



# Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board Agenda

Regular Meeting  
 Thursday, March 12, 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:

| Board Briefing Session Item Two

## Board Briefing Session:

2:00 – 2:15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Roll Call</li> <li>2. Public Comment – Public is invited to comment on related topics other than agenda items scheduled for public hearings (2 minutes max each comment)</li> <li>3. Approve <a href="#">2/12/2026</a> meeting minutes</li> <li>4. Chair Report</li> <li>5. Secretary Report</li> <li>6. Approval of current agenda</li> </ol>	<p>Planning Staff</p>      <p>All          Brian Henning          Jon Snyder          All</p>
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## Workshops:

2:15 – 2:35	1. <a href="#">Bio-solids update</a>	Kyle Arrington
2:35 – 2:55	2. <a href="#">Public Transit as a GHG reduction strategy</a>	Emily Poole
2:55 – 3:20	3. <a href="#">Renter’s right to cool ordinance</a>	CM Dillon
3:20 – 3:45	4. SAPW Update	Amanda Parrish
3:45 – 4:30	5. <a href="#">SAP 5-year review update</a>	Jon Snyder & Nicole White

**Adjournment: The next regularly scheduled CRSB meeting will be held Thursday, April 9, 2026.**

\* Items denoted with an asterisk may include final action taken by the Board. Written public comments will be accepted at [eracrsb@spokanecity.org](mailto:eracrsb@spokanecity.org) on these items up to one hour prior to the start of the meeting. Verbal testimony may also be accepted during the meeting.

**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](mailto: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.

# Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board Meeting Information

Thursday, March 12, 2026

The Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board 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.

## Microsoft Teams

Join on your computer, mobile app or room device

[Join the meeting now](#)

Meeting ID: 297 827 294 047

Passcode: qhF8iY

[Download Teams](#) | [Join on the web](#)

Meeting ID:  
297 827 294 047

Passcode:  
qhF8iY

Join with a video conferencing device

[cityofspokane@m.webex.com](mailto:cityofspokane@m.webex.com)

Video Conference ID: 112 012 615 5

[Alternate VTC instructions](#)

**Or call in (audio only)**

[+1 323-618-1887,999419515#](tel:+13236181887,999419515) United States, Los Angeles

Phone Conference ID: 999 419 515#

[Find a local number](#) | [Reset dial-in PIN](#)

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: [eracrsb@spokanecity.org](mailto:eracrsb@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 Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board meetings will be recorded and are available online.**

# Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board

## Upcoming Agenda Items (All items are subject to change)

<b>April 9, 2026 Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board (180 minutes available) Hybrid</b>		
<b>Workshop</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
2:00-2:15	Briefing Session	
2:15-	Master Water Conservation Plan	
	Legislative Update/Wrap Up	
	SAP Review/SAPW	
	Code modernization/zoning code update	Tim Thompson
<b>Hearing Items</b>		
	Renter's Right to Cooling	

<b>May 14, 2026 Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board (180 minutes available) Hybrid</b>		
<b>Workshop</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
2:00-2:15	Briefing Session	
2:15-		
	West Plains PFAS update	Marlene Feist

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# Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board - Meeting Minutes Draft

Thursday, February 12, 2026

City Council Briefing Center

Meeting called to order at 2:00 PM by Brian Henning

**Public Comment:** Citizens are invited to address the Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board on any topic not on the agenda. 2 Minutes each.

- *None*

## **Attendance:**

- Board Members Present: Brian Henning, Amanda Parrish, Kathryn Alexander, Happy Avery, Kerry Brooks, Claire Cooney, Kevin Fagan, Elyse Hochstadt, Larry Luton, Bob Lutz, Lea Molina, Hala Zahalqa
- Board Members Not Present: Kit Parker, Ryan Arnold
- *Quorum Present:* Yes
- Non-Voting Members Present: Santiago Rodriguez-Anderson
- Non-Voting Members Not Present:
- Staff Members Present: Jon Snyder, Emily King, Maren Murphy, Tirrell Black, Nicole White, Alex Gibilisco, Marlene Feist, Trace Bradburn, Elizabeth Schoedel, KayCee Downey, Logan Callen, Mayra Marroquin, Raylene Gennett, Kirstin Davis, Hollis Staal, Chris Averyt, Sarah Sirott

**Minutes:** Minutes from 1/8/2026 approved unanimously. Minutes from 1/28/2026 joint meeting with the Plan Commission approved unanimously.

