

Sustainability Action Plan: Background, Process, & Deliberation

Mayor's Task Force on Sustainability March 2009

www.greenspokane.org

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7.0 Project Background

7.1 Origin of the Initiative

The City of Spokane was awarded a \$75,000 for a one-year, competitive Growth Management Act (GMA) Planning Grant from the Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED). The aim was to create a sustainability strategic Action Plan that helps the City prepare for the economic, environmental and social challenges of climate change and global oil depletion. In order to continue providing quality service to citizens and ensure future financial stability, the City should prepare for the risks and vulnerabilities associated with these challenges.

This strategic planning effort is building on previous and ongoing efforts throughout city government to implement sustainable practices and programs. Its process and end products will also contribute substantially to the implementation of the City Council's Resolution 07-09 regarding the Quality of Life Initiative, the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement, which the City signed on February 1, 2007, as well as Governor Gregoire's Climate Change Challenge (Executive Order 07-02). In addition, CTED's grant award letter states that they believe the project "will become a good example of effective planning that other Washington jurisdictions may use or emulate."¹

7.1.1 Competitive Growth Management Act Grant

The purpose of a competitive GMA grant is to help local governments meet special needs or demonstrate innovative approaches to growth management issues. Specifically, funds are allocated to local governments to develop plans and strategies to meet the requirements of GMA. To be eligible for funds, applicant jurisdictions must have an adopted comprehensive plan with appropriate regulations and zoning codes, a critical areas ordinance, and be in compliance with all current GMA requirements.²

¹ Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development grant award letter, 2007.

² CTED, Overview of the Competitive Grant Program

http://cted.wa.gov/DesktopModules/CTEDPublications/CTEDPublicationsView.aspx?tabID=0&ItemID=4818&MId=944&wversion=Staging

In its application to CTED, the City of Spokane stated that the funds, and the subsequent sustainability Action Plan, would enable it to address five of the 13 planning goals stated in the GMA (RCW 36.70A.020). The GMA goals were adopted into law to guide the development and adoption of comprehensive plans and development regulations for cities participating in GMA. Table 1 highlights the intent of the City's application.

GMA Planning Goals	Legislative Intent	
Urbon Crowth	Encourage development in urban areas where	
Urban Growin	be provided in an afficient manner	
	Reduce the inappropriate conversion of	
Reduce Sprewl	undeveloped land into sprawling low-density	
Reduce Sprawn	development.	
	Encourage the availability of affordable housing to	
	all economic segments of the population of this	
Housing	state, promote a variety of residential densities and	
	housing types, and encourage preservation of	
	existing housing stock	
	Encourage economic development throughout the	
	state that is consistent with adopted comprehensive	
	plans, promote economic opportunity for all	
	citizens of this state, especially for unemployed and	
	for disadvantaged persons, promote the retention	
Economic Development	and expansion of existing businesses and	
F	recruitment of new businesses, recognize regional	
	differences impacting economic development	
	opportunities, and encourage growth in areas	
	experiencing insufficient economic growth, all	
	within the capacities of the state's natural resources,	
	public services, and public facilities.	
Environment	Protect the environment and enhance the states	
Environment	and the availability of water	
	and the availability of water.	
Source: Washington State Legislature; RCW 36.70A.020		

Table 1 GMA Planning Goals Addressed by Spokane's Plan According to CTED Application

7.1.2 Mayoral Support

Mayor Mary Verner has been a key player in the City's overall Sustainability Initiative.

Stewardship of the community, the economy, and the environment are key aspects of her

administration. She strongly believes that it is the City's responsibility to ensure that future generations will continue to enjoy living and working here.

The risks and vulnerabilities surrounding climate change and oil depletion suggest that we are wise to act now to prepare for future uncertainties. We all need to work together to craft strategies that will reduce city government's operational costs as well as strengthen and diversify the local economic engine. By aggressively pursuing strategies that provide energy security, Spokane will manage challenges while increasing our competitive advantage over other cities.³

Thirteen members of the Task Force were appointed as a part of the City's Sustainability Initiative. Working together, they created a charter to guide their planning effort. "Develop a strategic plan for actions our City government can take to mitigate and adapt to the impacts that climate change and peak oil may have upon its operations, services, programs and policies." ⁴

7.2 Planning Model

7.2.1 Unique Approach

As far as we know Spokane is one of the first cities in the nation to simultaneously plan for energy security, climate mitigation, and climate adaptation.⁵ Many cities have addressed one or the other, and some have even addressed both energy and climate separately. This unique model that combines the three different elements requires a 'systems thinking' approach to problem solving that ensures all factors are considered together. The end result of a 'systems thinking' approach is thought to contain thoroughly considered measures that address current problems without creating future ones.

An example might be energy. Considering that the world's supply of oil is now in decline, and that accelerating demand dictates that prices will continue to rise over the long-term, it is good fiscal management to ease away from our reliance on oil products such as gasoline. That's the energy security piece. But under the climate mitigation piece, we can't move to coal instead because it releases lots of greenhouse gases. So then, do we move toward nuclear or hydropower? Well, under

³ Mayor Verner, Letter to the public, "Planning for Climate Change & Energy Security" (See Appendix in the Background, Process,& Deliberation document)

⁴ Sustainability Task Force Charter. (See Appendix in the Background, Process,& Deliberation document)

⁵ Lerch, Daniel. 2008. Post Carbon Cities: Planning for Energy and Climate Uncertainty; 2nd Edition. Post Carbon Institute, Sebastopol, California.

climate adaptation, we need to anticipate lower river levels during the summer months, so there might not be enough water in the rivers to cool the nuclear plants or run the hydropower plants. Sorting through potential solutions in this way, we eventually find the options that will serve us in the long run.⁶

7.2.2 Model Structure

Figure 1 outlines the structure in which the Task Force functioned. A broad network for collaboration and cooperation is clearly illustrated.⁷ The various entities are categorized by color according to their designation: decision makers are shaded blue, City staff is shaded light green, Task Force collaborators are shaded dark green, and public input is shaded brown. The 'grass-roots' nature of the initiative is expressed by the public input as the foundation of the structure. Citizens' ideas were first brought to the Task Force via outreach efforts, and then input from City staff and community leaders was solicited. The Task Force then drafted the Action Plan and submitted to the decision makers.



Figure 1 The Task Force as the epicenter of a larger network

Source: Mayor's Sustainability Task Force Briefing Binder, City of Spokane 2008.

⁶ Croft, Susanne. Interview with Whitworth University student publication, December 2008.

⁷ Mayor's Sustainability Task Force Briefing Binder, City of Spokane 2008.

7.2.3 Project Outcomes

The Action Plan is a unique document that specifically addresses issues facing the City of Spokane. The Task Force identified many of the overarching values within the community and established recommendations to address how the City confronts the risks and opportunities presented by climate change and peak oil concerns. Those recommendations stem from significant public contributions obtained by the use of a well-crafted public outreach plan.⁸

The recommendations were developed under a 'systems thinking' approach to achieve sustainability: solutions to current and predicted dangers taking into account the inherent nature of changing conditions. Climate mitigation, climate adaptation, and energy security are essential elements to any solution aimed at addressing sustainability. This plan outlines how to adjust the City's operations, services, programs, and policies to recognize that the climate is changing, natural resources are limited, and immediate behavior change is necessary for the general wellbeing of current and future generations.

7.3Discovery

7.3.1 Climate

The Task Force invited local, regional, and world experts to learn about climate change and its implications, as well as discuss varying strategies for addressing it. Dr. Robert Quinn, Eastern Washington University Faculty and local climate scientist; Dr. Phil Mote, Washington State Climatologist and incoming Director of the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute; and Todd Myers, Director of the Washington Policy Center for the Environment, were among those invited. While the three individuals varied in approach to dealing with climate issues, there was no dispute of the

⁸ Mayor's Sustainability Task Force, Outreach Plan. City of Spokane, 2008. (See Appendix in the Background, Process,& Deliberation document)

oncoming change in temperature and precipitation patterns caused by increasing Greenhouse Gases in the atmosphere.

7.3.1.1 Best Available Science

In the late 1980's when the United Nations Environment Program began preparing for the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), it established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to synthesize and analyze the best available science on the topic. It partnered with the World Meteorological Organization, and over the past twenty years, has represented the scientific consensus regarding global warming.⁹

In 2007, the IPCC released its 4th Assessment Report which discusses climate change issues such as human and ecosystem vulnerability, societal impacts, and climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. The several thousand page report took six years to complete and the IPCC was awarded the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize for its comprehensive contributions to "the processes and decisions that appear to be necessary to protect the world's future climate, and thereby reduce the threat to the security of mankind."¹⁰

⁹ Environment for Development, United Nations Environment Program. Science. <u>http://www.unep.org/Themes/climatechange/FocalAreas/science.asp</u> ¹⁰ Nobleprize org. <u>http://pobalarize.org/pobal.prizes/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobal.prizes/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobal.prizes/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobal.prizes/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobal.prizes/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobalarize/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobalarize.org/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobalarize.org/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobalarize.org/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobalarize.org/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobalarize.org/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobalarize.org/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobalarize.org/poece/loureates/2007/press.http://pobalarize.org/pobal</u>

7.3.1.2 IPCC Findings



The causes behind climate change are complex, but the scientific trend is clear. Regardless of

the controversial debate whether climate change is caused by human behavior or is a product of the Earth's natural climate cycle, there has been a significant and undeniable increase in global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission levels, particularly in Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide. Figure 2 illustrates the rapid increase in all three gases over the past two centuries.¹¹

Figure 2 Changes in Greenhouse Gases from Ice Core and Modern Data

Source: IPCC Summary for Policy Makers, 2007.

The result of GHG emissions is the entrapment of heat within the Earth's atmosphere, thus increasing the Earth's temperature. "Elevated concentrations of GHG in the atmosphere have had a destabilizing effect on the global climate, fueling the phenomenon commonly referred to as global warming. Increases in global

¹¹ IPCC Summary for Policy Makers, <u>http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg1/ar4-wg1-spm.pdf</u>

temperature have accelerated recently, with 11 of the 12 warmest years on record occurring between 1995 and 2006."¹² Figure 3 below shows a combination of increased global average temperature, increase global average seal level and decreased Northern Hemisphere snow cover.



Figure 3 Changes in Temperature, Sea Level, and Northern Hemisphere Snow Cover

Source: IPCC Summary for Policy Maker, 2007.

¹² IPCC Summary for Policy Makers, <u>http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg1/ar4-wg1-spm.pdf</u> 10

7.3.1.3 Local Effect

Mitigation efforts can reduce the amount of GHG emissions in the Earth's atmosphere. The City of Spokane, including the City as an operational entity as well as the community overall, is responsible for approximately 3.3 million tons of emissions each year. Figures 5 and 6 in the inventory section illustrate the specific breakdown of total emissions by source. An overall reduction in emissions on behalf of the City and the community will help reduce Spokane's contribution to the global rise in Greenhouse Gases.

7.3.2 Energy

7.3.2.1 Peak Oil Production

Every day, businesses, government agencies and households around the world plan and make decisions based on the assumption that oil will remain plentiful and affordable. In the past few years, powerful evidence has emerged that casts doubt on that assumption and suggests that oil production will begin to decline significantly. This phenomenon is known as *peak oil*.¹³

The Task Force learned about peak oil and its implications from several sources and directly from: Mr. John Kaufman of the Oregon Department of Energy and staff lead for Portland's peak oil plan; and Dr. Melissa Ahern, WSU economics professor and co-founder of the Northwest Climate Change Center. These two shared data from a wide variety of sources on the historic and projected trends of oil availability, demand and quality. As described in more detail below, it is clear that the peak of world oil supply has passed or is certainly close at hand. More importantly, persistent global demand for oil coupled with significantly fewer discoveries -- nearly all of which are harder to extract and of lower quality -- means the cost of available oil will rise significantly over time. It is no surprise then that Chief Economist for the International Energy Agency, Fatih Birol, has said, "The time has come to leave oil before it leaves us."

¹³ Report of the City of Portland Peak Oil Task Force. City of Portland, Oregon. 2007.

7.3.2.2 U.S. Department of Energy Findings

Dr. Robert L. Hirsch is a renowned expert in energy development and technology. Hirsch is currently a Senior Energy Advisor for Science Application International Corporation (SAIC) and has previously served under the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the U.S. Energy Research & Development Administration, Exxon, ARCO, EPRI and Advanced Power Technologies, Inc. Hirsch is the principle author in the U.S. Department of Energy sponsored report, *Peaking of World Oil Production: Impacts, Mitigation, and Risk Management*. Published in 2005 and commonly referred to as *The Hirsch Report*, the report explores the likelihood of peak oil, necessary mitigation actions, and likely impacts based on the implementation of those actions.

The report is long and complex, but provides clear reasoning that mitigation steps are warranted. Peak oil production in existing oil fields and the declining number of discoveries of new oil reserves highlight that demand for oil will surpass the availability of oil. Figure 1 shows that difference. "Oil companies and governments have conducted extensive exploration worldwide, but their results have been disappointing for decades. On this basis, there is little reason to expect that future oil discoveries will dramatically increase. The situation is illustrated in Figure 4, which shows the difference between annual world oil reserves additions and annual consumption."¹⁴



Figure 4 Net Difference Between Annual World Oil Reserves and Annual Consumption

Source: Peaking of World Oil Production: Impacts, Mitigation, and Risk Management

¹⁴ Hirsch, Robert L. *The Inevitable Peaking of World Oil Production*. The Atlantic Council of the United States, 2005.

7.3.2.3 ASPO Findings

Findings from other expert organizations are consistent with those of Hirsch's. The Association for the Study of Peak Oil and Gas (ASPO) is a network of scientists representing many global institutions and universities. The group's mission consists of three parts: 1) define and evaluate the world's endowment of oil and gas; 2) model depletion, taking due account of demand, economics, technology, and politics; 3) raise awareness of the serious consequences to mankind.¹⁵ Oil and gas are natural resources that are subject to the laws of supply and demand like any other commodity. As production of a good decreases, the demand is likely to exceed the supply, thus price is likely to increase.

Figure 5 presents the steep increase in oil and gas production in the latter half of the 20th century. It also shows the predictions that at a point in time near 2010, oil production will reach its highest capacity and begin a downward trend.



Figure 5 Oil & Gas Production Profiles 2006 Base

Source: Association for the Study of Peak Oil & Gas, http://www.peakoil.net/

¹⁵ ASPO International. *About ASPO: A brief background*. <u>http://www.peakoil.net/</u>

Figure 6 below illustrates the shortage in oil discoveries based on current and predicted production rates. The graph depicts future discovery of oil reserves far below past discovery. The distance between the production rate and the discovery rate measures the perceived shortage in supply that will ultimately create an increase in demand and a subsequent rise in oil prices.¹⁶ **Figure 6 Growing Disparity Between World Production and World Discoveries**



Growing Disparity Between World Production and World Discoveries

Source: Association for the Study of Peak Oil & Gas, <u>http://www.peakoil.net/</u>

7.3.2.4 Long Term Price Impact

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) publishes an annual report of official energy statistics from the U.S. Government. In its 2009 *Annual Energy Outlook Early Release*, ¹⁷ the EIA shows petroleum price projections forecasted to the year 2030. Figure 7 below is a graph created using the EIA's official statistics. The trend is clear: Fuel prices are projected to rise steadily for the next 20

 ¹⁶ Hopkins, Rob. 2008. *The Transition Handbook*. Green Books, United Kingdom.
 ¹⁷ Energy Information Administration. *Annual Energy Outlook Early Release*, 2009.

¹⁷ Energy Information Administration. *Annual Energy Outlook Early Release*, 2009. <u>http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/overview.html</u>

years. The *Hirsch Report* and the ASPO have both identified projected shortfalls in oil supply and continual increase in demand. Although the EIA's forecast only extends to 2030, oil supply and demand analysis identifies continually rising oil prices as a trend for years beyond that mark.



Figure 7 Petroleum Prices (2007 dollars per barrel)

Source: Energy Information Administration: Annual Energy Outlook-- 2009 Early Release

7.3.2.5 Local Effect

The consumption of energy, especially oil derived energy, is everywhere. Both the community of Spokane and the City as an operational entity consume large quantities of energy to heat and cool buildings, move fleets, transport goods and services, water landscapes, construct new developments, and in many other activities. Recent volatility in oil prices is evidence of risk and the justification for management strategies that minimize the amount of oil consumed by the City of Spokane. Reducing reliance on oil and maximizing efficiency helps mitigate the impacts of a potentially severe situation. As Robert Hirsch so aptly stated:

The risks to our economies and our civilization are enormous, and people don't want to hear that. I don't want to think about that. That's a very uncomfortable thing to think about. And I will tell you that it took some time after that realization set in to be able to emerge and try to be positive and constructive about this problem. This is a really incredibly difficult and incredibly severe problem.¹⁸

7.3.3 Local Inventory

The City of Spokane recently released a draft version of its Greenhouse Gas Inventory report. The report provides the 2005 GHG emissions in two categories: City Government and the Spokane Community, of which the city government is a subset. While the information is directly related to carbon emissions, it is important to note the interrelationship of emissions and energy. A reduction in carbon emissions not only indicates a reduction in GHG impacts, it also signals a reduction in carbon-based energy use. Therefore, this inventory provides a baseline for future measurement of progress regarding Spokane's overall sustainability.

7.3.3.1 Spokane Community

Figure 8 shows that in 2005, the City of Spokane's total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) were 3,229,308 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). Emissions associated with transportation made up the majority of the total at 53.5 percent. Energy used in buildings (residential, commercial, and industrial) essentially accounted for the remainder of emissions at 43.3 percent, with emissions from waste disposal and decomposition accounting for only 3.2 percent of the total.¹⁹

¹⁸ Hirsch, Robert. 2005. *Peaking of World Oil Production: Impacts, Mitigation, & Risk Management*. US Department of Energy.

¹⁹ City of Spokane GHG Inventory, 2008.



Figure 8 Spokane Community 2005: Greenhouse gas Emissions

Source: City of Spokane Green House Gas Inventory, 2008.

7.3.3.2 Spokane City Government

Figure 9 shows that City government operations resulted in the emission of 70,835 metric tons of CO₂e in 2005 or 2.2 percent of the community emissions mentioned above. Government buildings accounted for 16.9 percent of total government emissions. Emissions generated by water and sewer operations accounted for 21.5 percent. Gasoline and diesel fuel used by City vehicles contributed 14.7

percent and energy used in streetlights made up 6.1 percent of total emissions from City government operations. Emissions generated by City employee commutes to work represented 4.4 percent of total emissions and emissions associated with waste totaled 0.4 percent. Emissions associated with the Northside and Southside landfills, biogas emissions from the treatment of wastewater, and emissions associated with the use of refrigerant in the City's vehicle fleet accounted for 36.0 percent of total government emissions.²⁰



Source: City of Spokane Greenhouse Gas Inventory

²⁰ City of Spokane GHG Inventory, 2008.

7.4.0 Discovery Summary

The Task Force has identified reliable research from leading organizations regarding climate change and peak oil that have guided the development of the recommendations in this Action Plan. The Discovery section specifically sites the IPCC, DOE, EIA, and the ASPO as leading expert organizations because they provide what is known to be the "best available science." Therefore, this report has identified key contributors to the widely accepted science that foresees a probable risk of instability regarding how the City of Spokane operates as a service provider to the citizens of the City. The recommendations provided in this plan embrace the science and strive toward sustainability: they reduce GHG emissions, adapt to the changing climate, and reduce dependency on oil. Whatever the future may bring, those adopting sustainability as a core strategy will be best prepared.

7.5 Framework for Work Group Outcomes

The Action Plan's recommendations evolved from a wide spectrum of public input. The largest source of the input, 481 unique contributions, came from the four Work Groups established by the Task Force: Transportation & Mobility, Built & Unbuilt Environment, Water, and Procurement.²¹ Table 2 shows an example of the scope of each Work Group's analysis.

Topic Work Group	Scope of Analysis
Transportation & Mobility	Fleet & Fuel options/supply transportation modes & p (transit, bike/pedestrian), freight movement, health im traffic lights, waste pick-up & transfer, road maintenance/construction, tourism, food miles, evacu routes, waste pick-up & disposal.
Built & Unbuilt Environment	Land use & development patterns, buildings, facilities/infrastructure, related industries (construct building products, real estate), parks, urban forest, na lands/systems, food access/production and related he impacts, streetlights, design standards, service deliv demands/patterns, (water, sewer, fire, police, garbage wildfire, flora & fauna, emergency preparedness
Water	Stormwater, wastewater, infrastructure, movement management, quantity and quality, hydropower, recre aquifer, precipitation.
Procurement (purchasing)	Goods & services, products, contracts, mileage (that pr travel to get here), packaging, disposal, recycling/w reduction.

Table 2	Work	Groups'	Scope	of Analysis
I uble A		Groups	Deope	of filling bib

Source: Task Force's Work Group Instructions

Each Work Group was asked to brainstorm ideas, gather data, identify best practices, prioritize

issues, and synthesize analysis. They were given the following guidelines:

- The recommendations in the Action Plan must address:
 - 1. Climate Mitigation
 - 2. Climate Adaptation
 - 3. Energy Security
- Work Groups should provide a maximum number of ideas
- Recommended actions can be implemented solely through the City government's operations and services, as well as internally and externally focused programs and policies.

²¹ Mayor's Sustainability Task Force: Work Group Instructions. (See Appendix in the Background, Process,& Deliberation document)

• Ideas should also be scalable, for application at the individual, departmental, city government, and community level.²²

The Work Groups' work plan was segmented in two phases to capture the implications of the three factors addressed by Spokane's planning model: mitigation, adaptation, and energy security. The first phase allocated time specifically to identify local impacts and vulnerabilities, assess barriers and opportunities, prioritize risks, and outline steps necessary to enable implementation of energy security measures and climate mitigation efforts. The second phase allocated time to identifying adaptation methods necessary to address the oncoming change in climate.

After completing the two phases of the work plan, each Work Group compiled an extensive list of possible recommendation options to address the three identified factors. Each group was then given an Impact Assessment Tool to evaluate and prioritize the ideas. To achieve the prioritization, the tool identified criteria such as Sustainability Considerations, Feasibility Considerations, and Cost/Benefit Analysis. Table 3 illustrates the list of considerations next to each criterion in the assessment tool.²³

Criteria	Considerations
	Reduce waste, reduce GHG emissions, increase er
	efficiency, decrease oil dependence, increase
Sustainability	productivity, boost the economy, improve commu
	well-being, conserve natural resources, partners
	opportunities
	availability of staff, political will & grant money,
Foosibility	back period, opportunity costs, low-hanging fru
reasionity	adjusted by removing barriers and accessing
	opportunities
Cost/Benefit Analysis	Economic, Environmental, & Social

 Table 3 Impact Assessment Tool Considerations

Source: Work Group Impact Assessment Tool

While the Task Force addressed each unique idea provided by the four Work Groups, it used multiple methods to synthesize the large quantity of data. One of those methods involved the analysis of each Work Group's "Top 10" list. The ideas appearing in those lists were those that ranked highest

²² Ibid

²³ Mayor's Sustainability Task Force. Work Group Impact Assessment Tool. (See Appendix in the Background,

according to the Impact Assessment Tool. The Task Force noted the Work Group's Top 10 lists, and continued further analysis of all public contributions. Other methods used to analyze the data included recognizing the frequency of which an idea appeared, as well identifying general themes into which an idea fit.

7.6 Deliberation

7.6.1 Inputs

Near the end of the public input process, the Task Force was left with approximately 825 individual public contributions. 481 of those contributions came in the form of a unique idea from one of the four Work Groups. To narrow down the multitude of input from the different sources of public input, the Task Force took note of the feedback from multiple stakeholders. Among those included the City of Spokane's Green Team, the Task Force's Sounding Board, and various other organizations participating in focus groups.

7.6.1.1 Green Team

The City of Spokane's Green Team is a grass-roots organization with representatives from the different departments that compose the City of Spokane's governmental structure. The Task Force regularly checked-in with the Green Team for constant and consistent feedback. The ultimate goal of the Green Team was to identify the varying degrees of action regarding possible Task Force recommendations. The Green Team's review of the Work Group recommendations categorized them into subjects such as: things the City has already done; things the City can't do; things the city could do better; and things the City could do 'if.' Table 4 below shows an example in which two Work Group recommendations are categorized into one of the subject headings.²⁴

		Green Team Analysis					
		Already		Could do	Could do	"trim tab" that	
ldea #	Work Group Recommend	done	Can't do	better	if:	could help it happen	Pass for now
B218	Adopt transferable development rights system to protect prime agricultural lands			х			More Partnership with County
B213	Mandate no net loss of farmland starting now.				х	<pre>\$ purchase of development rights, and negotiated agreement with farmer needed</pre>	

 Table 4 Examples of Green Team Analysis of Work Group Input

Source: Work Group Idea List with Green Team Analysis

7.6.1.2 Sounding Board

The Sounding Board is a group specifically formed to give the Task Force a 'reality check.' The board is composed of representatives from City Council, City Staff, the business community, neighborhood councils, research organizations, universities, non-profits and youth groups. Unlike the Green Team, the Sounding Board did not meet regularly, nor did it focus on action specific ideas.

Rather, it gave feedback regarding the Task Force's approach to creating the strategic Action Plan. The

²⁴ Appendix X: Green Team Analysis

board met on three occasions over the course of the strategic planning process to hear and comment on the Task Force's efforts. The feedback revolved primarily around political and financial feasibility, as well as public will.

7.6.1.3 Focus Groups

The Task Force also utilized focus groups as a mechanism to receive valuable public input. Recognizing that not all organizations actively participate throughout the planning process, the Task Force identified audiences that would contribute valuable feedback. City staff and members of the Task Force met with neighborhood organizations, the business community, and the development community to clarify intentions and discuss possible recommendations. The comments and suggestions from those forums was then brought back to the Task Force meetings and discussed. The input received by the focus groups and the subsequent Task Force discussions were incorporated into the deliberations leading to the final recommendations.

7.6.1.4 Public Workshops

In February of 2008, Mayor Verner announced the creation of the Task Force and its mission. Once the Task Force had been appointed, City staff and outreach partners organized three public workshops dedicated to informing citizens how to be involved in the process. Meetings were held in three different neighborhoods at public facilities.

7.6.2 Contribution Inventory and Synthesis

To illustrate strong public participation, City staff tracked all public participation throughout the planning process. The Public Involvement document in the appendix shows the synthesis of all public contributions. This document shows early and continuous participation and thus fulfills GMA requirements.

7.6.3 Consensus

The Task Force established early on that all decisions made would be based on group consensus. Often times this required lengthy discussions to clarify an action's reasoning and justification. Concerns and suggestions were entertained by the entire group until consensus was agreed upon. The recommendations themselves were reviewed on more than four separate occasions, ultimately arriving at wording with which the entire Task Force felt confident.

