down the policy as it was dense.	3 of 4	Capital Facilities and Utilities or Community Health

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
	and consistent messaging around waste reduction (including reuse and repair), recycling, and composting among homes and businesses. (MCPA_0127)			
Policy WM-3 (GHG)	Strengthen and expand programs that enable and incentivize reuse and recycling of construction, deconstruction, and demolition materials and waste to the maximum extent feasible. (MCPA_0128)	This policy addresses building material use such as during development, whereas others address on-going waste.	4 of 4	Urban Design and Historic Preservation

♦ **Spokane Analysis** ⬆ **Engagement Theme** ◉ **TEW Input** ❖ **Draft Chapter** ✖ **CTAC Input** ★ **CRSB Idea**

Not scored: light blue
Recommended Primary Policies: dark green
Secondary Policies: light green
Redundant Policies, Policies Suitable for Implementation Actions: gray

Water Resources

Water Resources policies are proposed below. Policies address conservation and drought are needed to ensure coverage of potential climate hazards and resilience. These policies would likely be located in the Capital Facilities or Natural Environment chapters.

Draft Water Resources Goals and Policies

Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Goal WR-1 (Resilience)	Protect and preserve water quality and quantity from drought, extreme heat, and other hazards exacerbated by climate change. ♦ �֎ ★ (MCPA_0131)	Since policies are to be integrated across the Comprehensive Plan, and there are several applicable goals already found in the Plan, the package does not score goals. These could be considered for new goals should the City determine one is needed.	Goals not scored.	N/A
Policy WR-7 (Resilience)	Encourage residents and businesses to manage stormwater on their properties such as through rain gardens, drought tolerant plants, or permeable pavements, to keep stormwater out of streets or rights-of-way.✖ (MCPA_0138)	Provides a policy focused on stormwater, and site-level action.	1 of 7	Capital Facilities and Utilities
Policy WR-3 (Resilience)	Strengthen and implement a water conservation strategy that can reasonably be expected to decrease household, commercial, industrial, and agricultural water use citywide, commensurate with the true available capacity of the City's water supply, including expanded incentives for drought-tolerant, native plantings and the use of innovative incentive, communication, and education programs. ❖ (MCPA_0134)	Addresses water supply and drought.	2 of 7	Capital Facilities and Utilities

| Idea	Draft Text & Revisions	Rationale	Policy Ranking (in Sector)	Potential Comp Plan Chapter
Policy WR-5 (Resilience)	Develop, implement, and regularly review a comprehensive drought resilience strategy that factors in projected climate impacts and sets action levels for different drought stages in municipal code. ↑✖★ (MCPA_0136)	Addresses drought.	3 of 7	Capital Facilities and Utilities or Natural Environment
Policy WR-1 (Resilience)	Manage water resources for all users sustainably through smart irrigation, stormwater management, preventative maintenance, water conservation, infiltration and groundwater recharge, plant selection, landscape management, and other methods as feasible under water rights regulations. ♦ ↑ ✖★ (MCPA_0132)	Comprehensive and has elements similar to the one water concept in WR-6 below (MCPA_0137).	4 of 7	Capital Facilities and Utilities or Natural Environment
Policy WR-4 (Resilience)	Set and regularly monitor progress for short- and long-term targets for water conservation goals set in municipal code. ↑✖★ (MCPA_0135)	The concept of conservation goals could be added to or referenced in WR-3 (MCPA_0134).	5 of 7	Capital Facilities and Utilities or Natural Environment
Policy WR-2 (Resilience)	Develop a program to allow municipal reclaimed water systems, where feasible considering water rights, and allow onsite non-potable water systems to reduce water demand in private-sector commercial and residential buildings. ♦ ✖ (MCPA_0133)	Could be added as an example technique under WR-3 (MCPA_0134).	6 of 7	Capital Facilities and Utilities
Policy WR-6 (Resilience)	Consider implementing a "One Water" concept that manages all forms of water in the city – rainwater, groundwater, surface water, drinking water, used water – in an integrated fashion to provide a resilient and effective urban water service to the city and water service area customers.✖ (MCPA_0137)	Addressed to some degree under WR-1 (MCPA_0132).	7 of 7	Capital Facilities and Utilities

Next Steps

The project team has prepared a final draft policy package for discussion at the joint CRSB/Plan Commission meeting on January 28th. Based on the results of the joint meeting, policies will be revised for the final policy package for consideration at the February 12th public hearing with the CRSB.

Climate Policies: Multi-Criteria Prioritization Analysis Scoring Rubric and Weighting Analysis

Prepared by BERK Consulting, Inc. | January 23, 2026

The City of Spokane is required to develop climate and resiliency policies, including policies around greenhouse gas emissions reduction, into the Comprehensive Plan to meet climate element requirements under the State Growth Management Act. The City is in the middle of Phase 2 of a State of Washington Department of Commerce grant agreement to develop those climate policies. Phase 2 builds on the City's Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment in Phase 1, as well as the City's greenhouse gas emissions goals and inventories. The steps in the grant are illustrated in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1. Commerce Grant Climate Planning Phases (HB 1181)
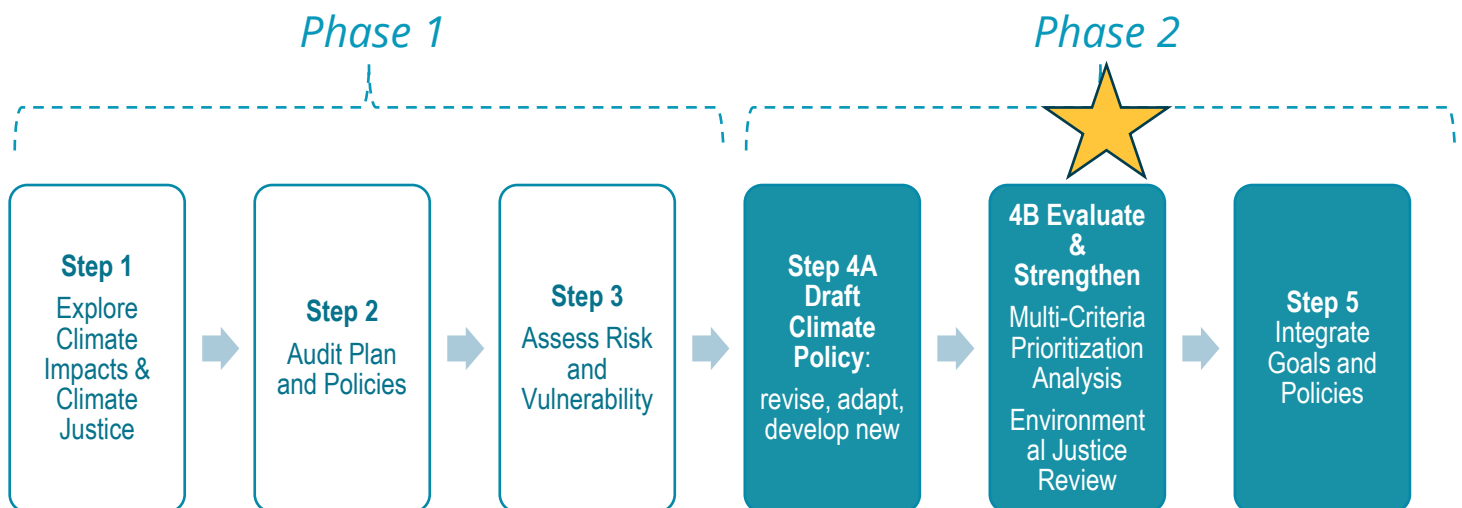
This document supports the City of Spokane's Climate Planning efforts to develop Climate Policies. It explains the evaluation methodology to score and weight the policies. Policies are provided under a separate cover to the Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board. See https://my.spokanecity.org/bcc/boards/climate-resilience-and-sustainability-board/. The City's climate planning web page also contains additional information on the grant and products: https://my.spokanecity.org/planspokane/climate-planning/.

The following sections identify how draft final policies were scored:

Part A. Multicriteria Prioritization Analysis Scoring Rubric

Purpose of the Scoring Rubric

The City of Spokane is developing climate element policies in response to Growth Management Act (GMA) requirements (RCW 36.70A.070(9)) and the Climate Planning Guidance[1] developed by the State of Washington Department of Commerce. The guidance suggests jurisdictions evaluate policies using a locally adapted multicriteria prioritization analysis (MCPA) approach similar to that used by the state in identifying effective climate policies in its Climate Policy Explorer.[2] Considering state guidance, engagement results (e.g. Community Climate Policy Survey Results and Analysis, September 2025[3]), and other input, this appendix describes the scoring rubric used by BERK Consulting, Inc. (BERK) to support consistent, transparent, and repeatable scoring of all climate policies by the consultant team included in the multicriteria prioritization nalysis (MCPA). This document outlines the intent of each criterion, defines what each score represents, and describes the types of information that the consultant team scorers considered when assigning a score. The rubric was intended to help ensure that individual scorers interpreted the criteria similarly and applied the scoring scale in a consistent way.

How to Use this Rubric

Scorers reviewed the description of each criterion, consider the guiding question, and select the score that best aligned with available information. Each criterion was scored independently. Scores were intended to reflect the policy's characteristics, expected impacts, and available evidence. Scorers used the supporting information provided for each criterion and make interpretations based off what is written on the page, minimizing ad hoc assumptions.

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[1] See December 2025 Climate Planning Guidance:
https://deptofcommerce.app.box.com/s/glw5yo8jvfsd40eoa4kdsx0fzde3s9ij.

[2] See: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/dd012fae9fad4a309b0d89e3c13016e5/page/Basic/.

[3] See: https://static.spokanecity.org/documents/planspokane/climate-planning/community-climate-survey-results-and-analysis-sept-2025.pdf.

Theme: Resilience

Hazard Preparedness and Risk Reduction

Guiding Question. To what extent does this policy reduce risks from climate-exacerbated natural hazards (e.g., wildfire, wildfire smoke, stormwater and riverine flooding, drought, reduced snowpack)?