## **Briefing Session:**

- **Chair Report - Brian Henning**
  - Brian shared his excitement for today's meeting and expressed gratitude for all the different people that made this board and the work possible. We have our mayor to thank for empaneling this group and making this work possible and City Council who appointed the board, as well as HB 1181 and the Climate Commitment Act. Brian also thanked the consultants from BERK and Cascadia and City staff for their work, as well as all the members of the board for volunteering their time. The board has looked at 153 policies and narrowed it down to 73 across 11 different sectors, which is very exciting.
- **Secretary Report - Jon Snyder**
  - Jon first mentioned that there is another tour of the Waste to Energy facility at 8am tomorrow morning.
  - Jon also discussed the EPA Endangerment Finding repeal. Mayor Brown is a member of Climate Mayors, a national organization focused on climate action. Climate Mayors sent a letter to the EPA in conjunction with US Conference of Mayors and National League of Cities. The federal government is basically walking away from its responsibility to protect people from the harms of greenhouse gas emissions and all those harms roll down to local governments. This is a very important thing that we are tracking, and we will continue to push for federal government accountability.

**Current Agenda:** The current agenda was approved.

### Hearing Items:

- Climate Policy Recommendations to Send to Plan Commission
  - Presentation provided by: Maren Murphy, BERK
  - Public Testimony:
    - Kirsten Angell
    - Kathlyn Kinney
  - Questions asked and answered.
  - Discussion ensued.

**Motion:** I [Amanda Parrish] move to recommend to the City of Spokane Plan Commission inclusion of the final climate policies listed in the February 12, 2026 memorandum titled “CRSB Draft Final Climate Policies” in the 2026 periodic update of the City of Spokane Comprehensive Plan. Seconded by Kathryn Alexander.  
**Motion passes 12 to 0 to 0.**

**Motion:** I [Kerry Brooks] move to adopt the entirety of the document (CRSB Recommendation No.: 2026-001) with an additional amendment to add point three to further recommend to the Plan Commission to modify or supplement NE 11.4 to include the considerations in the public comment received from Spokane Urban Nature (SUN) as attached (attached as page 3 in the minutes). Seconded by Elyse Hochstadt.  
**Motion passes 12 to 0 to 0.**

### Informational, Discussion and/or Action Items:

- 5-year SAP Progress: Initial Review
  - Presentation provided by: Jon Snyder & Nicole White
  - Questions asked and answered.
  - Discussion ensued.
- Commerce Participatory Budgeting Grant
  - Presentation provided by: Alex Gibilisco
  - Questions asked and answered.
  - Discussion ensued.
- US Conference of Mayor’s Grant
  - Presentation provided by: Nicole White
  - Questions asked and answered.
  - Discussion ensued.
- New Recyclables
  - Presentation provided by: Marlene Feist & Trace Bradburn
  - Questions asked and answered.
  - Discussion ensued.

Meeting Adjourned at 4:24 PM.

The next regularly scheduled Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board Meeting is on Thursday, March 12, 2026.

Kirsten Angell, here to represent myself, as well as Spokane Urban Nature (SUN). My goal today is to be helpful. I am deeply grateful for the work of this Board.

Language for identifying and protecting interconnected natural areas and systems is in this document, thankfully. But, if our city doesn't have data about these areas and systems, collected and accessible, or a rubric for the assessment of ecological values, which goes above and beyond habitat connectivity to include human health and flood mitigation, waste water filtration, etc., it will be much more difficult to protect the ecological services and cultural riches we currently enjoy or could potentially establish.

If we have suggested language that creates a database for identifying our urban canopy, as the language states in NE 11.4, which calls for a "Forest Inventory Database," why wouldn't we also prioritize the gathering of data highlighting our city's existing and potential habitat connectivity? We need to be careful with places that are undervalued simply because we have no rubric, yet, to define and highlight their value (ecological + cultural value = resilience). This additional database and evaluation criteria would get us one step closer to our city's capacity to "identify" these areas of significant ecological and cultural value.