7.6.4 Deliberation Process Review

The following steps have been outlined to clearly understand the overarching process of

information gathering, deliberation, and consensus building.

1. Work Groups research, assess, brainstorm and prioritize potential recommendations.

2. Task Force reviews all Work Group recommendations, continues research and brainstorming, and synthesizes information.

3. Task Force identifies major overlapping topics within Work Group input and categorizes recommendations accordingly.

4. Task Force identifies the prominent themes contained in the overlapping categories.

5. Task Force creates general recommendation statements reflecting identified ideas and values.

6. Task Force discusses general recommendations' intent, implication, and feasibility and adjusts wording to fit the group's consensus.

7. Task Force reviews group consensus recommendations on multiple occasions and makes minor wording changes according to further group consensus.

8. Task Force arrives at final recommendations.

7.7 Summary

The City of Spokane government has a history of preserving and promoting the natural beauty of the area. In recognition of these efforts, the Washington State Department of Community, Trade, & Economic Development (CTED) awarded Spokane a Competitive GMA (Growth Management Act) Planning Grant in 2007 for \$75,000. The grant was awarded to support creation of a Sustainability Strategic Action Plan for the City of Spokane that would help to implement Governor Gregoire's Climate Change Challenge (Executive Order 07-02). Public engagement is a key aspect of all GMA planning efforts, so Mayor Verner began this grant project by appointing a citizen task force.

Mayor Verner appointed 13 citizens, representing a wide spectrum of community interest, to create a strategic plan addressing the impacts of climate change and peak oil production. Over the course of the past year, the Task Force has engaged the greater community in identifying risks, establishing goals, brainstorming alternatives, researching trends and technology, and formulating recommendations that will enable the City to improve its operations, services, programs, and policies with regards to efficiency and overall sustainability.

Spokane's planning model proved to be among the more sophisticated sustainability planning models around. City staff and the Task Force took on the challenge of evaluating climate mitigation efforts, climate adaptation strategies, and energy security measures, all simultaneously. Other cities have addressed all three issues, but we are not aware of one incorporating the streamlined approach like the City of Spokane. The end result is intended to encompass the most conscientious and comprehensive resolution to the challenges created by the intertwined relationship between climate and energy.

Hundred's of suggestions, complaints, ideas, and recommendations were gathered by the Task Force and its Work Groups. Each contribution was inventoried, addressed and prioritized during the nearly year long planning process. The Task Force also engaged in its own research by inviting local and national experts to share their expertise on climate and energy issues. Other cities' approaches to sustainability planning also played a role in the shaping of Spokane's final recommendations.

Under the goals of Climate Mitigation, Climate Adaptation, and Energy Security, the Task Force identified four guiding principles to move toward sustainability and improve efficiency and stewardship within City government. Those principles include:

- 1. Build stewardship into all facets of local government
- 2. Strengthen the connectivity of people, communities
- 3. Lead with Incentives and education before mandates
- 4. Foster community resilience and socio-economic health

In harmony with these guiding principles, the Task Force also established eight strategies to serve as the foundation for specific departmental policies designed to achieve the three goals.

- 1. Improve Continuously
- 2. Emphasize Renewable Energy

- 3. Promote Clean Mobility
- 4. Enable Optimal Land Use
- 5. Conserve Water Everywhere
- 6. Maximize Energy Efficiency
- 7. Optimize Operating Practices
- 8. Prepare Through Planning

The final recommendations associated with each of the eight strategies are not intended to be reactive responses to short term problems. Rather, it should be considered groundwork for the internal policy and decision makers within City government to make significant changes ensure a vibrant future for Spokane. The visible and active response by the Mayor and the Executive Team, Division and Departmental Managers, and the City's workforce in general, is essential to implement lasting changes in behavior that positively affect the well-being of the City.

In a strong first step forward, The Mayor has asked the Sustainability Task Force to continue to serve for a number of years in an advisory role with regard to assessing the Action Plan's implementation. In that capacity, the Task Force will continue to seek stewardship, efficiency, and resiliency in actions that will allow the City of Spokane government to become more sustainable.

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Grant Application & Statement of Work

Local Government Division Competitive GMA Planning Grants 2007-2009

APPLICATION

This form is used to apply for a competitive growth management grant from the Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED). Be sure to answer each question clearly and with sufficient detail.

Information on how to address the questions can be found in the *Competitive Grant Application Instructions* which was attached to this application form or available online at <u>www.cted.wa.gov/growth</u>. For additional information or questions, please contact the GMA Competitive Grant Coordinator at (360) 725-3051 or email <u>gmsgrants@cted.wa.gov</u>, or contact your assigned planner (see attached map).

Section 1: Proposal Request

1.1 Please give a brief description of your grant proposal. (50 words or less)

Mayor Hession created the Green Building Initiative as part of the Spokane's Strategic Plan and asked Planning Services to take the lead on the project. This project would expand on that initiative to create a sustainability strategic action plan for sustainable practices, incentives, and policies/regulations across all city government programs and activities.

1.2 What level of funding are you requesting from CTED to accomplish this purpose?

\$75,000

Section 2: Jurisdiction Information

Applying Jurisdiction	City of Spokane
Joint Applicants	

Project Manager			
Name	Susanne Croft		
Title	Incentives Specialist		
Department	Development Incentives		
Mailing Address	808 W. Spokane Falls Boulevard		
City	Spokane		
State	WA	Zip Code	99201
Telephone Number	509-625-6967		
Fax Number	509-625-6013		
Email	scroft@spokanecity.org		
Do you wish to receive information	and materials via email?	Yes >	No 🗆

Financial Contact			
Name	Larry Hersey		
Title	Accountant II		
Department	Economic Development Division		
Mailing Address	808 W. Spokane Falls Boulevard		
City	Spokane		
State	WA Zip Code 99201		
Telephone Number	509-625-6989		
Fax Number	509-625-6013		
E-mail	Ihersey@spokanecity.org		

Federal Tax Identification Number	916001280

Statewide Vendor (SWV) Number N/A

Section 3: Eligibility Requirements

3.1	Does your jurisdiction(s) have an adopted comprehensive plan, critical areas ordinance and/or, where applicable, a natural resources lands ordinance?			
3.2	Has your jurisdiction(s) adopted other necessary development regulations under the GMA, including ordinances for subdivision of land, controls on the location and intensity of development (i.e., zoning code) and critical areas?			
	K YES INU			
3.3	Is your jurisdiction(s) in compliance with all GMA requirements?			

Section 4: General Grant Review (100 Points)

This section provides information about the project, its proposed schedule and the final product it will generate. The applicant must prepare the following "Statement of Work", which will be examined in detail during the grant review process. It will become part of a contract if the grant is awarded.

Applicants are not limited to the number of lines represented on the grant application form. Additional lines will most likely be necessary.

4.1. Provide a complete statement of work for the project.	
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Goals/ Actions/ Deliverables	Description	Start Date	End Date
Goal	Create a sustainability strategic action plan to help the City of Spokane prepare for the economic, environmental and social challenges of peak oil and climate change.		
Action 1	Form a task force on peak oil and climate change.	1-1-08	3-31-08
Deliverable 1	Issue a press release regarding the initiative and task force, and submit copy of draft press release to CTED.		3-31-08

Statement of Work

Action 2	Identify key local impacts and vulnerabilities related to the challenges of peak oil and climate change.	3-1-08	5-31-08
Action 3	3 Inventory current City efforts toward mitigating local vulnerabilities.		4-30-08
Action 4	Assess barriers to and opportunities for mitigating local vulnerabilities.	5-1-08	8-31-08
Deliverable 2	Draft of findings to be presented to Mayor and City Council regarding initial assessment of local impacts and vulnerabilities, issues and opportunities.		9-30-08
Action 5	Prioritize risks according to magnitude and probability.	9-1-08	11-30-08
Action 6	Identify steps necessary to enable implementation of actions designed to mitigate highly ranked risks.	11-1-08	1-31-09
Action 7	Conduct focus groups to provide peer review of task force findings	11-1-08	12-31-08
Action 8	Research and create incentive(s) to encourage the use of and remove barriers to practices likely to mitigate highly ranked risks.	2-1-08	2-28-09
Deliverable 3	Draft of report to be presented to Mayor and City Council on findings regarding how the City of Spokane can prepare for the uncertainties and mitigate the challenges of peak oil and climate change.		2-28-09
Deliverable 4	Draft proposed strategic action plan for how the City of Spokane can prepare for the uncertainties and mitigate the challenges of peak oil and climate change.		2-28-09
Deliverable 5	Issue a press release regarding findings and recommendations, and submit copy of draft press release to CTED.		2-28-09
Action 9	Monitor changing circumstances, reassess action steps to ensure continued appropriateness, and adjust as needed.		1-1-08 to 2- 28-09 (and beyond)

The applicant must answer the following questions pertaining to the above "Statement of Work". These questions represent the applicant's response to the review criteria for this particular grant program.

4.2 **Consistency with GMA** (0-10 points): What GMA requirements are addressed by the work in your proposal?

When the Growth Management Act was passed the intent was to address the negative impacts caused by the growth and development of urban and suburban development. Development negatively affects everyone's quality of life when it degrades the air and water, deteriorates the natural environment, and increases our dependence on automobiles to access needed services, goods, employment, and recreation. Now that science has documented significant links between human activities, altered natural environments and climate change, the GMA is a policy document that is appropriate for encouraging reduced dependence on foreign oil and promoting better environmental stewardship.

These funds would enable the City of Spokane to meet 5 of the 13 Planning Goals stated in RCW 36.70A.020 including: (1) Urban Growth, (2) Reduce Sprawl, (4) Housing, (5) Economic Development, (10) Environment.

4.3 **<u>Purpose</u>**: (0-15 points): What specific goals/policies/actions of the comprehensive plan would be implemented by the project?

While many of the Comprehensive Plan's goals and policies address concepts and issues related to reducing the impacts of peak oil and climate change, the sustainability strategic action plan generated by this project will create the overarching framework to pull all city programs together around the identification and implementation of sustainable solutions. Relevant goals and policies from the Comprehensive Plan include the following:

Chapter 3 Land Use

Vision

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

LU 1.4 Higher Density Residential Uses

Direct new higher density residential uses to centers and corridors designated on the land use plan map.

LU 4 TRANSPORTATION

Goal: Promote a network of safe and cost effective transportation alternatives, including transit, carpooling, bicycling, pedestrian-oriented environments, and more efficient use of the automobile, to recognize the relationship between land use and transportation. <u>Policies</u>

LU 4.1 Land Use and Transportation

Coordinate land use and transportation planning to result in an efficient pattern of development that supports alternative transportation modes consistent with the transportation chapter and makes significant progress toward reducing sprawl, traffic congestion, and air pollution.

LU 4.2 Land Uses That Support Travel Options

Provide a compatible mix of housing and commercial uses in neighborhood centers, district centers, employment centers, and corridors.

LU 5.1 Built and Natural Environment

Ensure that developments are sensitive to and provide adequate impact mitigation so that they maintain and enhance the quality of the built and natural environment (e.g., air and water quality, noise, traffic congestion, and public utilities and services).

Chapter 4 Transportation

TR 1 OVERALL TRANSPORTATION

Goal: Develop and implement a transportation system and a healthy balance of transportation choices that improve the mobility and quality of life of all residents. Policies

TR 1.1 Transportation Priorities

Make transportation decisions based upon prioritizing the needs of people as follows: • Design transportation systems that protect and serve the pedestrian first;

• Next, consider the needs of those who use public transportation and non-motorized transportation modes;

• Then consider the needs of automobile users after the two groups above.

TR 6 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Goal: Minimize the impacts of the transportation system on the environment, including the region's air quality and environmental features, such as nature corridors.

Policies

TR 6.1 Pollution

Design, build, and operate transportation improvements to minimize air, water, and noise pollution and the disruption of natural surface water drainage and natural areas. TR 6.3 Transportation Alternatives and the Environment

Promote the use of alternatives to driving alone, such as walking, bicycling, use of transit, and carpooling to reduce transportation impacts on the environment.

TR 6.6 Vehicle-Related Air Pollution

Develop transportation control measures to reduce vehicle-related air pollution. TR 6.8 City Hall Goes Green

Conduct City of Spokane business in a way that reduces the environmental impacts resulting from its transportation-related decisions.

TR 10 THE FUTURE

Goal: Prepare for the future and changing transportation needs resulting from changing populations, technology, and trends.

Policies

TR 10.2 Innovation to Meet Spirit

Review proposals for development projects in a way that allows innovative design and for solutions that meet the spirit and intent of the law, if not the letter of the law.

Chapter 5 Capital Facilities and Utilities

CFU 6 MULTIPLE OBJECTIVES

Goal: Use capital facilities and utilities to support multiple interests and purposes. <u>Policies</u>

CFU 6.1 Community Revitalization

Provide capital facilities and utility services strategically in order to encourage and support the development of Centers and Corridors, especially in older parts of the city.

Chapter 7 Economic Development

ED 3 STRONG, DIVERSE, AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

Goal: Foster a strong, diverse, and sustainable economy that provides a range of employment and business opportunities.

Policies

ED 3.1 Economic Growth

Stimulate economic growth by supporting the formation, retention, expansion, and recruitment of businesses.

ED 8 QUALITY OF LIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Goal: Improve and protect the natural and built environment as assets that attract economic development opportunities and enhance the City of Spokane's quality of life. Policies

ED 8.1 Quality of Life Protection

Protect the natural and built environment as a primary quality of life feature that attracts new business.

ED 8.2 Sustainable Economic Strategies

Promote sustainable economic strategies.

ED 8.5 Environmental Protection Business Opportunities

Support businesses that specialize in environmental protection.

Chapter 9 Natural Environment

NE 1 WATER QUALITY

Goal: Protect the Spokane Valley - Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer and other water sources so they provide clean, pure water.

Policies

NE 1.2 Stormwater Techniques

Identify innovative stormwater techniques that protect ground and surface water from contamination and pollution.

NE 2 SUSTAINABLE WATER QUANTITY

Goal: Ensure all aquifers and water sources are not depleted below sustainable, recharge, or flow levels.

Policies

NE 2.1 Water Conservation

Begin a water conservation program that decreases household, commercial, industrial, and agricultural water use.

NE 2.2 Landscaping Requirements

Use incentives in landscape requirements that encourage application of drought tolerant native trees and plants.

NE 2.3 Native Tree and Plant Protection

Preserve native vegetation in parks and other publicly owned lands in the design and construction of new public facilities.

NE 4 SURFACE WATER

Goal: Provide for clean rivers that support native fish and aquatic life and that are healthy for human recreation.

Policies

NE 4.2 Zero Pollution Industrial Parks

Develop zero pollution industrial parks that focus on manufacturing activities that recycle wastes within their facilities or through adjoining industries in the park. NE 4.3 Impervious Surface Reduction

Continue efforts to reduce the rate of impervious surface expansion in the community.

NE 5 CLEAN AIR

Goal: Work consistently for cleaner air that nurtures the health of children and future generations.

Policies

NE 5.1 Clean Heating Sources

Encourage the use of heating sources that do not negatively affect Spokane's air quality.

NE 5.4 Alternative Powered Buses

Support alternatives to diesel powered buses that reduce noise and air pollution while conserving fuel.

NE 5.8 Solid Waste Disposal

Maintain a solid waste system that bases its primary means of solid waste disposal on the principles of reduction, reuse, and recycling.

NE 5.9 Packaging Reduction

Create and support legislation, education, and other means that reduce product packaging so that waste disposal is decreased.

NE 9 SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

Goal: Enhance the natural environment to support a thriving sustainable economy. Policies

NE 9.1 Environment and the Economy

Identify, preserve, and enhance the natural environment elements that define Spokane's quality of life and help sustain the economy.

NE 10 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Goal: Create employment that enhances the natural environment.
Policies

NE 10.1 Environment Supporting Businesses

Provide incentives for businesses that restore and benefit the natural environment while providing jobs for local residents.

NE 10.2 Local Business Support

Support and provide incentives for business that employ local people, use local materials,

and sell their products/services locally.

NE 10.3 Economic Activity Incentives

Identify and provide incentives for economic activities that combine the goals and principles of economy, ecology, and social equity.

NE 12 URBAN FOREST

Goal: Maintain and enhance the urban forest to provide good air quality, reduce urban warming, and increase habitat.

Policies

NE 12.1 Street Trees

Plant trees along all streets.

NE 12.2 Urban Forestry Programs

Consider joining the Spokane County Conservation District for urban forestry programs, protection, and maintenance. Until joining, have a program that accomplishes the equivalent of the Conservation District program.

NE 12.3 Protection Techniques

Use incentives and acquisition to protect forested areas both on publicly and privately owned land.

NE 12.4 Forest Inventory Database

Maintain an inventory of the urban forest in the city's Geographic Information System. NE 12.5 Tree Replacement Program

Do not allow tree removal in the public right-of-way without a program for tree replacement.

NE 16 QUALITY OF LIFE

Goal: Develop annual social, natural environment, and economic indicators of a healthy Spokane community, which are compared to prior years in order to assess Spokane's progress.

Policies

NE 16.1 Quality of Life Indicators

Coordinate with other groups and agencies to develop quality of life indicators based upon what others have previously identified.

NE 16.2 Benchmark Adoption

Adopt benchmarks based on identified indicators that the community wants to obtain over time.

NE 18 ENERGY CONSERVATION

Goal: Promote the conservation of energy in the location and design of residential, service, and workplaces.

Policies

NE 18.1 Housing Location

Reduce the daily quantity and distance of private automobile trips by encouraging higher density housing development near major activity centers, along transit routes, and through mixed-use developments.

NE 18.2 Innovative Development

Encourage innovative residential development techniques that produce low energy consumption per housing unit.

Chapter 11 Neighborhoods N 6 THE ENVIRONMENT Goal: Protect and enhance the natural and built environment within neighborhoods. <u>Policies</u>

N 6.1 Environmental Planning

Protect the natural and built environment within neighborhoods through neighborhood planning that considers environmental impacts from development.

4.4 **<u>Readiness to Proceed</u>**: (0-25 Points): Why is the 2007-2009 biennium the most appropriate time to proceed with the proposed project?

The urgency surrounding peak oil and climate change is real, and there's no time like the present to act. Experts generally agree that we have a very brief window of opportunity to address climate change, estimating that in ten years it may be too late to alter coming trends.

The foundation has been laid, and local events in 2007 now mark a unique ripeness within City Hall to pursue this sustainability initiative outright. Major steps include:

- The City of Spokane's Comprehensive Plan and Unified Development Code have laid the foundation for this sustainability initiative with a focused mixed use growth approach to land use and development.
- The City Council passed a resolution in 2001 to participate in the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign.
- While a Water Stewardship Program was approved by City Council in 2005, it was not aggressively marketed until 2007.
- Mayor Hession signed the U.S. Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement on February 1, 2007.
- On February 19, 2007, the City Council passed Res. 2007-0009, which documents their support for actions by the Mayor and city programs described in the City of Spokane's Near-Nature Quality of Life Initiative.
- Mayor Hession was named to Governor Gregoire's Climate Change Challenge Advisory Team in March 2007.
- The City of Spokane became a member of the U.S. Green Building Council in May 2007.
- In June 2007, the City of Spokane's Economic Development Division launched a new website (<u>www.developingspokane.org</u>) featuring Green Incentives.

- "Green building" is increasingly popular in Spokane, with the Convention Center expansion, the Saranac Hotel renovation, and three public elementary schools all aiming toward LEED certification this year.
- The City of Spokane has been invited to join the Spokane Homebuilders Associtation's BuiltGreen steering committee.
- Also, the Mayor asked the Planning Services department to take the lead on a Green Building initiative identified in the City's Strategic Plan. As a result, a cross-departmental team has met regularly since July. This project would supply the resource capacity needed to continue the work of that team.
- Support from either mayoral candidate is likely to continue past the election in November 2007.
- Most recently, the launch of the Northwest Climate Change Center was announced on September 15, 2007. As part of those efforts, the Center will start by assisting the Lands Council with their contribution toward a climate change strategic action plan for Spokane, a project funded by a \$10,000 grant from The Bullitt Foundation. Creation of the action plan was a stipulation of Mayor Hession signing the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement, which the Lands Council worked on with the City.

Key city staff from the Planning Services department (Planning Director Leroy Eadie, Urban Designer Julie Neff) and Development Incentives department (Incentives Specialist Susanne Croft) will continue to be involved in the project, as well as staff from other city departments as needed. Both departments have a successful history of completing other projects that were funded with grants from CTED, such as:

- 1. 2000 Urban Livability Grant: contact Leroy Eadie, Planning Director, (509) 625-6187, leadie@spokanecity.org
- 2. 2001 GMA grant: contact Susanne Croft, Incentives Specialist,(509) 625-6967, scroft@spokanecity.org
- 3. 2001-2003 GMA Update grant: contact Ken Pelton, Long Range Planning Program Manager, (509) 625-6063, kpelton@spokanecity.org
- 4. 2002-2004 Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilot: contact Brian Jennings, Building Dept. Ombudsman, (509) 625-6986, bjennings@spokanecity.org
- 5. 2002-2007 Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund: contact Brian Jennings, Building Dept. Ombudsman, (509) 625-6986, bjennings@spokanecity.org
- 2004 GMA Competitive Grant to develop a new program for neighborhood business district revitalization: contact Leroy Eadie, Planning Director, (509) 625-6187, leadie@spokanecity.org or Teresa Brum, Development Incentives Director, (509) 625-6987, tbrum@spokanecity.org
- 7. 2006 GMA Comprehensive Plan Update Grant: contact Ken Pelton, Long Range Planning Program Manager, (509) 625-6063, kpelton@spokanecity.org
- 8. 2006 Safe Neighborhoods Through Community Design Pilot Program: contact Susanne Croft, Incentives Specialist, (509) 625-6967, scroft@spokanecity.org
- 1/07 6/07: Emerging Issues grant: contact Teri Cameron Stripes, NBC Program Coordinator, (509) 625-6597, <u>tstripes@spokanecity.org</u>
- 10.2007 GMA Critical Areas Ordinance Update grant: contact Ken Pelton, Long Range Planning Program Manager, (509) 625-6063, kpelton@spokanecity.org

4.5 **Local or Regional Need**: (0 – 15 points): What is the direct community benefit of this proposal and what needs or problems will it address?

Local governments have strong financial reasons to address peak oil and climate change since related strategies will reduce government's operational costs as well as strengthen and diversify the local economic engine that generates the revenues that fund government services. In addition, local governments are responsible for delivering local public services and planning for future land use and transportation, and the uncertainties surrounding the potential impacts of peak oil and climate change present a variety of risks and vulnerabilities that could jeopardize the community's ability to function successfully into the future.

It's important for municipalities to stay competitive with other communities competing for businesses and households. The cities that manage the challenges of peak oil and climate change successfully will have a competitive advantage over those that don't. Market forces are not likely to react in time, because by the time the imbalance between supply and demand has raised prices sufficiently to motivate the private sector to act, it may be too late. Local government is uniquely suited to be responsive to local concerns and take the longer views necessary to anticipate and prepare for the negative impacts of peak oil prices and availability. According to many experts, the risks of not addressing these vulnerabilities are economically and socially so great that it is in the best interest of the public's health, safety and welfare for the public sector to intervene now.

Community benefits will be measured with benchmarks and indicators related to the impacts of various City operations, services, policies and programs. Trends will be tracked for things such as:

- 1. Air quality, including green house gas emissions
- 2. high performance green building standards
- 3. options for and use of "green" incentives
- 4. jobs related to clean energy and sustainable business practices
- 5. energy efficiency and use of "green" energy alternatives
- 6. Water quality and quantity
- 7. Alternative transportation
- 8. Urban forest cover
- 9. Smart growth
- 10. Waste reduction
- 11. Regional collaboration, and
- 12. Public engagement

Information will be reported to the community at regular intervals using the GASB (Governmental Accounting Standards Board) recommended guidelines for clear and effective communication to the public regarding government performance.

4.6 **Demonstration Potential:** (0-20 points): Is this a project that would provide an example that can easily be used by other local governments?

Yes. Mainstream media is increasingly reporting on the projected impacts of climate change, and to some extent, peak oil. A few large cities such as San Francisco, Portland and Seattle have Offices of Sustainable Development that provide examples of coordinated programs that address these issues. However, the City of Spokane is typical of mid-sized city governments with limited resources who may have adopted and begun to implement sustainability strategies in a disjointed manner at the department or program level without weaving them together into an overarching strategy or action plan.

This project will develop a comprehensive approach to creating a sustainability strategic action plan that can be replicated by other smaller cities that lack the resources to reinvent the wheel on their own. Steps and methodology, research and resources will be compiled in a format that can be easily distributed to other cities and adapted to each locality's unique circumstances. Also, our section on measurable outcomes will identify key performance indicators, as well as data sources and data collection methods that other cities can then incorporate into their process for monitoring and evaluation.

In addition, the City of Spokane plans to use a brand new resource for helping local governments deal with the challenges of peak oil and adapt to the effects of climate change. On September 28, 2007, the Post Carbon Institute will release their guidebook on peak oil and global warming for local governments, titled *Post Carbon Cities: Planning for Energy and Climate Uncertainty.* While there are many resources already to help improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, this guidebook will fill a gap in the resources available now to local governments who are trying to anticipate and adapt to the challenges of energy and climate uncertainty. Since this is a very new resource, its methodology has not yet been tested in Washington State. The City of Spokane's experience with this guidebook and its participation in the Post Carbon Institute's Post Carbon Cities program will provide lessons learned for other cities, particularly those in Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho, and Western Montana that face similar climate and resource issues.

In particular, this project will set the bar for sustainability planning among other jurisdictions in our region, encouraging them to follow suit and collaborating with them on issues of regional importance.

4.7 **Local Commitment to the Project**: (0-15 points): Does the council or board of commissioners support the proposal and, if so, how?

The City Council has already repeatedly indicated their endorsement of sustainability initiatives, most recently through their passage of Resolution 2007-0009 on February 19, 2007 in support of the City of Spokane's Near-Nature Quality of Life Initiative. This project will help to put that initiative into action.

In addition, this project will contribute toward the Lands Council's work on a climate change strategic action plan, which they committed to help create when working with Mayor Hession on his signing of the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement. While the Lands Council's efforts will engage the private and non-profit sectors as well as the neighborhoods, it is most effective to address city government policies and programs through a process that is internal to city government. This project will engage the City of Spokane as a partner in those broader community discussions while also preparing city government to contribute our part to any community-wide solutions.

Finally, Mayor Hession, Council President Joe Shogan, and mayoral candidate Councilwoman Mary Verner have signed a joint letter in support of this grant application.

Once the project is underway, the Mayor and City Council will be sought for their leadership in the establishment of a task force, dissemination of the findings, and formal incorporation of the sustainability strategic action plan's recommendations into City policies and programs.