Definitions[4]

▶ **Risk.** The potential for negative consequences where something of value is at stake. In the context of the assessment of climate impacts, the term risk is often used to refer to the potential for adverse consequences of a climate-related hazard. Risk can be assessed by multiplying the probability of a hazard by the magnitude of the negative consequence or loss.

Scoring Guidelines. Please refer to Exhibit 2 for scoring definitions and examples.

Ecosystem-Based Resilience

Guiding Question. To what extent does this policy protect, restore, or enhance natural areas to foster climate resilience, as well as areas of priority habitats and species?

Definitions

▶ **Climate resilience**. The ongoing process of anticipating, preparing for, and adapting to changes in climate and minimizing negative impacts to our natural systems, infrastructure, and communities.

Scoring Guidelines. Please refer to Exhibit 2 for scoring definitions and examples.

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[4] Unless otherwise specified, definitions in this section are sourced from the Glossary of Terms (Appendix K) of the Climate Element Planning Guidance.

Economic Resilience

Guiding Question. To what extent does this policy strengthen the economic conditions that help communities adapt to and recover from climate impacts?

Definitions

▶ **Climate impacts**. Climate impacts in Spokane are likely to include but not limited to:

▫ Higher annual average temperatures, with higher temperatures during the summer and winter seasons, and more prolonged and consistent heatwaves.

▫ Wildfire and wildfire smoke with air quality and emergency management risks.

▫ Increased stormwater and riverine flooding from increases in precipitation in winter months.

▫ Increased risk of drought, leading to decreased streamflows during the summer months, and increased water usage.

▫ Reduced snowpack, resulting in less water availability for streams during the late summer months, and less recharge in groundwater. (Source: Spokane Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, 2025).

Scoring Guidelines. Please refer to Exhibit 2 for scoring definitions and examples.

Community and Social Resilience

Guiding Question. Does this policy strengthen the ability of communities, especially overburdened communities and vulnerable populations, to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate impacts?

Definitions

▶ **Overburdened community**. A geographic area where vulnerable populations face combined, multiple environmental harms and health impacts, and includes, but is not limited to, highly impacted communities as defined in RCW 19.405.020.

▶ **Vulnerable populations.** Vulnerable populations are groups that are more likely to be at higher risk for poor health outcomes in response to environmental harms, due to: adverse socioeconomic factors such as unemployment, high housing and transportation costs relative to income, limited access to nutritious food and adequate health care, linguistic isolation, and other factors that negatively affect health outcomes and increase vulnerability to the effects of environmental harms; and, sensitivity factors, such as low birth weight and higher rates of hospitalization. Vulnerable populations include, but are not limited to: racial and ethnic minorities; low-income populations; and, populations disproportionately impacted by environmental harms.

▶ **Climate impacts**. Climate impacts in Spokane are likely to include but not limited to:

- Higher annual average temperatures, with higher temperatures during the summer and winter seasons, and more prolonged and consistent heatwaves.
- Wildfire and wildfire smoke with air quality and emergency management risks.
- Increased stormwater and riverine flooding from increases in precipitation in winter months.
- Increased risk of drought, leading to decreased streamflows during the summer months, and increased water usage.
- Reduced snowpack, resulting in less water availability for streams during the late summer months, and less recharge in groundwater. (Source: Spokane Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, 2025).

Scoring Guidelines. Please refer to Exhibit 2 for scoring definitions and examples.

Built Environment Adaptation

Guiding Question. To what extent does this policy address the capacity of buildings, infrastructure, and public spaces to withstand and adapt to climate stresses?

Definitions

- ▶ **Infrastructure includes:**
  - **Gray infrastructure** is traditional stormwater infrastructure in the built environment such as gutters, drains, pipes, and retention basins.
  - **Green infrastructure** means a wide array of natural assets and built structures within an urban growth area boundary, including parks and other areas with protected tree canopy, and management practices at multiple scales that manage wet weather and that maintain and restore natural hydrology by storing, infiltrating, evapotranspiring, and harvesting and using stormwater.
  - The term low-impact development (LID) refers to systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes that result in the infiltration, evapotranspiration or use of stormwater in order to protect water quality and associated aquatic habitat.
- ▶ **Climate impacts**. Climate impacts in Spokane are likely to include but not limited to:
  - Higher annual average temperatures, with higher temperatures during the summer and winter seasons, and more prolonged and consistent heatwaves.
  - Wildfire and wildfire smoke with air quality and emergency management risks.
  - Increased stormwater and riverine flooding from increases in precipitation in winter months.
  - Increased risk of drought, leading to decreased streamflows during the summer months, and increased water usage.

▫ Reduced snowpack, resulting in less water availability for streams during the late summer months, and less recharge in groundwater. (Source: Spokane Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, 2025).

Scoring Guidelines. Please refer to Exhibit 2 for scoring definitions and examples.

Assumptions

▶ Low-impact development counts as enhancing.

Exhibit 2. Scoring Guidelines for Resilience Criteria

SCORE	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE	
		A policy belongs in this category if it:	May look like:
0 - Worsens	The policy actively increases risk, emissions, inequity, or vulnerability, or undermines existing protections or capacity.	▶ Incentivizes actions that work against this criterion.	▶ Climate protection in one area increases risk elsewhere in the state (e.g., levees that worsen downstream flooding).
1 – No effect	The policy has no plausible influence on the criteria.	▶ Is a GHG-specific policy and the criteria doesn't apply. ▶ Neither improves nor degrades conditions	▶ Outside the policy's scope or mechanism ▶ Impact is purely speculative or negligible ▶ Effects are so indirect they are not defensible
2 – Identifies	To formally recognize, map, assess, or document assets, risks, or capacities.	▶ Generates information, but doesn't take additional action	▶ Inventories ▶ Maps ▶ Registries ▶ Assessments.
3 - Protects	To prevent degradation, loss, or harm to an existing asset or capacity.	▶ Is implementing a defense of some kind, ▶ Results in maintaining the current function or condition of something, or ▶ If it slows or stops negative change.	▶ Creating regulatory restrictions or standards ▶ preservation, conservation, or maintenance ▶ Risk avoidance or damage protection.

SCORE	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE	
		A policy belongs in this category if it:	May look like:
4 - Enhances	To improve, expand, or increase capacity, performance, or benefits beyond the current state.	▶ Is taking action that goes beyond protection to create a more robust outcome ▶ Delivers net new benefits, or ▶ Has a positive, transformative impact	▶ Upgrades, ▶ expansion of functions or services, ▶ restoration ▶ optimization

Source: BERK 2025.

Theme: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction

GHG Reductions (excluding VMT)

Guiding Question. To what extent does this policy result in reductions in overall greenhouse gas emissions (excluding VMT) generated by transportation and land use within the jurisdiction but without increasing emissions elsewhere in Washington?

▶ This criterion evaluates non-VMT GHG emissions (e.g., fuel use, energy use, construction, materials, land use change) and explicitly requires no emissions leakage elsewhere in WA.

Definitions

▶ **GHG emission reduction.** Actions taken to reduce or eliminate the emissions of greenhouse gases (present and future) in order to reduce the rate and extent or climate change damage. It may also be referred to as greenhouse gas emissions GHG reduction.

▶ **Per capita vehicle miles traveled (VMT).** This means the number of miles traveled using cars and light trucks in a calendar year divided by the number of residents in Washington. The calculation of this value excludes vehicle miles driven conveying freight.

Assumptions. We must exclude VMT from this question so that we don't double-count it in Requirement 2.

Scoring Guidelines. Refer to Exhibit 3 and Exhibit 4 for scoring details.

Exhibit 3. GHG Reduction Definitions

SCORE	DEFINITION
0 – Increases emissions	The policy increases non-VMT greenhouse gas emissions within Washington or shifts emissions elsewhere in Washington, resulting in a net increase.
1 – No effect	The policy has no clear or defensible causal pathway to reduce non-VMT greenhouse gas emissions.
2 – Slight reduction	The policy plausibly reduces non-VMT greenhouse gas emissions, but reductions are indirect, optional, limited in scale, or uncertain.
3 – Moderate reduction	The policy includes clear mechanisms that are expected to reduce non-VMT greenhouse gas emissions at a meaningful scale, but reductions are conditional on implementation details, uptake, or external factors.
4 –Strong reduction	The policy structurally requires or enforces durable, net reductions in non-VMT greenhouse gas emissions at scale and includes explicit safeguards to prevent emissions leakage elsewhere in Washington.

Source: BERK 2025.

