

REGULAR MEETING NOTICE/AGENDA OF THE SPOKANE CITY COUNCIL

MEETING OF THURSDAY, JULY 6, 2023, 11:00 A.M. – CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS

A regular meeting of the Spokane City Council will be held at **11:00 A.M. on Thursday, July 6 2023**, in City Council Chambers - City Hall, 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd. The meeting can also be accessed live on CityCable5 and streamed online at <https://my.spokanecity.org/citycable5/live/> and <https://www.facebook.com/spokanecitycouncil> or by calling 408-418-9388 and by using access code 2490 239 4174.

The meeting will be conducted in a study session format and will be open to the public both virtually and in person. No legislative action will be taken. No public testimony will be taken, and discussion will be limited to appropriate officials and staff.

Executive Session

At any time during or after the regular Study Session Agenda, the City Council may choose to adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussing privileged legal matters. This portion of the meeting would be closed to the public pursuant to RCW 42.30.110.

Agenda:

[Building Opportunity for Housing Comprehensive Plan Changes - Kevin Freibott \(45 min\)](#)

[South Logan TOD Update - Maren Murphy \(15 min\)](#)

[Municipal Law and Justice Coordinating Subcommittee Resolution - Council President Beggs \(5 min\)](#)

[Supplementary Budget Conversation - Matt Boston \(30 min\)](#)

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 Spokane City Council Chamber in the lower level of Spokane City Hall, 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd., is wheelchair accessible and is equipped with an infrared assistive listening system for persons with hearing loss. Headsets may be checked out (upon presentation of picture I.D.) at the City Cable 5 Production Booth located on the First Floor of the Municipal Building, directly above the Chase Gallery or through the meeting organizer. Individuals requesting reasonable accommodations or further information may call, write, or email Risk Management at 509.625.6221, 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd, Spokane, WA, 99201; or mLOWmaster@spokanecity.org. Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may contact Risk Management through the Washington Relay Service at 7-1-1. Please contact us forty-eight (48) hours before the meeting date.



Building Opportunity for Housing Phase 1 Comprehensive Plan Amendments

July 3, 2023

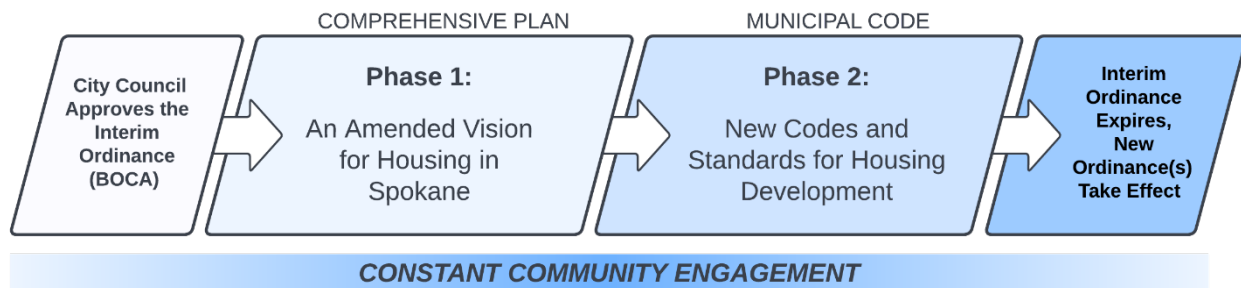
To: Council President Beggs and City Council Members

RE: July 6 City Council Study Session

We are pleased to announce that Phase I of the [Building Opportunity for Housing](#) project is nearly complete. During the last six months, Planning & Economic Development Staff have been working tirelessly to engage with the public and have prepared a series of amendments to Chapter 3, Land Use, of the Comprehensive Plan that accomplish the goals of this phase of the project. Those goals are:

1. To accommodate and ease development of more housing in the City of Spokane, with a focus on middle housing types (duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, etc.).
2. To consider and update the community's vision and values for residential development and land uses in the city.
3. To prepare refinements to the Comprehensive Plan that bring residential development policies and concepts more in line with the existing calls in the Plan for socioeconomic integration, mixed-income housing, and diverse housing options in all parts of the city.

As we have discussed in the past, the BOH project has been designed in two phases and seeks to replace the interim zoning ordinance known as Building Opportunity and Choices for All (BOCA) before it expires later this year. To do this, staff has undertaken a two-phase approach, as shown below. We are now ready to bring Phase I, the Comprehensive Plan Amendments portion, to City Council for consideration.



Please note that Phase 2 is also underway, and our team is working hard to develop the municipal code amendments necessary to implement the updated vision, values, and policy language proposed by Phase I.



Details of the Proposal

The proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendments represent changes to [Chapter 3, Land Use](#), as well as three new definitions to add to the Plan’s Glossary. In summary, the changes are:

1. An updated Land Use Vision statement.
2. Updated Land Use Values.
3. Modification/update of the preface to the Land Use Goals and Policies.
4. Major updates to policies LU 1.3 and LU 1.4 (the two policies most directly related to residential uses in the City).
5. Updated language for Policies LU 3.6 (Compact Residential Patterns) and LU 5.5 (Compatible and Complementary Development).
6. New guidance for residential designations on the Land Use Plan Map, including new names and descriptions for the four residential designations in the Plan.
7. New definitions for “Intensity (of Development),” “Livability,” and “Middle Housing.”

The details of these various changes can be found in the draft Ordinance attached to this document.

A Note on House Bill 1110

As you are likely aware, the State Legislature passed House Bill 1110 (2023-24) this year, which was itself heavily informed and influenced by the City’s interim zoning ordinance (BOCA) and other similar efforts. The bill (HB 1110) requires Cities like Spokane to allow up to four units per lot in all residential zones and up to six when near transit or for developments including affordable units.

Much of HB 1110 concerns necessary changes to the City’s Municipal Code. However, it is useful to note that the proposed comprehensive plan amendments discussed here set the stage for and comply with Section 3 of HB 1110. In other words, we are building the road that will allow the City to comply fully with HB 1110 by the deadline of 2026. There is much work to do, but this proposal is an important first step towards that work.

Plan Commission Hearing Results

As required by Spokane Municipal Code (SMC) 17G.020, the proposed amendments were subject to a hearing before the Spokane Plan Commission on June 28, 2023. During that hearing the Plan Commission heard a presentation by City Staff and took public testimony from several attendees before deliberating on the proposal.

Ultimately, the Plan Commission voted unanimously to recommend that City Council adopt the proposal. They also provided three minor amendments to the proposal, including:



- Using the word “places of worship” instead of “churches,”
- Calling the second level of residential intensity “Residential Plus,” and
- Minor revisions to Policy LU 5.5.

The exact proposal recommended by the Plan Commission is attached below.

A Staff Report for Your Review

A full review of the proposed changes, an overview of the expansive public engagement process the City has undertaken for this project, and the proposal’s relationship to the Decision Criteria for Comprehensive Plan amendments in SMC 17G.020.060 are included in the Staff Report. As the report is comprehensive and thus fairly large, please consider retrieving the staff report from the following link:

<https://static.spokanecity.org/documents/projects/shaping-spokane-housing/building-opportunity-for-housing/2023-comprehensive-plan-amendment/z23-112comp-staff-report.pdf>

All the associated documentation for this project, including the comment letters received after the staff report (and thus not included in the link above) can be found on the project website here:

<https://my.spokanecity.org/projects/shaping-spokane-housing/building-opportunity-for-housing/2023-comprehensive-plan-amendment/>

In Conclusion

Our team looks forward to seeing you on July 6 during your Study Session. During our time with you, we will quickly summarize the proposal, give you a brief overview of the project history, and answer any questions you may have. It is our hope to add the Ordinance to your legislative agenda shortly after the Study Session is complete. If the schedule progresses as expected, the final hearing for the Ordinance adopting these changes to the Comprehensive Plan would occur on July 31, 2023.

If you have any questions prior to the final hearing for this proposal, please don’t hesitate to contact me. Thanks for your time and consideration of this important step towards a brighter future for Spokane.

Sincerely,



Kevin Freibott, Senior Planner
509-625-6500
compplan@spokanecity.org



Ordinance No. _____

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO PROPOSAL FILE Z23-112COMP, AMENDING CHAPTER 3, LAND USE, AND THE GLOSSARY OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN WITH THE GOAL OF INCORPORATING AND ACCOMMODATING MIDDLE HOUSING TYPES IN ALL RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF THE CITY AND IMPROVING THE OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF VISION, VALUES, AND POLICIES OF THE CHAPTER.

WHEREAS, RCW 36.70A.600(1) encourages the City to take a number of actions in order to increase its residential building capacity and authorized the City to adopt a housing action plan (the “HAP”); and

WHEREAS, Council Resolution RES 2021-0062 adopted the HAP as a guide for future housing planning, policy development, and regulatory/programmatic implementation measures that increase housing options for people of all incomes in the City; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor’s proclamation of July 26, 2021, also directed the City to expand housing options in the city, including changes to codes and plans to allow more housing types in all areas in the city; and

WHEREAS, the Spokane City Council adopted interim zoning Ordinance C36232 (2022), making immediate changes to the City’s Municipal Code to allow development of middle housing types everywhere and calling on the City to evaluate “whether to make these measures permanent;” and

WHEREAS, earlier this year, House Bill 1110 was signed into law effective July 2023 and requires Cities (including Spokane) to authorize the type of housing options authorized by the City’s interim zoning ordinance including middle housing in areas traditionally dedicated to single-family detached houses; and

WHEREAS, the housing options authorized in Ordinance C36232, which are now required by State law, are compatible with the City’s residential zones and neighborhoods and are consistent with the City’s Comprehensive Plan which envisions a variety of housing types and options in the City’s residential neighborhoods and the Comprehensive Plan amendments adopted by this Ordinance will further enable to City to authorize and encourage middle housing options throughout the City; and

WHEREAS, as reflected throughout the City’s Comprehensive Plan, the Plan envisions a variety of compatible housing types in a neighborhood and that the housing assortment should include higher density residences developed in the form of small-scale apartments, townhouses, duplexes, and rental units that are accessory to single-family homes (LU 1.1 Neighborhoods); and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan also recognizes the need for increased density which enables the provision of affordable housing (LU 3.7); and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan also promotes socioeconomic integration throughout the City and recognizes that housing affordability acts as a barrier to integration of all socioeconomic groups throughout the community (H 1.7 Socioeconomic Integration); and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan also encourages mixed-income developments throughout the city and recognizes that mixed-income housing provides socio-economic diversity that enhances community stability and ensures that low-income households are not isolated in concentrations of poverty (H 1.9 Mixed-Income Housing); and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan also indicates that a variety of housing types should be available in each neighborhood. Diversity includes styles, types, size, and cost of housing. Many different housing forms can exist in an area and still exhibit an aesthetic continuity. Development of a diversity of housing must take into account the context of the area and should result in an improvement to the existing surrounding neighborhood (H 1.18 Distribution of Housing Options); and

WHEREAS, the Planning & Economic Development Department has undertaken an extensive and in-depth review and exploration of the interim ordinance, including its effectiveness and success, and has developed the proposal to incorporate certain changes to Chapter 3, Land Use, supporting greater housing choice and enhancing certain policies and standards envisioned by the Comprehensive Plan as a first step towards making the effects of the interim ordinance permanent, while also incorporating lessons learned during the tenure of the interim ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the preparation of the proposal has included a robust public participation plan, commensurate with RCW 36.70A.140 and as requested by Section 4 of the interim ordinance (C36232); and

WHEREAS, the proposal seeks to amend the Vision and Values; policies LU 1.3, LU 1.4, LU 3.6, and LU 5.5; residential land use names and descriptions, and various other minor amendments throughout Chapter 3 and the Glossary of the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, this nonproject action will bring the Comprehensive Plan into compliance with Section 3 of House Bill 1110 (2023-24); and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Department of Commerce and appropriate state agencies were given the required 60-day notice before adoption of proposed changes to the Comprehensive Plan on April 18, 2023; and

WHEREAS, staff requested comments from agencies and departments on April 17, 2023, and a public comment period ran from May 8, 2023 to June 7, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the Spokane Plan Commission held workshops during the public comment period to study the proposal on May 10 and May 24, 2023, commensurate with the requirements of SMC 17G.020.060.B.5; and

WHEREAS, a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Determination of Non-Significance was issued on June 12, 2023, for the amendment to the Comprehensive Plan, the comment period for which ended on June 27, 2023; and

WHEREAS, a staff report for the proposal reviewing all the criteria relevant to consideration of the proposal was published on June 12, 2023 and sent to all interested parties and the Plan Commission; and

WHEREAS, notice of the Plan Commission Hearing and SEPA Determination for the proposal was published online and in the Spokesman Review on June 14 and June 21, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the Spokane Plan Commission held a public hearing, including the taking of public testimony, on June 28, 2023, during which the public record was closed; and

WHEREAS, the Spokane Plan Commission found that the proposal is consistent with and implements the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Spokane Plan Commission found that the proposal meets the final review criteria for Comprehensive Plan Amendments delineated in Spokane Municipal Code 17G.020.030; and

WHEREAS, the Spokane Plan Commission voted 9 to 0 to recommend approval of the proposal, conditioned upon three distinct changes to the proposal: (1) changing the word “churches” to “places of worship,” (2) changing the term “Residential Increased” to “Residential Plus,” and (3) amending the text of policy LU 5.5, “Compatible and Complementary Development”; and

WHEREAS, the City Council adopts the recitals set forth herein as its findings and conclusions in support of its adoption of this ordinance and further adopts the findings, conclusions, and recommendations from the Planning Services Staff Report and the City of Spokane Plan Commission for the same purposes; --

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF SPOKANE DOES ORDAIN:

1. Approval of the Proposal. Proposal Z23-112COMP is approved.

2. Amendment of the Comprehensive Plan. Chapter 3, Land Use, of the Comprehensive Plan is amended as shown in Exhibit 1 of this Ordinance.
3. Amendment of the Comprehensive Plan Glossary. The Comprehensive Plan Glossary is amended as shown in Exhibit 2 of this Ordinance.
4. Amendment of Map LU-1, Land Use Plan Map. Map LU-1 of the Comprehensive Plan, the Land Use Plan Map, is amended to rename all residential land use plan map designations as follows:

Previous Land Use Designation	Revised Land Use Designation
"Residential 4-10"	"Residential Low"
"Residential 10-20"	"Residential Plus"
"Residential 15-30"	"Residential Moderate"
"Residential 15+"	"Residential High"

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL ON _____, 2023.

Council President

Attest:

Approved as to form:

City Clerk

Assistant City Attorney

Mayor

Date

Effective Date



---- Changes start on page 3-5 of the currently adopted Comprehensive Plan ----

3.2 VISION AND VALUES

Spokane volunteers working to develop the 2001 Comprehensive Plan identified important themes in relation to Spokane’s current and future growth. A series of visions and values was crafted for each element of the Comprehensive Plan that describes specific performance objectives. From the Visions and Values document, adopted in 1996 by the City Council, the Comprehensive Plan’s goals and policies were generated. In 2023, the City endeavored to explore these visions and values further, seeking to refine them in the face of an ongoing housing crisis (see the Spokane Housing Action Plan). Accordingly, the City held numerous meetings and roundtable discussions with the public and key housing stakeholders in the region and crafted updates to the vision and values herein.

Land use is defined as the general location of various uses of land, concentrations of population ((density)), and ~~building-intensities-~~of development (size, height, lot coverage, etc.).

Vision

Growth will be managed to allow a mix of land uses that fit, support, and enhance Spokane’s neighborhoods livability, protect the environment, ~~and~~ sustain the downtown area, and broaden the economic base of the community.

Values

The things that are important to Spokane’s future include:

- Acquiring ~~((and))~~, preserving, and enhancing the natural areas inside and outside the city;
- ~~((Controlling urban sprawl in order to))~~ Managing urban growth to ensure development results in equitable, livable, community-oriented neighborhoods, contributes positively to the City’s financial resources, and ~~to~~ protects outlying rural areas;
- Developing and maintaining ~~((convenient))~~ access ~~((and opportunities for shopping))~~ to amenities, services, education, and employment for people of all ages and abilities in all parts of the city;
- ~~((Protecting the character of single-family neighborhoods;))~~ Celebrating the uniqueness of each neighborhood while allowing for growth and diversity everywhere;
- Ensuring equitable housing supply by encouraging diversity of housing choice, mitigating the effects of displacement on existing residents, and ensuring attainable and accessible housing for all members of the community;
- ~~((Guaranteeing a variety of densities that support a mix of land uses; and))~~
- ~~((Utilizing current residential lots before developing raw land.))~~ Encouraging development in built areas while promoting complementary changes in all parts of the city; and

- Balancing stability and flexibility by reviewing and amending standards in an orderly and thoughtful fashion as needs change in the city.

3.3 GOALS AND POLICIES

Goals and policies provide direction for planning and decision-making. Overall, they indicate desired directions, accomplishments, or aims in relation to the growth and development of Spokane. The land use goals and policies establish a framework for future growth and development of the city.

Much of the future growth ~~((will))~~ should occur within concentrated areas in and around Neighborhood Centers, District Centers, Employment Centers, ~~((and))~~ Corridors, and Downtown (the Regional Center), as designated on the Land Use Plan Map. ~~((While this))~~ Significant growth ~~((occurs in))~~ is directed to Centers and Corridors, ~~((established single-family))~~ with changes in other areas (like existing residential neighborhoods ~~((will remain largely unchanged))~~) guided towards more compatible uses and scales that fit well into those existing areas.