So, suggested new language in the Ecosystem section of Climate Resilience Policy could read:

"Create and maintain an inventory of existing and potential natural lands and fish and wildlife habitat, evaluated for their ecological and climate resilience values, using Best Available Science. A Natural Area and Habitat Connectivity Network database in the city's Geographic Information System would disseminate the information for decision makers and the public in a usable, interactive format."

This suggestion is highly compatible with other language used in the updated climate resilience policies. For example, in the Land Use section updates, Policy 2-4 specifically states, "Protect, restore, acquire and maintain urban forests, critical areas, shorelines and open spaces as interconnected natural systems that provide flood protection, heat reduction and carbon sequestration benefits." You will also find compatibility in the suggested policy updates for Health and Wellness and in existing chapters, NE 13 and NE 7, Connectivity and Natural Land Form.

To conclude, we encourage you to go a step further and create language that supports a clear pathway for collecting and evaluating important habitat and connectivity data so that the other goals and policies towards building climate resilience in our community will be more likely to be implemented. Without data, and a solid evaluation rubric, changes to policy are much more difficult to support. As a guiding document, this language addresses climate resilience and would be an important addition to our CP.

**BRIEFING PAPER**  
**City of Spokane**  
**Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board**  
**3/12/2026**

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*Note to presenters: The CRSB is interested in having workshops with about 2/3 presenter time and 1/3 of a workshop reserved for questions and discussion.*

**Subject:**

Biosolids enhance soil health, recycle nutrients, sequester carbon, reduce fertilizer and pesticide use, strengthen farm economies, restore vitality to degraded lands, and put to productive use residuals that every community has to manage. Recently, we have had public concerns raised about PFAS and other contaminants in biosolids. Our goal for this presentation is to provide an overview of biosolids, how the City's wastewater team manages them, and the regulatory requirements the City must meet.

**Background:**

Biosolids are a product of municipal wastewater treatment facilities. Biosolids are a primarily organic, semisolid product resulting from the wastewater treatment process and can be beneficially recycled. Because biosolids contain essential plant nutrients and organic matter, they can be treated, processed and used as a soil amendment and nutrient source to improve and maintain productive soils and stimulate plant growth. The treatment process must meet all applicable requirements and regulatory standards under state law before the biosolids can be applied to the land ([Chapter 70.95J RCW](#)). The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) process identifies and analyzes environmental impacts associated with land application of biosolids. Additionally, Biosolids have been subject to stringent federal regulatory requirements under 40 CFR Part 503 since the early 1990s. Nearly 70% of wastewater utilities manage their biosolids through land application, making it the most common management method.

**Relationship to Plans/Actions:**

Appropriately managing biosolids is a critical component of the City's environmental stewardship. We are tracking work being done by the Washington state Department of Ecology to develop a science-based approach around PFAS in biosolids and have been voluntarily participating in their testing. In addition to Ecology, EPA is also looking at PFAS in biosolids. From these efforts, the City expects to receive further guidance on PFAS levels, ways to advance source reduction, and more.

**Timeline/ Further Action:**

This is an informational presentation only. Both EPA and Ecology continue to support land application of biosolids as a best practice and the only sustainable practice available for managing this material.

We also are moving forward with other work in this area.

- We are beginning an update to the Facility Plan for the Riverside Water Reclamation Facility. This will include a close look at potential options to manage biosolids into the future--everything from pre-treatment strategies, a look at Class A v. Class B biosolids and more.
- We are also actively pursuing Ecology grants to conduct a "fate and transport" study to better understand levels of PFAS throughout the City's wastewater system and regional

**BRIEFING PAPER**  
**City of Spokane**  
**Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board**  
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soils as well as identifying high concentration discharges that we receive in our collection system.

While there isn't a specific action needed at this time, it is good for the CRSB—and our elected leaders—to have an understanding of biosolids and

**BRIEFING PAPER: Public Transit as a GHG Reduction Strategy**  
**City of Spokane**  
**Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board**  
**3/12/2026**

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**Subject:**

Transit is an essential part of climate resilience strategies. Spokane Transit Authority (STA) is working to increase transit's climate benefits by transitioning to zero-emission buses.