Exhibit 4. GHG Emissions Scoring Flowchart
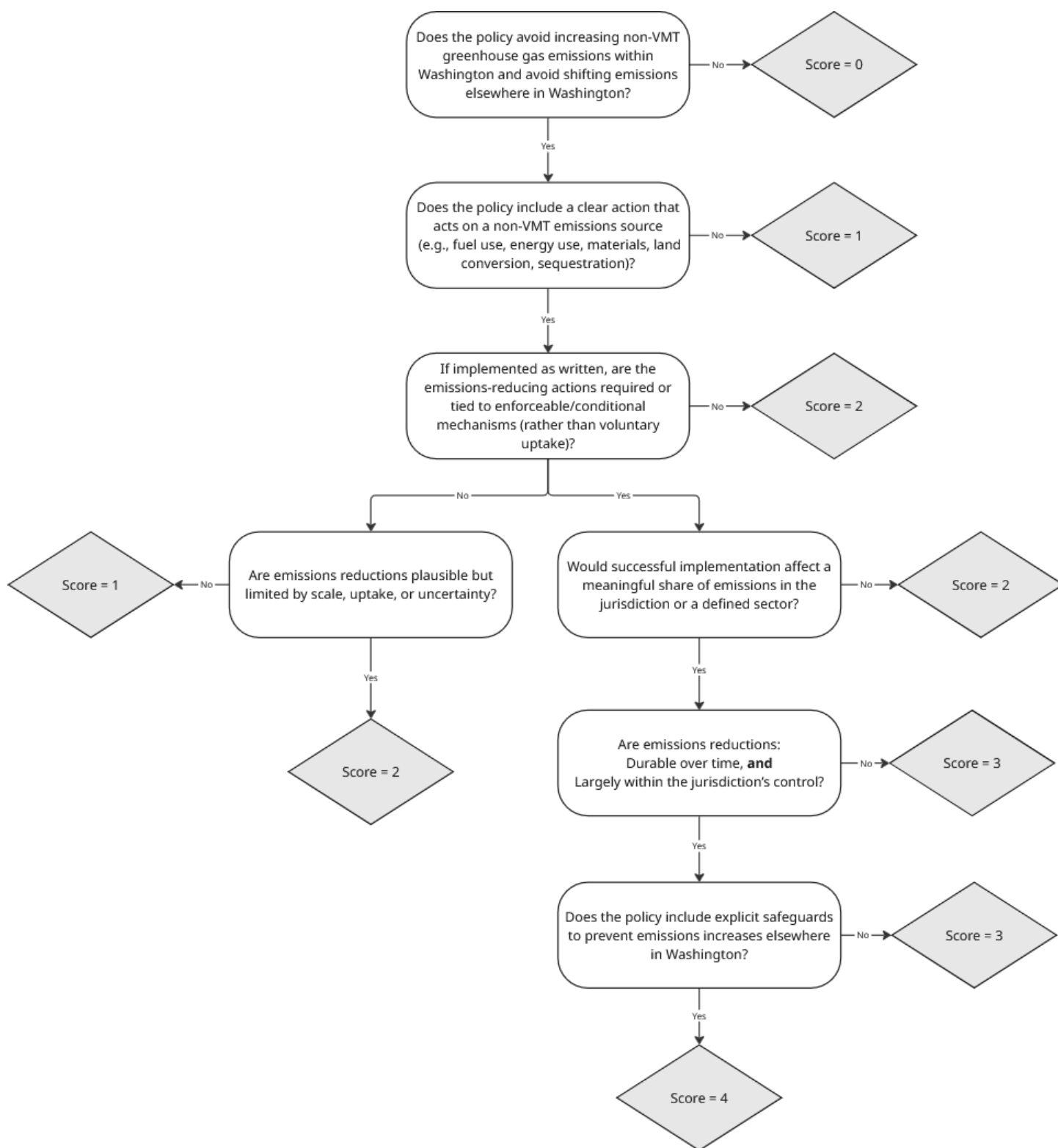
Source: BERK 2025.

VMT Emissions Reduction

Guiding Question. To what extent does this policy result in reductions in per capita vehicle miles traveled (VMT) within the jurisdiction but without increasing greenhouse gas emissions elsewhere in Washington?

Definitions

▶ **GHG emission reduction.** Actions taken to reduce or eliminate the emissions of greenhouse gases (present and future) in order to reduce the rate and extent or climate change damage. It may also be referred to as greenhouse gas emissions GHG reduction.

▶ **Per capita vehicle miles traveled (VMT).** This means the number of miles traveled using cars and light trucks in a calendar year divided by the number of residents in Washington. The calculation of this value excludes vehicle miles driven conveying freight.

Scoring Guidelines. Refer to Exhibit 5 and Exhibit 6 for scoring details.

Exhibit 5. GHG Reduction Definitions

SCORE	DEFINITION
0 – Increases VMT	The policy increases per capita VMT within the jurisdiction or shifts travel demand elsewhere in Washington, resulting in a net increase in VMT or GHG emissions.
1 – No effect	The policy has no clear or defensible causal pathway to reduce per capita VMT.
2 – Slight reduction	The policy plausibly reduces per capita VMT, but reductions are indirect, optional, limited in scale, or uncertain, and depend largely on individual behavior change.
3 – Moderate reduction	The policy includes clear mechanisms expected to reduce per capita VMT at a meaningful scale, but reductions are conditional on uptake, land use response, or supporting investments.
4 – Strong reduction	The policy structurally requires or enforces durable reductions in per capita VMT through land use, pricing, or system-level changes and includes explicit safeguards to prevent travel or emissions displacement elsewhere in Washington.

BERK 2025.

Exhibit 6. VMT Reduction Scoring Flowchart
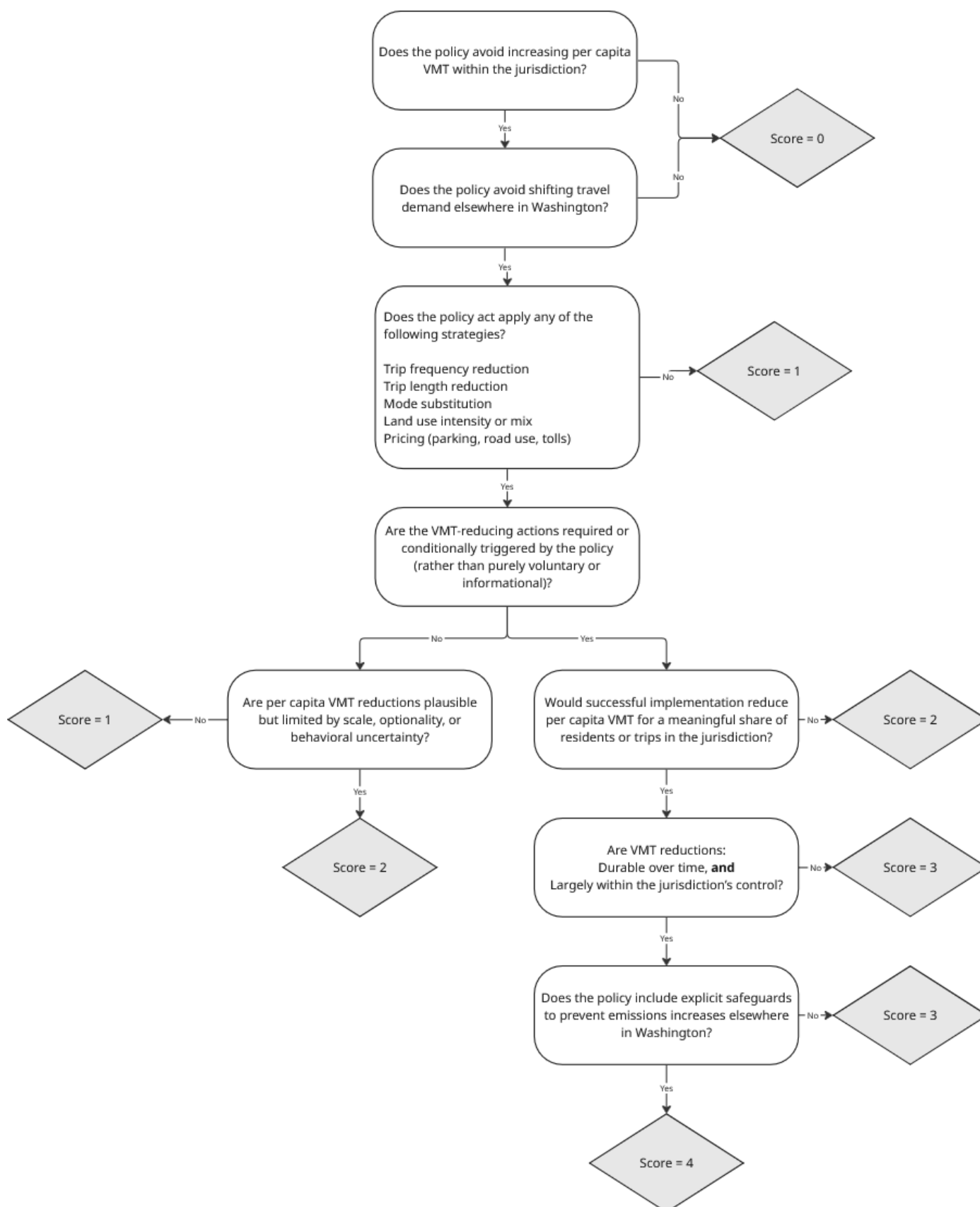
Opportunity Cost

Guiding Question. To what extent does this policy deliver greenhouse gas emissions reductions at a cost that is plausibly aligned with, or better than, the Social Cost of Carbon (SCC)?

Definitions.

▶ **The Social Cost of Carbon (SCC)** is an estimate, in dollars, of the economic damages that result from emitting an additional ton of CO_2 into the atmosphere. In order to calculate the SCC, a specialized computer model must project future emissions based on a complex set of factors, model future climate responses, assess the impacts that these climatic changes will have on economic and social outcomes, and convert future damages into present-day values.

Rationale. Modeling the SCC for 138 policies would be an extremely resource-intensive endeavor. This criterion uses a matrix to approximate the relationship between the cost of implementing the policy and the emissions reduction benefit that would occur.

Scoring Guidelines. This policy should be scored in unison with the Cost-Benefit criterion, and the same cost type should be used for both. Refer to Exhibit 7 and Exhibit 8 for scoring details.

Exhibit 7. Scoring Process for Opportunity Cost
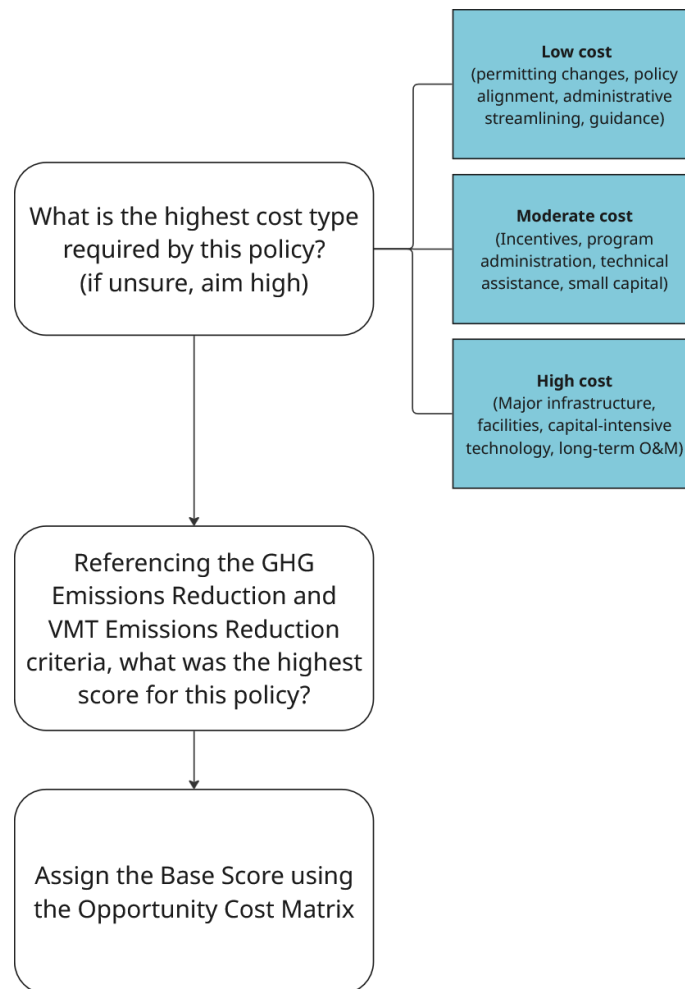
Source: BERK, 2025.