The Centers and Corridors contain a mix of uses, including higher ~~((density))~~ intensity housing centered around or above retail and commercial establishments, office space, and public and semi-public activities (parks, government, and schools). In addition to these uses, areas designated as Employment Centers emphasize a strong employment component such as major offices or light industrial uses. Street patterns within the Centers and surrounding neighborhoods enable residents to walk or bicycle for their daily service needs and to access each center’s transit stop. Higher ~~((density))~~ intensity housing within and around the Centers supports business in the Center and allows for enhanced transit service between Centers, along Corridors, and to the downtown area. Center designations on the Land Use Plan Map may change to reflect neighborhood planning decisions.

~~((Other important directives of the land use goals and policies include:~~

- ~~limiting commercial and higher density development outside Centers and Corridors to support growth and development of Centers and Corridors;~~
- ~~directing new higher density housing to Centers and Corridors and restricting this type of development in single family areas; and~~
- ~~using design guidelines to ensure that commercial buildings and higher density housing are compatible with existing neighborhood character in and around Centers and Corridors.))~~

---- No other proposed changes until page 3-8 ----

LU 1.3 ~~((Single-Family))~~ Lower Intensity Residential Areas

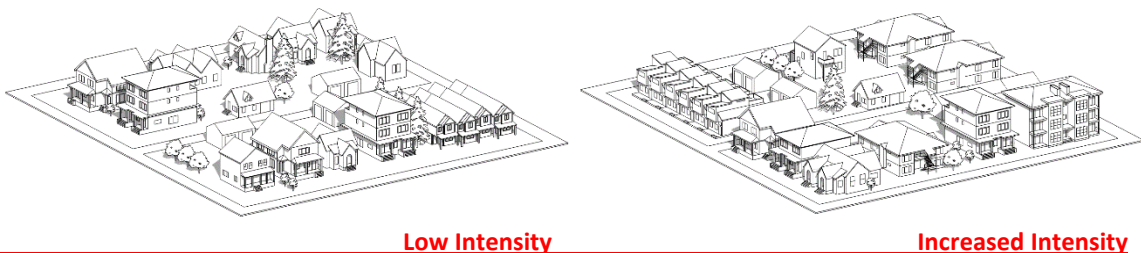
~~((Protect the character of single-family residential neighborhoods by focusing higher intensity land uses in designated Centers and Corridors.))~~ Focus a range of lower intensity residential uses in every neighborhood while ensuring that new development complements existing development and the form and function of the area in which it is located.

Discussion: The city’s residential neighborhoods are one of its most valuable assets. ~~((They are worthy of protection from the intrusion of incompatible land uses. Centers and Corridors provide opportunities for complementary types of development and a greater diversity of residential densities.))~~ Diversity in both housing type and residents in these areas is essential for the wellbeing and health of the city’s neighborhoods. Lower intensity residential uses, from detached homes to middle housing types, are

generally compatible with each other and can be incorporated effectively into all neighborhoods. Accordingly, some residential areas would benefit from slightly increased intensities of residential use (e.g., somewhat taller buildings, more lot coverage), dependent on the context and nature of the surrounding neighborhood. These areas of increased residential development should focus on those parts of the neighborhood where proximity to adequate transportation (such as frequent transit), parks, schools, shopping, and other services already exists and where conditions allow for accommodation of increased utility/service needs and other impacts such as parking or the need for public green space.

Complementary types of development ~~((may))~~ should include places for neighborhood residents to walk to work, shop, eat, and recreate. Complementary uses include those serving daily needs of residents, including schools, places of worship, grocery stores, recreation facilities, and small-format retail and medical uses. Development of these uses in a manner that avoids negative impacts to surroundings is essential. Creative mechanisms, including design standards, must be implemented to address these impacts so that potential conflicts are avoided.

The following graphics are provided as a conceptual guide to different intensities envisioned by this policy. These are schematic representations of possible development intensities and are not intended to call for specific structure designs or architectural details.



For specific guidance as to the land use plan map designations guided by this policy—"Residential Low" and "Residential Plus"—see Section 3.4 below.

LU 1.4 Higher ~~((Density))~~ Intensity Residential ~~((Uses))~~ Areas

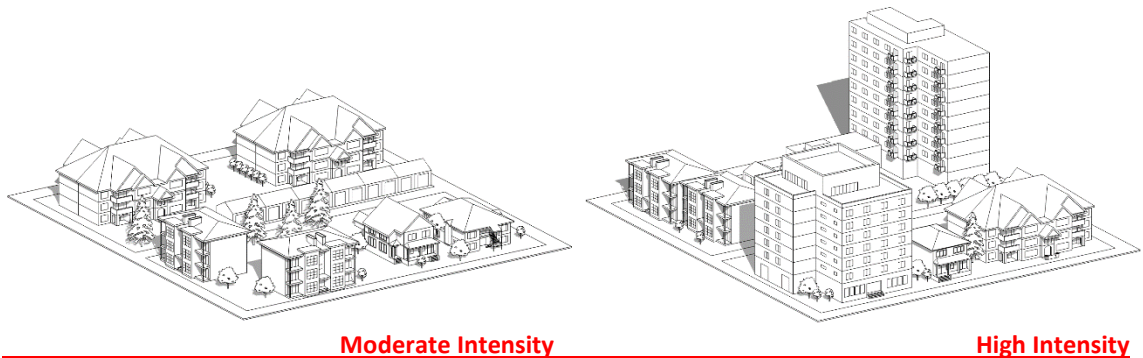
Direct new higher ~~((density))~~ intensity residential uses to areas in and around Centers and Corridors designated on the Land Use Plan Map and to areas where existing development intensity is already consistent with development of this type.

Discussion: Higher ~~((density))~~ intensity housing of various types is the critical component of a Center. Without substantially increasing population in a Center's immediate vicinity, there is insufficient market demand for goods and services at a level to sustain ~~((neighborhood-scale businesses. Higher density residential uses in Centers range from multi-story condominiums and apartments in the middle to small-lot homes at the edge. Other possible housing types include townhouses, garden apartments, and housing over retail space))~~ more intense commercial development. Residential uses in and around Centers generally consist of multi-story condominiums and apartments. In some cases, smaller-scale residential development may be interspersed among those higher intensity uses, but generally uses of higher scale and height should predominate in these areas, especially as proximity to designated Centers or Corridors increases. Likewise, residential development should increase in height, mass, and lot coverage as properties are located closer to commercial areas or where employment is higher.

To ensure that the market for higher ~~((density))~~ intensity residential use is directed to Centers, future ~~((higher density))~~ housing of higher scale and form is generally ~~((is))~~ limited in other areas. ~~((The infill of~~

Residential 15+ and Residential 15-30 residential designations located outside Centers are confined to the boundaries of existing multi-family residential designations where the existing use of land is predominantly higher density residential.)) Whenever more intense residential uses are proposed outside the general vicinity of Centers and Corridors, topics such as the proximity of those areas to uses like commercial or downtown uses should be considered. Design and site requirements should be considered that minimize conflict between these areas and other uses.

The following graphics are provided as a conceptual guide to different intensities envisioned by this policy. These are schematic representations of possible development intensities and are not intended to call for specific structure designs or architectural details.



For specific guidance as to the two land use plan map designations guided by this policy—"Residential Moderate" and "Residential High"—see Section 3.4 below.

---- No other proposed changes until page 3-24 ----

LU 3.6 Compact Residential Patterns

Allow more compact and affordable housing in all neighborhoods, in accordance with design guidelines.

Discussion: Compact and affordable housing includes such choices as townhouses, accessory dwelling units (granny flats), live-work housing, triplexes, zero-lot line, starter, small-lot, and row houses. Middle housing types such as these are compatible with all residential areas, commensurate with policy LU 1.3 above.

---- No other proposed changes until page 3-28 ----

LU 5.5 Compatible and Complementary Development

Ensure that infill and redevelopment projects are ~~((well-designed and))~~ designed to be compatible with and complement surrounding uses and building types.

Discussion: New infill development and redevelopment should be designed and planned to seek compatibility with its location. Consideration should be given to multiple scales of compatibility, from the site on which the use will be constructed to the wider area in which it will reside. New development or redevelopment should also seek to complement and enhance the existing neighborhood where possible by expanding the choices available in the area and improving the use and form of the area in which it is located. For example, middle housing types provide for increased diversity in scale and form while also maintaining a high level of compatibility with

existing residential neighborhoods, especially in those areas where only one housing type was previously available.

---- No other proposed changes until page 3-37 ----

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

~~((Much of the future growth will occur in District Centers, Employment Centers, Neighborhood Centers, and Corridors. A key component of each of these focused growth areas is higher density housing centered around or above service and retail facilities. This enables residents near the Center or Corridor to walk or bicycle for their daily needs. Higher density housing also provides economic support for the businesses and allows for more efficient transit service along the Corridor and between mixed-use Centers and downtown Spokane.~~

~~Focusing growth results in a more compact urban form with less land being used at the fringe of the city. It provides city residents with more housing and transportation choices. New policies, regulations, and incentives allow mixed-use in designated Centers and Corridors and assure that these areas are designed to be compatible with surrounding lower density residential areas.))~~

The following land use plan map designations are necessary for development and growth in the city to achieve the vision and values discussed at the beginning of the chapter. These land use designations are shown on the following map, LU-1 Land Use Plan Map, which apply the requirements of land use and the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan to the physical environment, describing the types of development expected in each area. The overall strategy, as described above, is that development mass, height, and lot coverage be concentrated in focused growth areas (Centers and Corridors) while the remaining parts of the city remain occupied by lower intensity uses. Furthermore, future changes to the land use plan map should seek to achieve a transition between areas of lower and higher development mass and form and should avoid locations where the lowest intensity uses immediately transition to the highest intensity uses.

There is expected to be some variation in residential zones within each residential land use plan map designation. Contextual factors such as proximity to services, transportation options, and existing land use patterns should be considered when assigning a zoning category.

The land use designations and their general characteristics are as follows:

---- No other proposed changes until page 3-40 ----

~~((**Residential 4-10:** This designation allows single family residences, and attached (zero lot line) single-family residences. The allowed density is a minimum of four units and a maximum of ten units per acre. Allowed structure types are single family residences, attached (zero lot line) single family residences, or two family residences in appropriate areas. Other residential structure types may be permitted through approval of a Planned Unit Development or other process identified in the development regulations.))~~

Residential Low: The Residential Low land use designation should focus on a range of housing choices built at the general scale and height of detached houses. This includes both detached and attached homes and housing categorized as middle housing (duplex, triplex, etc.). Combinations of these types should also be allowed, such as a duplex with an accessory dwelling unit. Other non-residential uses should be allowed conditionally, provided they integrate into the nature and context of the neighborhood. This would include uses such as schools, places of worship, grocery, small-format retail and medical services, and other resident serving uses.

Residential Low areas are appropriate in parts of the city where amenities and services are scaled for a lower level of development intensity.

~~((Residential 10-20: This designation allows single family residences or two family residences on individual lots or attached (zero lot line) single family residences. The allowed density is a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 20 units per acre. Allowed structure types are single family residences or two family residences on individual lots or attached (zero lot line) single family residences. Other residential structure types may be permitted through approval of a Planned Unit Development or other process identified in the development regulations-))~~ **Residential Plus:** Uses in the Increased Intensity Residential designation are largely similar in type to low intensity residential areas. However, the overall development scale of those uses should be slightly higher, including possible design allowances like increased lot coverage, height, and other similar design requirements. The intent of Increased Intensity Residential areas is to provide a gradual increase in intensity, height, and overall context as the lower intensity areas transition into the more intense uses found in Centers and Corridors or significant commercial areas.

Residential Plus areas are appropriate whenever predominately lower scale residential is located near or around more intense uses like commercial locations or designated Centers and Corridors. Factors to be considered in designating such areas should include proximity to arterials and collectors, availability of transit, the nearness of more intense development, available capacity in systems and infrastructure, and any other factors that help ensure the proposed land use designation integrates well into the existing built environment.

Development allowed in these areas is expected to be larger in form (height, lot coverage, etc.) than those in the Low Intensity Residential areas, while still maintaining a high level of continuity and consistency between the two less intense residential areas.

~~((Residential 15-30: This designation allows higher density residential use at a density of 15 to 30 units per acre-))~~ **Residential Moderate:** Residential Moderate areas provide increased intensity of development more appropriate to areas in the vicinity of designated Centers and Corridors and those served by substantial commercial or employment opportunities. The typical type of residential development appropriate to this designation include larger apartment buildings while also including a mix of the lower intensity areas where warranted. Example apartment types include the three-floor walkup and traditional apartment complexes as well as larger townhome and condo complexes. If neighborhood serving uses are included, such as places of worship or community centers, those non-residential uses can be of a higher scale and intensity than those conditionally permitted in Low and Increased Intensity Residential areas.

Residential Moderate uses should be generally limited to within moderate walking distance of a Center, Corridor, or major employment/commercial area. Placement of Moderate Residential outside walking distance of these more intense areas is acceptable if sufficient rationale exists to place them further out— such as proximity to high-capacity or frequent transit service (aka Transit Oriented Development).

~~((Residential 15+: This designation allows higher density residential use at a density of 15 or more units per acre or more-))~~ **Residential High:** The Residential High designation allows for the highest intensity of residential uses, including construction types found in the Moderate Intensity Residential designation but also including taller and more intense apartment complexes. High Intensity Residential areas are intended to focus residential intensity in the near vicinity of downtown and other Centers and Corridors in the city, where sufficient services and employment opportunities exist nearby. A focus on accessibility, walkability, and equitable housing provisions should be provided in this area, including incentives and

other bonuses for more affordable/attainable units as these areas are also located near to services and essential facilities like frequent transit.

---- No other proposed changes until page 3-41 ----

The following table, LU 2, “Description of Land Use Designations,” provides the names of the Land Use Map designations, a description of the typical land uses found in each designation, and some of the applicable development standards. While the following table provides the approximate range of residential density expected in some areas, this is not intended to be a site-by-site maximum limit for development. The number is provided here for the planning and provision of services and utilities in these areas (see Chapter 5, Capital Facilities and Utilities) and represents the average density one might expect in these areas. Conversely, where minimum densities are listed, implementing codes and practices should seek to achieve or exceed those minimums in general. The table is followed by the Land Use Plan Map which shows the location of the various land use designations that are described in the following table:

TABLE LU 2 – DESCRIPTION OF LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			
Land Use Designations	Typical Land Use	Assumed Density (Units per Acre)	
		Minimum	Maximum
Heavy Industrial	Heavier Industrial uses. No residential uses.	-	-
Light Industrial	Light industrial uses, limited commercial and residential uses.	-	-
General Commercial	Commercial and residential uses, warehouses.	-	-
Regional Center (Downtown)	Variety of goods, services, cultural, governmental, hospitality, and residential uses. Downtown plan provides detail of planning for this area.	-	-
Neighborhood Retail	Neighborhood-Serving Business and residential use. Maximum containment area of two acres.	-	30
Neighborhood Mini-Center	Same uses as Neighborhood Retail.	-	30
Office	Offices and residential use.	-	-
Institutional	Includes uses such as middle and high schools, colleges, universities, and large governmental facilities.	Same standards as designation in which institution is located or as allowed by discretionary permit approval.	
Residential ((4-10) Low	Attached or detached ((single-family) residences <u>and middle housing types.</u>	4	10
Residential ((10-20) Plus	((Attached or detached single-family and two-family residences.)) <u>Middle housing types of greater scale or intensity than in lower intensity areas, with potential for mixed-use, neighborhood scale retail and services.</u>	10	20

TABLE LU 2 – DESCRIPTION OF LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

Land Use Designations	Typical Land Use	Assumed Density (Units per Acre)	
		Minimum	Maximum
Residential ((15-30)) <u>Moderate</u>	<u>((Higher density residences.)) A mix of more intense middle housing types and moderate-sized apartment, condo, townhome developments.</u>	15	30
Residential ((15+)) <u>High</u>	<u>((Higher density residences.)) Large apartment, condominium, townhouse developments, potentially on multiple sites with site planning and features.</u>	15	-
Agriculture	Agricultural lands of local importance.	-	-
Conservation Open Space	Areas that are publicly owned, not developed and designated to remain in a natural state.	-	-
Potential Open Space	Areas that are not currently publicly owned, not developed and expected to remain in a natural state.	-	-
Open Space	Major publicly or privately owned open space areas such as golf courses, major parks and open space areas, and cemeteries.	-	-
Neighborhood Center	Neighborhood-oriented commercial uses, offices, mixed-type housing, parks, civic uses in a master-planned, mixed-use setting.	15	32 in the core, 22 at the perimeter
District Center	Community-oriented commercial uses, offices, mixed-type housing, parks, civic uses in a master-planned, mixed-use setting.	15	44 in the core, 22 at the perimeter
Corridor	Community-oriented commercial uses, mixed-type housing in a master-planned, mixed-use setting.	15	44 in the core, 22 at the perimeter
Employment Center	Major employment uses, community-oriented commercial uses, mixed-type housing in a master-planned, mixed-use setting.	15	44 in the core, 22 at the perimeter
Center & Corridor Core	Commercial, office and residential uses consistent with type of designated Center and Corridor.	-	-
Center & Corridor Transition	Office, small retail, and multi-family residential uses. Office and retail uses are required to have residential uses on the same site.	-	-



The following terms would be added to the glossary in their proper place in the alphabetical order of that section.

Glossary

Intensity (of Development)

Development intensity refers to factors beyond simple density (e.g., units per acre). Instead, the concept of development intensity focuses on the mass, form, and function of development. A tall building with many floors, covering a large proportion of the site, and requiring a high level of service/utility connections would be considered a “high intensity” use. A small building, covering less of the lot, of less height, and integrated into the physical environment in which it is located would be a lower intensity use. In the case of housing, middle housing types are considered “low intensity” while multi-story apartment buildings are considered “high intensity.”