Both the Planning Services and Development Incentives departments will devote .25 FTE of high level staff time to this project, in addition to other in-kind contributions such as equipment, office space, administrative support and production expenses including postage and copying.

Section 5: Special Topic or Concern (0-10 Points)

5.1 Special Need or Concern

Applications that address one of the following special needs or concerns may receive additional points during the review process. If one of the following special topics or needs applies to the proposed grant, then please indicate which topic should be considered. <u>Applicants should mark only one topic</u>. Applicants will not get additional points by marking more than one topic.

- □ Regional Collaboration □ Streamlined Regulations
- Capital Facility Plans
- □ Transportation
- Affordable Housing
- Rural Opportunities

- X Sustainable Communities
- **G** School Planning/Siting

The applicant will need to answer Question No. 5.2 and one of the questions following it which matches the topic or special need that was chosen, if any. If no topic was chosen, then the applicant can proceed to the next section.

5.2 **Commitment to Permanent Planning Capacity:** How will the proposed project be incorporated and/or continued, if at all, in the jurisdiction's capacity for planning growth management?

It is anticipated that one of this project's long-term outcomes will be to instill a sustainability ethic across all City policies and programs, creating guidelines and criteria with which to evaluate future actions and decisions for their compliance with sustainability principles. To that end, the final report will also identify financial and staffing options that would allow the City of Spokane to sustain these efforts over time.

In addition, the outcomes of policies and actions recommended in the sustainability strategic plan will be monitored and evaluated against changing circumstances on an ongoing basis. This follow-up is essential due to the very uncertainty around how peak oil and climate change may affect each unique place. Likewise, failure to review and adjust recommendations could end up committing the City to expensive measures that were not needed after all, or even worse, detrimental.

5.3 **<u>Regional Collaboration</u>**: (0-10 points): Has your jurisdiction entered into any partnerships or intergovernmental arrangements to complete the project?

5.4 **<u>Streamlined Regulations</u>**: (0-10 points): Will the proposed grant reduce or expedite the successful completion and processing of development regulations and building permits?

5.5 **Capital Facility Plans**: (0-10 points): Does this proposal include any new or innovative ways or means to enhance the capital facilities elements of comprehensive plans?

5.6 <u>**Transportation**</u>: (0-10 points): Will the project resolve deficiencies or gaps in determining concurrency among state, regional and local transportation plans?

5.7 <u>Affordable Housing</u>: (0-10 points): Will this proposal help jurisdictions develop practical and feasible options for the development of affordable housing, particularly for households earning less than the median household income?

5.8 **Sustainable Communities**: (0-10 points): Does the proposed project address any aspect of the Governor's Executive Order 07-02, "Washington Climate Change Challenge"?

Yes. This project will take up the challenge expressed in the Governor's Executive Order 07-02 for jurisdictions throughout Washington state to develop policies and programs that mitigate the impacts of peak oil and climate change sufficiently, and soon enough, to allow Washington to remain a viable place for people to live into the future. The City of Spokane has already committed to reducing our green house gas emissions to 7% below 1990 levels by 2012 as part of Mayor Hession's signing on to the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement this year. In addition, the Mayor's office has begun to actively promote our Water Stewardship program, which is designed to accustom consumers now to conserving water in preparation for potential water shortages caused by climate change in the future.

Beyond that, any steps that the City of Spokane can take toward reducing our dependence on oil products will help to protect our fragile budget from being absorbed by the rapidly escalating price of goods and services that rely on oil in some way. If the City is to continue providing services to the community, it is in the public's best interests and is the best use of public funds to identify and utilize efficient and alternative sources of energy that will protect the City's future financial viability.

Peak oil and climate change are like Siamese twins, joined at the hydrocarbons. Climate change is accelerated through continued reliance on oil products, particularly in key parts of our economy such as manufacturing, agriculture and transportation. As the world's production of oil begins its long decline in the next few years, the law of supply and demand dictates that oil prices will eventually exceed our ability to pay. The good news is, efforts to identify non-carbon based energy alternatives promise to at least slow the pace of climate change. The problem is, right now it does not appear that enough climate protection and alternative energy options will be available soon enough to make enough of a difference.

In any event, it is urgent that we act now to mitigate the potentially significant adverse impacts that continued increases in the price of gasoline will have on the City of Spokane's ability to pay its energy bills into the future. This project will consider the extent of this issue's impact on the City's future fiscal status and identify strategies to support efficient energy use and reduce the City's reliance on petroleum products.

By extension, if our economy is to keep *going*, let alone *growing*, we must act now to anticipate and prepare for the impacts of peak oil and climate change on how and where we produce and procure goods and services (including energy). For example, the more a community can get its energy and basic goods from local sources, the more resilient it will be in the face of radical market shifts due to rising and unstable oil prices. A community that can increase the diversity and capacity of local businesses and energy options will be more self-reliant when times are tight and will also contribute less to climate change.

This project will involve all City divisions, including Economic Development, in identifying ways to expand our clean energy economy by increasing the variety of local businesses and the number of clean energy sector jobs so that our local and regional economy can remain viable into the future. In addition, this project will research and suggest ways (including incentives) in which the Planning and Building departments within the Economic Development Division can increasingly support high performance green building standards, focused growth and mixed-use development in order to ensure that options exist in our community for residents to reduce their consumption of and dependency on oil as well.

5.9 **<u>Rural Opportunities:</u>** (0-10 points): Will this proposal develop innovative land use regulations in rural jurisdictions that are consistent with GMA?

5.10 **School Planning / Siting**: (0-10 points): Does this project entail the coordination among cities, counties and school districts to plan and develop guidelines for the location of schools as important community assets?

Section 6: Financial Information/Budget

This section provides information about the project's cost, other funding sources, and the resources that would be committed by your jurisdiction.

6.1 If this proposal is approved and the jurisdiction receives a grant from CTED, what local resources would be committed to the project?

Both the Planning Services and Development Incentives departments will devote .25 FTE of high level staff time to this project, as well as staff from other city departments as needed. In addition, other in-kind services will be contributed such as equipment, office space, administrative support and production expenses including postage and copying.

6.2 What other funding sources has your jurisdiction applied for that are contingent upon the funding from CTED?

None

6.3 Have all contractual obligations been met in other contracts the jurisdiction has had with CTED regarding growth management activities? If no, please explain the circumstances.

Yes

6.4 Indicate what the status of the project will be if the jurisdiction does not receive funding for the project.

Earlier this year, Mayor Hession asked the Planning Services department to take the lead on a Green Building initiative mentioned in the City's Strategic Plan. As a result, a cross-departmental team was formed in an attempt to coordinate and build on green efforts throughout the City. The team has met several times since July, supported by Julie Neff, Urban Designer with the Planning Services department. A result of the meetings has been increased awareness and coordination amongst departments, which will prove beneficial for developing strategies to support each other's efforts. For

example, coordination between Solid Waste and Planning may result in incentives that will help encourage LEED certification in the private sector and also find new uses for materials that are difficult to recycle locally, such as glass.

However, while there have been promising beginnings, Ms. Neff is the only Urban Designer for the City of Spokane and her work load allows limited time for the Green Building Initiative. To move this project forward in a timely way, the City is in need of a resource that can help develop a unified strategy within City Hall for addressing the impacts of peak oil and climate change. This project would supply that needed resource capacity. Without the resources provided through this grant application, it is anticipated that the City's existing "green team" will continue, but progress will be severely limited due to lack of available staffing.

	SFY2008** (7/1/2007 to 6/30/2008)	SFY2009** (7/1/2007 to 6/30/2008)	Total (Both Fiscal Years)			
EXPENSES						
Salaries and Benefits	43,329	60,655	103,984			
Goods and Supplies	2,500	2,500	5,000			
Professional Services		5,000	5,000			
Other Goods and Services	7,500	2,500	10,000			
Total Expenses*	53,329	70,655	123,984			
	а	b	c = (a + b)			
REVENUES	SFY2008**	SFY2009**	Total			
	(7/1/2007 to 6/30/2008)	(7/1/2007 to 6/30/2008)	(Both Fiscal Years)			

6.5 Provide a budget for the project.

	а	b	c = (a + b)
REVENUES	SFY2008** (7/1/2007 to 6/30/2008)	SFY2009** (7/1/2007 to 6/30/2008)	Total (Both Fiscal Years)
CTED Grant Funds	31,250	43,750	75,000
Other Funds	22,079	26,905	48,984
Total Revenues*	53,329	70,655	123,984
	d*	е*	f = (d + e)

* Estimated expenses (column 'a' and 'b') must match the estimated sources of funds (column 'd' and column 'e') for each respective fiscal year. The total in column 'c' must equal the total in column 'f'.

** The "State" fiscal year is July 1 to June 30 and may not be the same as the jurisdiction's fiscal year.

Planning for Climate Change & Energy Security: Mayor Verner

City of Spokane

January 30, 2008

Subject: Planning for Climate Change and Energy Security Wednesday, February 6th, 6:00-8:00 PM Downtown Library

Dear Friends & Colleagues:

Please join me for a very important upcoming event. Wednesday, February 6th the community will gather from 6:00 - 8:00 p.m. at the downtown library to begin planning for a sustainable future for Spokane.

As you are aware, sustainability is one of my key principles for decision making. As citizens of Spokane, we are fortunate to enjoy a high quality of life due to our many natural assets and vibrant economy. It is the City of Spokane's responsibility to ensure that our children and grandchildren will continue to enjoy living and working here.

The City received a one year grant (2008) to create a strategic action plan to address the ways that climate change and global oil depletion may impact our ability to continue offering top quality service to our taxpayers. This planning effort will build on last year's City Council resolution supporting my Near Nature – Quality of Life Initiative, and is also consistent with Governor Gregoire's Executive Order on Climate Change.

The risks and vulnerabilities surrounding climate change and oil depletion suggest that we are wise to act now to prepare for future uncertainties. We all need to work together to craft strategies that will reduce city government's operational costs as well as strengthen and diversify the local economic engine. By aggressively pursuing strategies that provide energy security, Spokane will manage challenges while increasing our competitive advantage over other cities.

I look forward to seeing you the evening of February 6, and urge you to take an active role in this crucial strategic planning process.

Yours truly,

Mary B. Verner Mayor

"Spokane – Near Nature, Near Perfect"
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd., Spokane, Washington 99201-3335
Phone: (509) 625-6250 FAX: (509) 625-6217

MAYOR'S SUSTAINABILITY TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY SECURITY

CHARTER

PURPOSE: Why is the City of Spokane planning for climate change and energy security?

The urgency surrounding global oil depletion and climate change is real. Energy costs are rising, and the cost of not addressing these trends far exceeds the financial and opportunity costs of inaction. Now is the time to prepare for future impacts.

Local governments have good reason to address energy and climate challenges since both are impacting their own operational costs, revenue position, and service delivery options, as well as the health, safety and welfare of the entire community. The policy foundation for this project has been laid, and there is a unique ripeness now within City Hall to pursue this sustainability strategic planning initiative.

This project positions the City of Spokane to lead by example as well as partner in related discussions, thus preparing city government to contribute to any community-wide solutions.

OUTCOMES: What is the Task Force's charge for this project?

- 1) Develop a strategic plan for actions the City of Spokane <u>government</u> can take to mitigate and adapt to the impacts that climate change and peak oil will have upon its own operations, services, programs and policies.
 - a) Include plans to mitigate climate change by reducing our greenhouse gas emissions at least 7% below 1990 levels by 2012, per the commitment Spokane made by signing on to the U.S. Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement

PROCESS: How will the Task Force accomplish their charge?

- 1) **Deliverables:** Accomplish the actions and deliverables by the dates outlined in the Scope of Work attached to the grant contract with the WA State Dept. of Community, Trade, and Economic Development. The draft findings will be presented to the Mayor and City Council by September 30, 2008. The draft recommendations and strategic action plan will be presented to the Mayor and City Council by February 28, 2009.
- 2) Actionable Items: Collaborate with the Mayor, Sounding Board, and Green Team to evaluate Task Force recommendations and ensure that those proposed have sufficient resources and political will behind them to succeed. Recommendations must also be practical to apply at the city department level.

- 3) Work Groups: Meaningfully engage the topic work groups to support the Task Force's research, analysis of trends and recommendations related to energy and climate uncertainty. Task Force members will participate in the work groups as liaisons to ensure close collaboration between the two bodies. Each work group will also each include at least one city staff member with related expertise.
- 4) **Outreach:** Participate in various opportunities for outreach to a range of community groups in order to stay abreast of community sentiment and increase community awareness around the issues of climate change and energy security.

The Outreach Partners group includes representatives of The Lands Council, the NW Climate Change Center, and Greater Spokane Incorporated. In some instances, they will each host their own outreach events to engage the community in dialogue around the issues of climate change and energy security. At other times, they will host meetings to specifically provide the City of Spokane with an opportunity to obtain community feedback and input on these issues as they relate to the City's strategic planning process.

5) **Communications:** The Task Force chair, Sustainability Coordinator and Environmental Programs Manager will be the primary media contacts for this strategic planning process. Task Force members will advise the Sustainability Coordinator in advance of any interaction requested of them by the media, unless previously arranged. All media communications will utilize the pre-approved messaging themes.

A range of tools and settings will be used to share information with and gather ideas from all interested parties, including the community, City elected officials, City employees and City union leadership during this planning process, and public input is always welcome. The Sustainability Coordinator will retrieve and forward email messages sent to greenspokane@spokanecity.org, and Task Force members will reply to those messages as they are interested and able. Task Force members will also track the discussions posted to the blog supporting this project. A record of all such communications will be kept to document public participation in the process.

6) **Participation:** The Task Force will meet at least once a month during the duration of the project. Task Force members are expected to constructively engage in all meetings. Notice will be given to the Sustainability Coordinator as much in advance as possible if a member is unable to attend. Each non-attending member will submit any promised input as much in advance of the meeting as possible, and do whatever necessary to recover information missed at the meeting.

The public and media are invited to observe the Task Force meetings, and dialogue with the Task Force during meetings is allowed by invitation of the Task Force chair. The Mayor, members of City Council and City staff are also welcome to sit in on Task Force meetings, as their schedules allow. In addition, outside speakers and other experts may be invited to attend and present at Task Force meetings.

7) **Process:** The Task Force chair and the Sustainability Coordinator are charged with managing the process and facilitating the Task Force meetings. The Sustainability Coordinator will work closely with the Task Force chair to develop the agenda for each meeting, with input from Task Force members.

- 8) **Staff:** The Task Force will be staffed by the City's Sustainability Coordinator, and affiliated with the Mayor's Office.
- 9) **Decision making:** The Task Force will make decisions by consensus.

Project Scope

Scope of City of Spokane's Sustainability Strategic Planning Process

<u>Question</u>: What is meant when we refer to city government's operations, services, programs and policies?

Key Points:

- **Internal focus**: clean up our own act, lead by example includes all our internal operations, programs and policies + we address energy and climate uncertainties to ensure we're still able to provide reliable, quality services to the community in the future
 - Community will likely have a harder time thinking of what to suggest around this piece, so we'll need to stress this aspect to be sure we get some of this type of input.
- **and External focus**: make sure city government is HELPING the community to "go green", making sure we're not an obstacle to their efforts
 - Involves our departments that generate externally focused programs and policies: community development, workforce development, economic development, human services, planning, building, etc.
 - Easier for the community to think of ideas to suggest that relate to this piece, so this input will likely just flow on its own.
- At this point, we just want to make sure we're doing what we can as a city government to **help**, not hinder; **encourage**, not deter; **create options**, not burdensome requirements.

Examples:

- City government is currently trying to encourage the community to conserve water. We've changed the rate structure so people pay more per unit of water after they exceed a certain level of consumption. We're not forcing them to use less, or shutting off their water after they've exceeded a limit we're just using a financial **incentive to encourage** them to use less. The choice is theirs, in the end.
- We just want to be sure we've done what we can as a city government so we're not in the way, preventing people from doing the "green" things they want to do. For example:
 - City government recently updated the housing code to now allow smaller, denser housing types such as cottage housing, zero-lot line development, townhouses, etc. That doesn't mean we're requiring everyone to now live in a cottage housing development it's just that now we've made it an **option**, whereas people didn't have that option before because it wasn't allowed.
 - Likewise, the community frequently says they wish they had the **option** to recycle more. So maybe city government needs to figure out all the related market and processing issues so we can start accepting more things to be recycled.

Examples of questions we'll ask the work groups to consider:

Operations:

- Heat:
 - How should the City heat our buildings in order to be less reliant on oil and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions?

- Electricity:
 - What power sources should the City consider in order to keep the lights on and power the computers? How will we carry on business as usual during brownouts?
- Fuel:
 - What fuels should the City consider for our fleet in order to reduce our reliance on oil?
- Procurement:
 - How far do our goods travel before they arrive here? What can the City do to increase local sourcing options in order to eliminate any additional diesel surcharges incurred with long distance shipping?
 - Do we buy products that have been or could be recycled?

Services:

- Garbage:
 - If rising oil prices dictate a reduction in the frequency of garbage pick-up, can expanded recycling options help reduce the quantity of garbage that people need to store? What are the health impacts of storing garbage for more than 1 week?
- Water:
 - How would unstable power delivery affect the delivery of City services such as pumping water? How will that impact our ability to put out fires?
- Wastewater:
 - Climate adaptation: How will earlier spring floods and summertime drought impact the way we handle stormwater and wastewater?
- Street paving:
 - What other products should we consider when asphalt becomes too expensive due to rising oil prices?
- Police and fire protection:
 - Will climate change bring an increased risk of fire due to summertime drought and building deterioration (if people run short of money to maintain their homes and businesses)?
 - How will rising fuel costs impact the mobility of the Fire and Police departments?

Programs:

- Internal:
 - Does the City have a CTR program?
- External:
 - What can the City do regarding workforce development, economic development, community development, and human services to assist the community in their efforts to deal with energy and climate uncertainties?

Policies:

- Internal:
 - How can the City more effectively implement its duplex printing/copying policy?
- External:
 - What changes can the City make to land use and transportation-related policies, and the Building code to be sure the community has the option to do the "green" things they're interested in doing?
 - What incentive programs can the City offer to encourage the community to support and shift toward "going green".

OUTREACH PLAN re PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE & ENERGY SECURITY

Purpose:

- **1.** Engage the community as a whole and the City and its employees in dialogue regarding future energy and climate trends.
- 2. Provide opportunities for public education, <u>engagement</u> and <u>feedback</u> on City of Spokane's mitigation and adaptation planning efforts.

Outcomes:

- **1.** Increased internal and external (public) awareness of these trends and how they may impact how we do business and conduct our lives in Spokane.
- 2. Ownership & support for City of Spokane's mitigation and adaptation planning efforts.
- 3. especially for Lloyd's work on GHG emissions: Commitments to actions that will contribute to mitigation (and adaptation) from individuals, businesses & organizations

Process:

- 1. Outreach Partners host their own events, related to their own initiatives.
- **2.** Outreach Partners host events designed to provide the City of Spokane with community feedback.

AUDIENCE	LEAD	EVENT	TIMEFRAME	COMMENTS
Businesses	GSI	Newsltrs	qtrly	Relay updates from the task force & work groups
	NWCCC	Ad hoc business group?	Early on	
	NWCCC & GSI	Convene "energy & economics" business group	Ongoing	 GSI (Clean Tech group) & non-GIS members Partners: Avista, Sirti, Rotary, etc. How will climate & energy change impact business? How can City help out/support? What can City learn from businesses? Do in a downtown hotel? Focus on tools that'll help address biz energy costs, clean tech, water &

AUDIENCE	LEAD	EVENT	TIMEFRAME	COMMENTS
				energy conservation
		Peer review focus groups	Fall, '08	
	Lands Council	Partner on GSI breakfast	8/08 or 9/08	Water conservation efforts (w/ Ecology)
			Another date?	Highlight task force's draft findings?
Neighborhoods	NWCCC	NWCCC Roll- out	Mar. 25	 At Council Chambers, w/ Mayor & Avista To raise awareness, get initial feedback Introduce The Great CFL Tradeout initiative
	NWCCC	The Great CFL Tradeout	May 16	at the Fire Maintenance Facility, ONS coordinated, presentations by Avista (Camille Martin) & NWCCC (Melissa A.)
	Lands Council	Town meetings w/ Mayor & task force	Fall, '08	To vet the draft findings
	NWCCC	Educational forums & outreach events		
	Lands Council	community workshops	May (or mid- June?)	 One in each Council district (3) See Kitty's outline for description To gather initial thoughts, then can address via the blog re what can or can't do Compare later with final feedback to trace evolution in thinking and discussion
Academia	WSU- IDI			City tap into research they're developing w/ Ron Sims'

AUDIENCE	LEAD	EVENT	TIMEFRAME	COMMENTS				
				staff from King County				
	NWCCC	White papers on issues						
D	~~~			<u> </u>				
Regional/General	GSI	Clean Tech group		Sector-related committee, focus group too?				
	GIS	Ideation website	ongoing	Use as opportunity for folks to provide feedback				
	City: Susanne	Home & Garden Show	4-4-08	Speak at NW EcoBuilding Guild's stage				
	City: Susanne	Earth Day booth	April 19	Showcase greenspokane.org, public suggests "one thing" City can do (= feedback to staff, Green Team, Sounding Board, task force & work group members)				
	City: Susanne	WA-APA conference	Oct. 13-15	Panel presentation with Shoreline (& Olympia?): Susanne moderates, Roger W. speaks for task force				
	Task Force	Community meetings	Ongoing	Interact and electronically record input ²⁵				
City	Lloyd, Deborah	Reduce GHG emissions (re mitigation of climate change)	Ongoing	 Ask City departments for ideas Those dept's staff reps also on Green Team & a relevant work group 				
	Susanne	Green Team	Ongoing	Staff representatives on work groups, develop "green" incentives, keep The Already Green List current				
	Susanne, Lloyd	City's Boards & Commissions	Fall, '08	 Asked to weigh in on Task Force's findings and recommendations Plan Commission CD Advisory Board Human Services Board Chase Youth Commission 				

²⁵ Per Jim Wavada's email, 3-31-08: "A big advantage of this kind of Web-based system is that with a laptop and projector we can take that public feedback inquiry out into senior centers and community centers and schools or offices and use it as a template for direct interaction and recording of citizen input at those locations."

AUDIENCE	LEAD	EVENT	TIMEFRAME	COMMENTS
				 Economic Forecasting
				Council
	Susanne,	City Council	8/08, 11/08	Asked to weigh in on Task
	Lloyd	sub-committees		Force's findings and
				recommendations
				PCED
				 Public Works
				Finance

Work Group Instructions Phase I

City of Spokane Sustainability Strategic Planning Process Work Group Instructions

The City of Spokane has embarked on a planning process to identify mitigation and adaptation strategies that will guide city government in doing our part to respond to the impacts of climate change and rising energy prices as they relate to city operations and services, as well as internally and externally focused programs and policies. The scope of this project is limited to what city <u>government</u> can accomplish: leading by example, and helping the community to "go green".

There are three main facets to this planning process. The recommendations in the strategic plan must address:

- 1. mitigation (of climate change) reduction of greenhouse gas emissions,
- 2. adaptation (to climate change) preparing for the impacts of climate change, and
- 3. **energy** security moving away from reliance on oil

These will be addressed in three main phases:

1. **Discovery**: Identify local impacts and vulnerabilities, assess barriers and opportunities, prioritize risks (based on magnitude and probability), and outline steps necessary to enable implementation regarding:

a. energy and mitigation: by 6-30-08 (near-term: re steps we can take right away) Early July: Summit for all Work Group and Task Force members, with a keynote speaker re climate adaptation

- b. adaptation: by 8-29-08 (long-term: re things we need to think about doing in the future)
- 2. **Synopsis** of findings and inventory of ideas: by 9-30-08:
- 3. Synthesis of all findings and ideas into recommendations: by 12-31-08

The topic work groups will brainstorm, gather data, identify best practices, and interview staff in order to support the Sustainability Task Force's research, analysis and recommendations related to energy and climate uncertainty. While open-ended discovery is encouraged, ideas shared with the Task Force should follow these guidelines:

- Provide a maximum number of ideas.
- Recommended actions can be implemented solely through the City government's operations and services, as well as internally and externally focused programs and policies.
- Ideas should also be scalable, for application at the individual, departmental, city government, and community level.

This is an exercise in systems thinking, eventually translating the impacts of complex trends into practical actionable ways that each City department can contribute to addressing climate change and energy security. Recommendations contained in the final strategic plan will benefit from an

assessment of priorities, near-term vs. long-term needs, and the extent of political will and resources (financial and staff) available to implement the strategic plan.

Each of the four work groups will address their respective topic with the same considerations in mind, as outlined in the matrix below:

			Conside	erations							
		Vaste & • ↑ Energy → Waste & • ↑ Energy → Community Conservation ○ Composition Conservation									
Work Group Topic Areas (below)	↓ Waste & GHG emissions	 ↑ Energy efficiency (costs, usage) & ↓ oil dependence ↑ productivity: people (employees) & processes (time, quality) 	↑ Economy: opportunities (business, jobs), fiscal impacts	Community Well-being (social equity: consider impacts on low-income populations)	Conservation of natural resources	Other : partnership opportunities, collateral impacts, etc.					
Transportation &	Mobility : fleet &	fuel options/supply, transfer	nsportation mode	es & patterns (tran	nsit, bike/ped), fr	eight movement,					
pick-up/disposal re	outes, electronic co	ommuting/travel (to repla	ace driving)	truction, tourism,	1000 miles, evac	uation routes, waste					
Built & Unbuilt H	E nvironment : land	use & development pat	terns, buildings,	facilities/infrastru	cture, related ind	lustries (construction,					
building products,	real estate), parks,	urban forest, natural lan	nds/systems, food	l access/productio	on (& related heat	Ith impacts),					
emergency prepare	edness,	derivery demands/patter	ms (water, sewer	, me, ponce, gan	bage, etc.), more	whatnes & insects?,					
Water: stormwate	er, wastewater, infra	astructure, movement &	management, qu	antity & quality,	hydropower, reci	reation, aquifer,					
precipitation, aqua	tic river ecosystem	l,									
Procurement /pu	rchasing: goods &	services, products, cont	racts, mileage (th	nat products trave	l to get here), pa	ckaging, disposal,					
recycling/waste re	duction, real estate	purchases/sales,									

City of Spokane Sustainability Strategic Planning Process Work Group Instructions – Phase 2

The City of Spokane has embarked on a planning process to identify mitigation and adaptation strategies that will guide city government in doing our part to respond to the impacts of climate change and rising energy prices as they relate to city operations and services, as well as internally and externally focused programs and policies. The scope of this project is limited to what city <u>government</u> can accomplish: leading by example, and helping the community to "go green".