Exhibit 8. Opportunity Cost Matrix

	Increases Emissions or No effect	Slight Emissions Reduction	Moderate Emissions Reduction	High Emissions Reduction
Low Cost	0	2	3	4
Moderate Cost	0	1	2	3
High Cost	0	0	1	2

Source: BERK, 2025.

Air Quality and Health

Guiding Question. To what extent does this policy improve air quality–related public health outcomes in Spokane?

Scoring Guidelines. Refer to Exhibit 9 for scoring details.

Exhibit 9. Air Quality and Health Definitions

SCORE	DEFINITION
0 – Worsens air quality	The policy is expected to increase air pollutant emissions or exposure, or worsen air quality–related public health outcomes.
1 – No meaningful impact	The policy does not meaningfully affect air pollutant emissions, exposure, or related public health outcomes.

SCORE	DEFINITION
2 – Indirect or uncertain improvement	The policy may reduce emissions or exposure indirectly, or health benefits are plausible but uncertain, small in magnitude, or highly dependent on implementation or external factors.
3 – Clear and supported improvement	The policy is expected to reduce harmful air pollutants or exposure and improve public health outcomes, supported by evidence, modeling, or comparable precedents.
4 – Significant and outcome-driven improvement	The policy is designed to deliver substantial, well-documented reductions in air pollution or exposure, with a clear pathway to measurable and meaningful public health improvements.

Source: BERK 2025.

Theme: Overburdened Community Benefit

Guiding Question. To what degree does this policy name and benefit overburdened communities?

Definitions[5]

▶ **Co-governance.** Does this measure show potential to build self-determination for frontline communities of color and/or low-income communities?

▶ **Targeted universalism.** Is the measure clear on rights to healthy communities, and explicit in targeting interventions to communities furthest from achieving those rights?

▶ **Accountability.** Does this measure show potential to directly limit harm and hold those responsible? Does it prioritize effectiveness?

▶ **Community Wealth Building.** Does the measure show potential to invest in and sustain local livelihoods, starting with communities with the greatest barriers to meeting their needs, through sustainable resource use and cooperative work?

Assumptions. This question will feed directly into a much more detailed Environmental Justice Analysis where policies will be further analyzed through an equity lens.
Scoring Guidelines. Refer to Exhibit 10 for scoring details.

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[5] The definitions in this section come from the Intermediate Commerce guidance (December 2023), p.66

Exhibit 10. Overburdened Community Benefit Definitions

SCORE	DEFINITION
0 – No	The policy does not explicitly name overburdened communities and does not provide direct benefits to them.
1 – Benefits, but does not name	The policy provides benefits that are likely to equitably benefit overburdened communities or vulnerable populations, but does not explicitly references either group.
2 – Targeted and outcome-driven	The policy provides direct, targeted benefits to overburdened communities AND includes mechanisms that are reasonably expected to produce measurable outcomes for those communities (e.g., required reductions, required delivery, performance criteria).
3 – Targeted, outcome-driven, and one of the following: Co-governance, accountability, community wealth-building, targeted universalism	The policy is targeted and outcome-driven, and includes at least one of the following: ▶ Co-governance (Building self-determination for frontline communities of color and/or low-income communities.) ▶ Accountability (Hold those responsible, prioritizes effectiveness) ▶ Community wealth-building (invest in and sustain local livelihoods, starting with communities with the greatest barriers to meet their needs, through sustainable resource use and cooperative work) ▶ Targeted universalism (explicitly targeting interventions toward communities furthest from achieving right to a healthy community).
4 – Targeted, outcome-driven, and two or more of the following: Co-governance, accountability, community wealth-building, targeted universalism	The policy is targeted and outcome-driven, and includes at least two of the following: ▶ Co-governance (Building self-determination for frontline communities of color and/or low-income communities.) ▶ Accountability (Hold those responsible, prioritizes effectiveness) ▶ Community wealth-building (invest in and sustain local livelihoods, starting with communities with the greatest barriers to meet their needs, through sustainable resource use and cooperative work) ▶ Targeted universalism (universal goal with differentiated strategies/resources)

Source: BERK 2025.

Theme: Co-Benefits

Guiding Question. Which co-benefits apply to this policy?

Assumptions. Check any co-benefits that apply, even if they are already accounted for in other criteria.

Scoring Guidelines. Co-benefits were selected when there appeared to be a clear, defensible pathway between the policy's actions and the benefit. Do not select co-benefits based on intent alone.

General guidance:

▶ Include if the policy explicitly names the benefit (e.g. MCPA_0001 says "to prevent deterioration of current housing stock" → supports housing supply and diversity

▶ If there's an extra step not addressed in the policy that is needed to achieve the co-benefit, do not include.

▶ Elements of a policy listed as examples and not mandatory components of the policy don't count toward co-benefits.

Please use the rubric in Exhibit 11 to score this theme.

Other Notes.

▶ These are the co-benefits listed in the Commerce Guidance (p.40) and workbook.

▶ The workbook auto-normalizes these scores on a 0-4 scale for scoring.

Exhibit 11. Scoring Rubric for the Co-Benefits Theme

SCORE	DESCRIPTION	SELECT IF:
0	No co-benefits	
+1	Reduces emissions	The policy includes actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions (VMT or non-VMT), even if emissions reduction is not the primary goal. Examples: Concentrating development and reinvestment in existing urban areas reduces vehicle miles traveled and avoids emissions associated with greenfield development. Reuse of materials for buildings was not included as reducing emissions, unless explicitly includes mention of carbon emissions. Supporting local food security, gardens, and agriculture reduces VMT and reduces emissions.
+1	Sequesters carbon	The policy explicitly supports biological or geological carbon sequestration (e.g., soils, vegetation, agriculture, wetlands) with some expectation of durability.

SCORE	DESCRIPTION	SELECT IF:
		Planting street trees counts as sequestering carbon if it is a core part of the policy (not optional)
+1	Enhances resilience	The policy directly improves the ability of people, ecosystems, or infrastructure to withstand or recover from climate impacts (flooding, heat, wildfire, drought).
+1	Improves salmon recovery	The policy includes actions that directly improve salmon habitat, passage, water temperature, or flow. The policy includes actions that directly improve salmon habitat, passage, water temperature, or flow.
+1	Promotes economic development	The policy is expected to support job creation, business activity, or regional economic growth, particularly in targeted sectors or geographies. Revitalization programs typically stimulate local investment, job creation, and business activity in established areas.
+1	Promotes equity and justice	The policy explicitly targets overburdened communities, reduces disparities, or includes equity-driven design (not just equity language).
+1	Provides cost savings	The policy is expected to reduce long-term public or private costs (e.g., avoided damages, reduced operating costs, decreasing parking requirements).
+1	Provides ecosystem services	The policy protects or enhances the benefits that humans receive from nature (inclusive of agriculture, water systems, natural environment and trees) that provide services such as flood mitigation, water filtration, carbon storage, or habitat.
+1	Protects Tribal treaty rights	The policy explicitly recognizes, protects, or advances treaty-reserved rights, access, or resources.
+1	Improves public health and well-being	The policy directly addressing health risks or improve physical or mental well-being (e.g., heat exposure, access to green space, safety, transit and range of mobility options).
+1	Improves air quality	The policy directly reduces criteria air pollutants or exposure, particularly near emission sources or sensitive populations. Examples: ▸ Investments in transit and mobility improvements improve air quality. ▸ Investments in tree canopy and restoration of natural ecosystems improve air quality. ▸ Reducing VMT and greenhouse gases improves air quality
+1	Builds community knowledge	The policy explicitly includes education, training, technical assistance, raising awareness, or community-led learning, not just data collection.
+1	Protects water quality	The policy directly reduces pollutant loading, runoff, or thermal impacts to surface or groundwater.

SCORE	DESCRIPTION	SELECT IF:
		Note: Direct mention of water conservation is included in protecting water quality.
+1	Supports housing supply and diversity	The policy directly enables new housing, diverse housing types, or affordability through zoning, funding, or incentives.
		▶ Urban revitalization often includes infill and mixed-use development that expands housing supply in areas with existing services.

Source: BERK 2025.

Co-Benefits Example

Policy MCPA_0001. Encourage revitalization and improvement programs to conserve and upgrade existing properties and buildings to prevent deterioration of current housing stock and support adaptive reuse.

Co-benefits selected:

▶ **Reduces emissions.** Concentrating development and reinvestment in existing urban areas reduces vehicle miles traveled and avoids emissions associated with greenfield development.

▶ **Promotes economic development.** Revitalization programs typically stimulate local investment, job creation, and business activity in established areas.

▶ **Supports housing supply and diversity.** Directly stated in the policy.

Co-benefits not selected:

▶ Sequesters carbon. Urban revitalization does not inherently involve carbon sequestration /no explicit indication.

▶ Enhances resilience. It is plausible, but not defensible because policy does not address anything related to climate adaptation, infrastructure hardening, hazard mitigation, or recovery capacity, etc.

▶ Improves salmon recovery. Doesn't include any actions related to stream connectivity, aquatic habitats, etc.

▶ Promotes equity and justice. The policy does not include anti-displacement measures, community governance, prioritization of overburdened communities, etc.

▶ Provides cost savings. Plausible, but not defensible: Does not identify avoided costs, lifecycle savings, or efficiency gains.