**Background:**

41% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Spokane are generated by the transportation sector (City of Spokane Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2022). Transit is integral to reducing GHG emissions. Making it easier to drive less and choose transit is key to reaching local and regional climate goals. STA aims to transition the entirety of their fleet to zero-emission buses by 2045 further reducing transit contributions to local emissions.

**Relationship to Plans/Actions:**

Aligns with WA and City of Spokane climate resilience and GHG reduction goals and policies

- City of Spokane
  - Sustainability Action Plan (2021)
- Washington State
  - Climate Commitment Act (2021)
  - Clean Energy Transformation Act (2019)

**Timeline/ Further Action:**

NA

**BRIEFING PAPER: Renters Right to Cooling**  
**City of Spokane**  
**Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board**  
**3/12/2026**

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*Note to presenters: The CRSB is interested in having workshops with about 2/3 presenter time and 1/3 of a workshop reserved for questions and discussion.*

**Subject:**

Renters right to cooling. This ordinance places a duty on landlords to provide cooling for indoor units to prevent the temperature in each bedroom to exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Agencies interested, and assisted in the drafting, including the Gonzaga Institute for Climate, Water, and the Environment and the Gonzaga Environmental & Climate Law Clinic.

**Background:**

In June, 2024, the Spokane City Council passed an ordinance relating to portable cooling devices. This ordinance updates that portion of code, and expands it to include a landlord duty to provide cooling by 2031 for existing units, and cooling for new construction to happen upon completion.

**Relationship to Plans/Actions:**

Heat related deaths are rising, average temperatures in Spokane have increased over the years, projections suggest temperatures will continue to increase, extreme heat is the number one weather-related cause of death in the U.S., habitability is an interest of municipal governments.

**Timeline/ Further Action:**

Current timeline:

- 3/26 Introduce ordinance to the CRSB
- 4/26 CRSB to give recommendations to council
- 5/11 Placed on City Council PIES committee for placement on legislative agenda

**DRAFT**

**3/3/26**

This draft ordinance was created by the Gonzaga Environmental & Climate Law Clinic and the Gonzaga Institute for Climate, Water, and the Environment. It is based on the bill introduced in the Oregon State Senate (SB54). Refer to "[Local Cooling Requirements to Protect Individuals from the Health Effects of Extreme Heat in Living Spaces](#)" for a recent survey of jurisdictions that have provided similar protections. Refer also to the talking points provided by the Climate Institute.

Questions or comments can be directed to [ClimateInstitute@gonzaga.edu](mailto:ClimateInstitute@gonzaga.edu).

ORDINANCE NO \_\_\_\_\_

An Ordinance creating a condition of habitability for residential tenants and requiring that cooling be provided by January 1, 2031; amending section 10.57.140, enacting a new section 10.57.175 of Chapter 10.57 and repealing Section 10.57.170 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

**WHEREAS**, according to the memorandum "Spokane Climate Impacts and Climate Justice," average annual temperatures in Spokane have increased by 2°F since 1950 and peak August temperatures have risen 3.5°F since 1979; and

**WHEREAS**, according to the same memorandum, summer temperatures are projected to increase by another 3.6°F by 2049; and

**WHEREAS**, according to the 2023 report "In the Hot Seat" by the University of Washington Climate Impacts Group, Washington state is expected to see an increase in extreme heat days, a projected average of 20-30 extreme heat days annually by the 2050s compared to the average of three extreme heat days per year between 1971 and 2021; and

**WHEREAS**, extreme heat can cause illness and death; and

**WHEREAS**, the 2021 Northwest Heat Dome resulted in at least 19 heat-related deaths and over 300 people seeking medical treatment for heat related illness in Spokane County; and

**WHEREAS**, extreme heat is the number one weather-related cause of death in the U.S., killing more people most years than hurricanes, floods, and tornadoes combined; and

**WHEREAS**, poor outdoor air quality due to wildfire smoke often prevents residents from safely opening windows for cooling, making indoor cooling essential to maintaining the health and safety of Spokane residents; and

**WHEREAS**, establishing performance-based cooling requirements ensures that all landlords operate under fair and consistent habitability standards; and

**WHEREAS**, according to Spokane’s “Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment” the elderly and youth are particularly vulnerable to health impacts resulting from extreme heat; and