Livability

Livability in the Comprehensive Plan encompasses the positive attributes that make places feasible and enjoyable to live, work, and visit. The values that support livability include but are not limited to:

- Equity
- Diversity (both physical and social)
- Accessibility (physical, cognitive, and financial)
- Attainability
- Walkability and Transit Access
- Environmental Sustainability
- Integration Between Different Uses
- Greenery and Canopy Coverage
- Connected Community

Middle Housing

In accordance with state law, middle housing includes buildings that are compatible in scale, form, and character with single-family houses and contain two or more attached, stacked, or clustered homes such as duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, fiveplexes, sixplexes, townhouses, stacked flats, courtyard apartments, and cottage housing.

BRIEFING PAPER
City of Spokane
City Council
Study Session
July 6, 2023

Subject

The South Logan Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Project supports more connectivity and livability for the community, businesses, and organizations in the South Logan area of the Logan Neighborhood. The City of Spokane posted the Draft South Logan TOD Plan and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for public review from May 9 – June 8, 2023. The Draft Plan presents goals and policies, based on community input, to encourage mixed-use and walkable places in South Logan along STA's City Line. The DEIS identifies impacts of future scenarios with a mix of uses and intensities, public improvements, and other actions that meet community values. Project staff and the consultants hosted a public workshop on Thursday, May 18 at Gonzaga University. The workshop shared about the Draft Plan and DEIS and gathered input from community members in small group discussions.

Following the public comment period, the next step is to identify a preferred alternative. The preferred alternative will shape the Final Plan and Final EIS as the preferred direction for future growth and development. The plan values, which were developed through public input and reflect the guiding principles for South Logan, will ultimately be used along with the results of the EIS analysis and public comment to develop a preferred alternative. The preferred alternative may be composed of some combination of the three different alternatives, based on feedback.

The project team conducted a workshop on the preferred alternative with the Plan Commission on June 14, as well as hosted a virtual workshop for the community on June 22. The PPT is attached to this presentation for reference. All project materials and information are available on the project page: <https://my.spokanecity.org/southlogantod>

Impact

The South Logan TOD Project is reviewing development regulations zoning, and design standards to encourage a mix of uses in a pedestrian-friendly environment close to transit; studying environmental impacts and mitigation measures of planned development to streamline permitting; and creating a plan and policies, based on community vision, that provide a coordinated framework and approach in the project area. The development of a Planned Action EIS will provide more detailed analysis of the impacts of many potential projects all at once during the planning stage, rather than each project one at a time. The goal is to facilitate development that will help achieve goals for the area by simplifying and expediting environmental review of future individual projects. The outcome will likely result in land use changes and new development opportunities.

Funding

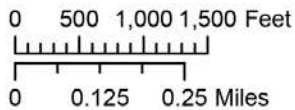
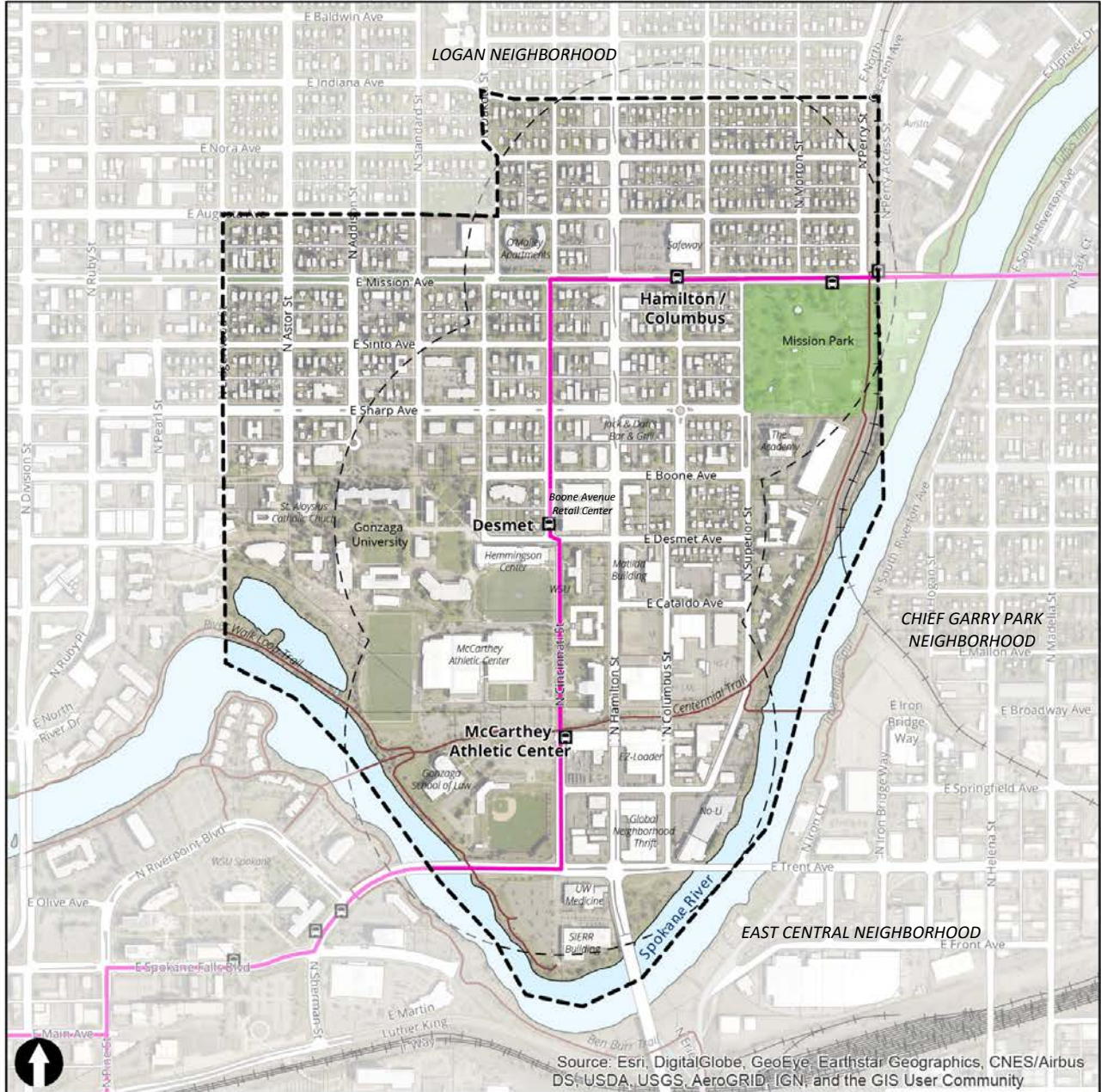
This project is funded by the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation (TODI) grant program through the WA Department of Commerce. Final deliverables are expected to be completed in summer 2023.

Consideration:

The subarea plan, EIS, and planned action ordinance will ultimately be forwarded to the City Council for consideration of adoption by ordinance.

BRIEFING PAPER
City of Spokane
City Council
Study Session
July 6, 2023

SOUTH LOGAN STUDY AREA
CONTEXT MAP



- Study area
- City Line route and stop
- Parks
- Trails
- 1/4 mile from City Line
- Railroad

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Logan, Utah, showing a dense urban area with various buildings and streets. A semi-transparent blue horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the main title text. The top and bottom portions of the image are faded to a light gray color.

SOUTH LOGAN TOD PLAN

Preferred Alternative Workshop | June 22, 2023

Agenda

- Draft Plan and DEIS overview
- Community Workshop and Public Comment Received
- Developing a Preferred Alternative
- Questions and Discussion

Webpage: my.spokanecity.org/southlogantod

All project materials and latest updates are available on the South Logan TOD Project webpage!

South Logan TOD Project



Overview

The South Logan Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Project will support more connectivity and livability in the South Logan area for the community, businesses, and organizations in the Logan Neighborhood. The recently built STA City Line bus rapid transit route through this area presents an opportunity to create a focused community vision and policies that encourage mixed-use, walkable places close to transit. The project will focus around three City Line stations: McCarthy Athletic Center Station, Desmet Station, and Columbus Station. The outcome will be a plan and policies, based on community vision, that provide a coordinated framework and development approach for the South Logan area. The project is also part of the City's ongoing efforts to enhance housing options, affordability, and mixed-use development in areas with good access to daily needs, services, and jobs.

Project Updates

Be the first to get project updates.

[Join the List](#)

[View Previous Updates](#)

Contact Information

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509.625.6737

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Principal Planner
tblack@spokanecity.org
509.625.6185

Related Links

Blogs

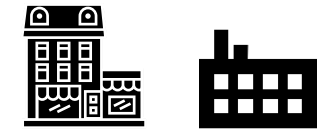
- [Help Shape the Future of the South Logan Area](#) - 05/09/2023
- [SEPA Register: Draft South Logan TOD Plan and the Draft Planned Action Environmental Impact Statement \(DEIS\)](#) - 05/17/2023
- [Development of Alternatives for the South Logan TOD Project](#) - 03/10/2023
- [Addressing Displacement in South Logan](#) - 01/04/2023

An aerial photograph of a city, showing a dense urban area with various buildings and streets. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue band across the middle, which contains the title text. The top and bottom portions of the image are faded to a light gray color.


Draft Subarea Plan Overview

Plan Values

- Enhance connectivity, accessibility & mobility in South Logan & to Spokane river
- Support universities & health sciences sectors, innovation & sustainability
- Support job access, diverse industries & employment
- Expand housing options & affordability for residents of all incomes & ages
- Minimize residential & local business displacement
- Build on South Logan's diverse urban context & history with integrity



Drawn from Comp Plan, TOD Framework Plan Policies, and preliminary engagement findings from this effort



Draft Subarea Plan Goals & Policies

South Logan TOD Plan: Draft Land Use Goals

- LU-1 Equitable Transit-Oriented Development
- LU-2 Housing Capacity and Variety
- LU-3 Private Investment
- LU-4 Transform the South
- LU-5 Support Higher Education
- LU-6 Retail & Services
- LU-7 Recreational Uses & Amenities
- LU-8 Shorelines

South Logan TOD Plan: Draft Community Design Goals

- CD-1 Sense of Place
- CD-2 Human Scale
- CD-3 Friendlier Streets
- CD-4 Community Space

South Logan TOD Plan: Draft Connectivity Goals

- CT-1 Transit Connections
- CT-2 Improved Circulation along N
- CT-3 Connectivity for People Walking
- CT-4 Accessibility of Existing Facilities

South Logan TOD Plan: Draft Sustainability Goals

- SU-1 Shoreline Protection
- SUS-2 Environmental Innovation
- PLACEHOLDER
- SUS-3 Decarbonization**
- PLACEHOLDER

Area Highlights:

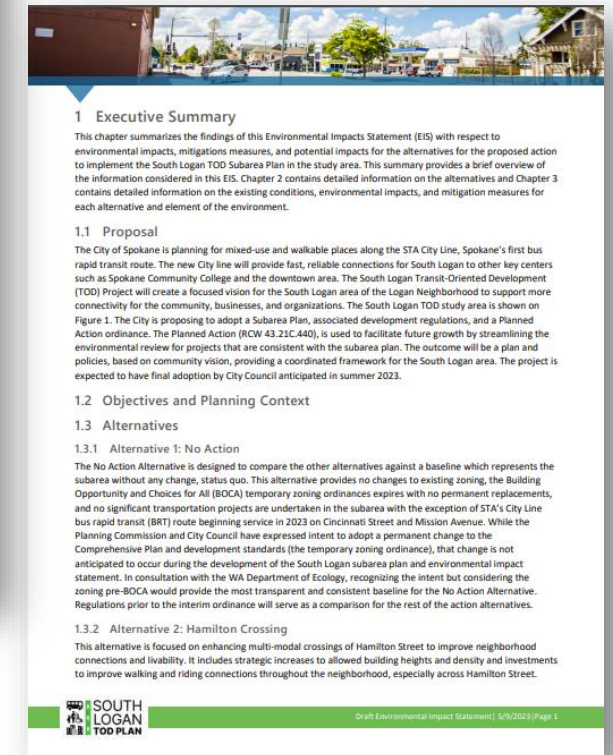
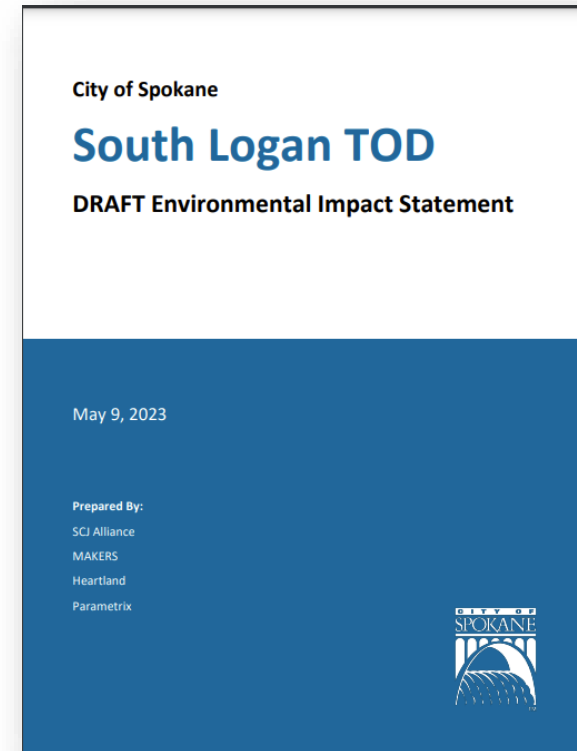
- Catalyst Building Eco-District
- UW School of Medicine-GU Health Partnership Building
- SEIRR Building
- City Line
- Spokane River

An aerial photograph of a city, showing a dense urban area with various buildings and streets. A prominent blue horizontal band runs across the middle of the image, serving as a background for the title text. The top and bottom portions of the image are faded, showing a lighter version of the same aerial view.

DEIS Overview

South Logan TOD Draft Environmental Impact Statement

- **Purpose:** to inform the City's decision on a preferred alternative for the subarea plan
- **DEIS Content:**
 - Description of Alternatives 1-4
 - Description of the existing conditions
 - Analysis of potential environmental effects
 - Identification of mitigation strategies



Summary of DEIS Findings

- Results of the Analyses
 - Incremental development over time would likely minimize most impacts
 - Construction could have temporary impacts on air & water quality, biological resources, environmental health, transportation, and utilities
 - Redevelopment under the Subarea Plan would be required to comply with current building and stormwater codes
 - All alternatives would provide increased access to public transit and new/additional housing options
- Significant Unavoidable Impacts
 - Increased growth would put more pressure on limited recreational facilities

An aerial photograph of a city, showing a dense urban area with various buildings and streets. A prominent blue horizontal band runs across the middle of the image, containing white text. The top and bottom portions of the image are faded, showing a lighter version of the same aerial view.

What We've Heard So Far

Community Outreach

Community Survey

Community Planning Studio

Stakeholder Interviews

Online StoryMap

Plan Commission Updates

City Council Updates

Community Updates

Community Tabling

Gonzaga Forum

Blog Posts

Social Media

Email Newsletter



Early engagement summary is available on the project webpage: my.spokanecity.org/southlogantod

May 18 Community Workshop



May 18 Community Workshop

Areas of Agreement

- Limit impacts to historic buildings
- Good quality design for new buildings is important
- The southeast is the best opportunity for new development



May 18 Community Workshop

Areas of Disagreement

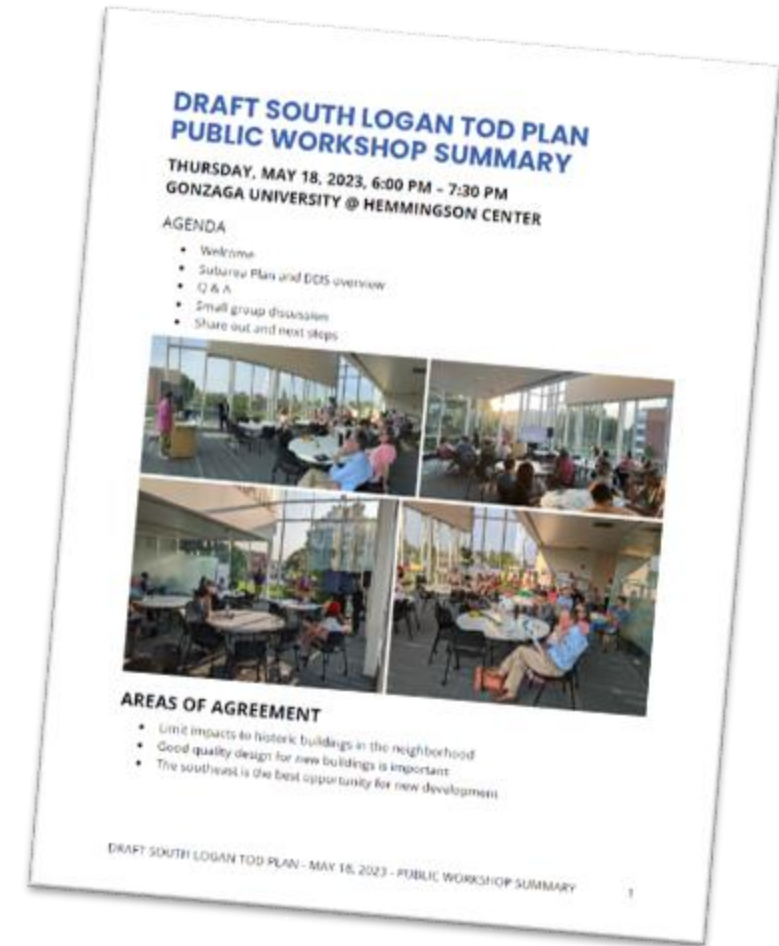
- Sharp Ave pedestrian bridge concept
- Development near Gonzaga off Hamilton
- Role of detached housing/internal conversations for student housing vs. apartment buildings

May 18 Community Workshop

Other topics we heard:

- Support for access to riverfront, pedestrian infrastructure improvements, main street and green street concepts
- Moderate housing increases closer to Mission Ave with addition of higher density along Sharp Ave
- Support for traffic calming improvements along Hamilton St
- Some interest in allowing a mix of uses on Sharp Ave
- Desire for Logan Neighborhood gateway
- Desire for more owner-occupied housing
- Concern about long-term success of plan and redevelopment
- Concerns over displacement of non-students
- Concerns about public safety in the neighborhood

See **Public Workshop Summary** for more details on opportunities, concerns, goals, and feedback from small group discussions



SEPA: Public Comment Received

- Comment period May 9-June 8
- 16 written comment letters received
 - 5 agency comments
 - 3 organizational/institutional comments
 - 8 individual comments
- Each letter may address more than one comment
- Project team reviewing all comments for consideration and response in final plan and EIS

SEPA: Public Comment Received

- Support transit-oriented development and livability enhancements to South Logan area
- Support bicycle and pedestrian improvements, connectivity improvements
- Support various levels of increased density and growth, zoning changes, mixed-use development
- Support enhanced connection to the Spokane River
- Consider design/developments standards to ensure quality and pedestrian-oriented development
- Expand on impacts related to transportation, traffic, and parks to ensure mitigation is identified
- Expand on housing affordability and anti-displacement strategies

SEPA: Public Comment Received

- Concerns on population growth and increased density
- Concerns on impacts to public infrastructure and utilities with growth and development
- Concerns on impacts to traffic and parking
- Concerns about lack of focus on historic preservation and strategies to prioritize historic resources
- Concerns on use of public funding for bicycle/pedestrian infrastructure
- Concerns on maintaining housing affordability with redevelopment

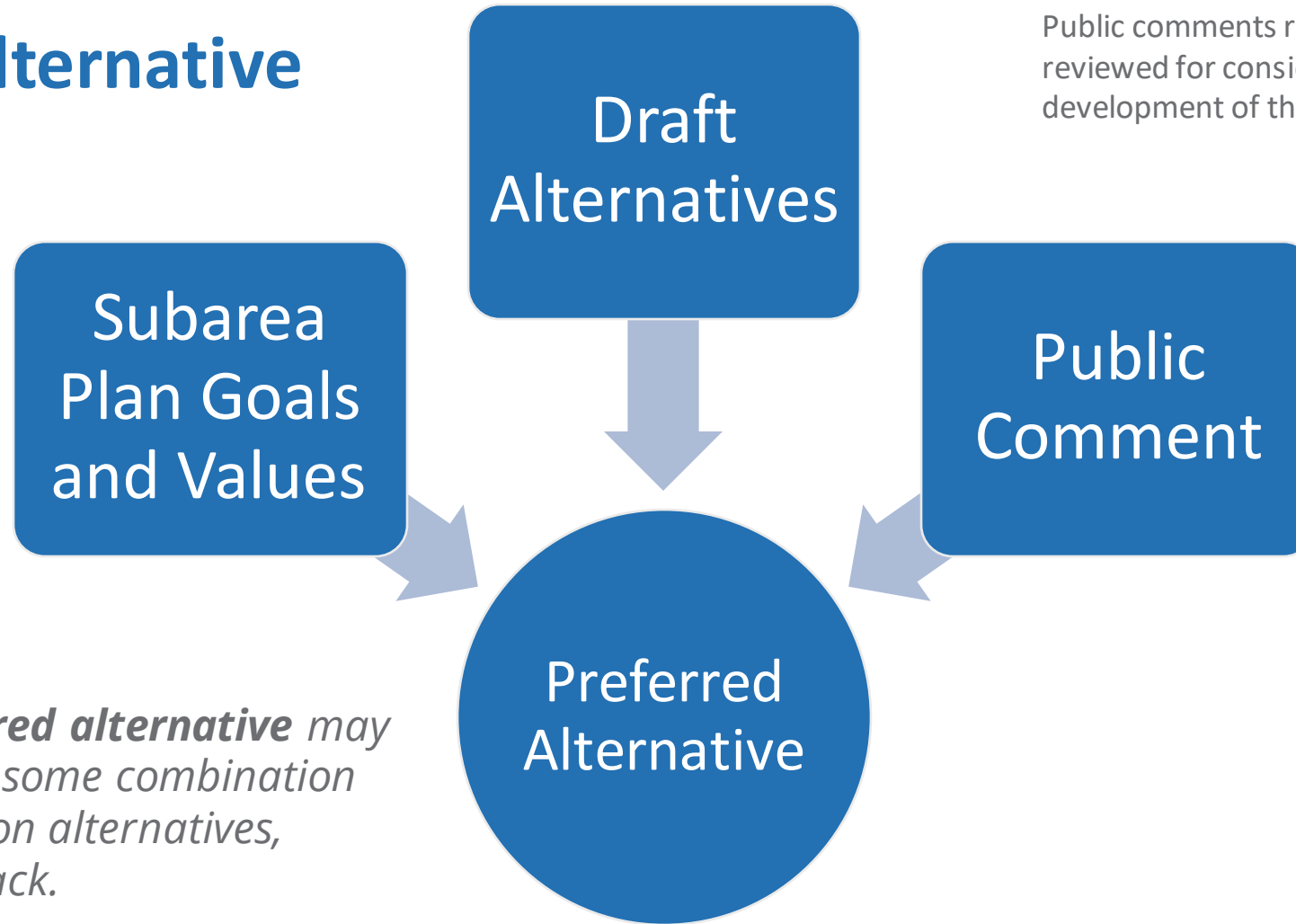
SEPA: Response to Comments

- Consider all timely and substantive comments received during the public comment period
- Respond to substantive comments in writing and publish responses in an appendix in the final EIS.
- Considerations:
 - Explain how the alternatives, including the proposed action, were modified;
 - Explain how the analysis was supplemented, improved, or modified;
 - Make factual corrections; or
 - Explain why the comment does not warrant further response.

An aerial photograph of a city, showing a dense urban area with various buildings and streets. A prominent blue horizontal band runs across the center of the image, containing the text 'Preferred Alternative?'. The top and bottom portions of the image are faded, while the middle portion is in sharp focus.

Preferred Alternative?

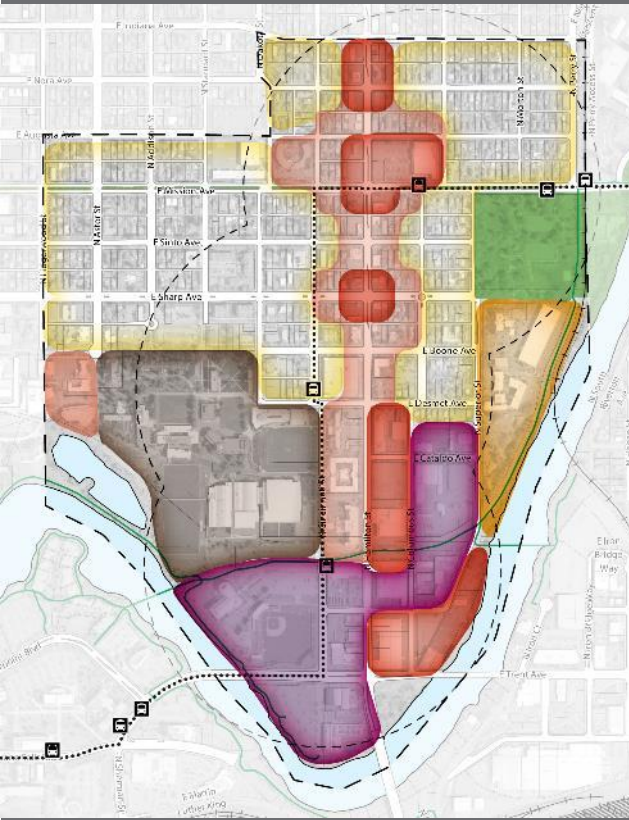
Development of Preferred Alternative



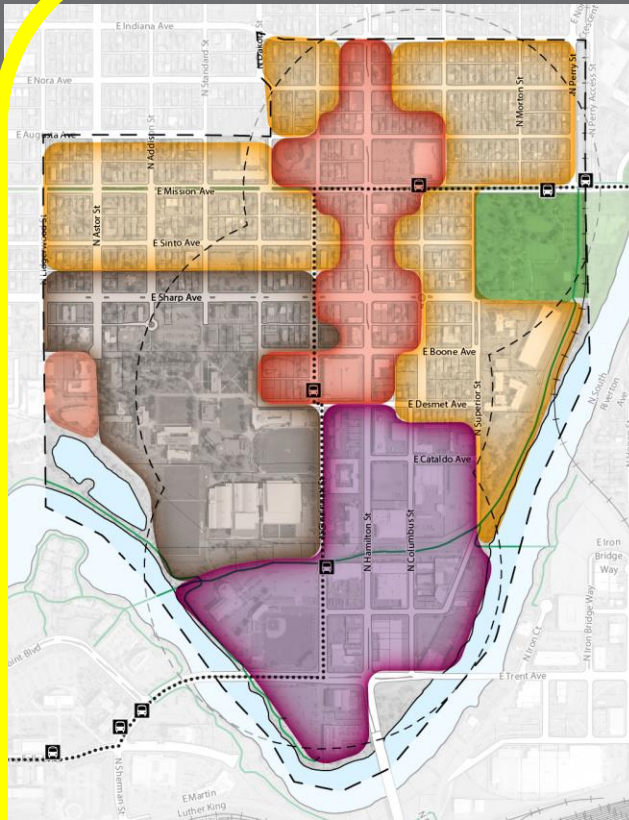
Public comments received are currently being reviewed for consideration in the development of the preferred alternative.

*The final **preferred alternative** may be composed of some combination of the three action alternatives, based on feedback.*

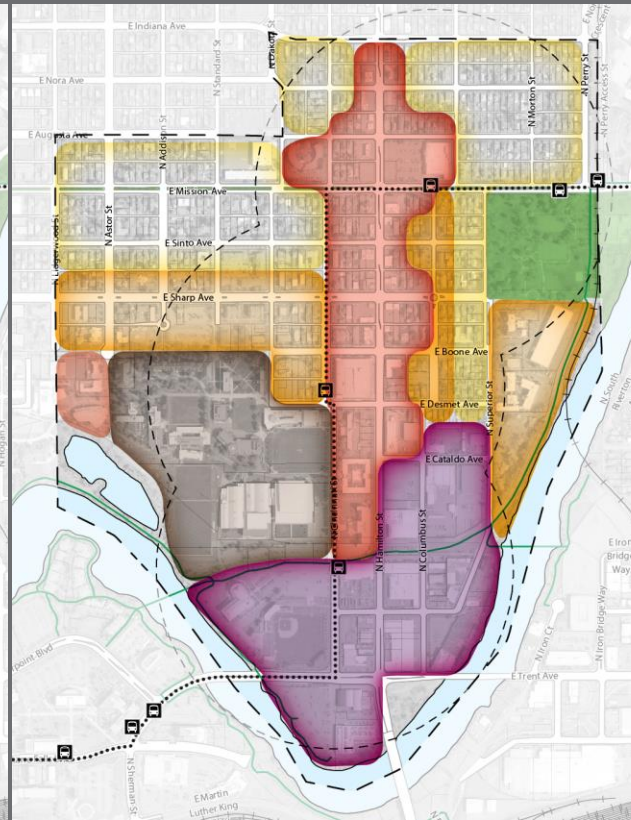
The final **preferred alternative** may be composed of some combination of the three action alternatives, based on feedback.



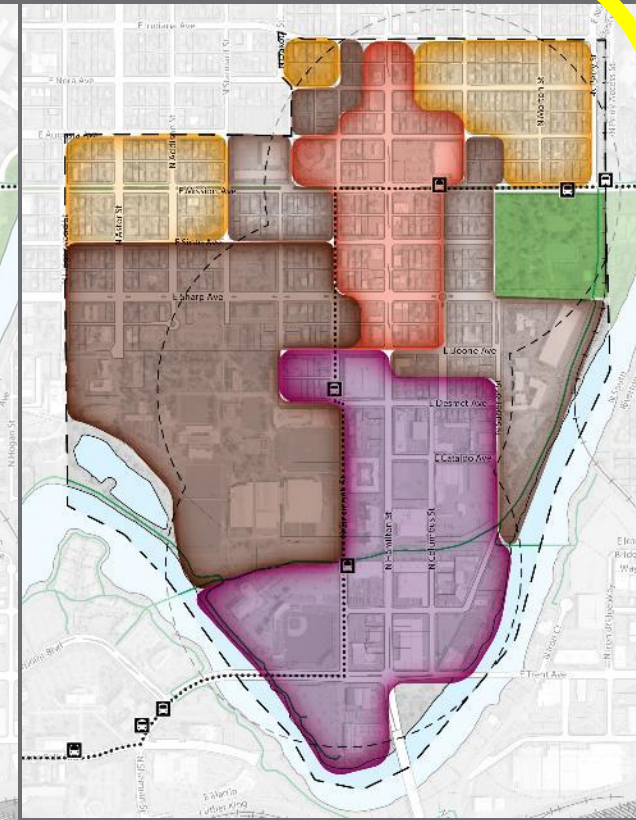
Alt 1
No Action



Alt 2
Hamilton Crossing



Alt 3
Southeast Riverfront















Alt 4
TOD Emphasis

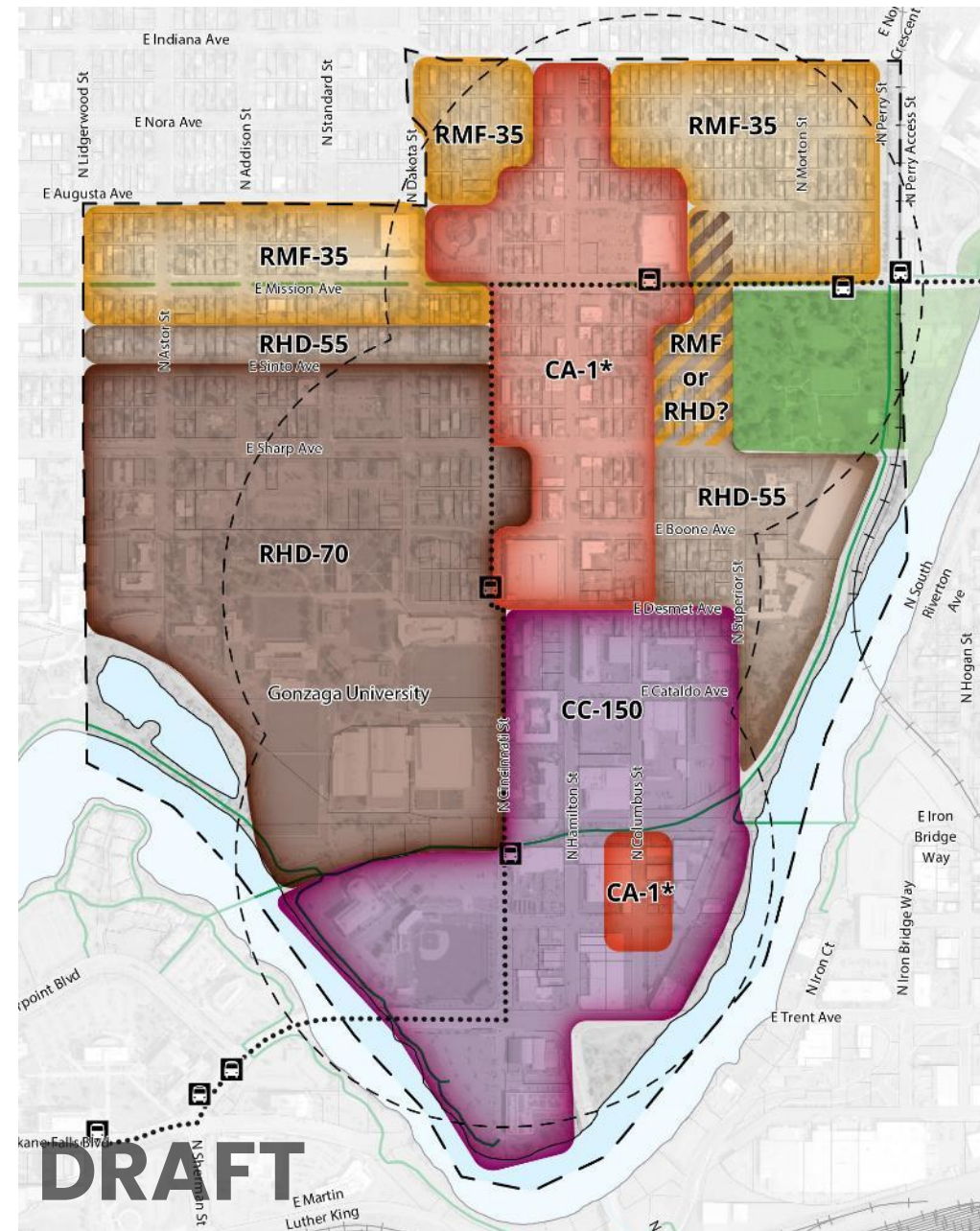
First Draft Preferred Alternative

Zoning Concept

We'll walk through each area – starting with the southeast area

Legend

-  Mixed-Use - 150'
-  Mixed-Use - 75'
-  Mixed-Use - 45'
-  Residential High - 55'
-  Residential High - 70'
-  Residential Med - 40'
-  Residential Low - 30'/40'
-  Study area
-  City Line route & stop
-  Parks
-  Trails
-  1/4 mile from City Line
-  Railroad
