▶ Promotes ecosystem services. Policy does not reference ecological restoration, green infrastructure, etc.

▶ Protects Tribal treaty rights. No reference to this.

▶ Improves public health and well-being. Plausible/secondary, but not defensible. Doesn't specify any health-related interventions or environmental improvements.

▶ Improves air quality. No direct mechanisms that would improve air quality.

▶ Builds community knowledge. No indication in the policy language.

▶ Protects water quality. Possible but too indirect unless stormwater requirements are specified.

Theme: Logistics

Cost-Benefit

Guiding Question. To what extent are the expected costs reasonable relative to anticipated benefits?

Scoring Guidelines. Refer to Exhibit 12 and Exhibit 13 for scoring details.

Exhibit 12. Cost-Benefit Scoring Flowchart
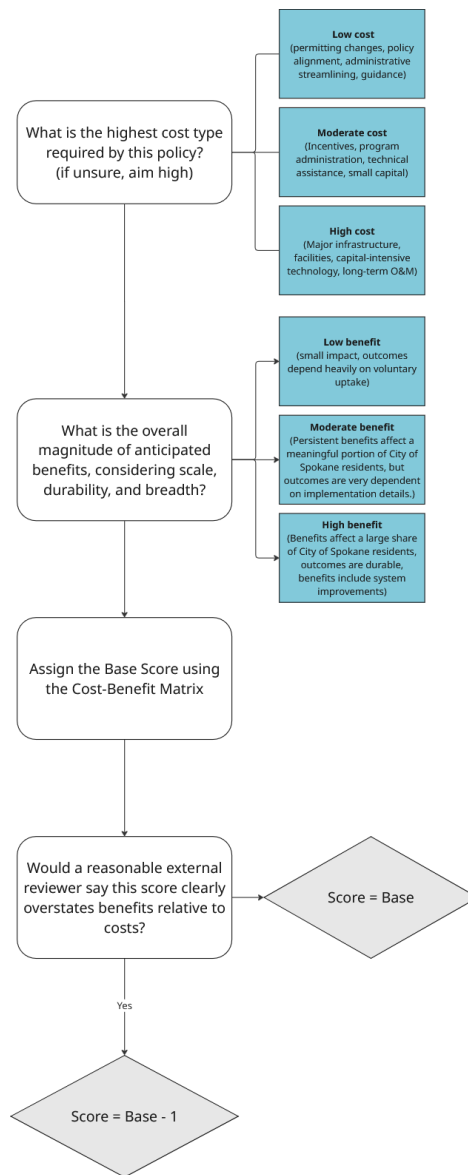
Source: BERK 2025.

Exhibit 13. Cost-Benefit Matrix

	Low Benefit	Medium Benefit	High Benefit
Low Cost	2	3	4
Medium Cost	1	2	3
High Cost	0	1	2

Source: BERK 2025.

Administrative Feasibility

Guiding Question. To what extent does existing administrative and staff capacity reasonably support implementation of this policy, without requiring substantial new capacity or specialized expertise?

Assumptions.

▶ Do not score based on whether the policy is desirable or well-funded. Score based on whether staff could realistically implement it in the expected timeframe (see timeframe in policy info).

▶ CTAC will provide input. Scores revised using CTAC input will be indicate this change in the notes column of the workbook.

Scoring Guidelines. Refer to Exhibit 14 for scoring details. Consultant team initially scored by assigned higher scores to policies with tasks seem to fit well into existing positions, are implementing plans already made, or are already happening to some extent. Lower scores were assigned to policies that seem less aligned with typical local government roles or require a lot of staff capacity. This section needs to be reviewed by staff as it depends on institutional knowledge.

Exhibit 14. Administrative Feasibility Definitions

SCORE	DEFINITION
0 – No capacity	Implementation would clearly exceed existing administrative or staff capacity, requiring major new staffing, systems, or expertise that is not identified.
1 – Limited capacity	Implementation would require significant new staff time, skills, or systems, and capacity gaps are likely to impede delivery without major changes.
2 – Moderate capacity	Implementation is feasible with some adjustments, such as reallocating staff time, adding limited capacity, or relying on external support.
3 – Strong capacity	Implementation can be managed largely within existing staff roles and systems, with only modest additional effort or training.
4 – Ready capacity	Implementation fits cleanly within existing administrative processes, staffing, and expertise, with minimal additional burden.

Source: BERK 2025.

Partnerships

Guiding Question. To what extent does this policy meaningfully align with or leverage partnerships that strengthen implementation, coordination, or community relevance?

Assumptions. Do not score based on whether the policy is desirable or well-funded. Score based on whether staff could realistically implement it in the expected timeframe (see timeframe in policy info).

Scoring Guidelines. Refer to Exhibit 15 for scoring details.

Exhibit 15. Partnerships Definitions

SCORE	DEFINITION
0 – No partnership consideration	Typically something the city would implement without partners
1 – Limited or informal coordination	Partners might provide some feedback/input as part of community input
2 – Defined coordination with partners	Partners are expected to engage or be consulted for their expertise (more at advocacy level)
3 – Active collaboration or shared implementation	Partners are active participants in the planning or implementation of policy
4 – Co-developed or partner-led approach	Partners are leading or co-leading implementation

Source: BERK 2025.

Theme: Degree of Certainty

Unintended Impacts

Guiding Question. To what extent are the negative unintended social, economic, and environmental impacts of this policy well understood and supported by evidence, rather than uncertain or untested?

Scoring Guidelines. Refer to Exhibit 24 for scoring details.

Exhibit 16. Degree of Certainty Definitions

SCORE	DEFINITION
0 – Highly uncertain or untested	Negative impacts are largely unknown, speculative, or untested, with little relevant precedent or evidence.
1 – Mostly uncertain	Some negative impacts are understood, but key social, economic, or environmental outcomes are uncertain, context-dependent, or poorly evidenced.
2 – Moderately understood	Negative impacts are partially understood, with relevant precedent or pilots, but outcomes may vary significantly by context or implementation.
3 – Well understood	Negative impacts are generally well documented, with established evidence from comparable policies or programs, though some uncertainty remains.
4 – Very well understood	Negative impacts are well established and predictable, supported by strong evidence, repeated implementation, or standard practice.

Source: BERK 2025.

Public Support

Guiding Question. To what extent is this policy clearly identified as a priority through documented public engagement, rather than inferred or assumed?

Scoring Guidelines. Refer to Exhibit 17 and Exhibit 18 for scoring details.

Notes: The City of Spokane's Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Section 1.3 Engagement includes input from community leaders and community members: Community Climate Planning Survey, Earth Day Community Workshop, Focus Groups, community events.[6]

Exhibit 17. Public Support Definitions

SCORE	DEFINITION
0 – No engagement basis	Evidence for opposition
1 – Indirect alignment	No evidence for support
2 – General alignment with engagement gaps	Public engagement findings suggest support for related topics but don't explicitly mention this
3 – Validated through representative engagement	This theme appears in engagement summaries from overall engagement
4 – Community-driven and equitably supported	Generated or specifically called out from a focus group or TEW or based primarily on community input, OR topic came up in multiple focus groups as a key takeaway

Source: BERK 2025.

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[6] See: https://static.spokanecity.org/documents/planspokane/climate-planning/spokane-city-crva-final-no-appendix-6-19-25-sh.pdf.

Exhibit 18. Public Support Scoring Flowchart
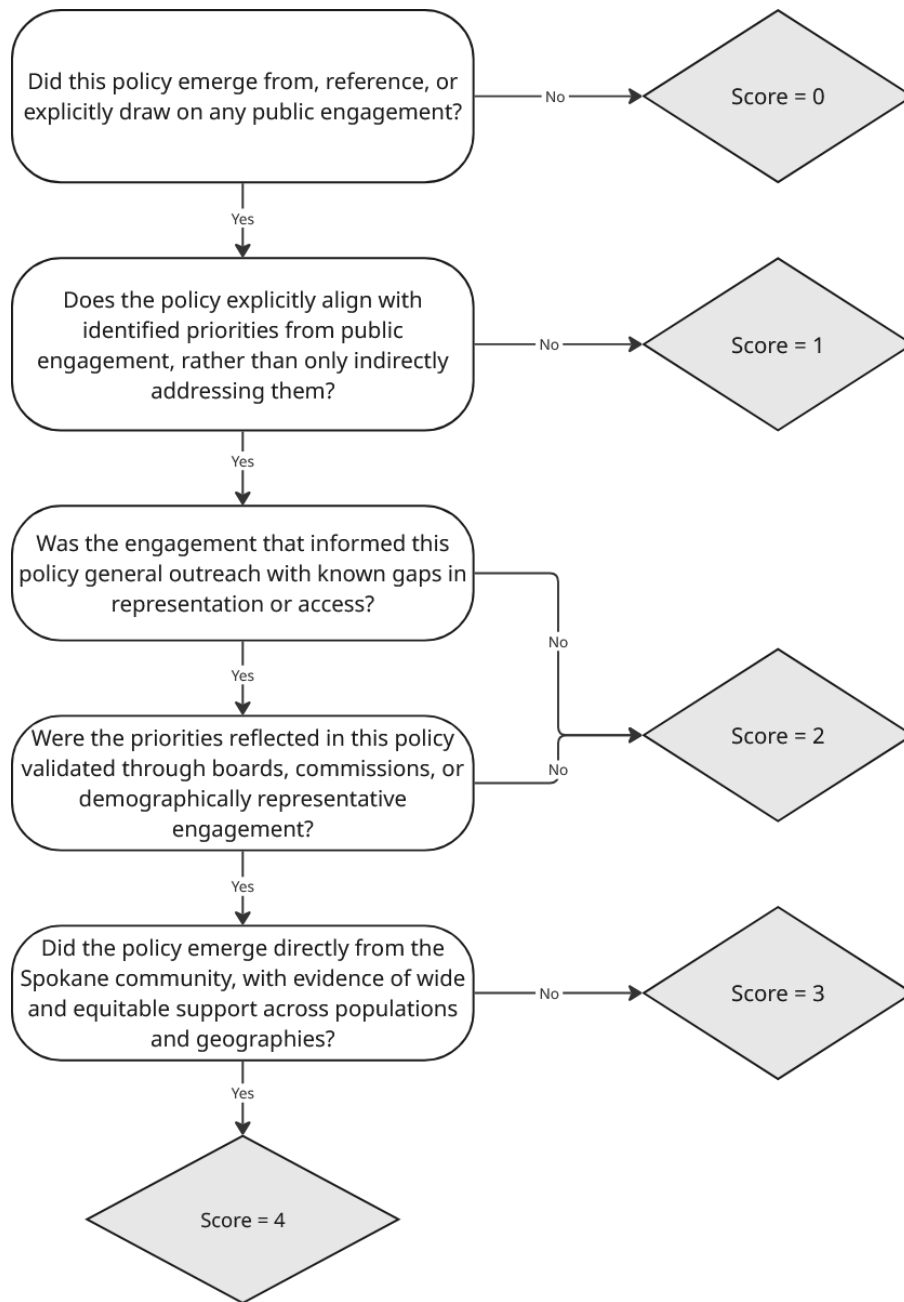
Source: BERK 2025.