**WHEREAS**, RCW 59.18.0160 requires a residential landlord to “keep the premises fit for human habitation”; and

**WHEREAS**, just as heating is an essential service to maintain habitability in the winter months, cooling is an essential service to maintain habitability in the summer months.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the City of Spokane does ordain:

**Section 1.** Chapter 10.57.140 is amended to read as follows:

**Section 10.57.140 Private Right of Action**

- A. Any person or class of persons who claim to have been injured by a violation of sections 10.57.020(H), 10.57.110, 10.57.120, 10.57.130, 10.57.160, ~~((10.57.170))~~ 10.57.175, or 10.57.180 may commence a civil action in Superior Court, not later than three (3) years after the occurrence of the alleged violation to obtain relief with respect to such violation. Upon prevailing, such aggrieved person may be awarded reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs, and such other legal and equitable relief as appropriate to remedy the violation including, without limitation, the payment of compensatory damages, a penalty of up to \$500, and injunctive relief.
- B. If a landlord fails to comply with the requirements of sections 10.57.020(H), 10.57.110, 10.57.120, 10.57.130, 10.57.160, ~~((10.57.170))~~ 10.57.175, or 10.57.180. and such failure was not caused by the tenant, the tenant may terminate the rental agreement by written notice pursuant to law.

**Section 2.** Chapter 10.57.170 entitled “Portable Cooling Devices” is repealed.

**Section 3.** There is enacted a new section 10.57.175 of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

**Section 10.57.175 Cooling and Tenancy Habitability**

A. The definitions in section 10.57.005 apply to the terms this section unless a different meaning is provided in this section. In addition, for purposes of this section, the following terms are defined:

1. "Cooling" means central air conditioning, an air-source or ground-source heat pump, passive cooling design and techniques, or a portable air conditioning device that is provided by the landlord, capable of cooling and maintaining an indoor temperature in each bedroom of the dwelling that does not exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit.
2. "Indoor temperature" means the ambient temperature of indoor bedroom spaces as measured at a point three feet from above the floor and two feet from exterior walls.
3. "Portable cooling device" means an air conditioner or evaporative cooler, including a device mounted in a window or that is designed to sit on the floor, but not including a device whose installation or use requires alteration to the dwelling unit.

B. A landlord may not prohibit or restrict a tenant from installing or using a portable cooling device of the tenant's choosing, unless:

1. The dwelling already has a permanently installed and fully operational heat pump that can maintain adequate cooling in each bedroom of the dwelling unit, or
2. The installation or use of the device would:
  - a. Violate building codes or state or federal law;
  - b. Violate the device manufacturer's written safety guidelines for the device;
  - c. Significantly damages the premises beyond the normal wear and tear or render the premises uninhabitable; or
  - d. If the device would be installed in a window, and:
    - i. The window is a necessary egress from the dwelling unit;
    - ii. The device would interfere with the tenant's ability to lock a window that is accessible from outside;
    - iii. The device requires the use of brackets or other hardware that would damage or void the warranty of the window or frame, puncture the envelope of the building or otherwise cause significant damages;
    - iv. The restrictions require that the device be adequately drained to prevent damage to the dwelling unit or building; or
    - v. The restrictions require that the device be installed in a manner that prevents risk of falling; or

vi. Require an electrical supply to power the device that cannot be accommodated by the existing power service to the building, dwelling unit, or circuit.

e. In addition to the requirements in subsection (b)(1) of this section, the landlord may also require that the portable cooling device be:

I. Installed or removed by the landlord or landlord's agent; or

II. Subject to inspection or servicing by the landlord or landlord's agent. A landlord must provide at least 48 hours' notice prior to any inspection

f. A landlord is not liable for any interruption in electrical service resulting from the installation of a portable cooling device installed by a tenant, including interruptions caused by an electrical supply's inability to accommodate use of a portable cooling device

D. Effective January 1, 2031, every dwelling unit governed by this chapter shall have adequate cooling in each bedroom of the dwelling unit. A dwelling unit without adequate cooling shall be deemed uninhabitable.