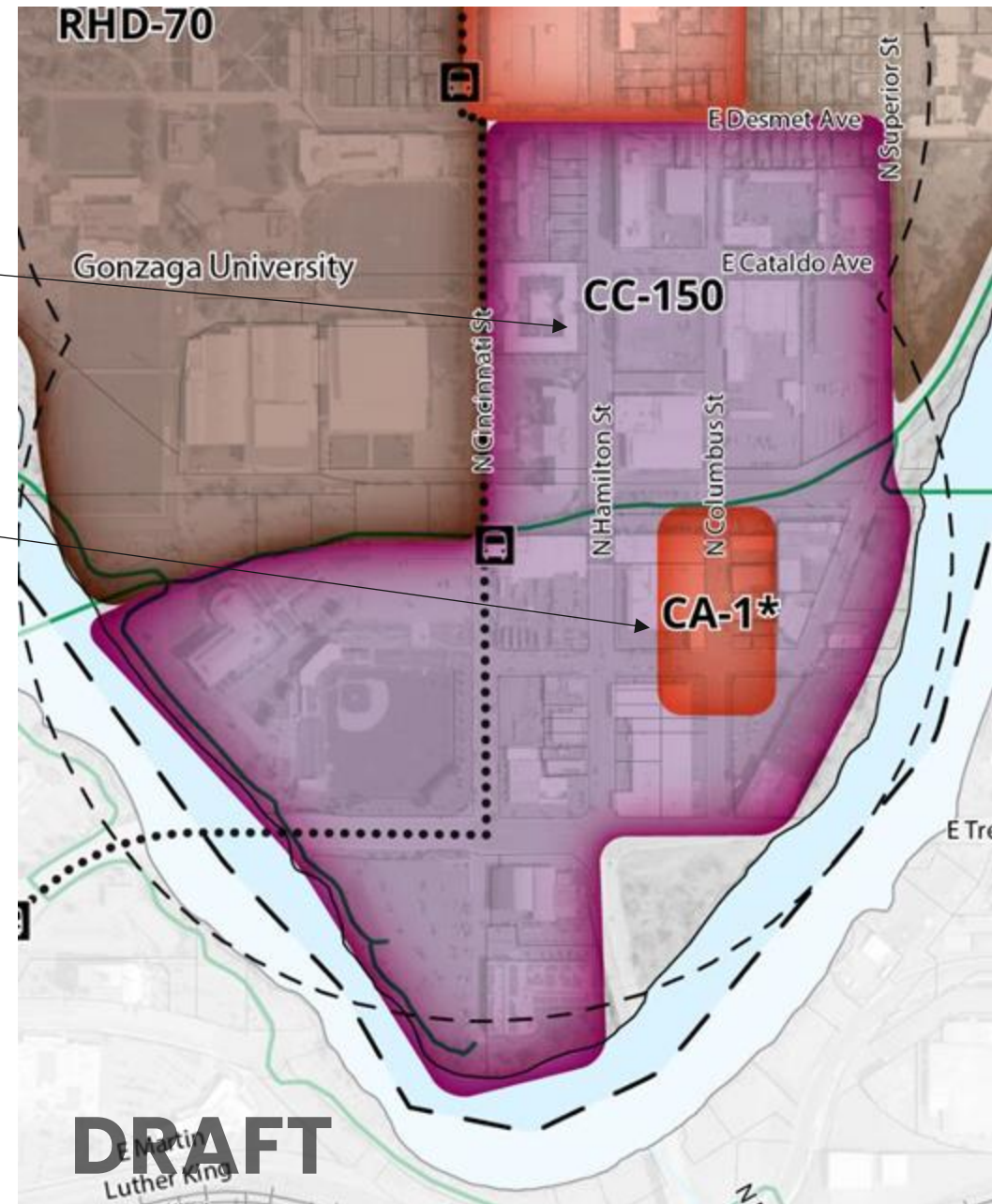
Southeast

Integrate GC into consolidated CC zone and expand, using the 150' height limit

Integrate a small area of form-based code around the Columbus/Springfield intersection

Legend

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
|  | Mixed-Use - 150' |  | Study area |
|  | Mixed-Use - 75' |  | City Line route & stop |
|  | Mixed-Use - 45' |  | Parks |
|  | Residential High - 55' |  | Trails |
|  | Residential High - 70' |  | 1/4 mile from City Line |
|  | Residential Med - 40' |  | Railroad |
|  | Residential Low - 30'/40' | | |



Campus & Neighborhood

Mission Ave Historic District = RMF-35














RHD-55 transition

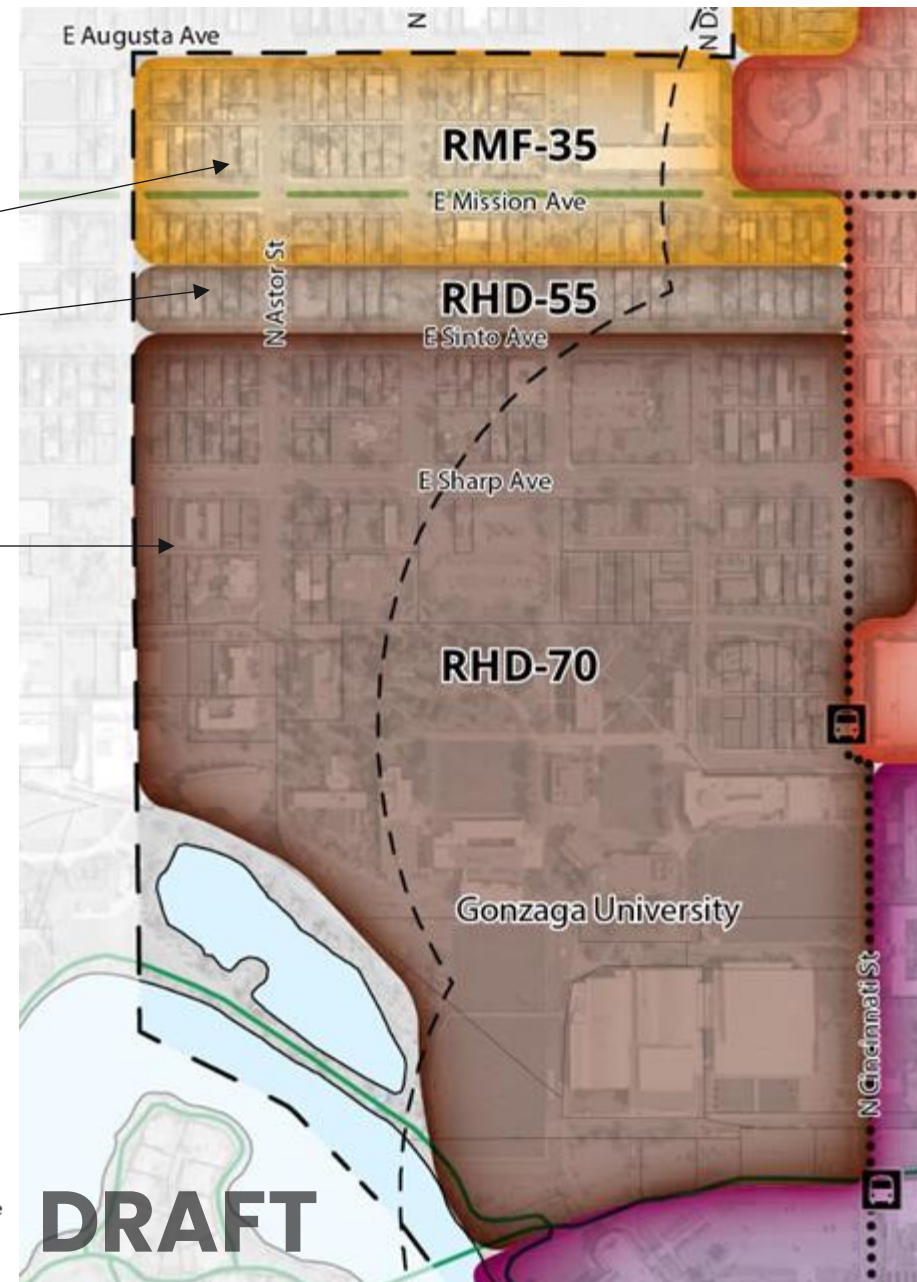
Gonzaga & environs = RHD-70

Integrate the height, capacity, and housing type increases from the 1-year interim ordinance

- *Heights could adjust based on final code changes as adopted.*

Legend

	Mixed-Use - 150'		Study area
	Mixed-Use - 75'		City Line route & stop
	Mixed-Use - 45'		Parks
	Residential High - 55'		Trails
	Residential High - 70'		1/4 mile from City Line
	Residential Med - 40'		Railroad
	Residential Low - 30'/40'		
















Hamilton & Northeast

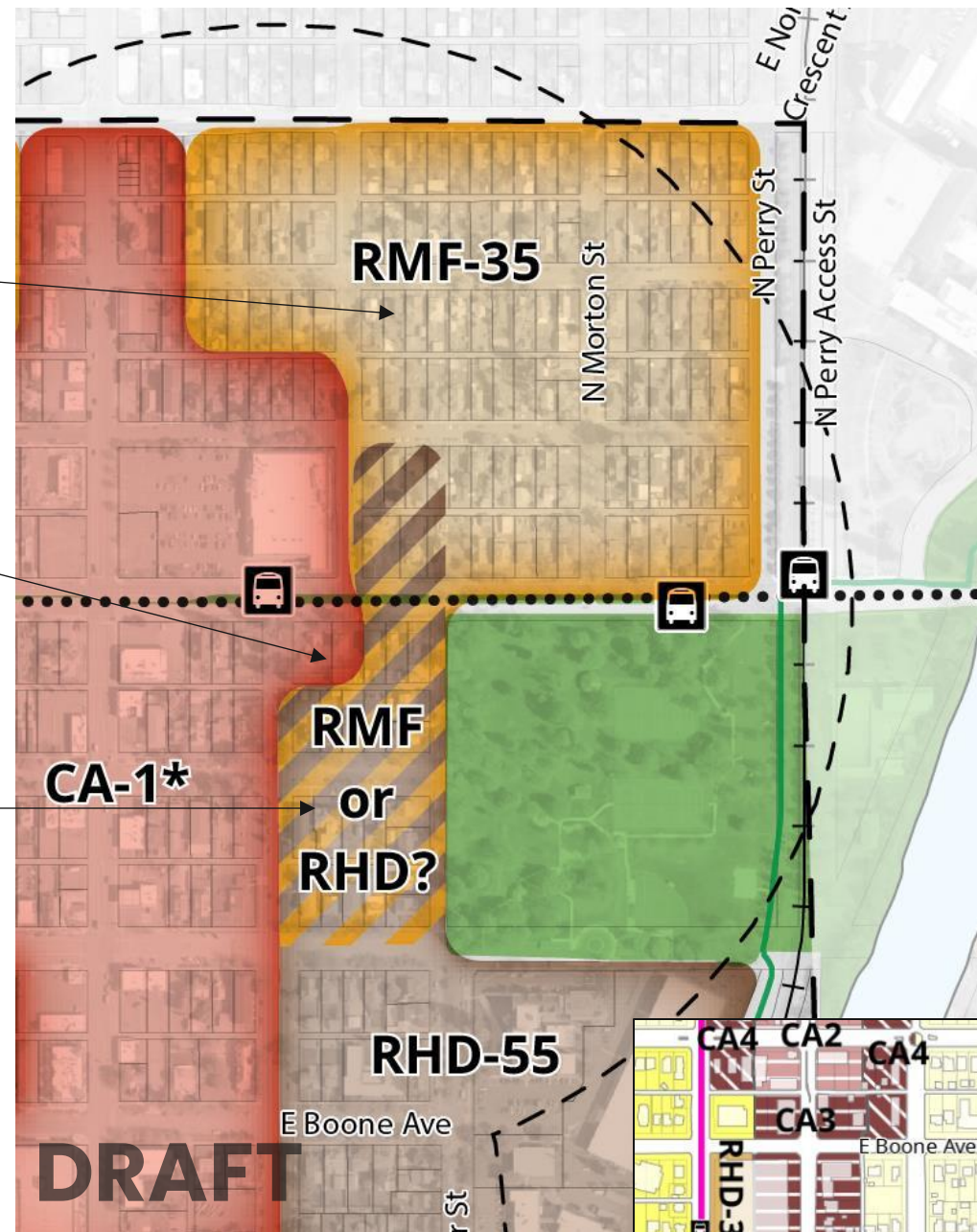
RMF-35 for most residential areas north of Mission

Limited expansion of form-based code; Consolidate "context areas" for the purpose of consistent heights (75') plus other strategic adjustments

RHD-55 or RMF-35 around the Mission & Columbus Station and close to Mission Park?

Legend













- | | |
|--|---|
|  Mixed-Use - 150' |  Study area |
|  Mixed-Use - 75' |  City Line route & stop |
|  Mixed-Use - 45' |  Parks |
|  Residential High - 55' |  Trails |
|  Residential High - 70' |  1/4 mile from City Line |
|  Residential Med - 40' |  Railroad |
|  Residential Low - 30'/40' | |

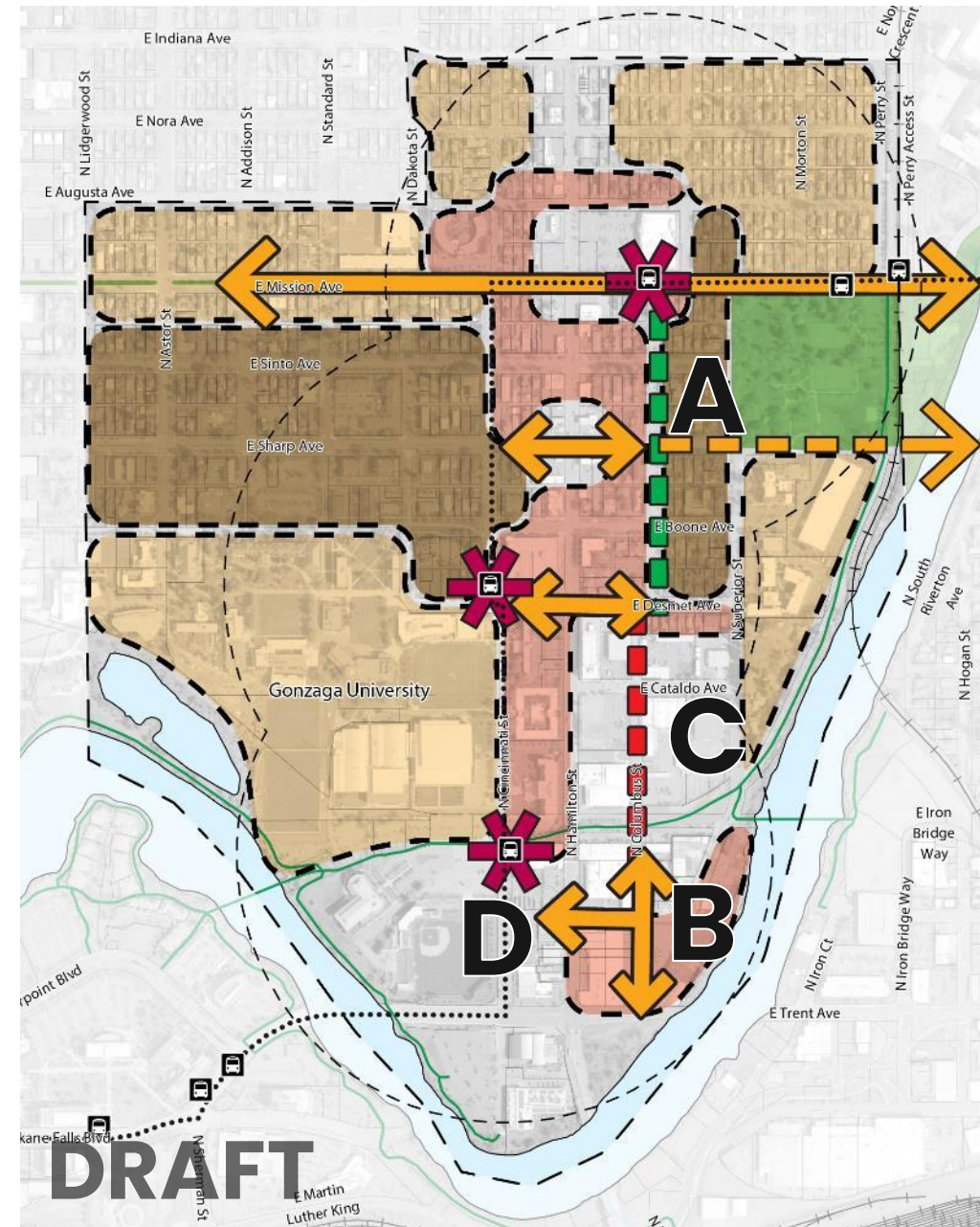


Priority Investments

- A. Prioritize Sharp Ave-Hamilton St intersection with walking & streetscape improvements
- B. People oriented/main street node at Springfield & Columbus
- C. Activate Columbus St between Desmet Ave and Trent Ave with ped-oriented uses and design form
- D. Add a traffic signal at Springfield Ave & Hamilton St intersection to enhance east-west connectivity.