Organizational Momentum

Guiding Question. To what extent does this policy build on or align with the 2017 comprehensive plan?

Scoring Guidelines. Refer to Exhibit 19 for scoring details.

Exhibit 19. Organizational Momentum Definitions

SCORE	DEFINITION
0 – Reverses existing direction	The policy would reverse, undermine, or contradict existing programs, adopted plans, or established policy direction.
1 – Brand New	The policy has no clear connection to existing programs or plans.
2 – Future Implementation	A policy with similar wording or intent is listed in the 2017 Comprehensive Plan as a Future Implementation.
3 – Near and Mid-Term Implementation	The policy is listed as near and mid-term implementation in the 2017 Comprehensive Plan OR The policy is similar to (but materially different from) a policy that is listed as Ongoing Implementation
4 – Ongoing Implementation	The policy is in the 2017 Comprehensive Plan as a On-going. The wording can be different, but the policy is materially the same.

Source: BERK 2025.

Part B. Weighting Analysis

Overview of the Weighting Analysis

This appendix documents the three-step methodology used by BERK to develop recommended weights for the multicriteria prioritization analysis (MCPA). The approach integrates quantitative public input, qualitative analytical judgment, and Commerce guidance to ensure that final weights are transparent, defensible, and aligned with both community priorities and program requirements.

The methodology consists of:

▶ **Step A:** Quantitative synthesis of public survey rankings of high-level concepts
▶ **Step B:** Qualitative mapping of public-facing concepts to analytical evaluation categories
▶ **Step C:** Integration of Steps A and B with Commerce guidance to recommend final evaluation weights

Key outputs from this process are summarized in Exhibit 20 through

Exhibit 24.

This appendix describes how the baseline weighting analysis was developed. Weighting can be changed to address the City of Spokane's desired climate policy development process.

Step A. Public Survey–Based Pairwise Prioritization

The purpose of Step A is to understand how surveyed members of the public in the City of Spokane collectively wish to prioritize a set of policy criteria aligned with Commerce's climate policy guidance.

This data comes from the Community Climate Policy Survey. Survey respondents were asked to rank the public-facing concepts in order of importance, where lower numerical values indicated higher priority (for example, 1 = most important).

Because survey responses consisted of ordinal rankings, Step A uses an aggregated pairwise comparison approach rather than averaging ranks. For each respondent and for each pair of concepts (A, B): Concept A was considered preferred to concept B if A was ranked higher than B.

If a respondent did not rank both concepts, or assigned equal ranks, that respondent was excluded from that specific comparison.

These comparisons were aggregated across all respondents to produce a pairwise "win" matrix, indicating how often each concept was prioritized over others.

Two primary outputs were generated:

▶ A pairwise preference heatmap showing the share of respondents who preferred one concept over another (Exhibit 20). Each cell shows the percentage of respondents who ranked the row criterion higher than the column criterion (ties and missing ranks are excluded for that pair). As this table reflects, there was a wide variety of priorities represented in the sample. Most people ranked the existing categories higher than 'None' which was an option available to those who did not wish to prioritize the existing categories. 75% of participants ranked Environmental Harm Reduction higher than GHG Emissions reduction. About 71% of participants ranked community health over GHG emissions reduction and 70% of participants ranked Environmental Harm Reduction above Equity and Environmental Justice. However, in many cases percentages fall more in the middle of the spectrum, meaning that one criteria was not widely and consistently ranked above another.

Exhibit 20. Proportion of respondents who ranked the row criteria higher than the column

	Cost	Timeframe	Emissions	Community Health	Equity	Co-benefits	Feasibility	Overburdened Communities	Environmental Harm Reduction	None
Cost		64%	60%	45%	57%	48%	46%	55%	45%	89%
Timeframe	36%		54%	38%	50%	37%	32%	49%	37%	86%
Emissions	60%	46%		29%	49%	31%	34%	43%	25%	80%
Community Health	55%	62%	71%		66%	50%	51%	65%	50%	85%

Equity	43%	50%	51%	34%		36%	39%	43%	30%	76%
Co-benefits	52%	63%	69%	50%	64%		49%	63%	50%	85%
Feasibility	54%	68%	66%	49%	61%	51%		61%	47%	87%
Overburdened Communities	45%	51%	57%	35%	57%	37%	39%		34%	80%
Environmental Harm Reduction	55%	63%	75%	50%	70%	50%	53%	66%		84%
None	11%	14%	20%	15%	24%	15%	13%	20%	16%	

Source: BERK 2025.

Each heatmap cell represents the share of respondents who preferred the row concept over the column concept, calculated as:

$$\text{Pereference Share}_{A,B} = \frac{Wins_{A,B}}{Wins_{A,B} + Wins_{B,A}}$$

These outputs describe public priorities at a high level and are not used directly as evaluation weights. A threshold of 65% is used to identify strong preferences, reflecting levels of agreement that exceed a simple majority and indicate a clear collective signal. Results below this threshold will be considered but not represented as clear signals of public preference.

Step B. Qualitative Mapping to Framework Themes and Criteria

The objective of Step B is to translate the public priorities identified in Step A into insights that are relevant to the analytical evaluation framework. This step recognizes that public-facing concepts and technical evaluation categories differ in structure, scope, and intent.

Project analysts qualitatively assessed how each public-facing concept aligns with the analytical evaluation categories used in the policy scoring framework. Exhibit 21 illustrates the areas of alignment between the criteria ranked in the public survey and the criteria in the MCPA.

Exhibit 21. Conceptual overlap between survey and MCPA categories

MCPA Themes and Criteria	Community health benefits	Reduction of environmental harm	Feasibility, support, and readiness	Co-benefits	Estimated emissions reduction	Timeframe to implement	Promotes equity and environmental justice	Prioritizes overburdened communities
Resilience	X	X					X	X
Hazard Preparedness and Risk Reduction	X							
Ecosystem-Based Resilience		X						
Economic Factors							X	
Community and Social Resilience	X						X	X
Built Environment Adaptation								
GHG Reduction	X				X			
GHG Reductions (excluding VMT)					X			
VMT Emissions Reduction					X			
Opportunity Cost					X			
Air Quality and Health	X							
Overburdened Communities Benefit							X	X
Logistics		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cost-Benefit	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Administrative Feasibility			X			X		
Partnerships			X					
Degree of Certainty			X					
Unintended Impacts			X					
Public Support								
Organizational Momentum			X					
Co-Benefits				**X**				

Source: BERK 2025.

Step C. Integration with Commerce Guidance and Final Weighting

The objective of Step C is to recommend final evaluation weights that balance public priorities with Commerce guidance and local expertise.

Public Input

Using a 65 percent threshold to indicate strong collective preference, several clear patterns emerged from the public survey results:

- Community health benefit category was prioritized over…
  - Estimated emissions reduction (71%)
  - Timeframe to implement (62%)
  - Promotes equity and environmental justice (66%)
  - Prioritized overburdened communities (65%)
- Environmental harm reduction criterion, which has some alignment with XYZ, was prioritized over
  - Estimated emissions reduction (75%)
  - Promotes equity and environmental justice (70%)
  - Prioritized overburdened communities (66%)
- The co-benefits criterion was prioritized over…
  - Estimated emissions reduction (69%)
- Feasibility was prioritized over…
  - Timeframe to implement (68%)
  - Estimated emissions reduction (66%)

Across these comparisons, estimated emissions reduction, prioritization of overburdened communities, promoting equity and environmental justice, and implementation timeframe were frequently deprioritized relative to other concepts. These findings require careful interpretation. In many cases, the concepts being prioritized are closely related to, or overlapping with, those being deprioritized. For example, emissions reduction is a technical metric that often aligns with environmental harm reduction, and community health overlaps substantially with equity, environmental justice, and benefits to overburdened communities.

Taken together, the results suggest that the surveyed Spokane public places strong emphasis on tangible improvements to environmental quality, community well-being, and implementation feasibility. Importantly, none of the criteria were rejected outright; all were consistently rated higher than the "None" option. This indicates broad support across all policy dimensions, with relative, not absolute, differences in priority.

Based on this interpretation, Exhibit 22 summarizes the public priorities most relevant to the MCPA framework.

Exhibit 22. Community Priorities

Important to Prioritize	Aligned MCPA Themes and Criteria
Community Health	Resilience ▶ Hazard Preparedness and Risk Reduction ▶ Community and Social Resilience GHG Reduction ▶ Air Quality and Health Note: Although prioritization of overburdened communities aligns conceptually with community health, it is not included in this table because it was consistently de-emphasized relative to other criteria in the survey results.
Environmental Harm Reduction	Resilience ▶ Ecosystem-Based Resilience Note: Though emissions reduction aligns conceptually with environmental harm reduction, it was not emphasized here because it was consistently de-emphasized relative to the other criteria in the survey results.
Feasibility, support, and readiness	Logistics ▶ Cost-Benefit ▶ Administrative Feasibility Degree of Certainty ▶ Public Support ▶ Organizational Momentum
Co-Benefits	Co-Benefits

Source: Community Climate Policy Survey 2025; BERK 2025.