The strategic planning process has several stages:

- 4. **Discovery**:
 - a. Phase 1: energy and climate mitigation: results due to Task Force by 7-30-08
 - b. Phase 2: energy and climate adaptation: results due to Task Force by 9-9-08
- 5. Synopsis of work groups' suggestions: Task Force presents to City Council on 9-29-08
- 6. Synthesis of work groups' suggestions into Task Force's recommendations: by 12-31-08
- 7. Draft strategic action plan: due to CTED by 2-28-09

There are three main facets to this planning process. During the first phase of discovery, work groups used the assessment tool to assess risks and prioritize action recommendations related to:

- 4. energy security re energy mitigation: reducing our reliance on oil in order to save money (minimize the impact of rising energy prices) and conserve the oil that's left
- 5. climate mitigation reducing our greenhouse gas emissions

It was anticipated that these would be near-term action steps that we can take right away.

The second phase of work group discovery will address energy and climate adaptation -

preparing for the *impacts* of climate change, as well as changes in the sources and costs of energy in the future. This discovery phase has a more long-term view, identifying the things we'll need to do (or do differently) in the future. Work groups should revisit the steps outlined in the Work Group Decision Support Tool to identify risks and prioritize action step recommendations for what we should do to adapt to the impacts of climate change, as well as adjust to the impacts that increased energy prices and shifts in the sources of energy will have on economic and social systems. It is also important during this discovery phase to reevaluate the list of action steps from the first phase of discovery. Is anything missing there regarding energy and climate mitigation? Are there any ideas there that may no longer work, once we factor in the impacts of climate change and changes in the future mix and cost of energy? As a result of this reassessment, does the ranking need to be adjusted on any of the suggested action steps from Phase One?

The topic work groups will brainstorm, gather data, identify best practices, and interview staff in order to support the Sustainability Task Force's research, analysis and recommendations related to energy and climate uncertainty. While open-ended discovery is encouraged, ideas shared with the Task Force should follow these guidelines:

• Provide a maximum number of ideas.

- Recommended actions can be implemented solely through the City government's operations and services, as well as internally and externally focused programs and policies.
- Ideas should also be scalable, for application at the individual, departmental, city government, and community level.

This is an **exercise in systems thinking**, eventually translating the impacts of complex trends into practical actionable ways that each City department can contribute to addressing climate change and energy security. Recommendations contained in the final strategic plan will benefit from an assessment of priorities, near-term vs. long-term needs, and the extent of political will and resources (financial and staff) available to implement the strategic plan.

Impact Analysis Instructions & Spreadsheet

To help you in your brainstorming, here are some examples of how one thing might potentially lead to the next as mitigation and adaptation start to overlap relating to both shifting energy trends and climate change:

ENE	NERY CLIMATE CHANGE		ATE NGE	Item	Primary impact	Secondary impact	Tertiary impact		
Mitigate	Adapt	Mitigate	Adapt						
~	~	× ×		× ×		Use less oil	Can't switch to coal due to GHG emissions	Increasingly rely on energy from nuclear and hydropower?	But less river water available to support nuclear or hydropower
~			✓	Reduced oil supply	Rising oil prices	Garbage service reduced to pickup only once every 2 weeks	Public health risk: increased incidence of vermin and vector- born diseases stemming from garbage sitting around – augmented by hotter summers		
~	V			Reduced oil supply	Rising oil prices	Prices increase for food shipped from far away	 Increased need to preserve ag lands and grow more food locally low-income populations can't afford to eat enough 		
	~		~	Reduced oil supply	Oil-dependent jobs are gone	People are out of work so can't afford to maintain their homes	Increased risk of fire but less water available to put out fires		
			~	Reduced summer precipitation	less water available to irrigate agriculture	Local diet changes to match yield & type that climate and water will support	Public health: diet may become imbalanced, food intake may be reduced		
	~		~	Parts of the country become uninhabitable	Climate refugees flock to Spokane	Increased demand for local energy, water and food	Not enough energy, water and food to provide for additional population		
	~		✓	Hotter summers	Increased desire to use A/C	Low-income populations can't afford to pay increased energy costs	Public health: increased incidence of heat related deaths		

Instruction Sheet

1	As a group, develop your list of actions (and codes if you so choose) and enter them into the yellow columns on the Data Entry tab below.
2	As a group, put an "X" or checkmark in the appropriate boxes for the green columns. These are the considerations, time horizons and applicability to internal or external projects.
3	If you choose to enter the data separatly, email a copy of the worksheet to each member of your work group and have them fill out the blue columns (rankings) themselves. Give them a couple days to complete this exercise. If you are doing it as a group, fill in the blue columns as a group.
4	No one needs to fill in the information in the red columns, those columns automatically calculate themselves and are used in the graphs. Messing with those columns results in a dead graph.
5	If your group chose to do separate worksheets, email each of them with your name and work group to bwalker@landscouncil.org and he will combine and average the various rankings for your group. If your group developed the ranking as a group, you are done and the graph should automatically fill itself in.
6	Brian at The Lands Council will combine and average those separate worksheets from the individual members of your work group and send out the final averaged data and graph to the co-lead of your work group so that everyone can get a copy of the information.

Upfront Cost Ranking System	Feasibility Considerations Ranking
1= \$0 to \$50,000	Check = lack of staff
2= \$50,000 to \$500,000	Check = lack of political will
3= \$500,000 to \$1 Million	Check = grant money not available
4= \$1 Million to \$5 Million	Check = long pay back period or N/A
	Check = negative financial impact on other city
5= Greater than \$5 Million	projects
	Check = it is low hanging fruit

							Primary Considerations					Triple Bottom Line						F	easibi	lity Co	onside	ration	S	
																			Reso	ource In	puts			
Action #	Action Items & Description	Internal City Action/Policy	External Policy	Short Term - Implement Now	Long Term	↓ Waste	↓ GHG emissions	igtarrow Energy efficiency (costs, usage)	个 oil dependence	↑ productivity: people & processes	Primary Sub-total	Economy : ↑ opportunities (business, jobs)	Economy:	igtarrow Community Well-being	Conservation of natural resources	Triple Bottom Line Sub-total	TOTAL IMPACT SCORE OF ACTION ITEM (top score possible: 45)	Estimated Front-end Cost	Staff	Political Will	Grant \$ available	Pay-back period	Opportunity costs	"Low-hanging fruit"
1											0					0	0							
2											0					0	0							
3											0					0	0							
4											0					0	0							
5											0					0	0							
6											0					0	0							
7											0					0	0							
8											0					0	0							
9											0					0	0							
10											0					0	0							



Built & Unbuilt Environment Mitigation & Adaptation Results

Built and Unbuilt Environment Work Group Recommendations on Mitigation and Adaptation

We have the following recommendations to make our suggestions more effective:

We suggest that the task force compile all the recommendations by the work groups into a format similar to that of the Rocky Mountain Institute's Sustainability recommendations. The Good/Better/Best feature would be especially helpful, offering clarity and flexibility. We would like to see the task for use better criteria to rank the action items than the work groups were given.

We identified several challenges with the matrix we were given, one of which was the huge importance our arbitrary estimate of cost was given in the cost/benefit analysis. Scoring was a guessing game which required considerable mental gymnastics to arrive at a score on some of the more conceptual recommendations. This resulted unforeseen inconsistencies in scoring.

One very important concern that has become apparent in trying to compile the scoring done by our work group is that there was a varying level of consideration given to whether something was an encouragement, incentive, a policy, or a mandate. Some members of our work group clearly scored every action item as if there was full advantage taken by all on every incentive. Action items that were "encouraging" something that would be very impactful if everyone followed it were given a high impact score. History shows that only a very small percentage of the business and private sectors usually act on "encouragement." There was little difference in the scores of requirements and encouragements/incentives.

This could be addressed in the Good/Better/Best analysis. Something that is encouragement or education only goes so far. An example in our area is Water Conservation, Ecology, the City and the County have spent large amounts of money trying to educate Spokane about water conservation, with giveaways, magnets, gauges, comic books, billboards, just about everything, and we still have the same per-capita water consumption. We suggest education and encouragement be considered "good". Incentives are better when paired with education, and more effective than education. We suggest incentives be considered "better". Mandates and regulations are the most effective way to change. We suggest mandatory policies be considered "best".

When thinking about encouragement, education, incentivizing, and making laws and regulations we must also think about cost. Education and incentives are much more expensive than mandates in the long term and considerably less effective. Climate change and peak oil are enormous challenges that will threaten the quality of life and economic viability of our community if we are not prepared for them. When at all possible, the City of Spokane should choose the most effective and cost-efficient option, this will sometimes mean changing the rules in a way that considers our community's long term sustainability over our short-term ideas.

Top 10 Action items by category:

For our report in the interest of time; we have chosen what we think are some of the most effective and locally applicable potential action items in 4 categories; Energy, Health and Safety, Food, and Planning. Land use is a broad topic with many implications for other topics. It was difficult and somewhat arbitrary to choose these suggestions out of the hundreds of recommendations we came across in our research of other communities plans, and ideas generated in our group. We ask the task force to please consider all of our action items listed in our spreadsheets as input into the final product, not just this summary. Please take advantage of the research and compilation we have done. Electronic copies will be made available to you by Suzanne.

BUE - ENERGY

Risk — Rising Cost of Energy and Decreased Availability 1. Green Building – Internal City Policies

- All new and retrofitted city buildings to meet Architecture 2030 standards currently 25% below WA energy code
- All new and retrofitted city buildings to meet LEED Platinum standards
- Install energy efficient lighting controls in all city buildings, retrofit all lighting fixtures to energy efficient models
- Retrofit stop lights and street lights to energy efficient models
- Install solar hot water collectors on all city buildings that use hot water
- Focus on energy efficient retrofits and adaptive reuse over construction of new buildings
- Require minimum percentage of energy in city buildings to come from renewable (solar, wind, geothermal not hydropower)
- **2.** Four day work week for city offices, encourage telecommuting, create a city employee car-share program and give free bus passes to city employees.
- **3.** Increase summer indoor temperature set points and decrease winter temperature set points in city buildings. Allow more casual dress to account for temperature differences and ban under-desk heaters.

- **4.** Implement citywide composting program that includes food waste and implement a garbage disposal trade-out program. (reduces energy required for sewage pumping and treatment)
- 5. Green Building External City Policies
 - Create Green Building Resource center with technical staff to assist with design fund with increased permit fees
 - All new and retrofitted private buildings to meet Architecture 2030 standards currently 25% below WA energy code
 - All new and retrofitted private buildings to meet LEED, Built-Green, or EnergyStar standards
 - Require installation of solar hot water collectors on all buildings that
 use hot water
 - Focus on energy efficient retrofits and adaptive reuse over construction of new buildings
 - Require minimum percentage of energy in private buildings to come from renewable (solar, wind, geothermal not hydropower)
- 6. Create and strengthen existing bike and pedestrian infrastructure
 - Bike lanes for all major routes
 - Do not plow snow onto sidewalks (especially down town)
 - Media campaign to inform public about rights of pedestrians, bikes and cars
 - Enforce current comprehensive plan
- 7. Create, implement, and enforce solar access planning/building code.
- 8. Encourage and allow pilot projects for on-site water reuse (graywater), dry composting toilets, and rainwater catchment for potable uses. Monitor pilot system to learn lessons and work towards net-zero water codes. (reduces energy required for water and sewage pumping and treatment)
- **9.** Work with Neighborhood councils, Avista, and unions to aggregate customers for energy efficiency retrofits in specific geographic areas (block by block for economy of scale). Work with banks to provide financing to owners for retrofits and Avista for incentives.
- **10.** Assist in the development of deconstruction and reuse market by raising tipping fees, and giving market incentives or price system for businesses and contractors to use recycled construction materials and penalties if good materials end up in landfills.

BUE -HEALTH AND SAFETY

Risk - Rising Cost of Energy

- 1. Create and strengthen existing bike and pedestrian infrastructure
 - Bike lanes for all major routes
 - Media campaign to inform public about rights of pedestrians, bikes and cars
 - Require pedestrian and bicycle levels of service for all new and retrofitted development through sidewalks both sides of streets, connectivity, shower facilities, bike parking, reduced parking requirements

Risk - Fire

- 2. Reduce Fire Hazards
 - Minimize development in high-hazard fire areas
 - Add wildfire suppression capitol costs to fire impact fees

Risk - Community Health

- **3.** Preserve Open space and green space
 - Require health Impact Assessments for all projects
 - Balance increased density with open space for people and their pets to enjoy

BUE - FOOD

Risk — increased fuel prices cause food to become too expensive to ship from far away

- **1.** Encourage local food production and purchasing now to build our food security in the future. Internal City Policies.
 - Work with the School District to prioritize local food purchasing
 - City creates an umbrella marketing program that promotes all Farmers' Markets in the city limits (ideally partner with the county to include others in the immediate area) – street banners, city celebration of local foods, etc.
 - Develop an office at the City level for expert counseling and (web and hands-on) assistance to help businesses and residents get started on food production
- **2.** Encourage local food production and purchasing now to build our food security in the Future. External City Policies.
 - Require new residential developments to purchase shares in a community supported agriculture program within region

- Increase mixed use, density, infill to provide grocery markets to neighborhoods.
- Reduce property taxes commensurate with the amount of land committed to food production
- Permit farmers markets in all commercial and mixed-use zones
- Maximize city policies that allow as much urban food production as possible (e.g. urban chicken coops and recently approved urban beekeeping)
- **3.** Protect existing and create new space for agriculture. External City Policies.
 - Require urban agricultural space as part of new residential developments
 - Provide density bonuses for cluster subdivisions that preserve high percentage of productive agricultural land
 - Adopt transfer of development rights system to protect prime agricultural lands
 - Discourage increased rural densities by adopting true large-lot agricultural zoning (e.g., 1 unit/80 acres or exclusive agricultural zones).

BUE - PLANNING

Risk — Land use pattern and infrastructure could be barriers to efficient and low impact transportation methods necessary to address peak oil and reduce green house gas emissions.

- **1.** Build the policy framework that encourages more efficient land use patterns. External policies.
 - Prohibit single-use development/buildings in commercial zones.
 - Require (or allow by- right) mixed-use developments, in appropriate locations near public transportation facilities.
 - Prohibit single-use developments/buildings in commercial zone districts (e.g., downtown).
 - Retain UGA boundaries as they exist for next 10 yrs and use infill of underdeveloped land and renovation of vacant buildings to address growth.
 - Prohibit urban level development (e.g., more than 1 unit/10 acres) outside defined urban service areas, eliminate amendments and variances of this policy.
- Remove large minimum lot size regulations inside urban centers to allow for small lot residential development.
- Provide more by-right mixed-use districts and districts that encourage active living (without a need for a PUD process).
- No or very low impact fees for infill type of mixed use development (especially LEED certified ones)
- Mandate no net loss of farmland starting now.
- Adopt minimum reforestation requirements for sites without vegetation.
- Adopt regulations to protect larger trees and requiring replacement of all trees removed during development on an inch/inch diameter basis or contribution to offsite tree fund
- 2. Site all city facilities in locations consistent with policies in section 1, and with a mind to where city employees will live and how they will get to work.

Risk — Conventional development regulations and zoning could be barriers to locating work/live/play/commerce in ways that reduce vehicle miles traveled and maximize uses.

- **3.** Create a more efficiently designed and inclusive community: avoiding when feasible; segregation of uses and of income levels. External policies.
 - Strong regulations (and language in existing comp plan) for dense infill, mixed-use with a minimum % of affordable and low income housing. This will streamline service efforts by reducing travel time (and so fuel), coordination between services, and increases the potential of community connectivity and social networking through walkability.
 - Enact limitations on house size
 - Focus high-density, mixed-use development along transportation corridors (routes that are identified to have high level potential use and intended to be provided public transit options at high level of service; service every 10 minutes).
 - Create shared parking requirements for mixed use projects or areas.
 - Require a mix of housing types within residential developments, Create mixed-use zone districts that provide a variety of housing types (apartments, townhouses, duplexes, etc.)
 - Permit duplex and multi-family development in more districts, or as a conditional/special use in all residential districts.
 - Enact a comprehensive regulatory program that requires both residential and non-residential development to construct or pay a fee-in-lieu for affordable units.

• Adopt standards for bicycle facilities (e.g., bike parking) and pedestrian amenities (e.g., connectivity) in commercial areas (offices, retail) to encourage alternative transportation that may currently be difficult and unsafe.

Transportation & Mobility Ranked Action Results

Transportation & Mobility Recommendation Ranking Final Results:

- Create and strengthen existing bike and pedestrian infrastructure in city and county this has got to include a simultaneous advocacy campaign through mass media to create more harmony or at least awareness between autos, cyclists and pedestrians. 33
- Encourage more recycling and have more local drop-off sites at community centers.
 32
- 3. Encourage local and regional manufacturing and distribution of key goods that are otherwise coming from outside the region. **31**
- 4. Create a Bikestation for Spokane—this would provide facilities to address increased cycling in the area as fuel prices. **31**
- 5. Advocate expansion of transit and light rail. **30**
- 6. Decrease garbage pick-ups and waste stream by reducing packaging, advocating for more at home composting, etc. **30**
- 7. Purchase electric vehicles for City use. **29**
- 8. Implement 4 day work weeks at the City. **29**
- 9. Commit to build one line of light rail for alternative transportation ex: airport, Liberty Lake or Coeur d'Alene—with measurable evaluation to assess success over 5 year period of start up. **29**
- 10. Implement city or county-wide composting program to reduce total amount of waste to have to transport (see Seattle Program). **29**
- 11. Provide land for community gardens in all neighborhoods. 29
- 12. City should invest in walkability infrastructure and beautification in centers and corridors. **29**
- 13. Use compost contractor to do compost work-incentive is business potential for finished compost product for sell to organic farms and others (see San Francisco where total waste reduction is 67%). **28**
- 14. Implement a city car-sharing program as a model for the public. **28**
- Advocate for a free-zone designated bus route to increase usage of mass transit.
 28

- 16. Update the comp plan with stronger regulations for dense infill mixed-use with a minimum % of affordable and low income housing to reduce travel time (and so fuel), access and coordination of services. **28**
- 17. Carfree downtown pilot once a season, then move to once a month-collaborate with downtown business owners for sidewalke sales, farmers markets and community organizations (programs in Manhattan, Bogota). **27**
- Develop and advocate urban design/code changes to reduce sprawl, encourage density and maximize existing infrastructure. 27
- 18. Eliminate short-distance school bussing/provide for safe walking and biking. 27
- 19. Reduce the size of vehicles used for paramedic purposes. 27
- 20. Create and assist in use of "de-construction" market—incentives or price system for businesses and contractors to use recycled construction materials and penalties if good materials end up in landfill. **27**
- 21. Measure walkability of neighborhoods through use programs like Walk Score with a goal of having Spokane be one of the most walkable communities in America within the next 10 years. **26**
- 22. Inventory and partner with local businesses to decrease need for unnecessary imports moved by freight. **26**
- 23. Reorganize waste pick-up to be more efficient. 26
- 24. Reorganize waste pick-up to be more efficient. 26
- 25. Organize a network system for freight movers that encourages coordination of loads to increase share use of resources and less empty loads on highways. **25**
- 26. Initiate community-wide residential CTR programs (examp. Undriving Ballard). 25
- 27. Advocate higher license fees for non-alternative fuel vehicles. 24
- Advocate for community transportation plan to include opportunities for neighborhood pilot programs with regard to alternative designs, layouts & uses to test effectiveness. 24
- 29. Incentivize the use of hybrids, electric vehicles that are low emitters or pollutants. 24
- 30. Re-organization of department to allow for telecommute or services offered from outlying locations to reduce commute, transportation costs and congestion in downtown central corridor. **24**

- Require x% impervious surfaces (or other systems) for paving etc, increasing minimum percentage over 5 years. 23
- 32. Implement a congestion pricing model charging people more to drive during peak hours. 23
- 33. Provide city tax breaks for city employers that have high participation in CTR programs. **23**
- 34. Decentralized government offices, departments and locations so they are more easily accessible. **22**
- Ask the public to help prioritize integrated infrastructure needs so that they can be implemented in a timely and cost-effective manner (bike, light rail, and freight infrastructure).
 22
- 36. To decrease cost of infrastructure (roads, etc) evaluate newer technology/materials for construction and repair. **22**
- 37. Provide incentives to city employers that move to a compressed work week.22
- 38. Partner with private banks, etc to offer incentives for people to live closer to work and increase infill within city limites (See Greater Circle Living). **22**
- 39. Consolidate City services and/or partner departments so that staff can accomplish multiple task on a shared tank of gas (Collect garbage and do meter reading or pick up garbage and recycling at same time. 21
- 40. Advocate tolling for North South Corridor. **21**
- 41. Retain current Urban Growth Act boundaries. **21**
- 42. Expand parameters of the Commute Trip Reduction Affected Worksite criteria. **20**
- 43. Provide developers bonuses for building in neighborhoods that are close to transit or developing new transit oriented developments. **20**
- 44. Fund city transportation through increased development fees and property taxes.18
- 45. To save fuel cost and wear and tear on streets, advocate for a 4-day school week for upper grades. **18**
- 46. Increase local foot and bike beats for police officers during nice weather. **18**

- 47. Re-invigorate COP shop and block watch programs in the City and county—to help community connectivity and the need for more surveillance with less police cars on the roads. **18**
- 48. Educate to reduce moisture content of garbage thus increasing energy production and reducing expense of transporting water. **18**
- 49. Create special license fees for bikes and electric vehicles so they contribute to paying for infrastructure they're utilizing. 17
- 50. Prioritize investment in bike & ped network over investment in streets. **17**
- 51. Reduce the need for so many police vehicles by partnering officers. **17**
- 52. Increase in neighborhood/community/centralized stores, services, transportation systems. **17**
- 53. Use city street toll taxes to fund road improvements. **16**
- 54. Mandated CTR, ride share of city transit provided by department for employees to commute. **16**
- 55. Charge freight and other heavy vehicles based on their weight and potential damage to the roads. **15**
- 56. Remove barriers and encourage community gardens, partnership with Feed Spokane/restaurants to enable quicker access to food—consolidate all local food resources. **15**
- 57. Work with partners to develop a city cargo trade (cargo trade.net) where businesses, loaders of waste bid transportation charges (mostly paper and cardboard) and freighters have the opportunity to tender (reverse auction). **15**
- 58. Maintain a City Department that focuses its efforts on helping ensure the low income and vulnerable people's basic needs are met. **15**
- 59. Create city program that rewards companies that use less fuel for production. Fuel use product label (examp. T-shirt uses x% fuel, which equals x gallons of gas)-could be used as restrictions on wholesale purchasing. **14**
- 60. Consider decreasing the allowed size of some heavy vehicles including buses, fire trucks, garbage trucks and freight trucks on certain roads. 13
- 61. Partner with education institutions to teach home & neighborhood partnering. 13
- 62. Public bike-sharing program for short trips. 13
- 63. Increase the portion of sales tax that goes to STA. 13

64. A fee assessed to fuel and energy companies. **12**

Investigate potential "one-stop shopping shelter—with food medical, clothing

Procurement Work Group Report & Ranked Action List

Procurement Work Group Report – Phase I: Energy Security & Climate Mitigation July 31, 2008 Mayor's Task Force on Peak Oil and Climate Change

Acknowledgements:

This report was completed by the Procurement Work Group, who volunteered their time, creativity, experience and energy under a very tight deadline. They are: Geoff Glenn (co-chairman), Deborah Besinius, Ann Murphy, Thea Bremer, and Connie Wahl, all with the City of Spokane; Mary Carr, Spokane Community College; Jim Wavada (co-chair), Department of Ecology; Kathy Netteberg, and Mike Broemeling, AvistaCorp; Louise Fendrich, Greater Spokane Incorporated; and Tiara Schmidt, EWU student and Laura Lenny, Gonzaga University student, who volunteered to help with team documentation.

A special thanks also to Susanne Croft for her tireless support through our initial confusion about the use of the assessment tool and to everyone on the Built and Unbuilt Environment Team and the Water Resource Team, whose willingness to share their reporting templates greatly facilitated completion of our own tasks.

SUMMARY

The Procurement Work Team developed a list of 31 recommendations for implementation of purchasing policy and practice changes that we believe will help the city achieve some mitigation of green house gas emissions in its procurement activities, as well as reducing the consumption of fossil fuels in an increasingly challenging economic environment. To the best of our ability we identified and ranked those activities we feel will have the most impact on green house gas emissions. We also identified activities we characterize as "low hanging fruit." In some cases, these activities may not have scored as high on an environmental impact scale as other activities; but some of these lower rated actions may ultimately be more readily implemented due to low startup costs or fewer interim steps needed to reach completion. Some observations on the process. The Work Group effort was certainly a challenge to all involved. We undertook this challenge with folks who may not have worked together previously, who come from different organizational and professional backgrounds, and who struggled with different levels of understanding of the task and the tools to be used to accomplish it. However, we all shared a belief that there is a better, more efficient and responsible way for the city, in all of its manifestations, to exercise its considerable purchasing power for the good of the environment and the citizens of Spokane. We were fortunate that so many of our Team were able to meet during work hours on a regular schedule and that our Work Group leader, Geoff Glenn, was so steadfast in his commitment to produce a usable set of recommendations. In our group, we spent a considerable amount of time defining what green procurement might mean in a practical sense. We also struggled with how to surmount the burden of accounting and accountability controls expressed through legislation and rigid rules for purchasing and contracting that seem to prevent some creative approaches or local standards setting. In the end, we decided to make addressing these barriers one of the key tasks to be undertaken, so that we could free our thinking to be more creative about the procurement system itself. Like most of the other work groups, we made minor additions or adjustments to the assessment tool to help us deal with factors like short-term versus long-term impact and ease of implementation; but otherwise were able to use the tool successfully to combine our thinking on various proposals.

To make it easier for the Sounding Board and the Task Force to focus on our principal recommendations, we included a Top Ten ranked Table in our work product along with the spreadsheet and diagrams inherent in the original assessment tool.

We hope you will find our recommendations helpful and we look forward to moving forward into the Adaptation phase of this project. Feel free to contact any of us through our co-chairs, Geoff Glenn, 625-7988, <u>gglenn@spokanecity.org</u>, or Jim Wavada, 329-3545, <u>jwav461@ecy.wa.gov</u>.

The Procurement Work Team of the Mayor Sustainability Task Force.