E. Effective January 1, 2031, if a dwelling or bedroom is inhabitable under this section, a tenant may provide a written notice of the defect given to the landlord pursuant to RCW 59.18.070. For purposes of this section, a lack of adequate cooling shall constitute a defective condition that is imminently hazardous to life under RCW 59.18.070(1). If, after receipt of written notice and expiration of the applicable period of time set forth in RCW 59.18.070(1), the landlord fails to remedy the defective condition, the tenant may

1. Terminate the rental agreement and quit the premises upon written notice to the landlord without further obligation under the rental agreement, in which case the tenant shall be (a) discharged from payment of rent for any period following the termination date, and (b) entitled to a pro rata refund of any prepaid rent, and (c) shall receive a full and specific statement of the basis for retaining any of the deposit together with any refund due in accordance with RCW 59.18.280; and

2. May pursue any other remedies set forth in this chapter or state law; and

3. May install a cooling device(s) and deduct the cost from their normal rent through the process outlined in RCW 59.18.100.

F. After the effective date of this ordinance, and notwithstanding the provisions of subsection B(2)(a)–(c) above, a tenant may install and deduct the cost of portable cooling devices from normal rent if their dwelling unit reaches an ambient indoor

temperature at or exceeding 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and the tenant provides 24 hours of notice.

- G. A landlord of any dwelling for which building permits for its construction were issued on or after January 1, 2027], shall provide cooling via adequate cooling methods or facilities that:
1. Provide cooling in each bedroom of the dwelling unit;
  2. Conform to applicable law at the time of installation and are maintained in good working order; and
  3. May include central air conditioning, an air-source or ground-source heat pump, passive cooling design and techniques, a portable air conditioning device capable of filtering PM2.5 smoke particles that is provided by the landlord or other devices or methods that can maintain a temperature that does not exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit.
- I. A landlord is immune from liability for any claim for damages, injury or death caused by a portable cooling device installed by the tenant.
- J. A landlord who must limit or restrict the installation of portable cooling devices for a building shall prioritize allowing the use of devices for individuals who require a device to accommodate a disability.
- K. All new leases signed after the effective date of this ordinance shall notify tenants of their rights, responsibilities, and restrictions related to installation and operation of a portable cooling device.
- L. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to limit the responsibilities of landlords to provide reasonable accommodations under existing state and federal law.
- M. Inspections of residential rental property will include inspection to ensure adequate cooling is provided. A landlord that fails to comply with the provision of cooling consistent with this chapter may be denied licensure consistent with SMC 10.57.020.

**Section 4. Severability.** If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality thereof shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance.

**Section 5. Clerical Errors.** Upon approval by the city attorney, the city clerk is authorized to make necessary corrections to this ordinance, including scrivener's errors or clerical mistakes; references to other local, state, or federal laws, rules, or regulations; or numbering or referencing of ordinances or their sections and subsections.

PASSED by the City Council on \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Council President

Attest:

Approved as to form:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Effective Date

**BRIEFING PAPER: 5-year SAP Progress: Status Review**  
**City of Spokane**  
**Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board**  
**3/12/2026**

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**Subject:**

The City of Spokane Sustainability Action Plan (SAP) was initially adopted in 2009 and updated in 2021. A progress review of the plan's recommended actions is ongoing.

**Background:**

The SAP provides a guide to mitigate risks from climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and invest in strengthening our communities. The objective is to ensure the equitable prosperity of Spokane residents and the protection of our natural resources for generations to come. The 2021 SAP update included extensive public engagement.

The original technical advisory body for the SAP was the Sustainability Action Subcommittee (SAS). The Climate Resilience and Sustainability Board (CRSB) has replaced the SAS.

**Relationship to Plans/Actions:**

These plans listed below relate to the SAP. Some of these documents already emphasize climate and sustainability solutions outlined in this Plan, while others will need to be updated to integrate sustainability and climate action.

- Spokane Comprehensive Plan "Shaping Spokane" (2017) – Climate is currently being integrated in the current Comprehensive Plan Update
- Spokane Water Conservation Master Plan (2020) - currently undergoing an update
- Spokane City Bicycle Master Plan (2017)
- Spokane Pedestrian Master Plan (2015)

**Timeline/ Further Action:**

The Division of Transportation and Sustainability presented a preliminary status review at the February 2026 CRSB meeting. Periodic updates to the SAP review will be presented to the CRSB during 2026.