Commerce Guidance

Department of Commerce guidance requires jurisdictions to prioritize "measures that are in alignment with your jurisdiction's vision and goals, and expressly prioritize overburdened communities, who will suffer disproportionately from compounding environmental impacts and will be most impacted by natural hazards due to climate change."

This requirement establishes a consideration within the weighting framework: Explicit prioritization of overburdened communities.

The Commerce guidance also lists minimum GHG and Resilience requirements. These will be accounted for in the holistic analysis.

Local Expertise

City staff (CTAC) and members of the Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board emphasized that, in addition to reflecting public priorities and meeting Commerce requirements, the evaluation framework must ensure that selected policies are implementable and impactful. To that end, three criteria were identified as requiring additional emphasis: Administrative feasibility, organizational momentum, and public support.

Recommended Weighting Distribution

Based on the combined inputs from public survey results, Commerce guidance, and local expertise, the following weighting distribution has been developed as a baseline for the workbook (Exhibit 23 and Exhibit 24).

Exhibit 23. Recommended Weighting Distribution (Themes)

Theme	Theme Weight	Reasoning for weight
Resilience and GHG Reduction	0.25	Public survey, local expertise
Overburdened Communities	0.25	Commerce requirement, local expertise
Logistics	0.22	Public survey, local expertise
Co-Benefits	0.23	Public survey, local expertise
Degree of Certainty	0.05	Public survey

Source: BERK 2025.

Exhibit 24. Recommended Weighting Distribution (Criteria)

Theme	Criteria	Criterion Weight	Reason for prioritizing
Resilience	Hazard Preparedness and Risk Reduction	0.25	Public survey
Resilience	Ecosystem-Based Resilience	0.25	Public survey
Resilience	Economic Resilience	0.12	
Resilience	Community and Social Resilience	0.25	Public survey
Resilience	Built Environment Adaptation	0.13	
		1	
GHG Reduction	GHG Reductions (excluding VMT)	0.2	
GHG Reduction	VMT Emissions Reduction	0.2	
GHG Reduction	Opportunity Cost	0.3	Local expertise
GHG Reduction	Air Quality and Health	0.3	Public survey
Overburdened Communities	Overburdened Community Benefit	1	Commerce Requirement, local expertise
Co-Benefits	Co-Benefits	1	Public survey, local expertise
Logistics	Cost-Benefit	0.4	Public survey, Local expertise
Logistics	Administrative Feasibility	0.4	Public survey, local expertise
Logistics	Partnerships	0.2	
Degree of Certainty	Unintended Impacts	0.1	
Degree of Certainty	Public Support	0.5	Public survey, local expertise
Degree of Certainty	Organizational Momentum	0.4	Public survey, local expertise

Source: BERK 2025.

Unique ID	Alternate ID	Policy	Sector
MCPA_0055	TEW	Establish and maintain publicly accessible community gardens on city property, as appropriate, in partnership with local organizations to support traditional Indigenous food gardens and culturally specific growing practices as well as to increase access to local and culturally diverse food for all residents.	Agriculture & Food Systems
MCPA_0054	CRSB	Incentivize rooftop and ground-level gardens, community composting, and food forest projects within new and existing development to strengthen local food security and access to nature, prioritizing access for overburdened communities, renters, and residents without private yards.	Agriculture & Food Systems
MCPA_0021	CH 9.2	Support farmers' or public markets, fruit and vegetable stands, food production services, small-scale farms, and other avenues for local food production and access such as with simpler permitting processes or financial incentives, as a means of local food security and diversity in business opportunities.	Agriculture & Food Systems
MCPA_0058	CRSB, Staff	Support culturally relevant programs and partnerships that offer educational resources for healthy cooking, community gardening, mental and physical health, and other skills related to community health and resiliency.	Agriculture & Food Systems
MCPA_0019	CH-9.4	Incentivize and enable uses that provide healthy, affordable, and locally produced food in parts of the city with limited food access, including by amending land use and zoning designations, as well as updating code requirements.	Agriculture & Food Systems
MCPA_0066	CRSB	Partner with energy providers and other partners to offer incentives or rebates for property owners who make energy-efficient upgrades, such as insulation, weatherization, or heat pump installations, on the condition that cost savings are shared with tenants.	Buildings & Energy
MCPA_0065	E.01 & E.03	Implement and support building and energy codes and policies that reduce energy and fossil fuel use, and air quality impacts for existing and new buildings in a manner that equitably considers energy transition cost and benefits for overburdened communities.	Buildings & Energy
MCPA_0070	CTAC	Support small-scale renewable energy production and storage through code updates and incentives.	Buildings & Energy
MCPA_0068	CRSB	Regularly monitor progress and update interim targets for the City's net zero greenhouse gas emissions goal as set in municipal code.	Buildings & Energy
MCPA_0062	Q.01	Protect, enhance, and restore ecosystems in order to support Tribal rights and conserve culturally important consumptive and non-consumptive resources including foods, medicinal plants, and materials that could be adversely impacted by climate change.	Cultural Resources & Practices
MCPA_0061	NE-15.1	Protect and enhance nature views, natural aesthetics, sacred areas, and cultural sites within the growing urban setting through collaboration with local Tribes, historians, organizations, and residents to identify features to be protected.	Cultural Resources & Practices
MCPA_0063	Q.04	Protect significant historic and cultural sites prone to floods or other hazards worsened by climate change.	Cultural Resources & Practices
MCPA_0073	R.04	Collaborate with colleges and other agencies to encourage the development of an environmentally focused jobs pipeline that benefits frontline communities.	Economic Development
MCPA_0075	Staff	Incentivize brownfield redevelopment projects that incorporate resilient and sustainable features through City investments and technical assistance, particularly in overburdened communities	Economic Development
MCPA_0076	CTAC	Support the modernization and long-term viability of commercial buildings in economically disadvantaged areas.	Economic Development

MCPA_0080	~AB.02	Collaborate with Tribal partners to establish and maintain connections between parks and natural areas, leveraging traditional ecological management strategies for wildlands.	Ecosystems
MCPA_0146	Consolidated_78 +79	Participate in and establish programs that support the long-term health and maintenance of the urban canopy, including public awareness campaigns, incentives, and funding opportunities, prioritizing areas with high heat risk and overburdened communities.	Ecosystems
MCPA_0083	L.06	Increase aquatic habitat resilience by protecting water quality, increasing water residence time in streams, implementing natural landscaping to slow, filter, and store stormwater, conserving water, protecting groundwater, and keeping waters cool.	Ecosystems
MCPA_0149	Consolidated_81 +130	Provide educational resources and volunteer opportunities for environmental stewardship on City-owned property, including with clean-up events for trails, parks, and swales, and the planting of street and park trees.	Ecosystems
MCPA_0093	~S.07	Develop resilience hubs — community-serving facilities that are designed to support residents, coordinate communication, distribute resources, and reduce carbon pollution while enhancing quality of life — throughout the city, prioritizing investments in areas with vulnerable and overburdened communities.	Emergency Management
MCPA_0095	~S.07	Collaborate with Tribes to facilitate and identify places where Tribal members and Indigenous people can interact before, during, and after emergencies that serve as clean air and cooling centers, charging stations, and evacuation centers.	Emergency Management
MCPA_0086	~M.01	Work with Tribes and Native organizations to identify evacuation routes and tailored emergency management strategies addressing wildfire, flooding, and other extreme events.	Emergency Management
MCPA_0091	M.02	Develop a comprehensive, communitywide wildfire resilience strategy that improves emergency response capabilities, promotes a fire-adapted community, and fosters short- and long-term wildfire recovery, while building community awareness of the plan.	Emergency Management
MCPA_0092	~M.03	Provide residents living in Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas information about fire prevention and Firewise best practices while applying WUI best practices to new development through building code, ventilation, and landscaping provisions.	Emergency Management
MCPA_0148	Consolidated_84 +85	Work with community-based organizations to identify, update, and maintain emergency evacuation routes, locations, and strategies, focusing on neighborhood and block-level plans tailored to the meet the needs of the most vulnerable residents.	Emergency Management
MCPA_0088	~M.01	Engage with community members and organizations to provide resources that help residents plan and practice actions that make evacuation quicker and safer.	Emergency Management
MCPA_0150	Consolidated_87 +99 / CRSB EM 1-3	Ensure timely emergency notifications for wildfire, smoke, flooding, and other extreme events that provide both digital and non-digital outreach materials in multiple languages.	Emergency Management
MCPA_0101	TEW	Support Tribes and Native organizations in strengthening community connectedness and social and economic vitality to help communities improve their economic prosperity and resilience to climate impacts, such as by prioritizing funding for Native-led centers that host multi-generational knowledge sharing, recreation, and health and wellness services.	Health & Well-being