Ranked Action Recommendations (by impact score, then cost ranking)

Action #	Description	Impact Score	Front-end Cost Rank				
Top Ten Recommendations							
PR-20	Identify one city department as an ERP pilot program. Create system of assessment, review, and enforcement of a departmental ERP for that group.	44	3				
PR-07	Identify how city government can influence products sold and packaging used at city venues.	41	2				
PR-28	City takes active role in education/inform outreach to reduce waste generated internally.	39	3				
PR-13	Re-evaluate current credit card purchases tracking procedure. Develop credit card use reporting system to assess ERP purchases. Move to limited use credit cards for city employees.	38	3				
PR-15	Expand and Increase use of city-wide purchasing system and inventory management to better manage ERP purchases and centralize data/reporting. Track origin and catalog of purchases for assessment and enforcement.	38	3				
PR-14	Develop appropriate annual ERP targets. Measure results, including departmental compliance. Create and disseminate report results to city management and elected officials.	36	2				
PR-18	Establish a baseline for purchasing goods and services that incorporates associated fuel consumption and GHG emissions as purchasing considerations.	36	3				
PR-04	List best purchasing practices and reward/recognize good things that City departments are already doing.	35	1				
PR-30	Maintain active city membership in Northwest Product Stewardship Council & Product Stewardship Institute.	35	1				

PR-17	Explore alternative bidding/award practices, develop recommendations and obtain approval to incorporate in procurement practices.	34	2
Low-hangin <i>but not neces</i>	g fruit (Actions that didn't score in top ten but are perce ssarily at less cost, than others, that may rank higher for	vived to be mor impact).	e easily achieved,
PR-05	Encourage local suppliers to carry "green" products or services. Identify gaps in green purchasing resources.	34	3
PR-27	Network with state and federal agencies and other governmental entities regarding sustainability and GHG emission reduction strategies, policies and practices.	30	1
PR-01	Develop mayoral green purchasing directive.	29	1
PR-25	Make evaluation managers' effectiveness at participating in City ERP programs a major element of manager performance evaluations.	29	1
PR-16	Compile product list certified as green by an independent third party verifier. Identify gaps in local sources.	29	2
PR-22	Create standing cross-functional committee for research and recommendation to ombudsman and to promote ERP program ideas and innovations from staff level or from outside of city government.	29	2
PR-23	Create an office of green purchasing, distinct from ombudsman, charged with educating department heads about green purchase options, monitoring purchasing practices and enforcing ERP policies.	29	2
PR-24	Identify departmental ERP coordinators with responsibility to drive ERP initiatives. One of whom would, will lead city ERP green team.	29	2
PR-26	Continue focused discussion with other purchasing department managers in Washington and neighboring states .	27	1
PR-03	Create green purchasing incentive programs for departments.	27	3

PR-11	Identify products and services that are subject to	10	2
	ERP policy, specfications and practices.	19	

Water Work Group Action Plan & Suggested Recommendations

Water Work Group Climate Adaptation Actions with Suggested Implementation

- 1. Develop and implement effective water and energy conservation strategies that will mandate/reward/incentivize the city and citizens to comply with water and energy conservation regulations and programs
 - Indoor water efficient appliance rebate program
 - Irrigation efficiency certification for local landscapers
 - Tie into the Washington and Idaho conservation guidelines on energy and water
 - Daytime watering restriction ordinance
- 2. Develop and implement a comprehensive water and energy conservation education program that can be presented to a wide range of community members and civic leaders to help with understanding of the complex water and energy relationship in the Spokane Region and understand the need for conservation in a changing climate
- 3. Explore all possible options for local waste water reuse to include agriculture applications, duck pond augmentation, golf course irrigation, aquifer recharge, industrial reuse, integrated Tree-based Reuse Enhanced Economy (iTREE) and others while educating the public to increase acceptance.
- 4. Through cooperation with appropriate agencies and states, plan and develop a long term regional strategy to address earlier peak flows and lower summer flows in regional waterways and ensure the productivity of the region's hydroelectric power system or plan for other sustainable energy sources.
- 5. Develop a comprehensive drought emergency plan that can be utilized if/when water supplies become limited or contaminated to the point where mandatory water restrictions become necessary. Provide this information to all citizens to educate them on what would be required in specific situations
- 6. Encourage low impact development through code revisions and incentive program (include funding for research to help change codes) Low Impact Development design standards over SVRPA and other aquifer recharge areas implement city-wide
- 7. Develop more public access points along the Spokane River to reduce the desirability or need for private water recreation (pools, sprinklers) and ensure proper regulation of these sites to minimize conflicts with motorized water craft
- 8. Plan and develop a coordinated stormwater management program that will focus on how the city will manage, route and treat stormwater with uncertain changes in storm intensity, frequency and duration. Look at the use of cisterns or other stormwater storage options to help in retention and reuse of stormwater
- 9. Invest in improved wastewater treatment technologies to handle a variety of pollutants and ensure effluent can be reused in a beneficial manner. Also look at strategies to reduce the overall inflow of waste water to the treatment plant to reduce treatment costs, extend the plant's life and minimize river discharge
- 10. Explore the development and use of local and family farms to reduce the reliance on imported foods. Ensure that these farms use water resources in ways that do not harm local/regional water resources

- 11. Begin planning for a shift in plants that will tolerate the warmer and drier climate of the region to ensure that the urban forest is healthy enough to assist in evaporative cooling, shade development and pollutant removal
- 12. Develop and plan new parks and park upgrades to include a specific minimum of low water plantings/areas to reduce the need for irrigation water and to limit the loss of plants that are not adapted to the predicted warmer and drier climate. Ensure that these plantings are also fire resistant to reduce the possibility of a catastrophic fire
- 13. Increased Pervious surfaces (bio-swales, vegetative strips, pervious pavers, cisterns, etc)
 Strategic planning for areas where pervious surfaces help aquifer recharge. Preserve space over aquifer that is not covered to help with recharge efforts.
- 14. Ensure city services (fire flow, water, sewage, garbage) are adequate to allow for a more densely populated city that is clustered around high demand services (transportation, retail centers, medical, etc)
- 15. Continued monitoring of Spokane River/Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie system and adapting of the bi-state model (in coordination with Idaho and others) and get tied into the UW Climate Center modeling efforts
- 16. Improve and/or restore wetlands to help in mitigating stormwater runoff, increase the health of the Spokane River and filter urban runoff
- 17. Adopt LEED building standards to reduce energy demands during peak power demand periods and to utilize water in constructive means Green infrastructure
- 18. Consider developing a "conservation subdivision" program that would reward developers for implementing various low impact development standards and for conserving natural processes (wetlands, shorelines, etc) on the proposed subdivision
- 19. Preserve open spaces (not necessarily as parks) to reduce water consumption from agriculture or development
- 20. Plan for a general industry shift and those requirements as industry and climate change for the region plan for a influx of industry that uses large quantities of water
- 21. Chemical fertilizers may become less of an issue with peak oil however, organic fertilizer may become more common and there is a difficulty in controlling phosphorus content in these products
- 22. Energy adaptation: solar panels on pump houses, heat scalping for wastewater lines to provide heat/energy to surrounding areas, energy scalping on water distribution PRVs,
- 23. Increase head at Upriver Dam thereby increasing hydropower generation.
- 24. Transportation Fleet Reduce the size of maintenance vehicles and meter reading vehicles where appropriate
- 25. Look at CDA Lake as a source of water for hydropower generation and water supply as well as a recreational amenity lower lake levels

Mayor's Sustainability Task Force schedule for upcoming meetings:

All meetings will be held from 8:00 a.m. to noon.

2008:

- June 4, Wed. at City Hall, conference room 4A, on the 4th floor
- June 24, Tues. at Spokane Regional Solid Waste System, on the 4th floor of Old City Hall, at the corner of Wall and Spokane Falls Blvd. (above the Olive Garden)
- July 8, Tues. at East Central Community Center conf. room
- July 31, Thurs. cancelled in lieu of Sustainability Symposium
- Aug. 19, Tues. at City Hall, conference room 4A, on the 4th floor
- Sept. 9, Tues. at STA Plaza, 2nd fl. conference room

Except as otherwise noted, all the rest of the meetings will be at the downtown branch of the Spokane Public Library, room 1A, n.w. corner of Lincoln and Main.

- Sept. 30, Tues.
- Oct. 23, Thurs. at STA Plaza, 2nd floor conference room
- Nov. 14, Fri.
- **SPECIAL MEETING:** Nov. 26, Wednesday, 3:00-5:00 p.m., at Avista, 1411 E. Mission Ave.
- Dec. 2, Tues. this special meeting will run from 8:00 2:00 p.m.
- Dec. 12 Final meeting of Task Force and Sounding Board 3:00-5:00 p.m. (City Hall 5A)
- Dec. 15 Special Task Force Meeting 2:00- 5:00 p.m. (STA Plaza, 2nd floor conference room)
- Dec. 15- Update to the City Council 6:00 (City Hall, lower level)
- Dec. 18 Study session with City Council 3:30 (City Hall, 2B), city staff and Task Force only
- Dec. 23, Tues. ** meeting tentative

2009:

- Jan. 13, Tues.
- Feb. 3, Tues.
- Feb. 24, Tues.

Task Force Meeting Minutes April 30, 2008 Location: City Hall, lower level, Council Briefing Center Time: 1:00 – 5:00 p.m. Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public

In attendance: Roger Woodworth, Sara Orrange, Denny Dellow, Terry Lawhead, Bob Scarfo, Susan Meyer, Katherine Rowden and Mary Carr

Absent: Jim Wavada, Larry Luton, Mike Peterson, Jerry Winkler and Juliet Sinisterra

Decisions:

- Charter: Approved with more changes to the second paragraph under "Communications": "A range of tools and settings will be used to share information with and gather ideas from <u>all</u> <u>interested parties, including</u> the community, <u>City elected officials, City employees and City union</u> <u>leadership</u> during this planning process, and public input is always welcome...."
- Outreach Plan: Approved with changes to the first "Outcome": "Increased <u>internal and external (public)</u> public awareness of these trends and how they may impact how we do business and conduct our lives in Spokane."
- 3. Communications Strategy: Approved with changes:
 - Outcomes: The public, as well as <u>City elected officials, City employees and City union</u> <u>leadership</u>, is kept informed about the project as it progresses, and has transparent access to related information and materials.
 - Target Audience:
 - City staff members: Green team, work groups leads, <u>City union representatives</u>, and in general
 - Added "- find and utilize all means of promoting the existence of this (including an insert in the City utility bills)" to listings for <u>www.greenspokane.org</u> website and <u>greenspokane@spokanecity.org</u> email address

Discussion:

- 1. Work Group Instructions: Phases of Discovery have now been approved by CTED. Task Force approved the Work Group topic areas. Processes should be developed to ensure that all work groups proceed through similar analysis during the Discovery stage. Task Force members should be designated to serve as liaisons between the various work groups and the Task Force. Reviewed assessment tools from Olympia and Shoreline.
- 2. **Project Scope:** When we say this project is just in regard to city government's operations, services, programs and policies, does that refer to just internal "programs and policies" or does that include departments responsible for external programs and policies as well?
- 3. **GHG emissions:** Lloyd Brewer reported on efforts to find 1990 data and how net GHG emissions are calculated at the Waste to Energy plant.

Requests to staff:

- 1. Develop draft evaluation tools for work groups to use in identifying and assessing problems and solutions, similar to Shoreline, WA's assessment tool but using the Considerations from the matrix in our draft Work Group Instructions.
- 2. Schedule an opportunity for the Task Force to meet with Mayor Verner so she can share her vision of the project scope with them.

Meeting Minutes: 5-20-08 Location: City Hall, 4th floor, conference room 4A Time: 8:00 a.m. – noon Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public

In attendance: Roger Woodworth, Jim Wavada, Mike Petersen, Mary Carr, Sara Orrange, Bob Scarfo, Larry Luton, Juliet Sinisterra, Terry Lawhead

Absent: Denny Dellwo, Susan Meyer, Katherine Rowden, Jerry Winkler

Staff: Susanne Croft, Deborah Bisenius, Lloyd Brewer (2nd half)

Observing: Tim Pelton (Wastewater Treatment), Russ Menke (Spokane Regional Solid Waste), Harry Bright, Terry Jones, Erin Vincent (Greater Spokane Incorporated), Richard Schoen

Decisions:

Q: Should Task Force weigh in on current sustainability initiatives and even periodically recommend that the City develop this or that policy as they see a need?

A: No, Task Force felt the City shouldn't wait for them, should move forward in ways that make sense now for future sustainability. Evaluating every current opportunity or need may distract Task Force from the job at hand. Staff will keep Task Force advised of policies and practices so can factor those in to final strategic plan.

Discussion of:

- 1. Revised Work Group Instructions, Scope of Project: approved
- 2. **July summit**: Ideas include guest speaker(s), opportunity for work groups to compare findings thus far with each other and Task Force.
- 3. **Work Groups' first meetings**: Task Force liaisons appointed (see meeting schedule). Need to be sure final report identifies staff/community member composition. Work Group co-leads will meet regularly to compare notes. Green Team will do this at the staff level.
- 4. **Sustainability Assessment & Decision Tool**: All Work Groups will use this tool to ensure some level of consistency between their discovery processes and the format of their recommendations. It will also provide a defensible record of the process they used to assess risks and select actions to recommend. Format is prescriptive but not exclusive at all in terms of ideas that can be inserted.
 - Vision: Each group will start by painting a vision of the ideal sustainable Spokane in 30 years, and then backcast from there to identify impacts and vulnerabilities related to peak oil and climate change that could keep us from getting there, and actions we could take to achieve that end state.
 - **Scoring:** Separate Sustainability Considerations into Primary Considerations and Triple Bottom Line Considerations, ranked 1-5, with sub-totals for each. Identify a range (1-5) for estimated front-end cost of each Action (to weigh against Impact Score in scattergram). Just check the Feasibility Considerations that could be barriers, and enter a Comment suggesting how to remove that barrier.
 - **Missing ideas, players**: Task Force members should work with Work Group co-leads to ensure a broad range of issues and options are discussed, broad viewpoint is expressed and examined. Staff will provide Work Groups with questions, criteria and impact assessments from Portland and Seattle, as well as other resources which can inform their discussions.

Meeting Minutes: 6-4-08 Location: City Hall, 4th floor, conference room 4A Time: 8:00 a.m. – noon Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public Coffee: Courtesy of Roger Woodworth ©

In attendance: Roger Woodworth, Larry Luton, Dennis Dellwo, Mike Petersen, Juliet Sinisterra, Terry Lawhead, Katherine Rowden, Mary Carr, Bob Scarfo (left at break), Sara Orrange (10:00), Susan Meyer (10:30) Absent: Jim Wavada, Jerry Winkler Observers: Harry Bright, Andrew Rolwes (DSP) Staff: Susanne Croft, Deborah Bisenius

- 5. Minutes: reviewed, approved minutes from 5-20-08 meeting
- 6. Work Group Check-in: Task Force members agreed that any of its members present at any Work Group meeting can and should freely engage with the participants to help assure their efforts yield input that is robust, diverse and in a form we can use.
 - a. **Procurement:** Composed mostly to City staff members. They've set up a Google Group to share communications and document iterations. Focused on revising the City's Procurement Policy rather than specifically using the Assessment Tool at this point.
 - b. **Water:** Using the Assessment Tool, brainstorming challenges. High representation of city employees really helps.
 - c. **Built-Unbuilt Environment**: Their facilitated nominal group process generated a swarm of ideas within a fairly short period of time.
 - d. **Transportation & Mobility:** They've also set up a Google Group to share communications and document iterations. Focus is still somewhat narrow. Task Force might introduce policies for them to consider, including those outlined in the 2005 IEA report, "Saving Oil in a Hurry."

7. July gathering:

- a. **purpose**: opportunity for Task Force to meet separately with speakers + detailed reporting between work groups + raise community awareness via the speakers
- b. name: not "summit", should have positive flavor, approachable terminology
 - i. Seeking Sustainable Solutions?
 - ii. Transition Spokane?
- iii. (Mayor's) Forum on the Future?
- iv. (Mayor's) Sustainability Symposium?
- v. (Mayor's) Sustainability Seminar(s)?
- c. timing: late July, scheduled so the general public can hear keynote speakers
- d. location: downtown library? The Fox?
- e. potential speakers:
 - i. Peak Oil: John Kaufmann, staff to Portland's Peak Oil Task Force
- ii. climate mitigation (reducing GHG emissions): some from ICLEI?
- iii. climate adaptation:
 - 1. re the science of climate change & its impact specifically on E. WA:
 - a. Dr. Robert Quinn, EWU
 - b. Dr. Phil Mote, U. of WA's Climate Impacts Group

- 2. local government's role in addressing climate change:
 - a. **Ron Sims**, King Co. Executive: mitigation (?) & adaptation
- f. Format: keynote speakers + panel discussion + opportunity for audience participation

g. Audience:

- i. #1 = Work Groups and Task Force
- ii. also: elected officials, community leaders, businesses, general public, City employees, use Outreach Partners' networks to extend invitations
- h. **Media coverage**: Task Force will work with Mayor Verner's office to encourage media coverage of these issues, ramping up to their announcements and reviews of July event
- i. End product:
 - i. Work groups report out findings so far to each other/Task Force/interested members of the public, review and digest, and pass back for any adjustments.
 - ii. Also, speaker(s) help us learn about expected impacts of climate change so work groups are prepared to undertake the second stage of discovery.
- 8. Other local government initiatives: Susanne Croft reviewed data-related components of climate action plans from Boulder CO, Denver CO, and Burlington VT.
- 9. **Greenhouse gas emissions**: Deborah Bisenius reviewed highlights of the recent report from the Brookings Institute
- 10. Architecture 2030: viewed video at http://architecture2030.org/faceit/index.php
- 11. Audience Q & A: Harry Bright suggested we host a public engagement activity focused around July 4: ask church groups and neighborhoods to use Force Field Analysis exercise to generate ideas for how to address the issues of energy security and climate change. Task Force generally agreed that such a process and the resulting input would be a welcome addition to its work and encouraged Mr. Bright to pursue the idea with others. However, the Task Force felt that timing and resource constraints preclude it from expanding efforts to do so at this time.

Meeting Minutes: 6-24-08 **Location:** 4th floor, conference room #428 at Old City Hall **Time:** 8:00 a.m. – noon **Invitees:** Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public **Coffee:** Courtesy of Katherine Rowden

(Task Force members unable to attend: Mary Carr, Susan Meyer, Larry Luton, & Gerald Winkler) Other attendees were Joe Ferraro, Chuck Conklin; Russ Menke, Jim Haynes, Melissa Ahern, ___,

Lloyd Brewer introduced Leon Letson, who was just hired to fill the Climate Protection Temp/Seasonal position in Environmental Programs.

- 12. **Minutes**: review, approve minutes from 6-4-08 meeting (~5 min.) **Minutes were approved as written**.
- **13. Work Group Check-in:** How are groups progressing? What additional guidance might be helpful? (~30 min.)

It was noted that each of the Work Groups are making progress in completing the matrix. No significant problems were identified, however it was noted that each group varied a bit in how they were tackling the problem with some working the details out individually and then combining results and others breaking the problem into a number of pieces and tackling them by committee.

14. July summit: confirm agenda (~10 min.)

The draft agenda was found agreeable – direction was given to continue on this path.

15. GHG implications of Waste to Energy: (~ 75 min.)

- a. Frank Ferraro from Wheelabrator headquarters (~15 min.) See attached presentation – noted that the WTE plant as the regional waste handling facility is the greatest single industrial source of CO2 in the community (300,000 tons CO2), but noted that with discounting of biomass and crediting energy generation and recycling the facility should be shown as a net greenhouse gas reducer.
- b. Mike Petersen: white paper comparing Waste-to-Energy plant with landfill option (~15 min.) See attached presentation and paper. This review found a landfill 200 miles distant would have a similar carbon footprint as compared to the WTE plant if the landfill captured and produced energy from methane.
- c. Lloyd Brewer: Local data on Spokane's Waste-to-Energy plant (~15 min.) Reviewed data and graphs previously presented noting small role solid waste plays in greenhouse emissions as computed in the existing inventory. In 2005 211,761 tons of waste from the City were handled primarily through the WTE facility, resulting in about 70,000metric tons of CO2e. In 1990 202,000 tons of waste were handled primarily through the NorthSide Landfill resulting in emissions of 239,134 metric tonnes of CO2e. In the 2005 inventory the WTE plant represents about 1% of community emissions and previously landfilled waste represents another 1% of community emissions. These data do not account for energy generation or recycling credits. Presented emission factors from the ICLEI software for recycling (handout attached).

d. Discussion (~ 30 min.)

It was noted in the discussion that while greenhouse gas emissions are generally low in terms of solid waste disposal, recycling plays a very important role and should be encouraged especially with respect to glass and plastic.

Break (~15 min.)

16. Current Transit Trends: Presentation by Susan Meyer + Q&A (~45 min.)

Susan Meyer was unable to attend and present. Her topic is considered important and it was asked that she be given time to make her presentation at the next meeting.

17. **The Economics of Current Liquid Fuel Trends:** Presentation by Melissa Ahern, NW Climate Change Center + Q&A (~ 45 min.)

See attached presentation. Discussion revolved around the immediacy of the problem and how to elicit appropriate, timely action.

18. Item not on agenda: Bob Scarfo presented information about his student's Projects. He made the point that students could offer a mechanism to facilitate appropriate infrastructure change through a service learning program.

19. Audience Q & A (~15 min)

FYI: Upcoming Events and Outreach Opportunities

July forum: ____

July 25, Friday, Governor's Climate Action Team (CAT) meeting, Spokane Convention Center, 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., public is welcome to attend.

September 18, Thursday, 4-5 pm: City Council study session re update on Sustainability Initiatives (City's and community's)

September 29, Monday, 6 pm: update City Council & Mayor Verner during City Administration Report at City Council meeting, Council Chambers, lower level of City Hall

October 15, Wednesday, 10:05 – 11: 30 a.m., Roger Woodworth joins panel including representatives from Olympia (or _____?) and Shoreline to talk about "Preparing for a Green Future" (facilitated by Susanne Croft) at WA-APA conference in Spokane, Davenport Hotel

Oct. 17, Friday, Spokane Bioneers conference, SFCC, 4:30-6:00 p.m., Sustainability Task Force session

Meeting Minutes: 7-8-08 Location: conference room at East Central Community Center, 500 S. Stone St. Time: 8:00 a.m. – noon Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public Coffee: Susanne will make coffee there!

In attendance:

- Task Force members: Roger Woodworth, Dennis Dellwo, Jerry Winkler, Sara Orrange, Larry Luton, Bob Scarfo, Katherine Rowden, Jim Wavada, Terry Lawhead, Mary Carr, Susan Meyer, Juliet Sinisterra
- Work Group co-leads: BUE: Allison Gray & Kelly Lerner, Procurement: Geoff Glenn (& Jim Wavada), T&M: Latisha Hill, and Water: Doug Busko

Absent: Mike Petersen (task force) Observers: Harry Bright, Joanne McCann Staff: Susanne Croft, Lloyd Brewer

- 20. **Minutes**: Reviewed and approved minutes from 6-24-08 meeting, with the addition of verbiage to note the total amount of GHG emissions (300,000 tons CO2) associated with the WTE plant (in contrast to the net numbers).
- 21. Work Group Check-in: Co-leads from each of the work groups reported on their group's efforts during Phase I of discovery.
 - a. **Procurement** work group co-leads reported that their efforts are building on many existing best practices and cutting across the topics of all the other work groups. State and federal laws may need to be changed in order to support expanded purchasing practices that reach beyond the lowest bidder to include "green" specs and EPP (environmentally preferred purchasing) practices. There is some movement on this at the state level, but it stems more from the cost reduction found in product stewardship (reducing waste and thus disposal needs).

They might have felt more comfortable using the assessment tool if they'd had input into designing it. Their work group is fortunate to include many City staff members, but they would have appreciated the assistance of additional support staff to help with meetings, communications and research. Staff time will also be required on into the future in order to stay abreast of new products and cutting edge best practices.

b. **Built & Unbuilt Environment** work group co-leads reported some challenges in understanding how to use the assessment tool. They have added some additional columns to the impact analysis scoring matrix, such as "internal" vs. "external", and "short-term" vs. "long-term." They also developed their own definitions for cost ranges to use in the benefit/cost scatter gram. They have also broken their work group's brainstorming down into sub-topics: energy, water, planning, and food-business.

They wish they'd had more involvement from the private sector as well as city employees whose work will be affected by the work group's suggestions. They also wish they'd had more Task Force involvement, and could have used support staff as well to help with minutes and research.

They suggested that all the work groups might do a brown bag later to provide City employees with an opportunity to provide feedback. They will pass all their research along for posting to the GreenSpokane.org website.

Discussion regarding publicity: Mary Carr again raised the need for more publicity and media coverage for the Task Force's efforts. If the editorial board isn't the right venue to get a story assignment, perhaps the Task Force should just meet with Steve Smith?

c. **Transportation & Mobility** work group co-leads mentioned their efforts to broaden representation on their work group, including the need for more City staff involvement (especially from an engineering perspective).

They too have sorted their ideas into sub-categories: city fleet, delivery of services, education, commuting, citizen needs, land use, and regional connectivity. So far, their ideas range from reducing waste so the garbage trucks can go out less often, to creating neighborhood activity transportation centers, to exploring ways to encourage City employees to reduce their SOV commute time.

d. **Water** work group co-leads reported that their work group has plenty of technical and professional representation but they lack people with a more casual interest in the topic who could comment on the suggestions from the "experts." Also, lack of Parks Dept. participation is an illustration of the current difficulties in coordinating between various City departments that use water. They anticipate a need for a long-term integrated water use program, more public education, and a cross-department sustainability office that can coordinate training for city employees.

The assessment tool worked fairly well for them, though they found the feasibility considerations challenging.

- 3. **Discussion regarding water conservation:** Terry Lawhead raised the topic of the recent Spokesman-Review article regarding watering restrictions for residential properties. This generated a lot of discussion among the Task Force members. While they generally supported this concept, they also agreed that most readers weren't familiar enough with the complexities of regional water dynamics and state requirements to grasp the need for such restrictions so more public education was needed. They also agreed that while they do support the mayor on this topic, they should continue to limit their focus to creation of the sustainability strategic action plan. That said, Task Force members are free to express their own views, just so they clarify that they're not representing the views of the entire Task Force.
- 4. Susan Meyer, CEO of STA, gave a presentation on recent transit trends.
- 5. **Sustainability Symposium:** Susanne gave a status report on planning for this two day event, which will be July 31 and August 1. The event is designed to provide speakers who lend credence to the work groups' findings during Phase I and shed enough light on the impacts of climate change to inform work group efforts during Phase II. Task Force members will help to promote the event and encourage the

community to attend. Task Force members brainstormed potential speakers for Friday morning and various ways to advertise the event.

6. **Scheduling:** Susanne asked for volunteers to report on this project to the City Council on Sept. 29 and at the Spokane-Bioneers conference on Oct. 17. Susanne will try to schedule a time before the event for the Task Force to meet for the first time with the Sounding Board. It was agreed that the formerly scheduled July 31 Task Force meeting would be cancelled in lieu of the Symposium.