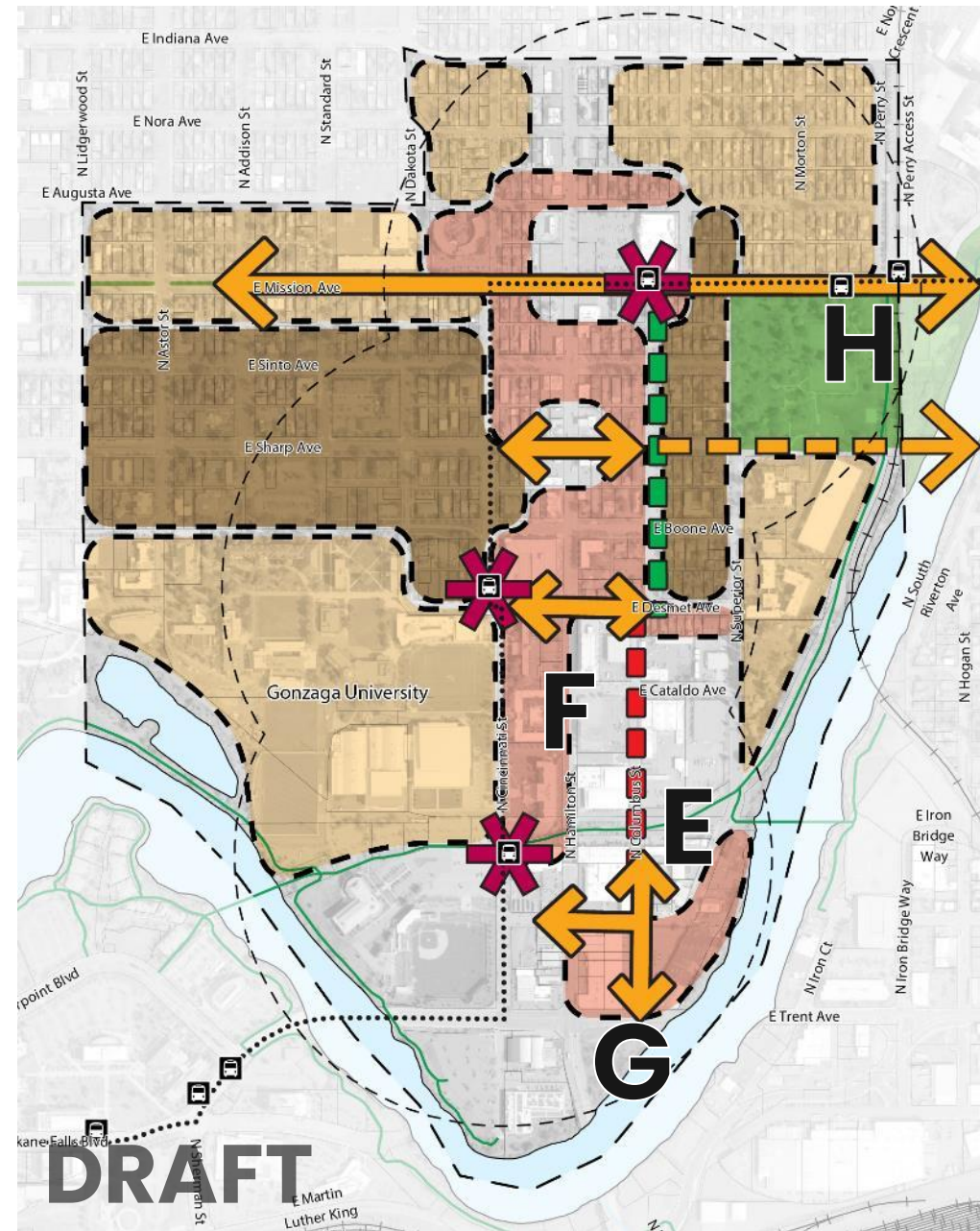
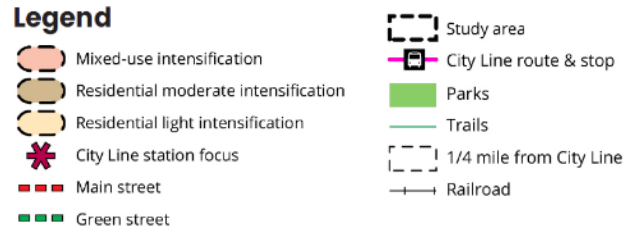
Legend

-  Mixed-use intensification
-  Residential moderate intensification
-  Residential light intensification
-  City Line station focus
-  Main street
-  Green street
-  Study area
-  City Line route & stop
-  Parks
-  Trails
-  1/4 mile from City Line
-  Railroad



Priority Policies

- E. Pursue public/private partnerships to deliver neighborhood amenities, shared assets like structured parking, and catalyzing development
- F. Explore short- & long-term traffic calming opportunities along Hamilton St.
- G. Maximize riverfront connections, open space improvements, and access
- H. Study options for improved east-west bicycle and walking connections across and through north end of neighborhood
- I. Update citywide design standards related to residential and mixed-use development
















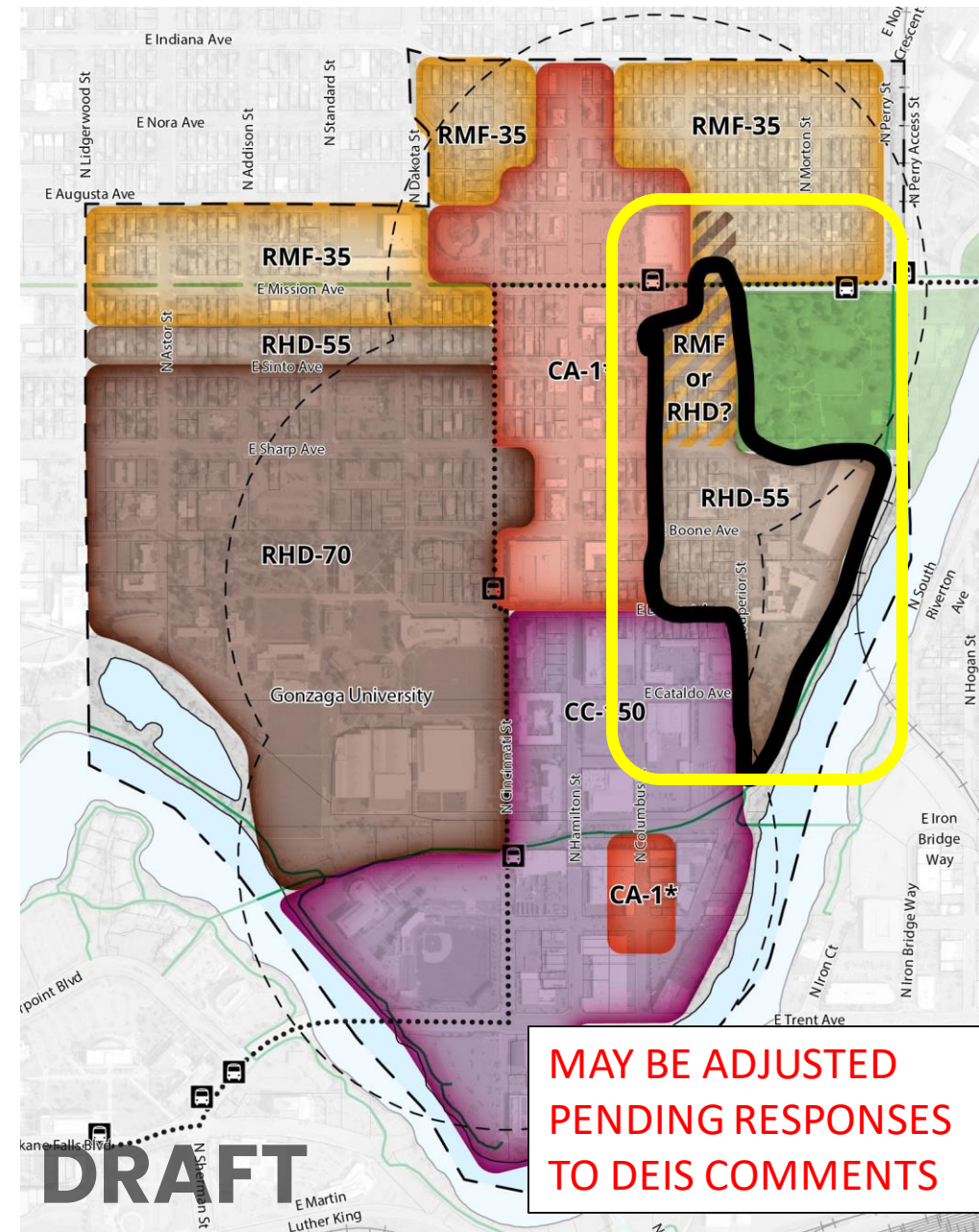
Plan Commission Comments

- Discussed increasing to RHD with more intensive development around Columbus/Mission Station and Mission Park
 - RHD-70' height (over 55') in same area plus larger area south of Sharp
- Discussed the continuation and adjustment/expansion of the form-based code

Full recording from June 14 PC Workshop available on the website:
my.spokanecity.org/southlogan/tod

Legend

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
|  | Mixed-Use - 150' |  | Study area |
|  | Mixed-Use - 75' |  | City Line route & stop |
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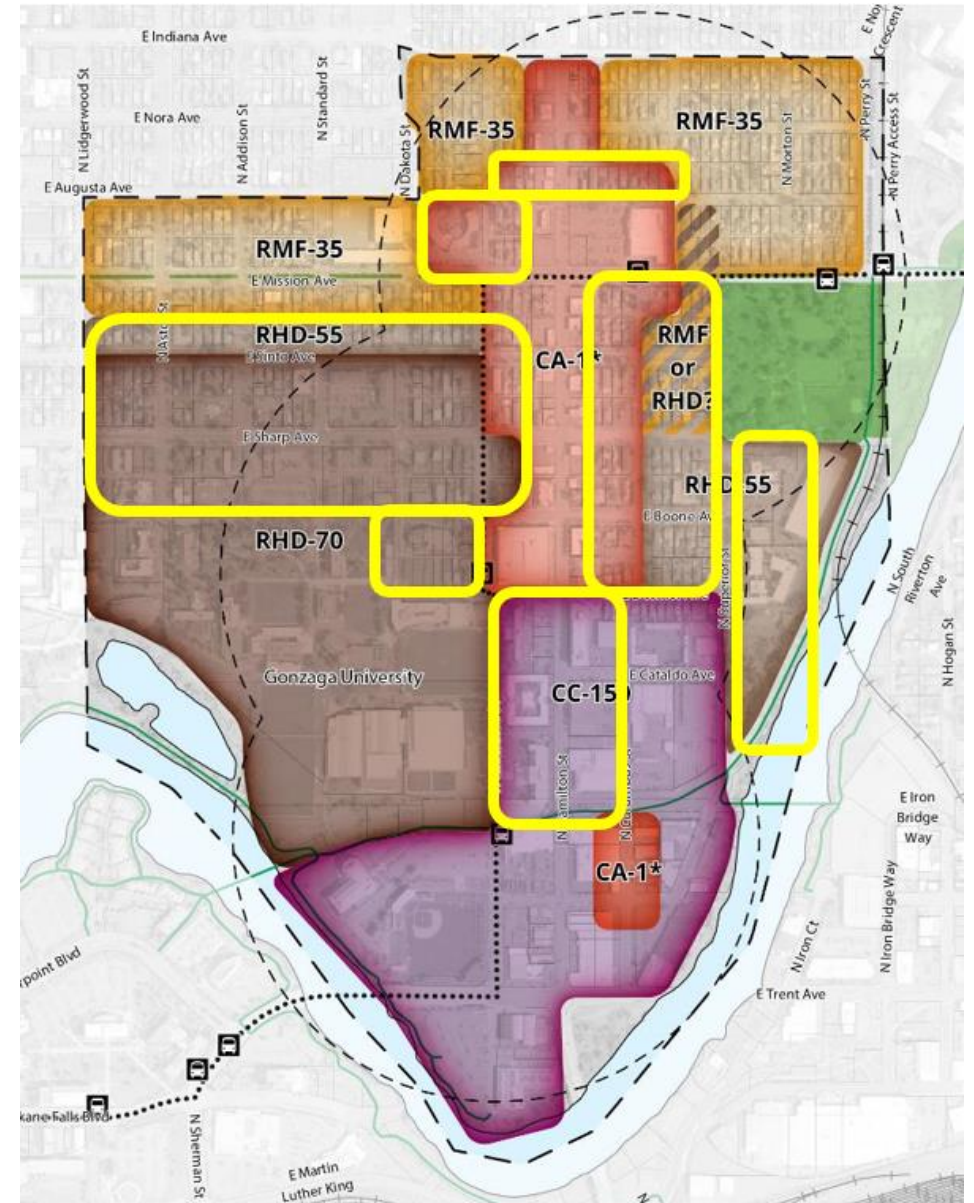


**MAY BE ADJUSTED
 PENDING RESPONSES
 TO DEIS COMMENTS**

Upzones: Affordability Incentive?

- Recent City Council discussions on anti-displacement and affordability strategies
- Highlighted areas would have a significant “upzone” *(increased development capacity)*
- Three basic regulatory approaches:
 1. Allow increases by-right
 2. Take incentives approach
 3. Mandatory approach

Anti-displacement
and Affordability
Inclusion



Please use chat feature to ask questions and provide feedback.

Questions?

Discussion

Please use chat feature to ask questions and provide feedback.

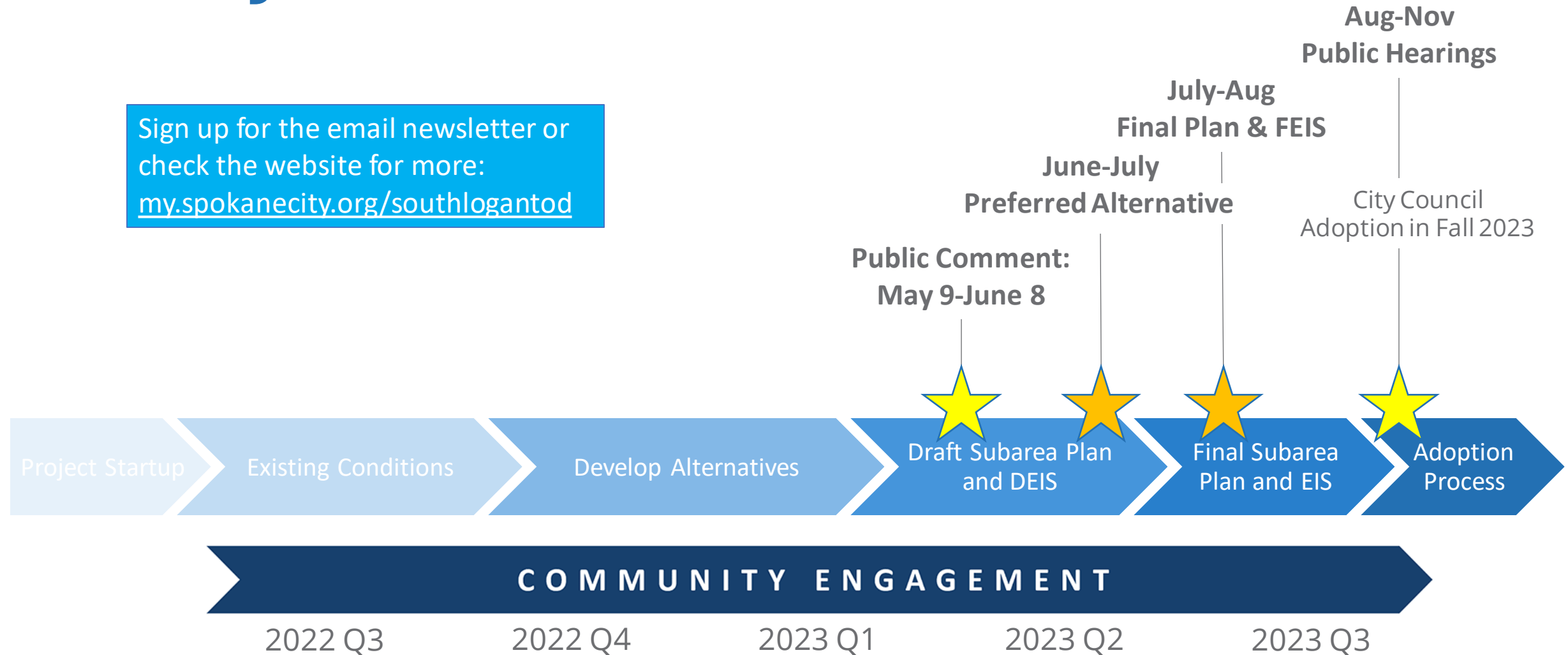
- What components are priorities for you in the development of the preferred alternative?
- What is your feedback to the draft preferred alternative?
- What is your feedback on the Plan Commission's discussion for the residential area?
- What is your feedback on an upzoning approach to pair development capacity increases with incentives or requirements for anti-displacement and affordable housing?



Next Steps

Project Timeline

Sign up for the email newsletter or check the website for more: my.spokanecity.org/southlogantod



An aerial photograph of a city, showing a dense urban area with numerous buildings and streets. A prominent blue horizontal band runs across the center of the image, partially obscuring the city below. The text "Thank you" is centered within this blue band.

Thank you

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-_____

A resolution establishing the Municipal Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee of the Public Safety and Community Health Committee.

WHEREAS, the highest priority of the City of Spokane is to ensure the public safety of its citizens and visitors; and

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane's invests substantial public resources into the City's criminal justice system, including the City Prosecutor's Office, the City Public Defender's Office, Municipal Court, and Municipal Probation; and

WHEREAS, the Spokane City Council is committed to stewarding taxpayer dollars and criminal justice resources to improve safety, justice, and equity through the implementation of best practices and innovative solutions; and

WHEREAS, this commitment is evidenced by Resolution 2020-0054, adopted by the City Council on August 17, 2020 and setting forth guiding principles to inform the City's role in the regional criminal justice system, which include a commitment to use data-driven and evidence-based reforms with the goal of reducing crime, decreasing the use of taxpayer dollars and increasing community safety; and

WHEREAS, effective improvements to the criminal justice system require the collaboration and coordination of various City Departments, branches of government, and community partners; and

WHEREAS, national and local criminal justice experts endorse criminal justice coordinating committees as a best practice for jurisdictions working to improve public safety, manage limited resources, and improve outcomes and equity across the local justice system; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has the authority to create ad hoc committees or subcommittees for a designated term or for a specific task by City Council resolution, under City Council Rule of Procedure 6.4; and

WHEREAS, Council Rule 6.4 also provides that the resolution which creates the ad hoc committee can set forth matters of committee business such as the appointment process and qualifications for membership, the number of members, and the deadline for any resulting reports of the ad hoc committee.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the purpose of the Municipal Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee is to serve as independent advisory council to inform the City Council, the Mayor, and significant partners of the City of Spokane in the criminal justice system as to the best methods for ensuring the efficient, equitable, and effective administration of the local criminal justice system through communication, collaboration and data-driven strategic planning.