MCPA_0100	Spokane Extreme Heat Resilience Plan, 2025-2030 Recommendations 4.5 and 4.6	Foster stronger community connectedness and economic vitality that helps improve economic prosperity and community resilience to climate impacts, such as through equitable investments in libraries, parks, recreation programs, urban green space and ventilation corridors, multimodal connections and other such areas, prioritizing overburdened and vulnerable communities.	Health & Well-being
MCPA_0096	~Spokane Wildfire Smoke Resilience Plan 4.2	Support low-income residents in remaining in their homes during extreme climate events, such as extreme heat or wildfire smoke, through infrastructure and services such as the installation of cooling devices or high-quality portable air cleaners, utility bill assistance, or community and Tribal partner collaborations and educational opportunities.	Health & Well-being
MCPA_0103	~Goal AA	Provide all residents with an equitable opportunity to learn about climate impacts, influence policy decisions, and take actions to enhance community resilience to promote environmental justice and support physical and mental health and well-being.	Health & Well-being
MCPA_0125	CRSB/Plan Commission	Promote natural tree cover, built shade, and cooling infrastructure along sidewalks, transit stops, and public spaces to enhance resilience to extreme heat, prioritizing urban heat islands and locations where populations susceptible to health impacts gather.	Transportation
MCPA_0116	~I.05	Prioritize public transit expansion, frequency, capacity, reliability, and coordinated land use and transportation planning that improves service especially for transit-dependent populations and lower-income and overburdened neighborhoods.	Transportation
MCPA_0140	Consolidated_3+31	Alter traffic patterns and enhance neighborhood streets to provide a complete transportation network for all users in line with the Complete Streets Ordinance, ensuring equitable distribution of innovation, access, choice, and options throughout the four seasons. Users include pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, and persons of all abilities, as well as freight, emergency vehicles, and motor vehicle drivers.	Transportation
MCPA_0117	AD.01	Develop zero-emission vehicle infrastructure and incentives including E-bikes, prioritizing workplaces, lower-income residents, and renters.	Transportation
MCPA_0123	incorporated/merged with W.03	Design and site new and expanded roads, rail infrastructure, and water-crossing structures to minimize environmental impacts, protect public access, and incorporate climate-resilient features such as fish-friendly passage.	Transportation
MCPA_0124	W.02	Improve street connectivity and walkability, including sidewalks and street crossings, to support everyday mobility and access to potential evacuation routes.	Transportation
MCPA_0141	Consolidated_39+120	Enhance and maintain sidewalks, trails, and low traffic stress bicycle facilities to prioritize the safety of the most vulnerable road users traveling by foot, bicycle and other adaptive or assistive devices.	Transportation
MCPA_0126	~X.04	Support federal, state, and regional actions, and implement City actions that align with and model zero waste principles and state goals in partnership with the regional solid waste management system.	Waste Management
MCPA_0129	~Goal X	Support and expand home and commercial composting to increase waste reduction and diversion, reduce the generation and disposal of organic waste, and increase soil health.	Waste Management
MCPA_0127	Goal X	Collaborate with regional and community partners to provide equitable outreach and engagement and clear and consistent messaging around waste reduction (including reuse and repair), recycling, and composting among homes and businesses.	Waste Management
MCPA_0128	X.02, D.01	Strengthen and expand programs that enable and incentivize reuse and recycling of construction, deconstruction, and demolition materials and waste to the maximum extent feasible.	Waste Management

MCPA_0138	CTAC	Encourage residents and businesses to manage stormwater on their properties beyond basic requirements, such as through rain gardens, drought tolerant plants, or permeable pavements, to keep stormwater out of streets or rights-of-way.	Water Resources
MCPA_0134	NE-2.1	Strengthen and implement a water conservation strategy that can reasonably be expected to decrease household, commercial, industrial, and agricultural water use citywide, commensurate with the true available capacity of the City's water supply, including expanded incentives for drought-tolerant, native plantings and the use of innovative incentive, communication, and education programs.	Water Resources
MCPA_0136	~Y.11	Develop, implement, and regularly review a comprehensive drought resilience strategy that factors in projected climate impacts and sets action levels for different drought stages in municipal code.	Water Resources
MCPA_0132	~Y.04	Manage water resources for all users sustainably through smart irrigation, stormwater management, preventative maintenance, water conservation, infiltration and groundwater recharge, plant selection, landscape management, and other methods as feasible under water rights regulations.	Water Resources
MCPA_0111	A.02	Apply resilience-focused development standards in high-risk zones, including the wildland–urban interface (WUI) and flood-prone areas.	Zoning & Development
MCPA_0113	~V.10	Protect, restore, acquire, and maintain urban agricultural lands, urban forests, critical areas, shorelines, and open spaces as interconnected natural systems that provide flood protection, heat reduction, and carbon sequestration benefits.	Zoning & Development
MCPA_0110	Staff	Incorporate climate hazard risk and environmental justice criteria and mitigation into land use and infrastructure planning before major land use plan or policy changes, or when siting, replacing, or relocating community assets, such as transportation, civic facilities, and parks.	Zoning & Development
MCPA_0107	~Goal C	Foster transit-oriented development and accessible neighborhoods by increasing intensity around multimodal transportation options in order to reduce VMT and GHG emissions and promote community resiliency.	Zoning & Development
MCPA_0106	Climate Policy Explorer High Priority (?)	Prioritize infill development, while expanding, protecting, and maintaining the City's tree canopy, through zoning regulations and permitting processes.	Zoning & Development
MCPA_0105	~Goal K	Plan for and accommodate diverse, affordable, and attainable housing types to meet demand while avoiding sprawl in order to decrease emissions and infrastructure costs and preserve open space.	Zoning & Development
MCPA_0147	Consolidated_25 +26+104	Designate neighborhood- and regional-scale mixed-use areas on the Land Use Plan Map and provide a compatible mix of housing, commercial uses, and activities to focus growth, and support complete, walkable places.	Zoning & Development
MCPA_0151	Consolidated_29 +108+30+TR9.6_1	Apply parking maximums and consider using parking pricing to discourage solo driving and encourage shifts to off-peak travel or other transportation modes.	Zoning & Development
MCPA_0152	Consolidated_29 +108+30+TR9.6_2	Develop and administer parking policies that encourage shared parking, reduce excess parking, and reflect the high value of curb and street right-of-way.	Zoning & Development
MCPA_0057	CH 9.1	Identify and designate areas that are suited for ongoing agricultural production, while also permitting smaller-scale urban agricultural uses such as community gardens, home gardens, and small livestock throughout the city, recognizing urban agriculture as a community and economic asset that supports food security, local resiliency, and public health.	Agriculture & Food Systems
MCPA_0059	CRSB, Staff	Partner with food banks, farmers' markets, and other organizations to provide resources, services, and information to improve food access.	Agriculture & Food Systems

MCPA_0053	CH-9.6	Support the use of alternative and emerging agricultural tools and practices that support regional resiliency to climate change while reducing fuel use and GHG emissions, such as hydroponics and regenerative farming.	Agriculture & Food Systems
MCPA_0069	CTAC	Support the development of green roofs in Downtown and other high intensity areas of the city to reduce energy use and improve cooling.	Buildings & Energy
MCPA_0067	~E.05	Preserve and expand renewable energy sources and reduce energy use, air quality impacts, refrigerant emissions, and potable water consumption in City buildings and operations.	Buildings & Energy
MCPA_0074	~R.04	Support, incentivize, and promote purchasing from businesses that primarily employ local people, use local materials ,and produce and sell their products and/or services locally to preserve existing businesses and reduce Vehicle Miles Travelled and Greenhouse Gases.	Economic Development
MCPA_0072	R.03	Support a circular economy that increases demand for reused and recycled materials, reduces demand for new raw materials and their embodied carbon emissions, and fosters community education and participation through regulations, incentives, and collaboration.	Economic Development
MCPA_0089	~W.02	Ensure redundancy in emergency routes accessible by multiple transportation modes including vehicular, non-motorized routes, and transit services to reduce transportation barriers to effective evacuation under different climate hazard scenarios.	Emergency Management
MCPA_0102	SH-1.2	Allocate resources at a consistent and meaningful level for programs and events focused on Spokane's youth (18 and under) and their specific needs for social and emotional health, and cultural belonging.	Health & Well-being
MCPA_0098	T.08	Develop and implement an urban heat resilience strategy that includes land use, urban design, urban greening, and waste heat reduction actions.	Health & Well-being
MCPA_0139	Youth Focus Group	Equitably expand the City's programming and park maintenance and preservation activities to increase amenities that address comfort such as shade and drinking fountains and improve safety, education, and community resources at parks.	Health & Well-being
MCPA_0122	~W.04	Install updated stormwater controls on roadways when capital improvements are implemented and where surrounding development is less likely to contribute stormwater improvements.	Transportation
MCPA_0118	Recommended best practice	Maintain bicycle and pedestrian connectivity during construction of development or projects that block the right of way.	Transportation
MCPA_0119	~I.22	Improve active transportation and other multimodal types of transportation options in concurrency programs – both in assessment and mitigation.	Transportation
MCPA_0135	Staff	Set and regularly monitor progress for short- and long-term targets for water conservation goals set in municipal code.	Water Resources
MCPA_0133	~Y.05	Develop a program to allow municipal reclaimed water systems, where feasible considering water rights, and allow onsite non-potable water systems to reduce water demand in private-sector commercial and residential buildings.	Water Resources
MCPA_0137	CTAC	Consider implementing a "One Water" concept that manages all forms of water in the city – rainwater, groundwater, surface water, drinking water, used water – in an integrated fashion to provide a resilient and effective urban water service to the city and water service area customers.	Water Resources
MCPA_0078	CTAC	Establish programs and pursue funding to support long-term tree health through tree maintenance and protection while ensuring that households with fewer resources are not burdened by canopy expansion efforts.	Ecosystems

MCPA_0079	Youth Focus Group	Raise awareness of the City's tree planting and urban canopy programs and incentivize participation on private property, especially in areas with high heat risk.	Ecosystems
MCPA_0081	Climate Justice Focus Group	Support educational and volunteer opportunities for environmental stewardship on City-owned property.	Ecosystems
MCPA_0094	CTAC	In emergency management planning, recognize Spokane's role as a service provider and transportation hub in the event of a major disruption at the regional level.	Emergency Management
MCPA_0099	~T.05	Develop and implement a notification process within the community to reduce the risk of exposure to wildfire smoke and particulate matter.	Health & Well-being
MCPA_0115	I.04 & I.14	Develop a citywide connected multi-modal network that follows 'Complete Streets' principles, aligns with higher-density housing and commercial centers, and ensures equitable distribution of safe, accessible, and affordable transportation options.	Transportation
MCPA_0120	Youth Focus Group	Encourage walking and biking to reduce VMT and GHG emissions by providing safe and maintained sidewalks and trails, and low traffic stress bicycle facilities.	Transportation
MCPA_0130	Youth Focus Group	Support community and neighborhood clean-up events addressing streets, street trees, trails, parks, swales, and more by providing education and resources.	Waste Management
MCPA_0108	~AC.01	Expand existing parking maximums to new developments citywide, including commercial developments.	Zoning & Development
MCPA_0112	~V.07	Embed environmental justice into land use planning and decision-making by evaluating climate and environmental burdens before major land use plan changes, capital investments, or new policy adoption.	Zoning & Development