City of Spokane Mayor's Sustainability Task Force Meeting Minutes, August 19, 2008

Location: City Hall, 4th floor, conference room 4A Time: 8:00 a.m. – noon Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public Coffee: Susanne will bring coffee

All in attendance: Roger Woodworth, Terry Lawhead, Katherine Rowden, Larry Luton, Bob Scarfo, Susan Meyer, Mike Petersen, Mary Carr, Jim Wavada, Jerry Winkler, Denny Dellwo, Sara Orrange, Juliet Sinesterra

Observing: Harry Bright

Staff: Susanne Croft, Lloyd Brewer

- 22. Minutes: Reviewed and approved minutes from 6-24-08 and 7-8-08 meetings
- 23. Feedback & observations on the Sustainability Symposium:
 - a. **Panel presentation:** John **Kaufmann** was fantastic, but everyone may not be able to handle that level of message where there's "no silver bullet." Packaging and delivery to a broad audience is the critical piece. **Quinn**'s presentation was maybe more accessible for non-scientists to hear than Mote's stance.
 - b. **Keynote speaker: Mote** was relevant to "the choir" but not accessible for the general public. He helped to paint a clear picture of what this area might be like in the future with his information on water availability and the extent of warming we can expect. But Mote's a researcher, so by definition his role makes him light on effective solutions and insight on how to persuade people to make changes.
 - c. **Sounding Board:** They had some confusion about their role and seemed to be overwhelmed with information that they weren't up to speed on, so we didn't receive any clear guidance from them. They may be a good test group for how people will react who haven't considered these issues before.
 - i. This raised the question of whether or not it is the Task Force's role to persuade/educate the community on the issues so they'll support the strategic plan in the end, or whether that is a role for the Mayor. It was decided that Task Force members would start with outreach to the City Council members before the Sept. 29 City Administration report.
 - **d. Work group reports:** There appear to be some common themes between the four work groups which may represent things the community as a whole can agree on and support. However, it also appeared that most of their recommendations were not in the "low-hanging fruit" category or the low-cost / high-impact portion of the scattergram.
 - i. Assessment tool: The work groups pointed out that the scattergram equally weights cost as opposed to the many other criteria that factored

into the impact score, and thus cost may be ranked too highly. In fact, some things may cost a lot but will help us get there more quickly than other options. Need to talk about what all the costs and all the benefits really are.

Further discussion focused on the specifics of each work group's recommendations, and how they might be handled in the final strategic action plan. For example, the strategic plan might focus in on a Top Ten list, making sure it includes things the City's not already doing, and things that are within the purview of the City government to accomplish.

There should be a social gathering of some sort in order to thank the work groups – especially the co-leads – for all their hard work. What would be the best time and format?

24. Template for Strategic Plan (~2 hrs. overall)

- a. The work group co-leads suggested formatting their final reports to the Task Force in a layout similar to that used in the Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute's Sustainable Development Code, <u>http://law.du.edu/images/uploads/rmlui/rmlui-</u> <u>sustainable-betaV1-1.pdf</u>. The Task Force approved Jim Wavada's version of this template, which sorts recommendations into "good, better, best." This could be included as an Appendix in the final strategic plan.
- b. Format for final strategic plan:
 - i. Paint a picture of what this area may be like in the future and how things will be done differently as a result.
 - ii. Policy context, statistics (citations, links)
 - iii. transition for general audience: What are the next steps that we all can do as individuals to make a difference, to bring it back to them personally.
 - iv. Each section should have a portion on:
 - 1. the critical nature of that topic
 - 2. recommendations so the public becomes aware of the issues (including why it all matters to businesses)
 - 3. then discuss the things City Hall can do

25. New Business:

- a. Media coverage: The Spokesman-Review 's recent editorial supported the City's sustainability planning efforts, and the City's sustainability initiative will be profiled in the first issue of their new *Down to Earth* magazine.
- b. T. Boone Pickens event: It was decided that this is not a Task Force issue, but some members may want to attend (although his website still doesn't show Spokane as one of the 12 sites).
- c. upcoming events:
 - i. The September 18 City Council study session will review all of the various sustainability initiatives going on in the community, including the

City's. Future Council study sessions should provide an opportunity for the Task Force to brief the Council on the contents of the strategic plan, and also showcase the various higher-ed and neighborhood-based sustainability initiatives in the area.

- ii. The September 29 City Administration Report will be an opportunity to acknowledge the efforts of the work groups, share the framework for how we're organizing our thinking now, and provide a sample of highlights to come. Roger will present, Task Force members will all attend as able, and all work group members and co-leads will be encouraged to attend to show their support and demonstrate the extent of their involvement.
- iii. October 17 Spokane-Bioneers conference session (venue for outreach and public input): Use the same presentation as for City Council on Sept. 29.
 Roger, Mary, and Larry (and Juliet?) will do presentation. Susanne will moderate.

Bin List items:

- How do we engage City Council & Sounding Board more?
- How do we engage businesses and key land owners more?
- Could we develop a large list of all the "green" things going on in the community (representative sample, not necessarily comprehensive) so we can couch what we're doing within that? Review list at Sept. 9 meeting.

City of Spokane Mayor's Sustainability Task Force Minutes of 9-9-08 meeting

Location: STA Plaza, 2nd floor conference room (s.e. corner of the building) Time: 8:00 a.m. – noon Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public Coffee: Susanne will bring coffee

In attendance: Roger Woodworth, Bob Scarfo, Terry Lawhead, Denny Dellwo, Jim Wavada, Mary Carr, Sara Orrange, Larry Luton, Katherine Rowden, and Jerry Winkler

Absent: Susan Meyer, Juliet Sinisterra, and Mike Petersen

Work Group representatives (co-leads):

- Built & Unbuilt Environment: Allison Gray, Kelly Lerner, Kitty Klitzke, Marla French
- Transportation & Mobility: Sam Mace, Latisha Hill, Mickey Thompson
- Procurement: Geoff Glenn (& Jim Wavada)
- Water: Doug Busko

Observers: Harry Bright

Staff: Susanne Croft, Brandon Betty, Deb Bisenius

- 1) **Minutes from the 8-19-08 meeting** were approved, noting that nothing had been done yet to further engage business leaders and key land owners. Also, the list of other "green" initiatives in the community remains to be created.
- 2) Update on GHG inventory: Deborah Bisenius reported that the GHG emissions from the landfills that the City owns (north & south side) have been moved from the Community inventory to the City inventory. These landfills were closed in 1988 and 1991 respectively. (Actually, the north side landfill is still open as an emergency option in order to pay to keep the employees there to oversee the closed landfills.) The methane is being flared off but still results in ~25% of organic gas loss. This huge source of methane (40-50% of our inventory) changes the relative percentage relationships between all the rest of the City numbers, reducing them so they appear a lot less significant. This also changes the City's contribution to 2.2% of the overall inventory. Because of all this, we may want to reconsider the starting point we need to reduce from, and whether our target remains to reduce below 1990 levels. Task Force will discuss this further at their Sept. 30 meeting, and a draft of the final GHG inventory report will be made available to the Task Force before that meeting.

3) Work Group final reports:

a) **Built & Unbuilt Environment:** Co-leads reported on their top 10 recommendations, but have >700 recommendations. They noted that the cost factor created some imbalance in overall impact scoring on the assessment tool. Also, recommendations vary between whether they're an encouragement, an incentive or a mandate. This could be addressed in the "good, better, best" analysis. All ideas related to water were passed to the Water work group.

- b) Procurement: In order to include environmental aspects in the bid specifications used to identify qualified bidders, changes are needed in legislation at both the state and local levels. The Task Force should do for all work group recommendations for measurement criteria to track implementation. Each department's purchasing behavior might need its own metrics to track implementation impacts. The City should choose a baseline so that measurable changes are significant over the next 5 years.
- c) **Transportation & Mobility:** The challenge is to figure out how to fund all the ideas they can up with. The work group generated lots of ideas but members were not willing to tax themselves or impose tolls to pay for any of it. They didn't generate any recommendations regarding any rail alternatives to the North Spokane Corridor regarding freight movement felt it still needed to be an actual road there. Their Top Ten ideas are now based on the scattergram (whereas Phase I recommendations were just the ideas the members liked the best).
- d) **Water:** All the ideas generated by the work group have been distilled down into 12 recommendations to the Task Force. Their four conclusions were:
 - To allow Spokane to grow in a sustainable manner, begin planning NOW to address an increased population and a greater demand on the aquifer and other water resources in the face of global climate change
 - The city of Spokane must lead by example to show the public the urgent need for water and energy conservation
 - Address the general public belief that there is no problem and that things can continue in the same manner as they have previously.
 - Take proactive steps to ensure the economic viability of the entire region as it relates to water and energy resources.
- e) Discussion:
 - i) Need comprehensive catalog of **what's already being done** within the various City departments so we don't duplicate and can leverage things that are underway. The Green Team should be asked for specific information regarding what's already being done or what's planned to happen that we can endorse acceleration.
 - ii) Need more consistent identification of **funding sources** to help implement recommendations.
 - iii) Be sure **language allows for standards** (e.g., LEED) **to evolve in future**, so we don't commit ourselves to something too specific. It's more important to set standards for buildings rather than focus on certification (re energy, water, and carbon use/emissions).
 - iv) Lots of overlap between the ideas generated by the work groups, and daunting to sort out the overlap. Also, be sure there isn't also "underlap" what's not there still? All the overlap is "our gift." Work groups have synthesized all the ideas into a relatively manageable list. We just need to bring general vs. specific ideas into uniform level. Distill ideas, find synergies, group into themes, overlay with principles defined in the beginning.
 - v) Wide variation in **specificity** of recommended actions. Need to end up with same level of specificity in all actions. Also, Task Force needs to develop an approach that distills recommendations into actionable, meaningful items.

- vi) Look at what **surrounding jurisdictions** are doing, in case what we recommend could also support those other efforts or those initiatives might affirm what we're recommending.
- vii)Need to **prioritize**. Identify the most desirable (most effective to achieve goal) regardless of cost. Then reprioritize considering cost and what can be accomplished sooner because easiest to do.
- viii) **Visuals** can be VERY powerfully persuasive. Use imagery to make it impactful and measurable. Need to communicate benefits and what it would all look like (~comic book). List out specific recommendations (main categories, subcategories) in terms of people and economic benefits. Couch applications in action language, then use images to convey implementation approaches. Also use visuals to show impacts before and after the cost, to show benefits.
- ix) No dead language, strategic plan cannot be boring, **needs to be engaging** to the general audience. Use as an opportunity for the City to rebrand itself, transform its image.
- x) Develop a **marketing program** for our recommendations. Include mentoring, coaching on how to talk in the community in defense of recommendations. Identify potential objections and possible responses, generate talking points the Task Force can use.
 - (1) Start with survey or polling of audience to get a feel for where they are now. Do through a focus group?
 - (2) Develop calendar of outreach events to engage public and solicit input?
- xi) All recommendations need to be put on a standard **time horizon**. Adopt "good, better, best" soon or else things won't all gel together.
- 4) Report back on efforts to touch base with City Council members:
 - a) Larry met w/ Mike Allen: Very supportive, just so we focus on internal proposals sees our "external" focus as the natural next step. Concerned that we haven't communicated enough with the Sounding Board. Need to communicate more with and hear more from the business community.
 - b) Mary talked with Bob Apple. He's very supportive of anything regarding energy (especially solar). Doesn't believe that climate change is human-induced.
 - c) Terry met with Bob Apple: Bob expressed the need for leadership and better alignment at the state and federal level (why don't they have standards (UL) we can comply with?).
 - d) Denny: Council likely to be most receptive to things they can do in-house, may be more resistant to things we'd recommend that would impact the development community.
 - e) Susan met with Al French and Steve Corker. We need to get her report.
 - f) Katherine:
 - i) Richard Rush is very supportive. Suggested that John Kaufmann's presentation was too fear-based and other Council members would be most receptive if we use a more positive approach.

- ii) Spoke with a business community member: Has heard from others that the roll-out was good, they had some buy-in for overall visions and goals, but they wonder what's been going on since then.
- g) We're missing business involvement and need to address soon. Need to do business focus group. Or Task Force members could present to their various luncheon meetings, ask for their input.
- h) Jim: Richard Rush suggested we need to target the teens and pre-teens, because adults and Council members will hear it best if it comes from their kids.
- 5) Sept. 29 presentation to City Council: Roger and Susanne will develop a skeleton PowerPoint and email out to TF for comment before Sept. 29.

Need to meet with Sounding Board as soon after Sept. 29 as possible. Presentations at that meeting: Climate Solutions set the stage with background information, then Task Force give the same presentation as from Sept. 29.

City of Spokane Mayor's Sustainability Task Force Meeting Minutes, September 30, 2008

Location: downtown library, room 1A (NW corner of Lincoln & Main) Time: 8:00 a.m. – noon Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public Coffee: Susanne will bring coffee

In attendance: Mary Carr, Denny Dellwo, Terry Lawhead, Larry Luton, Sara Orrange, Mike Petersen (arrived late), Katherine Rowden (left at 10:00 a.m.), Juliet Sinisterra, Jim Wavada (arrived late), Jerry Winkler, and Roger Woodworth.

Absent: Susan Meyer and Bob Scarfo

Staff: Susanne Croft, Lloyd Brewer, Deb Bisenius, and Leon Letson (intern)

Observers: none

- 26. **Minutes**: Minutes from the 9-9-08 meeting were reviewed and approved with one change. Lloyd pointed out that it's the north side landfill that is still open.
- 27. Climate mitigation: Update on GHG inventory, report (Lloyd Brewer)
 - a. **Changes to inventory (re landfill emissions):** Lloyd explained that ICLEI's GHG inventory software automatically puts emissions from landfills into the Community sector. But since the north & south side landfills are inside the City limits and owned by the City, we needed to move those numbers to the Government inventory. This didn't change the percentage relationships much for the Community pie chart, but turned the "other" category on the Government inventory into 38% of total emissions.

This draft document is out now for ICLEI's review. Mayor, Council and department directors will review and comment, and Lloyd wants input from the Task Force as well. The report won't be finalized until everyone's comments are in and have been addressed. He'd like to finish the report before the end of the year.

b. Reduction goals: Because the timing of the landfill closures was close to our 1990 baseline year, closing the landfills effectively means we've already met our 7% reduction goals. In fact, we're likely to exceed the reduction % by 2012 by 93,852 metric tones.

Mayor Verner would appreciate a recommendation from the Task Force for a new % reduction goal by a new target year and perhaps a new baseline year. The Task Force discussed various options for percentage reduction or actual metric tonnes, and which years we should use for our baseline data and reduction goal. Stiff % reduction targets may be hard to achieve, but experts are also agreeing that greater reductions will be needed than previously thought necessary.

Conclusion: There was consensus among the Task Force that we should use 2005 data for our baseline year since 1990 data is so incomplete. The Task Force will consider new % reduction goals and targets at their next meeting.

3. **Moving from "Discovery" into "Distillation"** Task Force members discussed outcomes from the work groups, including variations in the level of specificity between ideas from the various work groups, need to identify benefit/cost aspect of ideas and perhaps focus on the ideas that best help us achieve our goals (GHG reduction, etc.). Should also consider scalability, "do-ability," political will, "low-hanging fruit" vs. most bang for the buck, available funding, and short-term vs. long-term. In the end, implementation of each action item should be measured with milestones of progress as actions are scaled up.

The Task Force then distilled the gist of the work group ideas into 8-9 "themes." **"Theme teams"** were formed to define (or re-label) theme, and sort the work group ideas into themes as a first step toward shaping the chapters of the sustainability strategic action plan. Jim will set up a Google Group to facilitate work between Task Force meetings. Teams should note things that are interesting ideas and easy to do (but don't discard things that are hard to do), and tag ideas that overlap between their theme and another theme.

The themes were:

- 1. <u>localization</u>: farmers' markets, local purchases, how the City supports/encourages (create markets) or removes barriers to localization, energy independence (Mary, Denny, Terry)
- 2. <u>renewable energy</u>: energy options for transportation, decarbonizes energy resource, change what we use energy for (electrification, solar, distributed generation) (Roger, Mary, Jim)
- 3. <u>connectivity</u>: re transportation choices (multi-modal, reduced commutes), and land use patterns that support this (Larry, Susan?, Mike)
- 4. <u>efficiency</u> (energy, water): buildings, waste minimization, deployment of public infrastructure, "lean and green" applied to government operations (Mike, Juliet)
- 5. <u>waste management</u>: shipping impacts of moving waste, energy wasted in managing / using waste, synergies with carbon sequestration / soil regeneration / water purification / energy generation (Jim, Terry)
- 6. <u>resource stewardship</u> (natural environment, people, place): food, adverse impacts on vulnerable populations, respect (Juliet, Katherine)
- 7. <u>land use</u>: aesthetics, effective land use, QOL, human element of health, air quality (Denny, & Bob?, Sara)
- 8. <u>resiliency</u>: green economy / jobs, waste reduction, industry clusters in Spokane's future ("clean tech"), culture of resiliency, innovation (Terry, Sara, Juliet)

risks: increased fire risk under climate change, population growth ("climate refugees")

City of Spokane Mayor's Sustainability Task Force Meeting Minutes, October 23, 2008

Location: STA Plaza, 2nd floor conference room Time: 8:00 a.m. – noon Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public Coffee: Susan Meyer treated the Task Force to baked goods and coffee

Task Force members in attendance: Roger Woodworth, Mary Carr, Denny Dellwo, Terry Lawhead, Susan Meyer, Sara Orrange, Jim Wavada, Bob Scarfo, Larry Luton, Juliet Sinisterra **Absent:** Jerry Winkler, Mike Petersen, Katherine Rowden

Staff: Susanne Croft, Lloyd Brewer, Deb Bisenius

Observers: none

28. **Minutes**: Minutes from the 9-30-08 meeting were approved with one change: The south landfill is NOT inside City limits.

29. Report back:

- a. Support was expressed for the "energy district" concept shared by Tom Osdoba, Portland, during our session at the APA conference. Terry and Mary agreed to help write a request for technical assistance to research implementation of this concept in response to NW SEED's recent RFP. If it appears viable, this could be an effective way to implement recommendations in the sustainability strategic plan related to using less energy, moving toward renewable energy, and reducing community-wide greenhouse gas emissions.
- b. The **Sounding Board** requested that their 3rd/last joint meeting with the Task Force occur before the Task Force finalizes their vision of what will be in the plan. In response to Councilwoman McLaughlin's point that we were only bringing in pro-Climate Change "experts," the Task Force will suggest to her that she host a debate between an "expert" of her choice (someone who doesn't think Climate Change is happening, or if it is, it's not human caused) vs. someone Mike would help her find who would take the pro-anthropomorphic Climate Change position.
- c. Presentations at **Bioneers** reinforced the sentiment that our plan needs to make the general case for energy security & climate change and then make the case for lean, green, resiliency, etc. without further debating the larger issues. It can be shown that what began as a threat turns out to be an opportunity.
- 30. Climate mitigation: Discussion regarding adjustments to GHG reduction targets and goals:

Lloyd Brewer presented a range of options for GHG reduction targets and goals, premised on an estimated 1.3% increase in population by 2050 (which does not include population growth attributable to *climate refugees*). The Task Force decided the City's goals should be consistent with the state's (and WCI's), so they will recommend to the City Council and Mayor that the City drop the goal of reducing GHG emissions to 7% below 1990 levels by

2012, and adopt a new goal reducing carbon levels to 50% below 2005^{26} levels by 2050. Also, the plan might appear more relevant within people's lifetimes if we set 2050 as an end goal but outline steps to take by 2030. In order to achieve those reductions, we would need to take incremental action with a rolling average so the target always exceeds the population growth rate.

- 31. **Theme Team Discussion:** In an effort to congeal the work group ideas, the Task Force is synthesizing those into themes that will help to package the ideas and present them to the City Council. The plan will ask Council to adopt a direction, and the themes will help to describe those directions from a philosophical perspective, in themselves making the case for why something should be done. Once the thematic directions are outlined, then the action items can change from year to year. Task Force members each reported on the themes they were assigned to, noting that *Stewardship* may be the overarching theme of the final Task Force Report.
 - a. **Stewardship** addresses the protection of both the natural and human environment by focusing on protecting air, water, and soil as well as ensuring human health and wellness. Work group ideas were supplemented with concepts drawn from other resources.
 - b. Land Use relies on education, policy, practices, and communication to produce a green strategy. Recurring strategies within this theme are: comp plan realignment re a green future, composting & food, bicycling & alternative transportation, water retention and low-impact development, and LEED/green building.
 - c. Waste Management focuses on cultural rather than technical solutions. Work group ideas sort into 3 sub-themes: reduce high levels of consumption / less waste from products, implement Lean & Green in all aspects of life, reuse waste as much as possible for energy, etc. The question was raised of how to address the WTE plant in the plan.
 - d. **Connectivity** is partly about identifying best practices for sustainable transportation, including mass transit. The Centers & Corridors concept is designed to make this a reality. Work group ideas were supplemented with concepts drawn from other resources to draw in incentives to drive implementation. Sub-themes include: commuting, City services & related operations, localization, transportation infrastructure, and Sustainability Culture.
 - e. **Localization** is closely related to *connectivity* and the walkable communities concept where goods and services are easily accessible.
 - f. **Renewable Energy** is about preserving options around three sub-themes: renewable energy, decarbonization, and electrification (including transportation).

g. Efficiency is related to resiliency in so far as people are encouraged to live with less.

The Task Force considered whether new theme titles should be introduced to address overlap between the themes. Theme titles should tell a story that people can easily relate to. Discussion also explored the potential to combine some themes with others, such as:

- Resiliency and relocalization
- Renewable resources and waste management
- Resource stewardship: renewable energy, land use, resource stewardship, energy efficiency and waste management

²⁶ The state's baseline year is 1990, but the Task Force recommends that the City of Spokane craft an equivalent goal based on 2005 baseline data since the quality of our 1990 data is poor.

32. Next Steps:

- a. Review each other's work.
- b. Revise theme descriptions so the main ideas for each theme are broken out into only **three sub-themes** (without regard for which ideas came from which work groups).
- c. Concisely **define** each theme, and consider whether the theme **title** should change

The "long vs. short term" and "easy vs. hard" portions of Larry's model will be used to help prioritize action items once we need to rank them in the plan.

City of Spokane Mayor's Sustainability Task Force Meeting Minutes, Friday, November 14, 2008

Location: downtown library, conference room 1A Time: 8:00 a.m. – noon Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public Coffee: Susanne made coffee there

In attendance: Mary Carr, Denny Dellwo, Terry Lawhead, Larry Luton, Sara Orrange, Mike Petersen, Katherine Rowden, Bob Scarfo, Juliet Sinisterra, Jim Wavada, Roger Woodworth

Absent: Susan Meyer, Jerry Winkler

Staff: Lloyd Brewer, Susanne Croft, Brandon Betty

Observers: Harry Bright

- 1. **Minutes from Oct. 23 meeting** were reviewed and accepted as written. Task Force members followed up on items mentioned in those minutes as follows:
 - a. Katherine pointed out that the City Council members on the Sounding Board want to see the dollars around implementation that make the business case for sustainability.
 - b. Mike reported that he's still working with Councilperson McLaughlin to set up a climate debate, hopefully within the next 3 weeks. Possible speakers were suggested who might represent the viewpoint that climate change is not happening or that it is not human-caused. Venues were suggested such as a local radio show, a Council Connections show on Ch. 5, or a presentation at a Task Force meeting.
 - c. Also, in the spirit of encouraging balanced input, Sara volunteered to orchestrate a focus group (before Dec. 2?) with the members of SHBA/Realtors who are resistant to / concerned about whether climate change is happening. Mike, Roger and Terry will attend as well.
 - d. It was also noted that the plan should state that climate change is a given and it behooves us to address it, regardless of what's causing it, because of the opportunities in such a strategy would move us toward energy independence and economic prosperity. Perhaps the plan should include an appendix that lists the wide range of organizations that agree with this stance. The plan should also outline a reasonable approach for how this would impact people and what they can do about it.
- 33. Envision Spokane presentation was cancelled as they were unavailable this date.

2. Report back on:

a. **11-12-09 Mar-Com focus group:** Mike conveyed that the group recommended we use stories to make our points and illustrate the business case for how the City government is approaching sustainability.
- b. Energy district research proposal in response to NW SEEDs RFP: Terry reported that collaborative efforts to write this proposal included representation from the Task Force (Carr and Lawhead), Avista, SustainableWorks, Downtown Spokane Partnership, and SLIP.
- c. Go Green Challenge: Susanne reported that this program was launched as a means to encourage City employees to adopt sustainable practices at home or at work. Any department who submits a "green ideas" list is rewarded by receiving one of the City's new "green" reusable bags for each employee, or 2 bags for people who "steal" an idea from another department's list and adopt it as a new practice of their own. The response has been enthusiastic, and the ideas mentioned in the lists are quite creative. It's demonstrating that most City employees are already doing many things related to sustainability, so the culture of City government is already shifting in that direction.
- **3.** Climate mitigation: Lloyd charted out where the various targets would get us in metric tons emissions over time, using a 1.3% population growth rate and assuming we recalibrate the 2005 target against the state's target so we reduce the same amount as if working from 1990 levels. He also reviewed ICLEI's comments on our GHG inventory, pointing out that ICLEI is now recommending that communities not project beyond 2020 because things are in such a state of flux that communities will need to evolve their targets over time anyway. The final GHG inventory report will be available before the Task Force's presentation to City Council on Dec. 15 so the emission reduction recommendations included in that presentation can be based on the findings in the GHG report.
 - a. Government emissions: A target of 30% reduction below 2005 levels by 2030 would be more conservative (achieve a greater reduction) than the state or even the WCI targets. Reduction levels at this rate would have been less (higher emissions) over time if we were working from 1990 numbers. ICLEI also recommends using a composite set of growth indicators in forecasting from 2005 to 2020 and/or 2030 rather than using the 1.3% growth rate, so the Task Force agreed to ask Mayor Verner and Councilmembers to adopt new rolling average % reduction targets to keep our reductions ahead of population growth rates.
 - b. Community emissions: The 30% below 2005 by 2030 goal would get the community to about the same place in 2020 as using the state's target, but would need a stiffer goal in order to achieve the 2030 levels.
- 4. **Timeline:** The Task Force sketched out a timeline for the coming months. The question arose as to whether or not the Task Force would remain active past February in order to answer questions from City government, review input from the public and staff, revise the plan accordingly, do outreach to the neighborhood councils, and advocate for plan acceptance. Sara mentioned that she plans to present on the plan to her neighborhood council (Cliff-Cannon) in January. Upcoming dates include:
 - presentation from climate change opponent sometime before Dec. 15
 - before Dec. 2: additional 2 hour special Task Force meeting
 - Dec. 2 meeting go through lunch to 2:00, include climate change opponent speaker?
 - between Dec. 2 Dec. 15: third/final joint meeting of Sounding Board and Task Force

- Dec. 15 Task Force presentation to City Council: summary of Task Force's findings and recommendations, preliminary to the draft plan presented to Council by Feb. 28, 2009.
- Dec. 18: Task Force 1 hr. study session with City Council (3:30-4:30)
- Jan. & Feb., 2009: fine tune the written report into "proposed recommendations"
- Feb. 28, 2009: Written *draft* report is due to CTED
- March 1: Draft report released for public input and
 - o Task Force implements Communications Outreach plan
 - Steps taken to include strategic plan in the City Comprehensive Plan if appropriate. This would entail Plan Commission review (and hearing?), SEPA review process, and CTED's GMA review
 - o Plan revised based on input from staff and public to date
- June '09? Final sustainability strategic action plan presented to City Council for their vote. This would entail advance hearing notice for the Council hearing and potential revisions subsequent to the hearing to incorporate Council's adjustments made in response to public testimony received at the hearing.
- June, 2009: close-out report due to CTED
- 5. **Theme Team reports:** The Task Force Charter says the document needs to be easy to understand, with minimum complexity, so people will read and use it. The plan's framework will outline general action Themes and then refer readers to appendices for more specifics. The Themes will help to focus on a vision, and make the case for the recommendations in an accessible and persuasive manner that facilitates City Council's ability to accept the plan.