Section 1. Subcommittee Established. Pursuant to Section 6.4 of the City Council's Rules of Procedure, the City Council hereby establishes the Municipal Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee ("MCJCS") of the Public Safety and Community Health Committee.

Section 2. Purpose. The Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee ("MCJCS") shall be established as an independent advisory committee of systems professionals and community members for the purpose of ensuring the efficient, equitable, and effective administration of the local criminal justice system by increasing communication, collaboration, and data-driven, strategic planning.

Section 3. Membership and Governance. The MCJCS shall be comprised of twenty voting members, as follows:

- A. Ten ex officio members, including the Spokane Police Chief, the Presiding Judge of Municipal Court, the Municipal Court Clerk, the City Director of Probation, the City Prosecutor, the City Public Defender, the City Administrator, the Chair and Vice Chair of the Public Safety Committee, and the City Fire Chief.
- B. Ten members appointed by the City Council in consultation with the City Council's Equity Subcommittee, representing the following areas of expertise: 1) public health, 2) business, 3) victim's advocates, 4) behavioral health providers, 5) housing and homelessness services, 6) the disability community, 7) racial equity, 8) justice-involved, 9) youth and 10) the faith community. Appointed members shall serve staggered four-year terms.
- C. An Executive Workgroup of five members, consisting of the Subcommittee Chair and Vice-Chair and at least two community members not employed by the City of Spokane shall draft agendas, oversee other workgroups and monitor the progress of the MCJCS.
- D. Proxies are not permitted.

Section 5. Duties. The MCJCS shall conduct ongoing, comprehensive assessments of the City's criminal justice system to identify opportunities for

intervention and innovation designed to improve outcomes, leverage limited resources, enhance safety, and address racial and ethnic disparities. The MCJCS shall:

- A. Promote and support collaboration and the coordination of municipal justice system resources;
- B. Identify funding opportunities and support efforts to secure grants and other resources;
- C. Make recommendations regarding operations, procedure, and programming to improve public safety, justice, and equity in the City of Spokane;
- D. Advise the Public Safety Committee, the City Council and other agencies, departments, and actors engaged in relevant policy and programs;
- E. Collect and review data to inform recommendations, develop performance measures, and evaluate policies and programs; and
- F. Make recommendations to improve data collection and data sharing across criminal justice partners; and
- G. Report to the City Council and the Mayor on annual basis in September of each year on the status and progress of the goals and objectives identified by the MCJCS; and.
- H. To perform such other tasks as may be assigned to it by the City Council, including, but not limited to, evaluation of proposed legislation by the City Council relating to municipal criminal justice initiatives, reforms, and funding.

Section 5. Support. City Council will provide necessary staffing and administrative support for MCJCS operations.

Section 6. By-laws and Meetings. The MCJCS will select officers and workgroup members, and adopt by-laws to conduct its business. By-laws shall include, but not be limited to: quorum, meetings, minutes and agendas, and the establishment of workgroups. The MCJCS shall meet no fewer than four times per year. All meetings shall be in compliance with the state Open Public Meetings Act (RCW 42.30).

Section 7. Data Sharing Agreement. The MCJCS shall execute a data sharing agreement (DSA) among its members to share information lawfully and securely in a manner that will enhance strategic problem solving. The DSA shall include procedures for confidential data-sharing that are consistent with the state Public Records Act (RCW 42.56).

Section 8. Effective Date. Pursuant to Section 6.4 of the City Council's Rules of Procedure, the appointed members of the MCJCS shall be appointed by the City Council by motion. The City Council shall endeavor to approve its initial appointments no later than October 2, 2023. The MCJCS shall commence meetings no later than November 3, 2023.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all meetings of City Council subcommittees shall be audio recorded, including the meetings of their Steering or Executive groups, and any presentation materials shall be made publicly available as soon as practicable. Meetings of subcommittee workgroups are not required to be recorded.

ADOPTED by the City Council this ____ day of _____, 2023.

City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Assistant City Attorney

MAGGIE YATES CONSULTING

Municipal Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee

City of Spokane
June 2023

S T R U C T U R E C O N T E N T S

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The Spokane criminal justice system is a complex network of actors, agencies, and branches of government. Criminal justice officials are tasked with distinct responsibilities at specific junctures within this network, but no individual or agency is tasked with taking a comprehensive approach to improve the system as a whole. As such, it is vital that the City of Spokane establish a criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee (CJCC) designed to engage in strategic, collaborative public safety planning. The CJCC model is endorsed by national experts as a mechanism to harness efforts aimed at improving outcomes, efficiency, and equity across the criminal justice system. Effective CJCCs have a clear structure with effective workgroups, active membership, and a data-driven, collaborative planning process. This is made possible with strong community engagement, and permanent staffing

The City of Spokane City Council should establish its own Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee designed to engage in strategic, collaborative public safety planning.[1] This subcommittee of the City Council’s Public Safety Committee would be parallel to the previous subcommittees established by City Council in the subject areas of sustainability, housing and homelessness, and equity and inclusion. The City’s future public safety would benefit from this unique collaboration of subject matter experts, city staff and the public in addressing current and future challenges. Additionally, the City Council must identify sustainable funding to establish the Office for Community Safety under the Mayor. The Office would provide administrative support to the CJCC while guiding comprehensive public safety investments in the community.

I. CLEAR AND FORMALIZED STRUCTURE

It is recommended that the City Council formally establish a CJCC with a clear structure and consistent meeting schedule, as these are prerequisites to garner credibility from systems actors and the public.[2] Credibility in turn enhances participation and contributes to the body's productivity. The City's formal documents should include a description of the purpose, structure, and responsibilities of the CJCC. Further, it should explicitly require that members enter a data sharing agreement that is lawful, secure, and improves collaboration and coordination across the criminal justice system.[3] See Appendix A for draft enabling language.

A) WORKGROUPS

An Executive workgroup that guides the work of the CJCC instead of a single Subcommittee Chair, will facilitate transparency and accountability.[4] The arrangement also circumvents attempts to enlist the CJCC for purposes inconsistent with its guiding principles. Executive Workgroup members will include the CJCC Chair, Vice Chair and the Chairs of all CJCCs workgroups, plus a service provider representative and a community member representative. This workgroup will set CJCC's agendas, monitor progress, and oversee the efforts of workgroups.

The CJCC may establish other workgroups as needed. The Subcommittee should consider workgroups for Data Governance and Sharing, Effective Policing, Behavioral Health, Housing/Homelessness, Violent Crime Prevention, Case Processing and Supervision, and Racial Equity. The Racial Equity Workgroup should be comprised of experts with lived and professional experience. This workgroup would advise other workgroups and the CJCC membership on data collection and analysis, performance measures, as well as draft policies to further equitable outcomes.

B) IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES

Once established, the CJCC should prioritize the following work:

- Finalize membership – City Council must formally appoint members identified in the resolution. See Section II.
- Convene first meeting and establish schedule – Until additional staffing capacity is met (see section IV), City Council must provide staffing support to calendar meetings, post agendas and publish minutes.
- Elect Chair and Co-Chair – the Chair and Co-Chair should represent different perspectives drawn from the criminal justice system.
- Adopt bylaws - Bylaws should include, but not be limited to, a process for electing a chair and vice chair, meeting quorum requirements, a process to establish workgroups, and a process for public comment. Appendix B provides draft bylaws.
- Establish workgroups as needed – Productive workgroups may include: Data Sharing and Governance, Behavioral Health, Homelessness, Violent Crime Prevention, and Racial Equity.
- Draft Vision and Mission Statement – The vision statement would describe a Spokane City criminal justice system operating ideally. The mission statement would set forth clear and specific goals for the CJCC.
- Conduct Strategic Planning – See Section III.
- Communications Plan – This plan is meant to inform the public and criminal justice professionals of the CJCC’s efforts. While the communications plans may include traditional outreach like newsletters, social media outreach, townhalls, and website, additional strategies should be informed by impacted populations.

These efforts can occur concurrently to facilitate efficient and timely progress.

II. APPROPRIATE, ENGAGED MEMBERSHIP

Inclusive and diverse membership is essential for effective, equitable policymaking. The City's CJCC therefore must include relevant systems actors in addition to representatives from sectors that intersect with and influence the criminal justice system.[5] It is vital that the overall membership strikes a balance between representatives from government, non-governmental entities, and the community. As a result, it is advised that the CJCC include twenty members: ten systems actors representing the entirety of the Municipal justice system and ten members each representing other systems and/or expertise, including: victims, business, public health, behavioral health, homelessness and housing services, disability, racial equity, youth, impacted individuals, and the faith community. Systems actors will serve on the CJCC as long as they hold their position. Appointed members will serve staggered, four-year terms. All members will have voting power.

The table below identifies pertinent constituencies and potential representatives. It is important to note that the list of possible representatives is not exhaustive and does not assure an appointment for those listed. The Council should initiate a low-barrier application process for appointment that is publicized broadly.[6] Council members should review applications in consultation with the City's Racial Equity Subcommittee and determine whether to interview finalists. The selection committee should be balanced between Council and the Racial Equity Subcommittee. If interviews are conducted, it is advised that they are held in a public forum. See Appendix C for a draft invitation for appointed members.

Constituency	Position	Representative
Systems Professionals	Spokane Police Department	Chief Meidl
	Pre-trial/Probation	Michael Diamond
	Prosecution	Justin Bingham
	Public Defense	Nick Antush
	Municipal Court Clerk	Howard Delaney
	Municipal Court Presiding Judge	Judge Logan
	City Legislative Branch	Chair and Vice Chair of Public Safety Committee
	City Executive Branch	Mayor or designee
	Fire Chief	Brian Schaeffer

Constituency	Position	Representative
Service Providers	Victim Advocates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Coalition • Lutheran Community Services • Mujeres in Action ("MIA")
	Business Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSI • Downtown Business Partnership • Business Equity Coalition Inland Northwest
	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSU Medical School • Deaconess & Sacred Heart Emergency Departments • Empire Health Foundation • Better Health Together
	Behavioral Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontier Behavioral Health • Pioneer Human Services • Compassionate Addiction Treatment • Health & Justice Recovery Alliance • Peer Spokane
	Housing & Homelessness Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VOA • Catholic Charities • Revive Reentry
	Disability Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Rights Washington
	Racial Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAACP • SCAR • Native Project • APIC • The Way to Justice • Carl Maxey Center • Latinos en Spokane • PICA-WA • Spokane & Kalispel Tribes • Freedom Project East
	Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spokane Public Schools • SWAG

Constituency	Position	Representative
Community Members	Impacted Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Applicants • I did the Time
	Faith Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Applicants

Other representatives can be added to workgroups to maintain the larger body's productivity while buttressing subject matter expertise.[7] In order to reduce barriers to community representative participation, CJCC leadership should thoughtfully select meeting time and location. Additionally, it is important that the City Council allocates funding for the CJCC. Among other things, this funding is intended to compensate community representatives who are not participating as part of paid employment. The City can look to Washington State's policy on compensation for community board members for guidance.[8]

III. DATA-DRIVEN STRATEGIC PLANNING

The CJCC's strategic planning process will determine the substance and prioritization of local work. A strategic planning process must be data informed and can take shape around a key decision point analysis or the Sequential Intercept Model. Under a key decision point analysis, strategic planning is organized around "decisions" across the criminal justice system, including: arrest, first appearance, pre-trial status, pleas and sentencing, probation/community supervision, and reentry.[9] Under the SIM model, the process is organized by "intercepts," such as community services, law enforcement, initial detention and court hearings, jails and courts, reentry and community corrections.[10] With either approach, CJCC members will identify relevant quantitative and qualitative data points. Quantitative data should be disaggregated by demographic detail, including race and ethnicity. Once data is extracted from databases, and collected from surveys, focus groups and/or interviews, CJCC members can begin to identify trends, challenges, and opportunities for policy interventions. The CJCC should prioritize low cost, high impact policy interventions.

IV. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Meaningful community engagement requires deliberate effort that at times may require significant resources and/or slow policymaking. While this can frustrate some officials, building and expanding relationships with community members – particularly those directly impacted by the CJCC’s work – will pay dividends by strengthening policy, deepening relationships, and supporting change management. CJCC leadership should deploy a variety of engagement strategies proven to effectively share information and solicit meaningful feedback, including but not limited to:

- Townhalls and Community Meetings – Separate townhalls to be held in neighborhoods with distinct geography and demographics. Culturally appropriate food may be provided in accessible, inviting venues. Childcare or child-friendly activities (coloring, board games, etc.) should also be available. The CJCC may consider attending already organized meetings hosted by impacted communities and/or concerned organizations.
- Surveys – Surveys can generate additional input by reducing barriers to participation. Surveys must be well publicized and provide for language accessibility.
- Public Comment – CJCC meetings must include a streamlined, straightforward process for public comment. Consider accepting written comments prior to the meeting, as well as oral public comment during the meeting.

Finally, detailed agendas, meeting minutes, and presentation materials should be intuitively accessible online.

V. OFFICE FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY

It is strongly recommended that the City establish the Office of Community Safety under the auspices of the Mayor to pursue holistic public safety investments. The CJCC's work will stall without dedicated staff to oversee the implementation of comprehensive public safety strategies. In fact, the National Institute of Corrections notes that staffed CJCCs are typically more productive, stable, and credible.[11] Furthermore, because the CJCC is an advisory body whose members have other full-time duties, the City will need staffing expertise to implement the CJCC's recommendations and its broader public safety agenda. Indeed, a permanent office is necessary to oversee programs and funding over multiple years while remaining insulated from political fluctuations.

Several jurisdictions across the country have recognized this prerequisite for meaningful progress and established offices to guide public safety initiatives, from Multnomah County's Office of Violence Prevention to New York City's Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice.[12] These offices are responsible for activities such as implementing policy, testing pilots, monitoring performance, evaluating programs, and producing analytics. It is critical Spokane's version supports systems reforms *in addition to* identifying and pursuing upstream investments in communities that improve public safety.

Council can prioritize the creation of the Office for Community Safety by including it in the City's 2024 budget. Long-term funding for the office is crucial, otherwise it will fall victim to short-term, low impact reforms. Potential funding streams for the office include the Criminal Justice Assistance Fund or the Public Safety Levy, which contains funding for crime reduction programs. To ensure clear guidance for the work of the office, it is advised that the Council also adopt language in relevant Municipal Codes that defines "crime reduction programs" and "criminal justice reform." These definitions should reference upstream investments in community, or "social determinants of safety." [13]

CONCLUSION

Meaningful change across the criminal justice system requires robust infrastructure. As a result, the City should establish a CJCC that has a clear structure, appropriate membership, and is informed by data and community engagement. The City must also establish permanent staffing through the Office for Community Safety to safeguard a comprehensive public safety agenda, including the timely and effective implementation of CJCC recommendations.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - DRAFT RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING SUBCOMMITTEE

The following draft includes language and edits from City Council President and the City Council Policy Advisor.

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-_____

A resolution establishing the Municipal Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee of the Public Safety and Community Health Committee.

WHEREAS, the highest priority of the City of Spokane is to ensure the public safety of its citizens and visitors; and

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane's invests substantial public resources into the City's criminal justice system, including the City Prosecutor's Office, the City Public Defender's Office, Municipal Court, and Municipal Probation; and

WHEREAS, the Spokane City Council is committed to stewarding taxpayer dollars and criminal justice resources to improve safety, justice, and equity through the implementation of best practices and innovative solutions; and

WHEREAS, this commitment is evidenced by Resolution 2020-0054, adopted by the City Council on August 17, 2020 and setting forth guiding principles to inform the City's role in the regional criminal justice system, which include a commitment to use data-driven and evidence-based reforms with the goal of reducing crime, decreasing the use of taxpayer dollars and increasing community safety; and

WHEREAS, effective improvements to the criminal justice system require the collaboration and coordination of various City Departments, branches of government, and community partners; and

WHEREAS, national and local criminal justice experts endorse criminal justice coordinating committees as a best practice for jurisdictions working to improve public safety, manage limited resources, and improve outcomes and equity across the local justice system; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has the authority to create ad hoc committees or subcommittees for a designated term or for a specific task by City Council resolution, under City Council Rule of Procedure 6.4; and

WHEREAS, Council Rule 6.4 also provides that the resolution which creates the ad hoc committee can set forth matters of committee business such as the appointment process and qualifications for membership, the number of members, and the deadline for any resulting reports of the ad hoc committee.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the purpose of the Municipal Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee is to serve as independent advisory council to inform the City Council, the Mayor, and significant partners of the City of Spokane in the criminal justice system as to the best methods for ensuring the efficient, equitable, and effective administration of the local criminal justice system through communication, collaboration and data-driven strategic planning.

APPENDIX A - DRAFT RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING SUBCOMMITTEE

Section 1. Subcommittee Established. Pursuant to Section 6.4 of the City Council's Rules of Procedure, the City Council hereby establishes the Municipal Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee ("MCJCS") of the Public Safety and Community Health Committee.

Section 2. Purpose. The Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee ("MCJCS") shall be established as an independent advisory committee of systems professionals and community members for the purpose of ensuring the efficient, equitable, and effective administration of the local criminal justice system by increasing communication, collaboration, and data-driven, strategic planning.