In order to organize the theme content more concisely, Juliet synthesized many of the themes into **The Three R's.** These reflect that the plan will be about going forward by doing things differently than we have in the past (a **Re**-Plan?). The Task Force found this very helpful. Work remains to find the overlaps and define the themes. Other word options were suggested, such as "revitalize,", "reenergize,""relocalize,", or "reconnect."

- 1. **Re**structuring: about the built environment, density, how to restructure transportation in relation to the built environment (resource stewardship ideas regarding land use were moved in to resource stewardship)
- 2. **Re**source stewardship: thinking about waste differently, resource recovery waste as a tool for economic development, water and soil have to do with the natural environment, renewable energy
- 3. **Re**siliency: about the need for modules within any system so that system can continue functioning if other systems collapse (e.g., national shipping, food, energy), localizing food and energy production, build awareness and commitment among the community to become engaged in solutions, R&D: opportunities for higher ed to help develop means to adapt to a non-growth economy, emergency preparedness: agency coordination to address basic human needs (energy, food, mobility)

There was some discussion about breaking recommendations into 3 columns depending on who is the actor. These could be:

- a. things that City government does on its own
- b. things that City government does with the community, and
- c. things the community does on its own.

The Dec. 15 presentation to City Council will assign the themed recommendations to one of these action categories. We also need to use a story to clearly and simply demonstrate and describe the value of what the City government is going to do by themselves to "lead by example. Roger pointed out two overarching core themes or umbrellas underneath the 3Rs that could be used to describe what each recommendation is about, what it looks or feels like, what we're trying to achieve, why somebody should buy into this (what are the benefits):

- 1. Connectivity of people
- 2. Resilience of our community

The Task Force was pleased to see the relational database that Sustainability Intern Brandon Betty created to show overlaps between the work groups' ideas, noting that this can be used to show interrelationships between themes and actions, strategic vs. thematic. This will be posted to the Google site where the Task Force can use it to continue their efforts to sort work group ideas into themes using the new Three R's.

At their Nov. 21 retreat, the Green Team will use this matrix as well to score workgroup ideas for whether it's something we're already doing, can't do, could do better, or could do if...

Update on potential **staffing changes** for the City's Sustainability Initiative: The Task Force indicated they believe it would be critical to retain continuity of current staffing in order to ensure the quality of the product and process. The need for continuity also relates to implementation of the plan.

City of Spokane Mayor's Sustainability Task Force Special Meeting Minutes, Wednesday, November 26, 2008

Location: Avista Time: 3:00 – 5:00 p.m. Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public

Task Force members present: Denny Dellwo, Larry Luton, Sara Orrange, Juliet Sinisterra, Jerry Winkler, Roger Woodworth

Absent: Mary Carr, Susan Meyer, Mike Petersen, Katherine Rowden Staff present: Susanne Croft, Brandon Betty, Lloyd Brewer

Work Group Ideas Matrix: Task Force discussed how best to wade through all the ideas in Brandon's new Combined Work Group Ideas matrix, and how to assign each idea to one of the Three R's.

Roger proposed that the Task Force use a "ramp up" approach for the City Council Dec. 15 presentation by working from the large groups of ideas to the smaller sub-sets; e.g., over 1000 ideas were gleaned from public input, including 439 ideas from the 4 work groups and 41 ideas were added by the Task Force. These boil down into 32 Overlapping Topic categories, which each relate to one of the Three R's.

In addition, the matrix has been expanded to include notes from the Nov. 21 Green Team retreat where they filtered through the work groups' ideas to note which things the City is doing or has "already done" (85), "can't do" (17), "could do better" (98), "pass for now" (75; i.e., needs more research or information), or "could do if" (more money, new regulations to guide implementation, etc.).

Assignment for Dec. 2 Task Force meeting: Each Task Force member was assigned to at least one of the Overlap Topics and asked to summarize all the ideas in their Overlap Topic(s) into one (or 2-3) summary statement(s) that could be used to represent the Task Force's recommendation on that topic. Those recommendation statements should take into consideration the Work Group Ideas which the Green Team indicated were "already done" or "can't do." Then those ~50-60 recommendation statements will be correlated with the Three R's for the Dec. 15 Task Force presentation to City Council.

Revision to GHG Reduction Targets: Lloyd received Task Force approval to submit a memo to Mayor Verner from the Task Force, suggesting that the city's GHG reduction target be revised to require that we achieve a 30% reduction below 2005 levels by 2030. That target would apply to both city government and the general Spokane community. This new target would replace our earlier commitment to reduce our GHG emissions to 7% below 1990 levels by 2012.

City of Spokane Mayor's Sustainability Task Force Meeting Minutes, Tuesday, December 2, 2008

Location: downtown library, conference room 1A Time: 8:00 a.m. –2:00 p.m. (catered lunch served at noon) Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public Coffee: Susanne will make coffee

Task Force members in attendance: Mary Carr, Denny Dellwo, Terry Lawhead, Larry Luton, Susan Meyer, Sara Orrange, Mike Petersen, Katherine Rowden, Bob Scarfo, Jim Wavada, Jerry Winkler, Roger Woodworth (left at 1:00 p.m.)

Absent: Juliet Sinisterra

Staff present: Susanne Croft, Lloyd Brewer, Brandon Betty **Observers**: Councilwoman Nancy McLaughlin, Edie Streicher (SHBA, Governmental Affairs)

Minutes from the 11-14-08 and 11-26-08 Task Force meetings were reviewed and approved as written. Sara Orrange mentioned that we may be able to do a focus group with the Realtors at their Dec. 15 meeting, but we don't have a date set for a focus group with the SHBA. Mike Petersen reported that so far, none of the climate change antagonists he's asked to speak to the Task Force have been willing or able, but he will keep trying to find someone who can present this viewpoint to the Task Force.

GHG Reduction target: Lloyd Brewer reviewed the second revision to his draft memo to the Mayor recommending revisions to the greenhouse gas reduction targets.

Our new goal would align with the goals set by WA state and WCI while also allowing us to stay ahead of anticipated population growth rate, and will be recalibrated if the state's goal or Spokane's population growth rate changes in the future. The Task Force recommended that 1) our goals should *align* with whichever is more stringent of the state or national goals, 2) our 1990 data should be *recalibrated* for 2005 levels so the measures we chart progress from represent the most accurate information, 3) our goal also needs to have a long-term goal defined by alignment as well as a short-term goal defined by recalibration around changing data (population growth), etc., such that the *continuous improvement* goal needs to be no less than

<u>%</u> in order to achieve that end goal, and 4) the recommendations should give *equitable consideration* to the overall interests of the entire community so that solutions are balanced between economic, social and environmental impacts and no one sector is impacted more than another over the long run.

These four principals can be used in the Task Force's strategic plan as well: 1) **align** our goal with WA state's goal, 2) **recalibrate** data to get from 1990 to 2005 levels and outcomes, 3) **continuous improvement** in achieving our goals, and 4) measures taken to achieve the goal will give **equitable consideration** to the overall interests of the whole community. And impacts will be shared equitably as well.

CTED grant budget, scope: Susanne Croft reported on grant expenditures to date and outstanding deliverables. Future expenses may include costs for:

- a graphic designer, editor and/or writer for the strategic plan,
- someone to generate the benefit/cost analysis for at least a sample few of the recommended actions, and
- outreach expenses to get the draft plan out to the public, potentially *before* passing the Task Force's recommended plan to the City to start through the official process (includes public review period, potential Plan Commission review and hearing, potential SEPA review, potential 60-day review for GMA compliance by CTED, then City Council hearing process).

Task Force members then reported on their efforts to distill all the work group ideas in each of the overlap topics assigned to them down into summary statements. At this point, these summary statements do *not* reflect the preferences or recommendations of the Task Force members themselves - they're just summaries of the ideas from the work groups that were assigned to that Task Force member. At the end, the Task Force decided they didn't have any actual recommendations to report yet and didn't see the need for another process update, so they decided to cancel their City Administration report scheduled for the Dec. 15 City Council meeting. They also decided to call another special 3 hr. meeting next week for the afternoon of Monday, Dec. 15, 2:00-5:00 p.m., at the STA Plaza 2nd floor conference room, in order to become more familiar with the summary statements before discussing them with City Council on Dec. 18. At that Dec. 18 study session, the Task Force will just provide an overview of the statements they've generated to summarize the work groups' ideas, and will introduce for Council feedback any preliminary Task Force recommendations that are crafted at the Dec. 15 meeting. Then Sounding Board and City Council input will be taken into consideration as the Task Force begins to transform the summary statements into statements of Task Force recommendations. All work group ideas will be included as an appendix in the strategic plan so the City can select the most appropriate ones over time as conditions continue to change.

City of Spokane Mayor's Sustainability Task Force Minutes of Special Meeting: Monday, 12-15-08

Location: STA Plaza, 2nd floor conference room Time: 2:00 – 5:00 p.m. Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public

Task Force members in attendance: Mary Carr, Denny Dellwo, Terry Lawhead, Larry Luton, Sara Orrange, Mike Petersen, Katherine Rowden, Juliet Sinisterra, Jim Wavada, Jerry Winkler, Roger Woodworth

Absent: Susan Meyer, Bob Scarfo

Staff: Susanne Croft, Lloyd Brewer, Brandon Betty

Observers: Eadie Streicher (SHBA, Governmental Affairs)

12-12-08 joint Sounding Board / Task Force meeting (last of 3 meetings planned): Task Force members noted that the Sounding Board was generally supportive of the Task Force's efforts and more actively sharing now in the generation and presentation of the plan in order to ensure that the plan is well received.

12-15-08 focus group with Spokane REALTORS Association: Sara Orrange hosted this at a regular meeting of the REALTORS. Terry Lawhead and Mike Petersen represented the Task Force, and Lloyd Brewer gave a staff presentation. In general, the REALTORS responded positively to the Task Force's efforts, noting that they appreciated the emphasis on incentives now and saving punitive measures for later on. They expressed concern regarding:

- A potential conflict between GMA and sustainability efforts: If higher density housing is more expensive, will it force people out into sprawl? This suggests a need to incorporate provisions for affordable housing.
- How will the energy from wind, etc. be stored?
- Is any of this coordinated with the City's Planning & Building Departments?

The Task Force also reviewed some vision-mission examples from:

- Green Team's visioning (from 11-21-08 Green Team retreat)
- Task Force's original "Charter: Characteristics of our work together"
- Examples from other cities:
 - City of Shoreline: "...and such actions complement community efforts to foster economic and social health..."
 - Santa Monica's Guiding Principles

The Task Force then reviewed steps needed to have the draft strategic plan ready for delivery to CTED by February: Recommendations will be set at the directional level, and supported by a finer grain check-off list of potential actions and performance measurements. The Recommendations portion of the plan will be prefaced by an overview of energy security and climate change issues and trends, graphs regarding greenhouse gas emissions, case studies to demonstrate the cost/benefit, etc. The goals and desired outcomes may be set within the context

of contrasting scenarios (sustainability action vs. do nothing). The plan may need to include a glossary that defines "sustainability", "sustainable development", etc. A record will be created of all the public input received to date so that is on file, as required under GMA.

Roger Woodworth presented changes to the PowerPoint as were suggested at the 12-12-08 Task Force/Sounding Board meeting. The Task Force then worked through those notes (except for the sections on Water, Energy Efficiency, and Operating Practices), crafting the text into statements they could present as potential Task Force recommendations at the City Council study session scheduled for Thursday, December 18, 2008.

Meeting Minutes: 1-13-09 Location: City Hall – Council Chambers (lower level); 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd. Time: 8:00 a.m. - Noon followed by Guest Speaker Todd Myers Noon to 1:00 p.m. Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, Environmental Programs Manager, City Council members, and interested public Coffee: Lloyd will provide coffee

- 1. Minutes: review minutes from 11-14-08 and 11-26-08 meetings (~ 5 min.)
 - a. Both the 12/2 and the 12/15 minutes were reviewed and approved. Roger made a note that the 1/13 minutes should reflect that the 12/18 Council study session was cancelled due to the severe weather conditions.
- 2. Introduction of Gerry Gemmel (~5 min.)
 - b. Gerry Gemmel introduced himself to the task force and clarified his short term and long term intentions regarding the project. The short term agenda is to complete and submit the Draft Action Plan to CTED by February 28th. The long term agenda is to facilitate implementation. On that note, Gemmel asked the Task Force their thoughts on extending the Sustainability Task Force's scope of work beyond the crafting of the plan and into the implementation of the plan. He mentioned that the TF is a resource that is to valuable to lose during that important phase of the work.
 - c. The TF responded to the request by requesting a letter from the Mayor's Office thanking the host organizations for their commitment to the project thus far, requesting additional commitment for the implementation of the action plan, and providing a timeframe for that extended commitment.
 - d. Gemmel then asked the TF to prioritize their top three recommendations according to the hypothetical question, "If you could only implement three things, which would they be?"
- 3. **CTED grant**: report on expenditures, balance, deliverables (~ 10 min.)
 - e. Budget:
 - i. Available Through 6/30/2009, \$75,000
 - ii. Less spent to date, \$56, 253
 - iii. CTED Available, \$18,747
 - iv. Private Grant Available, \$20,000
 - v. Total available, \$38, 747
 - f. Expenditures
 - i. Salary & Wages, \$31,294
 - ii. Personal Benefits, \$11,361
 - iii. Supplies, \$3,940
 - iv. Services/Charges \$5,658
 - v. IF Service, \$4,000
 - vi. Total spent, \$56,253
- 4. Inventory, Final draft -overview (~ 30 min.)

g. Section IV. "Forecast" and V. "Reductions Needed" were reviewed.

The growth assumptions were 0.99% Annual Population Growth Rate for the Community, and 1.28%. Annual Population Growth Rate, used by City Utilities, for the Government. In the "Reductions Needed," several proposed reduction efforts for the Spokane Community were proposed. The Government proposals were left to be determined by the Mayor's Task Force on Sustainability. Several Task Force members encouraged Lloyd Brewer to develop a strategy for a "shortened version" of the 50+ page document, to present the message to the Spokane community members. Lloyd Brewer suggested that might be the graphics: "footprint," and "pie charts" for Community and Government inventories. Lloyd Brewer clarified that the document would be "final" when the City Council has approved the "final draft." Lloyd Brewer will present it to the regular City venues, beginning with the Public Works Committee. Roger Woodworth suggested that any and all resources be employed for publicity, such as the Climate Solutions strategic messaging firm, "MarCom group" in Spokane, and City Staff (Ann Deasy, Marlene Feist, etc.). For the Task Force, Roger Woodworth thought page 44, the table of "reductions needed," was the most important piece of information. Ideally, this Inventory will be kept "current" by an annual report. Environmental Programs will make efforts to collect energy information from departments, specifically natural gas and electricity consumed. Fuels used by City vehicles are described throughout the CACP reports, detailed in the Appendices of the Inventory Report.

- 5. Review Planned Council Study Session presentation February 5 (~15 min.)
 - h. Roger went over the slides that need to be updated. Specifically the slide that mentions the number of total participants, as well as the slide that mentions the overall number of public contributions.
 - i. It was also decided that the GHG Inventory Report would not be reviewed with the Council during the meeting so they can focus on the TF's recommendations.
- 6. Consider Task Force **Report draft outline** (~15 min.)
 - j. Brandon Betty reviewed the creation of the content outline. He used the power point slides prepared by Roger Woodworth and Susanne Croft to create the recommendation of the section. He examined other documents to identify other sections of a typical action plan.

Break (~15 min., 9:20 – 9:35 a.m.)

- 7. Continue recommendations development (~2 hr.)
- 8. Audience Q & A (~15 min)
 - k. No questions for the TF.
- 9. Presentation Preparation Task Force Meet Todd Myers (~10 min.)
 - 1. Time did not allow the presentation of the speaker to the TF. TF broke for lunch and reconvened at noon for the presentation.

FYI: UPCOMING EVENTS AND OUTREACH OPPORTUNITIES

January 22, 3:00-4:30 p.m., City Council study session on Task Force Recommendations, in City Hall, conference room 2B (2nd floor)

Next Task Force meeting: Tues., Dec. 23, 8 a.m. – noon, downtown library, conference room 1A

City of Spokane Mayor's Sustainability Task Force Meeting Minutes, Tuesday, February 3, 2009

Location: Spokane Public Library Downtown Room 1A. Time: 8:00 a.m. - Noon Attendees: Task Force members: Roger Woodworth, Mary Carr, Denny Dellwo, Terry Lawhead, Larry Luton, Susan Meyer, Sara Orrange, Bob Scarfo, and Gerald Winkler; Staff: Lloyd Brewer, Deb Bisenius, Brandon Betty; Interested Public: Harry Bright, Mark Early, Susanne Croft

- 34. Minutes: review minutes from 1-13-2009 meeting (~ 5 min.)
 - a. The 1/13 minutes were reviewed and approved. Roger made a note that the 1/13 minutes should reflect that the 12/18 Council study session was cancelled due to the severe weather conditions.
- 35. Goals (~5 min.)
 - a. Lloyd Brewer stated the goals for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions for 2030 were presented to the City Council at recent Public Works Committee and Advanced Agenda meetings. The questions raised were not indicating opposition from Council members. "How do we set the goal?" and "What are the ramifications of setting the goal?" Recycling may not have been represented well in the Greenhouse Gas Inventory report. The City's recycling efforts were noted, but emissions were not "credited," since the City was following the ICLEI protocol.
- 36. CTED grant: report on deliverables (~ 10 min.)
 - a. **Risks and Vulnerabilities ranked;** Lloyd Brewer reported CTED was accepting of the Work Group ranking activities.
 - b. **Distinguish between Deliverables and Actions;** Lloyd Brewer talked about the Work Groups, and summary of the process.
- 37. **Review of Todd Myers' Presentation.** Four Council Members and Mayor Verner attended the presentation that made a good statement, although Mr. Meyers didn't agree with the premise that Climate Change was result of human activities. He started off affirming the existence of climate change, but insisted that market forces should be the mechanism that solves the problem of mitigation of greenhouse gases.

38. Council Study Session presentation and BOMA – February 5 (~15 min.)

- a. Roger went over the slides that need to be updated. Specifically the slide that mentions the "dozens of meetings & hours;" change "NGOs" to "other organizations." He added a fourth overarching theme: "Vitality complement resiliency and socio-economic health."
- 39. Edited Task Force **Report draft outline** (~30 min.)
 - a. Using the power point slides prepared by Roger Woodworth, Task Force draft editing was performed on-screen by Brandon Betty and Lloyd Brewer.

- b. **Break** (~15 min., 9:30 9:45 a.m.)
- 40. **Continued recommendations edit** (~2 hr.) The Task Force completed the review, and in some cases re-wording, of all recommendations except for the last section, 'Planning.' Members were asked to continue their review outside of meeting time and submit comments by Friday, February 6, 2009.
- 41. Audience Q & A (~15 min)
 - a. No questions for the TF.

FYI: UPCOMING EVENTS AND OUTREACH OPPORTUNITIES

City of Spokane Mayor's Sustainability Task Force Meeting Agenda, Tuesday, February 24, 2009

Location: Downtown Main Library; 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
Time: 8:00 a.m. - Noon
Invitees: Task Force members, Mayor Verner, City Administrator, City Council members, Assigned Staff and interested public
Coffee: coffee will be provided

8:15 AM February 24, 2009

42. Task Force Members Present: Mary Carr, Denny Dellwo, Larry Luton, Susan Meyer, Sara Orrange, Mike Peterson, Katherine Rowden, Juliet Sinisterra, Gerald Winkler; Staff: Lloyd Brewer, Deborah Bisenius, Brandon Betty, Gerry Gemmill; Interested Public: Susanne Croft, Harry Bright

43. Lloyd Brewer chaired the meeting in Roger Woodworth's absence.

- a. The main priority for the meeting was to finalize report content!
- 44. Minutes: from 2-3-09 were provided but not reviewed.

45. Preliminary topic

- a. Brief discussion of the presentation of the Recommendations to City Council and Mayor Verner. Concerns were raised about how to ensure the Recommendations can be implemented in economic hard times.
- b. Lloyd Brewer responded, Mayor Verner requested each Task Force member to consider meeting as an advisory board to review the City's progress toward implementing the Recommendations. The meetings might be as frequent as three meetings each year for four years.

46. Finalize Task Force Report

- a. Brandon Betty presented the proposed format of the Recommendations. There may be two documents, the first one that primarily states the Recommendations, and a more lengthy reference document.
- b. Brandon Betty typed the exact proposed wording into the document, using a laptop computer. Four new recommendations were accepted that had been proposed in various email communications.
 - (a) From Roger Woodworth,

"Track the progress of carbon sequestration methods for possible use at the Waste To Energy Plant when feasible."

(b) From Juliet Sinisterra, Under Prepare through planning, additional strategy:

Support recruitment and expansion of "clean and green" businesses that complement local assets and strengthen community resilience"

Reworded to: "Support the development of an entrepreneurial culture, increased community self-sufficiency, and advance local economic opportunities for small businesses."

(c) From Juliet Sinisterra and Katherine Rowdan, Under Prepare through planning, additional strategy:

"citywide neighborhood planning efforts to incorporate sustainable strategies around land use, transportation, energy and economic development"

(d) From Mary Carr:

A recommendation to incorporate Sustainability Coordinator functions into job responsibilities, including the Mayor's Executive Team.

47. Editing of Task Force Report wording

- a. Mary Carr and Jim Wavada were authorized to review the document for final grammar check and to standardize the writing style.
- b. Juliet Sinisterra provided the following:

Under Operating Practices

Prioritize an evaluation of the City fleet for ways to reduce the number, size <u>of vehicles</u> <u>and increase</u> fuel efficiency. Shift to using alternative fuels wherever practical (e.g., biodiesel, natural gas, electricity).

i.

48. Other Items-

- a. Letters from Mayor Verner were distributed to Task Force members. The letter thanked them for their time and service and requested them to consider continued involvement as an advisory board.
- b. Mike Peterson will follow-up with Klundt-Hosmer of the Marcom group to help with marketing the messages in the Recommendations document, and to dress-up with graphical pictures and layout.

1. Audience Q & A There were a few comments from Harry Bright and Susanne Croft.

FYI: UPCOMING EVENTS AND OUTREACH OPPORTUNITIES

March 5, 4:30 p.m., City Council Study Session on GHG reduction goals & inventory
March 9, 3:30 p.m., GHG reduction goals on City Council Advance Agenda
March 9, 6:00 p.m., Task Force Report to City Council via Adminstrator's Report
March 9, 6:00 p.m., 1990 & 2005 GHG Inventory to Council under Special Considerations

March 12, Noon, Home Builders

?Next Task Force meeting: Tues., March. 17, ?? 4A?

March 17th, 1-2 p.m. at City Hall, Council Briefing Center - Green Team

20-23 May, Neighborhood USA 2009 Conference, Spokane Convention Center

Public Involvement Document

Public Contributions Ideas: Total Contributions:

rotar contributions.		
Date	Event	Public Contributions
May-September 2008	Public Work Group & Task Force Ideas	480
4/9/2008	Earth Day Exhibit Contributions	38
8/1/2008	Mayor's Sustainability Round Table Public	20
	Contributions	
7/31/2008	Symposium Keynote Speaker Public	95
	Contributions	
7/31/2008	Sustainability Panel Discussion Publilc	22
	Contributions	
6/3/2008	Public Workshop South Hill Library	94
6/5/2008	Public Workshop N.E. Community Center	18
6/17/2008	Public Workshop Shadle Library	29
10/18-19/2008	Bioneers Exhibit Public Contributions	7
April-December 2008	GreenSpokane Emails	22
	Total	825

Earth Day Celebration: Sustainability Exibit Public Input, April 9, 2008

Total Ideas = 38

Transportation:

Create bike/skate safety lane through downtown on certain streets for skaters and bikers and rollarbladers Stop the North-South freeway because that contributes to urban sprawl. It takes poor people out

of their homes, displaces them, and enriches

developers.

Expand & fund more public transit

Add more dedicated bike lanes, create dedicated roadways that are just for bikes.

Expand & fund more public transit

Support light rail instead of building more highways.

Urge STA to buy more hybrid buses.

Encourage people to walk or bike if their trip is less than 1 mile.

Need to have a shuttle bus for people to ride in a loop through downtown, up to 2nd or 3rd so people can park up there. All day pass.

Build more bike paths when rebuilding roads.

Spokane needs to be more bike friendly - drivers and bicyclists BOTH need to learn how to share the road

More bicycle lanes.

Use "green" paint, carpet Keep the STA terminal as the locus of the bus skystem and add Kiosk shops when appropriate.. The inside walkability of the pedestrian bridges is critcal to staying warm and out of trhe weather... the intermodal center with a circulator is not a preferred option...

Run bus to Airway Heights with bike carrier capability.

Spokane light rail.

Accommodate more bike lanes

Total From Group

16

Land Use:

Downsize housing size in order to save energy and water.

Land use initiatives to open up public lands on water ways and beaches considered private by the land owners but managed and owned by the state.

Need more parks with native vegatation. Fund the Urban Forestry Program a minimum of

\$0.5 million a year for tree care and forestry management.

Foster urban walkable and get away from the suburban driveable that is so very costly..

More places for people to live.

The City Parks Department should finally start recycling.

Total From Group

6

Water:

Don't run automatic sprinkler systems when it's raining.

Retrofit toilets to be low-flush toilets.

Only allow lawn watering between 7 pm and 7 am. Keep the river as clean as possible.

Stop watering the grass... encourage plantings that

are more in line with our low level of summer rain..

Improve river water quality by improving water & wastewater treatment.