Section 3. Membership and Governance. The MCJCS shall be comprised of twenty voting members, as follows:

- A. Ten ex officio members, including the Spokane Police Chief, the Presiding Judge of Municipal Court, the Municipal Court Clerk, the City Director of Probation, the City Prosecutor, the City Public Defender, the City Administrator, the Chair and Vice Chair of the Public Safety Committee, and the City Fire Chief.
- B. Ten members appointed by the City Council in consultation with the City Council's Equity Subcommittee, representing the following areas of expertise: 1) public health, 2) business, 3) victim's advocates, 4) behavioral health providers, 5) housing and homelessness services, 6) the disability community, 7) racial equity, 8) justice-involved, 9) youth and 10) the faith community. Appointed members shall serve staggered four-year terms.
- C. An Executive Workgroup of five members, consisting of the Subcommittee Chair and Vice-Chair and at least two community members not employed by the City of Spokane shall draft agendas, oversee other workgroups and monitor the progress of the MCJCS.
- D. Proxies are not permitted.

Section 5. Duties. The MCJCS shall conduct ongoing, comprehensive assessments of the City's criminal justice system to identify opportunities for intervention and innovation designed to improve outcomes, leverage limited resources, enhance safety, and address racial and ethnic disparities. The MCJCS shall:

- A. Promote and support collaboration and the coordination of municipal justice system resources;
- B. Identify funding opportunities and support efforts to secure grants and other resources;
- C. Make recommendations regarding operations, procedure, and programming to improve public safety, justice, and equity in the City of Spokane;
- D. Advise the Public Safety Committee, the City Council and other agencies, departments, and actors engaged in relevant policy and programs;
- E. Collect and review data to inform recommendations, develop performance measures, and evaluate policies and programs; and
- F. Make recommendations to improve data collection and data sharing across criminal justice partners; and
- G. Report to the City Council and the Mayor on annual basis in September of each year on the status and progress of the goals and objectives identified by the MCJCS; and.

APPENDIX A - DRAFT RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING SUBCOMMITTEE

- H. To perform such other tasks as may be assigned to it by the City Council, including, but not limited to, evaluation of proposed legislation by the City Council relating to municipal criminal justice initiatives, reforms, and funding.

Section 6. Support. City Council will provide necessary staffing and administrative support for MCJCS operations.

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Section 9. Effective Date. Pursuant to Section 6.4 of the City Council's Rules of Procedure, the appointed members of the MCJCS shall be appointed by the City Council by motion. The City Council shall endeavor to approve its initial appointments no later than October 2, 2023. The MCJCS shall commence meetings no later than November 3, 2023.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all meetings of City Council subcommittees shall be audio recorded, including the meetings of their Steering or Executive groups, and any presentation materials shall be made publicly available as soon as practicable. Meetings of subcommittee workgroups are not required to be recorded.

ADOPTED by the City Council this ___ day of _____, 2023.

City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Assistant City Attorney

APPENDIX B - DRAFT BYLAWS

The draft bylaws have been adapted from the National Institute of Corrections CJCC Bylaws Template for the City of Spokane.[14]

Bylaws: City of Spokane Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee

Article I: Name

The name of this Subcommittee is the Spokane City's Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee, and it will be referred to as the Subcommittee in the following bylaws.

Article II: Authority

The Spokane City Council established the Subcommittee in [Month, Year].

Article III: Purpose

Section A: Principal Mission

The principal mission of the Subcommittee is to provide an ongoing, collaborative forum to study the City's criminal justice system, identify deficiencies, and formulate policy, plans and programs that increase safety, improve efficiency and outcomes, and address racial equity across the criminal justice system. In addition, its mission is to

- communicate and present planning, financial, operational, managerial, and programmatic recommendations to the agencies represented on the Subcommittee,
- provide the coordinated leadership necessary to establish cohesive public policies which are based on research and support evaluation and monitoring of policy decisions and program implementations, and advance evidence informed corrections practices and programs for adult defendants.

Section B: Guiding Principles

Members will be responsive to the needs and desires of the community, encourage the spirit of teamwork, and respect the independence and interrelationships among participants. They also will further the Guiding Principles of the City of Spokane's role in the criminal justice system by:[15]

- Committing to ensuring safe and humane treatment and conditions of confinement for everyone who comes into contact with the local justice system (including, but not limited to, defendants, victims and staff);
- Recognizing that pre-trial incarceration beyond the "least restrictive conditions" listed in Superior Court Criminal Rule 3.2(b), such as supervised release, travel, or housing restrictions, various types of bonds, requirement for the accused to return to custody during specified hours or to be placed on electronic monitoring, or other conditions reasonable necessary to assure appearance as required, actually undermines public safety;
- Committing to ensuring the rights and safety of victims and survivors of crime, and the broader community;
- Supporting increased investments in rehabilitation and diversion opportunities, especially for individuals in need of behavioral health support, recognizing that they are necessary for the region's safety;
- Supporting increased investments in community-based resources (especially housing and behavioral health treatment) including public and private partnerships more effective and efficient uses of existing resources, to ultimately improve community safety and well-being;

APPENDIX B - DRAFT BYLAWS

- Using data-driven and evidence-based reforms with the goal of reducing crime, decreasing the use of taxpayer dollars and increasing community safety; and
- Committing to pursuing a criminal justice system that ensures racial equity and equity across all identities.

Section C: Role

The Subcommittee is empowered to make recommendations to public policy boards regarding public safety and criminal justice system challenges.

Article IV: Members

Section A: Membership by Position

There are 10 voting members of the Subcommittee who are members due to the position they hold. These 10 members, or their designee, serve on the Subcommittee for as long as they occupy the position. There are an additional 10 appointed, voting members.

Section B: Vacancies in Office

TBD

Section C: Officers

The CJCC shall elect a Chair and Vice-Chair [date, term].

Article V: Meetings

Section A: Regular Meetings

The Subcommittee meets on [monthly or quarterly dates] beginning at [Time].

Section B: Conflict of Interest: Any member who is present at a meeting at which any matter is discussed in which he or she has a private pecuniary or property interest shall declare that he or she has a potential conflict of interest. The member shall not vote on such matter and shall refrain from attempting to influence the decisions of the other members of the CJCC in voting on the matter. The Chair may choose to have such member step out of the meeting during the discussion of and/or vote on the matter which is the subject of the potential conflict of interest.

Section C: Proxies

Proxies are not permitted to vote, though absent members may deploy someone to observe the proceedings.

Section D: Alternate

Section E: Quorum

A quorum is no less than a simple majority of the total membership. Action may be taken by a majority of those present voting and by not less than a majority of the quorum.

Section F: Convening Special Meetings

The Chair of the Subcommittee may convene a special meeting.

APPENDIX B - DRAFT BYLAWS

Section G: Meeting Documentation

All CJCC meetings, as well as workgroup meetings, shall be documented consistent with state law.

Article VI: Authority and Duties:

The Chair and Vice Chair shall have full authority to carry out their duties as specified below.

Section A: Chair

The Chair shall

- Preside at meetings of the CJCC
- Serve as ceremonial representative of the CJCC
- Appoint all standing and special workgroups of the CJCC which appointments are confirmed by the CJCC
- Keep CJCC members informed of matters pertinent to their responsibility
- Establish CJCC meeting schedules
- Ensure the preparation of meeting minutes and distribution to members
- Sign communications on behalf of the CJCC
- Represent the CJCC at governmental, community or other meetings

Section B: Vice Chair

In the absence of the Chair, to fulfill any and all of the above duties.

In instances when the Chair cannot attend a meeting, the Vice Chair of the Subcommittee or another member designated by the Chair will preside over the meeting.

Article VII: Voting

Each Subcommittee member has one vote. Designees may vote on behalf of a member if they have been identified by the member in written correspondence addressed to the Chair.

Article VIII: Workgroups

The CJCC may establish standing and ad hoc workgroups, as needed, in order to expedite and facilitate the business of the CJCC. All workgroups must include at least two CJCC members appointed by the Chair. A workgroups may also include non-members who are approved by a majority vote of the CJCC.

Section A: Purpose

To expedite and facilitate the business of the Subcommittee and the orderly and efficient consideration of matters coming before it, the following standing workgroups are established.

Section B: Executive Workgroup

The Executive Workgroup provides leadership in the planning and implementation of the Subcommittee goals by:

- Designating existing structures or creating new structures for the achievement of the Subcommittee goals
- Reviewing implementation plans, timetables and costs and reporting with recommendations on such matters to the Subcommittee
- Reviewing requests made for resources, developing alternatives when appropriate, and making recommendations to the Subcommittee for responding to such requests

APPENDIX B - DRAFT BYLAWS

- Reviewing and making recommendations regarding other matters delegated to it by the Subcommittee.
- Planning the agenda of the Subcommittee meetings

The Executive Workgroup membership will include the CJCC Chair, Vice Chair and the Chairs of all workgroups, plus a service provider representative and a community member representative.

The Executive Workgroup meets on [monthly dates] beginning at [Time]. Article V, Sections B and C, regarding designees and quorum apply to the Executive Workgroup meetings.

[Insert Additional workgroups and descriptions]

Article IX: Parliamentary Authority

Robert's Rules of Order, revised, governs all Subcommittee meetings except in instances of conflict between the rules of order and the bylaws of the Subcommittee or provision of law.

Article X: Strategic Planning

The CJCC will develop and maintain a current strategic plan that defines its goals and objectives and the means by which it plans to achieve them.

Article XI: Amendment of Bylaws

Proposed amendments to the bylaws are to be included on the agenda of a regularly scheduled Executive Workgroup meeting. If approved by the Executive Workgroup, the proposal will be forwarded to the Subcommittee at a regularly scheduled meeting for approval. Any action in response to the proposed change in the bylaws taken by the Subcommittee becomes effective immediately.

APPENDIX C - DRAFT INVITATION TO APPOINTED MEMBERS

[Date]

[Address]

Dear :

I am writing on behalf of the City of Spokane City Council to invite you to serve on the Municipal Criminal Justice Coordinating Subcommittee (CJCC). The CJCC is intended to include systems actors, business leaders, public health officials, service providers, and community organizations to ignite and harness collaborative, strategic efforts to improve public safety, while enhancing equity and efficiency across the criminal justice system. The City Council has appointed you to the CJCC because of your critical leadership, insight and experience.

City Council recently established the CJCC by City Resolution to conduct ongoing, comprehensive assessments of the City's criminal justice system, identify opportunities for intervention and innovation, leverage limited resources, enhance safety, and address racial and ethnic disparities. More specifically, the CJCC will:

- Promote and support collaboration and the coordination of resources;
- Identify funding opportunities and support efforts to secure grants and other resources.
- Make recommendations regarding operations, procedure, and programming to improve public safety, justice and equity in the City of Spokane;
- Advise City Council and other agencies, departments, and actors planning relevant activities;
- Collect and review data to inform recommendations, develop performance measures, and evaluate policies and programs; and
- Make recommendations to improve data collection and data sharing across criminal justice partners.

As a CJCC member, you will be responsible for:

- Actively participating in [monthly] meetings of the CJCC and workgroups as appointed.
- Engaging with qualitative and quantitative data to evaluate policies and programs, develop/oversee/implement strategic plans.
- Bringing your specific perspective and expertise to inform thoughtful and effective criminal justice policy.

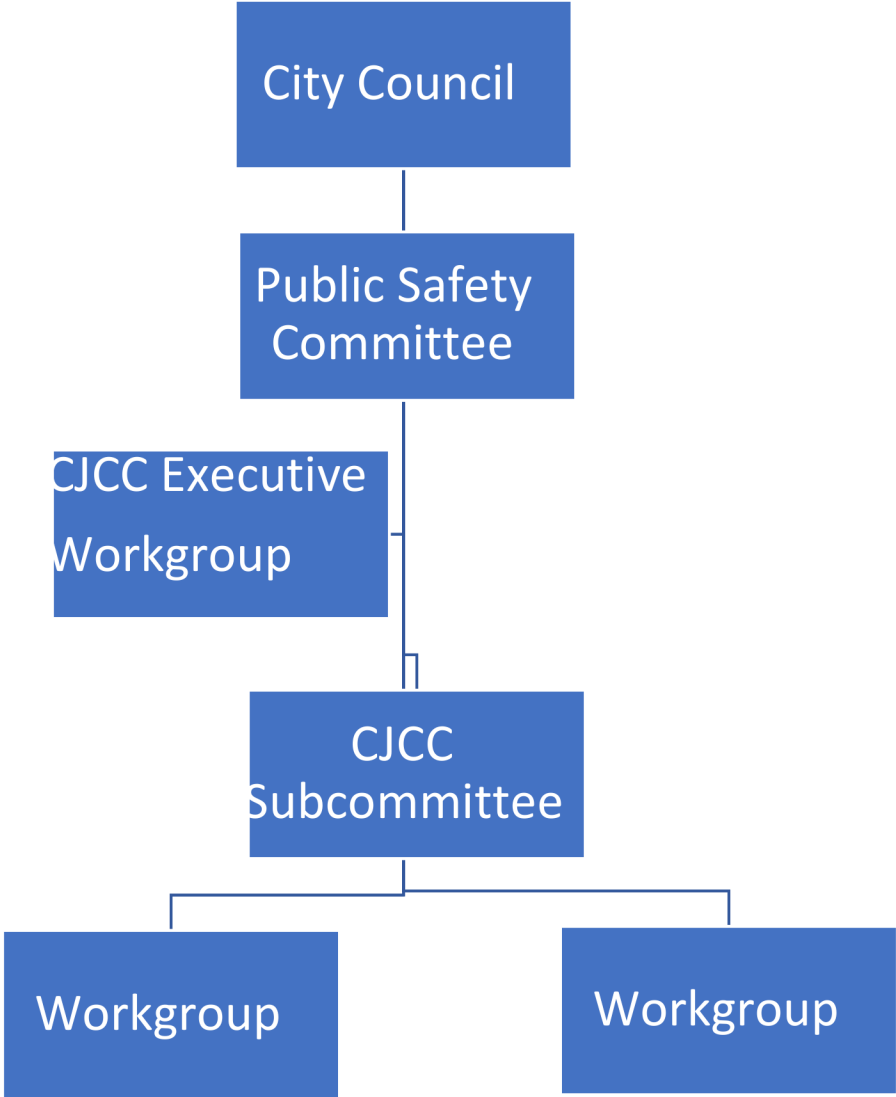
The first CJCC meeting will be held on [date and time]. Please confirm whether you are willing to accept your appointment by [date].

We are looking forward to creating a safe, equitable and just Spokane with you.

Sincerely,

City Council President

APPENDIX D -
GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



ENDNOTES

- [1] See, e.g., Criminal Justice Coordinating Committees, NIC (2023), <https://nicic.gov/resources/resources-topics-and-roles/topics/criminal-justice-coordinating-committees>. In fact, the recent Blueprint for Reform Status Report recommended that Spokane County replace the SRLJC with a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee as recommended by the National Institute of Corrections. Murphy, James et al., The Blueprint for Reform Status Report 6 (Oct. 2020), <https://www.spokanecounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/35530/Blueprint-for-Reform-Status-Update-October-2020>. See Eberly, Thomas et al., CJCC Essential Elements: A Companion to the National Standards for Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils, NIC (2023), <https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/033676.pdf>.
- [2] “Groups can operate informally, but those with formal authorization and structure tend to be more effective. The first step in setting up a CJCC is to obtain legal authorization for it to serve across agencies and jurisdictions. For example, the CJCC might be established by a joint resolution of local governments, a joint powers agreement, a municipal ordinance, a resolution of the county government, a statute, or an executive order.” Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, NIC Ch. 1 (2023), <https://info.nicic.gov/cjcc/>.
- [3] An example of a data sharing agreement from St. Louis’s CJCC can be reviewed online. St. Louis, MO Intergovernmental Agreement for Information Sharing (2020), <https://info.nicic.gov/cjcc/sites/default/files/IGA%20IS%20St%20Louis%202020.pdf>.
- [4] Multnomah County’s CJCC, includes an Executive Committee to oversee the work of the larger CJCC. Local Public Safety Coordinating Council, Multnomah Cnty. (2023), <https://www.multco.us/lpsc>.
- [5] [1] “Many CJCCs have recognized the need to engage a broader group of stakeholders, beyond the traditional justice system actors, to address justice system problems... Members from the broader community can provide valuable input and help ensure that strategies are on target and ultimately successful.” Guidelines, supra note 2.
- [6] Council can consider using the application for Committees as a starting point for CJCC applications. Applications for Committees/Boards/Commissions City of Spokane (2023), <https://static.spokanecity.org/documents/bcc/committee-commissions-board-application-2022-05-15.pdf>.
- [7] See Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, NIC (2023), <https://info.nicic.gov/cjcc/>.
- [8] “The legislature finds that equitable public policy discussions should include individuals directly impacted by that policy. In order to do so, the legislature supports removing barriers to that participation. The legislature finds that asking community members with lower financial means to volunteer their time and expertise while state employees and representatives of advocacy organizations receive compensation from their respective agency or organization for their time and experience ultimately hinders full and open public participation. As a result, the legislature finds that removing financial barriers for those individuals fosters increased access to government and enriches public policy discussions and decisions, ultimately leading to more equitable and sustainable policy outcomes.” Laws of 2022, ch. 245, § 1 (emphasis added).
- [9] Guidelines, supra note 6.

ENDNOTES

[10] Id.

[11] Id.

[12] “Recognizing that public safety cannot be achieved by law enforcement alone, MOCJ brings together community and institutional stakeholders to address the systemic issues that undermine the safety and stability of our neighborhoods. We work to move our city forward by providing better resources and expanding access to support and services needed to maintain healthy communities and improve public safety for all New Yorkers.” Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice, New York City (2023), <https://criminaljustice.cityofnewyork.us/about-us/>

[13] Understanding the Social Determinants of Safety, The Futures Collaborative (last visited May 23, 2023), <https://civilrightscorps.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/SDOS.pdf>.

[14] Bylaws Template, NIC (2023), <https://info.nicic.gov/cjcc/node/17>.

[15] Spokane, Wash Resolution No 2020-0054 (2020).

CONTACT

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