The City needs to hold the State of Idaho accountable for their low water standards. After all, we share the river. Also there should be a campaign to raise awareness on the Avista dam relicensing project. Total From Group	6
Land Use: Insist that people recycle more things that they take to transfer stations. More recycling. Need to have recycle bins at community events like Bloomsday	
Make the city take all recyclables, not just a select few Total From Group	4
Energy: Switch all buildings to use CFL light bulbs. Reinstitute the underground heat downtown to the buildings Wind and solar power; Avista and Inalnd Power put more money into sustainability development. Total From Group	3
Other: Add roof gardens to city buildings: capture CO2, city employees take breaks there & reduce stress, grow food, Provide incentives for individuals and businesses that are working to sustain the environment. Make sure actions taken are protective of poor.	
employees take breaks there & reduce stress, grow food, Provide incentives for individuals and businesses that are working to sustain the environment. Make sure actions taken are protective of poor. Total From Group	3

Mayor's Roundtable Discussion, August 1, 2008

Total Public Input= 20

Salvage yards are reluctant to purchase Internal Combustion Engines from vehicles that have been converted to Electric due to State statutes. How can city government help change these?

Why did the water department no compare original truck (or car?) for savings after prius conversion? Seemed like comparison was only between prius and a converted prius. Also, it was said that the fleet was a greater fuel user than trucks. Will they still undergo upgrade or conversion?

Clarification from Steve: Are you requiring LEED certification for all new construction, or existing buildings?

Hybrids are not the answer to transportation. We need to convert to all Electric Vehicles. The maintenance on hybrids is astronomical.

Is the level of the water aquifer dropping? How much? Rate of dropping? Are there any replenishment efforts?

Are you considering indirect emissions? For example, emissions embedded in anything brought in from outside the city or the city's infrastructure.

Lloyd: Where do your pie graphs place STA in CO2 emissions? Will your report show how much CO2 is reduced by bus transit compared to car?

Steve: If saving one gall of water keeps 2kg of CO2 out of the atmosphere, how much kg's of CO2 would be saved by the mayor's daytime watering restriction proposed? How much would that save the city in pumping costs?

What is your working estimate for the amount of energy saved and CO2 emissions cut if current technology would be applied today for the built environment in the City of Spokane? What do you believe is the practical saturation point of applying that technology in both city, and communities' built environment?

How does the 7% reduction by 2012 goal compare to goals set by others? (WA state, other states, other cities?)

Why is the water/sewage percent so high in GHG?

Since the sustainability grant is only for one year, how will the city build on the momentum that's currently being done?

How will you change the way you approach traffic planning and infrastructure to promote mode shift to bike/ped/transit in a bigger way?

Spokane County is about to launch a water conservation program, offering rebates for low flow toilets and washing machines. What plans does the city of Spokane have for its citizens to conserve water? (45% of waste water comes from toilets and washing machines)

Given the need to remove pollution from the Spokane River, and great opportunities to help with innovative storm water programs, isn't it time to designate a "storm water project team" within the public works department?

What are you doing to help your departments move forward with sustainable efforts? Example- search for new Engineering director: Did job search include any requirement of sustainability experience in applicants.

We would get a higher percentage of conservation efforts by the public if sustainability and conservation methods were taught from kindergarten -12th grade. This would need to be done on a weekly basis throughout the school year. Is there anything being done to educate our children so we can establish good lifelong habits?

What do you consider as the social equity portion of sustainability? What are you efforts in that area?

Regarding a sustainable economy: What efforts, if any, are you aware of and/or are implementing to develop a local workforce- external and internalinto the green job field and develop our own experts and professionals in our region?

The U.S. has the highest number of bicycle ownership per capita in the world. However, the use of bicycles is one of the lowest in the world. Bicycle use addresses the core focus of sustainability. Spokane has terrain throughout the city that is feasible for bicycle use with slight improvements in infrastructure. Our other Northwest neighbors, Portland and Seattle, have made commitments of over \$100 million each in addition to Federal and State funds. What level of commitment is Spokane willing to take in the near term to increase bicycle use?

How can we expand the types of things we can recycle, especially plastic types besides 1 and 2?

The science addressing climate change issues is complex. How can the city help people understand the challenges facing us?

Public Input Ideas

Exit Survey Feedback: Sustainability Symposium Keynote Speaker, Dr. Phil Mote: July 31, 2008

Symposium Public Contributions =

Water

More conservation.

Conservation is essential. The supply is finite.

Increase education and outreach in the water conservation, particularly in landscaping. Redesign city parks to provide examples of xeriscaping.

Use of native vegetation for landscaping.

Mandatory conservation, grey water reuse, in landscaping and toilets.

More xeriscaping, discourage watering, educate on summer grasses and shrubbery.

Implement a conservation plan.

Implement conservation methods, increase rates beyond a typical daily need. Conservation, decrease nutrient loading and pollution, increase fish passage.

Include adequate water for a small household. Beyond that usage, put a higher price on additional usage.

Education, irrigation.

City should water parks at night, make sure sprinklers are efficient, and lead by example.

Less impervious area.

Work with the entire watershed.

Conserve.

Conservation, educate community assembly and neighborhoods prior to rolling out to media. Smart Pricing. Don't eat yellow snow. Educate the public more Address the parks and watering issues. Reduce watering in city parks Xeriscaping **Work Group Total=**

Purchasing

Drastically reduce consumption of unneeded items. There should be more to life than consuming.

Use more paperless technology.

Local, necessary goods and services only.

EPP policy, local production.

Smart purchases. Must weigh the cost/Benefit verses "green" issues and make the best choices.

Focus on long term, long standing purchases, encourage complete cycle material usage as much as possible.

Buy locally when possible. Use sustainability as guiding food in purchasing. Report to the public on progress in sustainability like you do with annual drinking water report, solid waste report, etc.

Daily farmer's market in appealing area.

Favor local sources where feasible.

Strive to purchase local goods, services, and professional talent.

Buy green.

Adress urban agriculture! Local food production.

Education, green purchasing.

Charge for plastic bags in stores.

Use less.

Buy as much time for the life of the planet!

Point system for local purchasing.

Buy Local

Invest in sustainability, even if it costs more upfront.

Work Group Total=

19

Transportation & Mobility

4 day work week/school/business weeks

Tie transportation options to land use. Develop more multi-modal options.

Pedestrian and bike trails, encourage use of public transportation.

Go to "complete street" standards. Dramatically increase mobility options and add cross-town service.

More bus routes, light rail, bike lanes

Light rail from Cheney to CDA, bike & trail system, mixed use developments.

More transit, encourage more telecommute/audio using technology.

Lightrail, more bike paths, and bike parking.

Need to consider value of people's time in comparing alternative modes of transport. Taking STA would add at least one hour to my travel time. Not worth it even if it were free.

Need to get on light rail.

Actively promote a variety of alternate transportation options. Partner with other municipalities to build light rail system. Light rail, more bike paths. Electric cars. Educate public on value of public transporation. Incentives for employees to bike/mass transit. Emphasize alternative transporation choices Light Rail Need to improve bicycle transportation routes and services. Light Rail Electric or natural gas busses Light Rail North and South on Division Light Rail Work Group Total=

Built & Unbuilt Environment

Preserve agland. Limit changing comp. plan in favor of commercial development when the city's budget is lacking.

Education, encourage more mixed use, Green building, and "city sets example" land use.

Need to visit the issue of private property and downstream impacts of settlement patterns. If you have money, the rules don't seem to apply in the short run; we'll all be dead in the long run.

Change building/development standards to allow for green development.

Increase natural spaces, wildlife corridors,

More street trees.

Actively promote urban density with resource conservation/sustainable techniques.

I urge the city to take a good hard look at the BLS consumer price index. The rising cost of food is alarming. Our vulnerable population is at high risk if we do not act now to create a local food policy.

Go beyond LEED standards to living buildings, preserve open space for food production.

I am concerned with the lack of recycling bins in city offices and public buildings. Preserve key locations for community gardens in the city and country.

Leadership: give the community a vision of how we can change and need to change.

Adopt a green building code for the city.

Encourage density, green spaces, parks, trees and neighborhood stores.

Compact, mixed use, local economy, more density.

reduce hard surfaces; increase density, require more mixed use, strenghten public transit alternatives.

Coordinated Land Use planning with Spokane County.

No more cutting down of our hillsides for housing.

Density of residences . Emphasize preserving and protecting natural areas as much as possible.

Denser land use, LEED, builder incentives for going green.

Solar technology.

Reduce, reuse, recycle.

More permeable surfaces and build up.

Earth shelters for arable land with dry composting toilets.

Low impact development

Green Buildings, conserve Require solar panels on public projects Eco-villages **Work Group Total=**

Symposium Public Contributions =

Public Input Ideas Sustainability Panel Discussion, July 31, 2008

Total Public Input= 22

What have been the most effective efforts you have seen to educating/alerting the public?

Food connected to fuel means the US traditional export of food to overseas countries must decease. Where and how many people may starve?

Given the energy deficit of hydrogen, why are some companies pushing hydro-cars?

Will there be great effects in other regions that will affect us in the Pacific NW?

Can you discuss the PDO/ENSO interactions on the region? Which one causes more change? Do they tend to be in similar phases?

Who has been responsible for implementation of recommendations from Portland's Task Force?

To what extent would you say our industrial production/export economic models are responsible for the patterns of behavior that need to change? What would you propose to change the industrial models?

One of the negative impacts, insects and pathogens 'wintering over,' could be huge on our agriculture and forests. Can you address that?

What infrastructure/social circumstances does Spokane have that work in its favor towards an effective response?

Have calculations been made to determine how much space has to be devoted to wind turbines to make wind power 10-20% of America's energy needs?

While many impacts associated with this phenomenon will be socially and economically difficult, do you think that this transition will ultimately result in our way of life actually improving through living simply, using less, conserving more, polluting less etc.?

Why don't we start educating our children during school hours, on a regular, weekly basis to grow vegetables, on energy saving techniques, conserving energy, teach economics from early on, don't save these classes as an elective in high school or college. This will instill good life long habits. "It's hard to teach an old dog new tricks."

Comment on the concrete impact of max/light rail in Trimet area.

Does infrastructure uncertainty in local economic choice menus help to bring change? Example, light rail from Airport to City or not?

How does material growth and population growth fit into the equation?

Why is it that renewable energy sources cannot substantially replace the energy production for oil?

On the economics scene, how do you account for the recent drop in price/barrel?

Bill O'Reilly stated there was a discovery of an oil field in the Gulf of Mexico at a depth of over 2000 feet that is as large as the field in Saudi Arabia that we will start drilling in 2012. How will that affect Peak Oil? Or is that just a talking point?

Do you feel that solar and electric cars couple with reduction, reuse, and recycling could be the closest thing to a "magic bullet?"

Will both today's presentations be posted to the GreenSpokane website?

How would you respond to Al Gore's recent speech stating we can supply our nation with wind and solar?

Are you advocating expanding nuclear energy? What about rust and waste disposal?

We thought that hydro would save us all. Now we know that there are negative impacts, fish are an example. Rising energy availability. What about wind/solar? 50 years from now we are redirecting nature's energy. Then what? $E=MC^{2}$

Public Input Ideas Comments from 6-3-08 community workshop at South Hill Library:

Total Public Input =

Procurement:

Recycle more types of plastic & paper.

City-wide ban on Styrofoam to-go boxes.

Under Recycling – "City 'government' inventory" – adding government would clarify.

More recycling! Could you put big recycling structures in a grocery store parking lot?

<u>Instructions on TV news</u> show on how to keep your green waste (leaves/grass) & recycle it into mulch, & <u>stop buying</u>, driving, etc. to get it.

<u>Waste</u>/garbage recycle – we need a lot more recycle items picked up now! This State (or Spokane) sucks on this. Why not pick up paper, "5", "6", fluorescent bulbs, egg cartons, more plastics?

Better recycling process – batteries, oil, etc.

Are you making sustainable decisions about paint – low Voac – how long it lasts, produced where?

Print on both sides of paper.

Garbage – T.V. info programs on reducing what you throw away. Recycle plastic containers, reuse what you can wash. Buy smaller amounts of food (not Costco) & eat what can be consumed in few day, 3-5, so you buy fresh, less & less thrown out when bad.

Green waste is picked up, then shipped out of town! We need it to stay in our towns & be<u>free</u> mulch/ compost for all neighborhoods. This will also recycle & lower \$ / consumers paying for compost at stores. Save \$\$\$

Grocery bags should be of cotton & free, & 25% + larger. Plastic & paper grocery bags to be sold @ \$.05 each so people will start to think "recycle." Green technology/concepts should be in City buildings.

Why is the city was 22% in 2005. (*Taken directly from note.*) What is it now – in 2008?

Total From Group =

Built & Unbuilt Environment

We need to have a tree ordinance for developers whether large or small. Must leave a percentage of trees! Slash & burn developing needs to be outlawed.

LEED/Green building requirements for <u>ALL</u> new residential & commercial building permits.

Facilitate lending institutions to promote "green" mortgages. Encourage purchase of homes close to mass transit.

Support the neighborhood planning process.

"Greener" building codes favoring solar, recycled building materials, better insulating, high efficiency appliances.

Retail store size cap ordinance – nothing over 90,000 sq. ft. (like Bellingham, WA.) Big-box promotes over-consumption, + GH gas emissions.

By turning off the pilot light on my gas fireplace during non-heat months, I conserve 5 therms of natural gas per month. Having all the pilot lights turned off citywide would save a lot of therms. (from: John A. Olsen, Inland Light Rail, 220-4534.)

No Comp Plan Land Use amendments that would eliminate green space & tree groves.

Billboards on 29th, turn right off Rory & look straight ahead. Please remove the billboards!

<u>Large Street Trees</u> – to keep cooling down & make bicycling easier in the summer.

Encourage trees for stormwater runoff.

City tax incentives for home installation of solar/PV, solar hot water tanks, photovoltaics for electricity.

Promote roof gardens.

Discuss which Park & Rec. buildings should be upgraded energy-wise & which ones should be replaced.

134

Don't allow any more drive-throughs!

Replace "shoulds" in Comp Plan with "shalls" when it comes to design & sustainability.

LEED Certification on all new City and privately owned new development. LEED Certification for City staff charged with building, streets, planning, etc.

Protect green space to educate citizens, especially youth, about the environment. Use the space for collaboration with environmental education, K-12, higher ed.

Encourage the City & developers to do lawn-less and/or native landscaping to reduce the amount of water & energy it takes to keep grass green during Spokane summers.

Total From Group =

20

Transportation

Introduce TV news on 1) "petrol" &/or "natural gas" conversion systems. (Like in Bulgaria, Russia, Yugo, Romania, etc.) Show where to buy, where /how to install.

Better cross-walk marking.

Timing the traffic lights so there isn't as much stop & go - e.g. the speed limit is 25, so if you drive 24 mph you'll hit all green lights & not waste gas stopping & accelerating.

More streets closed to cars to encourage pedestrians & bicycle riders.

<u>Snow on sidewalk</u> – there should be a buffer between street & sidewalk for plowing.

Sidewalk snow removal – enforce it! Encourage it!

Bicycle boulevards should go down neighborhood collector – that's what neighborhood collectors are for!

Buy bicycles for City staff to travel between sites.

Large street trees – so biking & walking are easier.

Gas – we need to go out on streets & demonstrate against abusive oil companies, their profiteers, not conservative or environmental. Cars & buses – alter their gas tanks to take either natural gas or petrol. (Bulgaria & other nearby countries do this.) It's about \$1500 for a conversion.

 17^{th} Ave. South Hill had a great efficient, cheap <u>tram line</u>. Bring it back to life. This City <u>has</u> no Tram & needs it.

<u>Traffic Calming Devices</u> 20 mph – should be speed limit on all residential (non-arterial) streets.

<u>Close off streets to car traffic</u> ASAP & allow pedestrians/bikes only. Places like Downtown near Mall, Parks, schools, small township centers where there are shops.

Make streets for more <u>bike use</u> & limit car traffic to some hours or 0.

Have a "Port District" to facilitate transport planning for freight.

Light Rail transit, hybrid buses, tolls on bridges to fund light rail & bike lanes / safety.

Have "Flex Vehicles" in each worksite so that people who take the bus or bike can attend meetings at other sites.

Free Wi-fi on more buses to encourage business people & other people to take the bus to work.

<u>Disney World</u> Florida uses a <u>magnetic field</u> to support <u>its trams</u>. (Electricity used)

Make priority parking for small & energy efficient cars.

Preserve existing trail right-of-ways like Ben Burr.

Consolidate trash within neighbor hoods or streets – multiple families use 1 garbage bin (less starts/stops.) Consolidate pick-up; 3 trucks come each week now – for garbage, recycling, compost/green bin.

Coordinate City & County bike & walking/running paths – old Ben Burr Rail Line.

More bike/running paths.

Prioritize a connecting bike & trail system that new development must incorporate. Not destroy it.

Mass Transit corridors in each expansion of freeways.

Enforce implementation of the Comp Plan.

New bike lane on Sherman, not well marked. People are driving in parking spaces – bike lane is unsafe.

More express routes for STA – high employee commute routes. South Hill – SCC (direct)

Add motorcycles, scooters, etc. to CTR plan.

Give priority parking to small & energy-efficient cars.

Get schools to buy into Safe Routes to School to reduce bus & car trips.

Open space prioritized for food production (vegetables) to localize food sources (and reduce "food miles").

Bike safety signs, bike lanes, wider lanes, <u>stricter enforcement</u> of motor vehicle drivers who violate safety of pedestrians & cyclists.

Easy public transportation – to & from <u>airport</u>.

Bicycle trails, lanes – generally more friendly routes for bike travel.

Bi-weekly trash pick up – cuts down on transportation costs & encourages recycling.

Bi-weekly & monthly trash pick-up. Community compost locations in parks/green space areas. My family of 2 adults who recycles & composts has only 1 large bag of trash a week.

Comprehensive transportation plans enforced in each neighborhood – paid for by impact fees.

Traffic calming; roundabouts, dead ends, cul-de-sacs, etc. This is also a quality of life issue.

Smaller buses – more frequent trips.

Roundabouts to minimize stopping / engine idling / exhaust pollution. European countries seem to be leading in this area.

Encourage businesses to have classes showing ways to save gas by driving smarter and safer; e.g., TV Stations, through tips on the news or sponsor these classes themselves.

City employees should be required to live within city limits – less transportation, more buy-in.

Transportation – commute – bike boulevards, put them down neighborhood collectors.

Bikes, Vespa type, Smart car type, big campaign on conservation.

Total From Group =

46

Water

Large street trees, need to water lawns less.

<u>Fine</u> people who water lawns on rainy days, sprinklers watering trees – sidewalks – etc, over-watering lawns.

Re-use grey water from residential, commercial (hand sinks,) stores, etc, gas stations, schools, all civic buildings, etc, to water lawns. We need to recycle water now.

Water use limits on all in WA. We need to make people aware of the <u>value</u> of water.

Waterfalls – ponds should be sealed to prevent leakage or let them go dry <u>naturally</u>.

We have wonderful water – again, conservation & paying attention to quality. The aquifer is a treasure.

Encourage/provide incentives to businesses and homeowners to have lawnless and/or native landscaping. This will help conserve water & energy, would require less fertilizers, etc, and provide food for birds & other wildlife.

Time the city sprinklers so that they come on early in the morning. Sadly, too often we see sprinklers running in parks during the middle of hot days. This would cost very little \$ to implement and would even save \$ b/c less water would be needed.

Rain barrels for collection & use in the summer. 2^{nd} vote – yes! 3. yes again.

Designated watering days – i.e.; even #'d addresses water on Mon. & Thurs., odd #'d addresses water on Tue. & Fri.

Sell cheap <u>water sprinkler timers</u>. (Many people water the street right when <u>bugs</u> feed most & forget to turn off their sprinklers.)

Attractively landscaped swales that are an amenity to neighborhoods and serve as bio-filtration as well.

Has the Parks Dept. analyzed their water usage? Can it be reduced?

"No lawn watering" regulations/ordinance in summer (like King Co.) so everyone's grass is equally impacted. (Pressure to conserve)

Penalties for schools & businesses that waste water. Ferris – its sprinklers are on in the rain!! Yes, I agree!

How about planting Buffalo grass in lawn areas – on Blvds/Parks/ incentives.

Total From Group =

Public Input Ideas **Comments from 6-5-08 community workshop at N.E. Community Center:**

Total Public Input =

Procurement:

Delays in construction of streets due to insufficient crew size causes excess fuel consumption to use detours.

Contractual incentives for early delivery?

Develop in-house work crews.

EPP/catalog of products.

Total From Group =

Built & Unbuilt Environment

Building capacity & efficiency / shared use.

Promote green building features and other environmentally sensitive ideas.

Protect & improve the urban forest.

Total From Group =

Transportation

PSA's or notices in water bills encouraging people to drive more sensibly such as aggressive driving and insisting on being "1st" in line on the road. Encourage people to move closer to their work, or try to limit their daily commute.

Build or encourage Biodiesel and ethanol plants use or even import TRASH and non food mulch for a business to create Biofuel.

Rotaries or 4-way stops at busy intersections without traffic lights.

Promote "Good Neighbors Drive 25."

Going to meetings, etc., solicit friends, neighbors, relatives to share a ride. Remind people in emails to do the same.

99% of Police Officers speed when not needed – that wastes environment! Example: 60 mph in 55 mph. Police environmental driving school.

Highway - promote 60 mph & properly inflated tires!

4

3

15

More frequent bus service (15 minute intervals)

Total From Group =

Water

Send green E to posture green ideas. Ration [water] ! Gray water usage, rain gardens, police public buildings that waste water.

Total From Group =

Public Input Ideas <u>Comments from 6-17-08 community workshop at Shadle library:</u>

Total Public Input =

Procurement:

Purchase energy from companies that have a "green portfolio."

Set a paper reduction goal of 2% per year.

Increase transfer stations, have more controlled pick up points -10 loads at once as opposed to 1 truck at a time.

Recycling: look at other cities. Seattle now recycles household compostables – I believe it's mandatory, increase what plastics can be recycled.

Encourage buying locally-made products, too much of what city buys is from well outside the area.

Get clean air from waste managed process (that is currently available), replacing what is now what we have.

Purchase/replace with energy efficient equipment: motors, A/C, pumps, ligibles.

Total From Group =

Built & Unbuilt Environment

Provide public education regarding conservation options & resources. Electric lawn mower rebate program (reduces fuel consumption & air pollution)

Incentives for landlords to have community gardens on each block.

Community gardens on all city-owned property not otherwise in use. Especially neighborhood lots throughout the city. $\{2^{nd} \text{ person: but how would that impact water consumption?}\}$

Incentives to owners of vacant lots to turn them into community gardens - let people in neighborhood develop gardens.

Farm land – convert city land, lawns, etc. into food producing land.

6

139

2

Adopt advance operations & maintenance for City buildings: scheduled & preventive maintenance, trained maintenance workers.

Provide feedback to building occupants regarding resource use and trends for buildings that they occupy, visit, "pay for", using the EUI (Energy Use Index).

Code for dry toilets = job opportunity of collecting viable fertilizers. Code for "solar ready" homes.

Total From Group =

Transportation

Bike paths & increase awareness for auto drivers.

As City/County cars need replaced, purchase "Smart cars"/"Zip cars" to replace them.

Carpool to conventions & meetings.

Bike tunnels for North-South freeway.

Rickshaw's as people-movers.

Discourage use of gas mowers.

Expand bus service to unserved areas inside Urban Growth Areas – increase bus hours of service.

More bike paths like Engene, OR – provide incentives for

bikers/walkers/bus commuters (not necessarily monetary but perhaps bartering credits)

Paint pedestrian crossings on streets.

Total From Group =

Water

Collect rainwater, use for watering, etc.

Use "gray water" for city/county golf courses.

Encourage use of edible native plants, City should be an example.

Less grass in City (80% of water used to water lawns?)

Reduce watering in golf courses.

No more plasticware/bottles with biophenols.

Reduce water-intensive landscape & lawns & park, use native and low water plants

Total From Group =

Public Input Ideas Spokane Bioneers Exhibit Hall Booth 8

9

Support community gardens in Spokane to encourage local food. Model it after P-Patch in Seattle possibly. Build it into the budget- we can't eat asphalt!

I feel that local food is important ©

Preserve ag lands in city limits. Work with non-profits/land trusts to buy development rights or use TDR's.

I just got done watching the 11th hour film, and mentioned encouraging small ways to conserve. I think if there were a reward system people might be more keen on the idea.

Thanks! You're on the right track ©

Plant a roof garden in City Hall. (A few years ago that was suggested and the then mayor was ridiculed, BUT it has been used very successfully in Chicago to save air conditioning energy in summer and heat in winter).

Set up funding structures/grants for government buildings to install living roofs.

Quit washing the streets and wasting water.

Public Input Ideas

Emails Received: GreenSpokane@spokanecity.org

Total Contributions:

Date	Sender
12/8/2008	mmyers@spokanecity.org
12/16/2008	pdxorgal@hotmail.com
12/30/2008	alexd_c@yahoo.com
5/22/2008	ryanarnold@vandals.uidaho.edu
6/3/2008	voyagerheim@yahoo.com
6/30/2008	mamrapp@msn.com
7/15/2008	hackett_sm@yahoo.com
8/11/2008	estreicher@shba.com
8/11/2008	mertens@gonzaga.edu
7/28/2008	KATYWAGNON@clearchannel.com
7/27/2008	billsharpe@gmail.com
7/31/2008	bharper@amerion.com
8/3/2008	schuchart@icehouse.net
8/20/2008	adam.edward.partridge@gmail.com
8/27/2008	nminton@seattleu.edu
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11/24/2008	shepardja@msn.com

ldea #	Work Group Recommendations	Top Ten Ranking from Work Group	Overlapping Topics	Total # of times appeared	Task Force 3R Designation	Alfead	N done can't	so could de	petter could	off	tabler passion	J.W
B218	Adopt transferable development rights system to protect prime agricultural lands		Agricultural Farm Land	9				x			More Partnership with County	
B213	Mandate no net loss of farmland starting now.		Agricultural Farm Land	9	Resource Stewardship				x	\$\$ purchase of development rights, and negotiated agreement with farmer needed		
B217	Provide density bonuses for cluster subdivisions that preserve high percentage of productive ag lands		Agricultural Farm Land	9	Resource Stewardship			x				
B219	Restrict incompatible uses in ag zone districts (e.g., prohibit non-ag commercial, low- density residential);		Agricultural Farm Land	9	Resource Stewardship				x	\$\$ purchase of development rights, and negotiated agreement with farmer needed; new regulations community support		
B220	Permit creation of voluntary ag land protection districts;		Agricultural Farm Land	9	Resource Stewardship				x			
B224	Adopt true large-lot agricultural zoning (e.g., 1 unit/80 acres or exclusive agricultural zones;		Agricultural Farm Land	9					x	new regulations community & policital support		
B247	Program that reduces property taxes commensurate with the amount of land committed to food production		Agricultural Farm Land		Resiliency			County has similar program				

ldea #	Work Group Recommendations	Top Ten Ranking from Work Group	Overlapping Topics	Total # of times appeared	Task Force 3R Designation	Altest	uy done can't	ao could de	peter could	off	haven passion	,ow
B256	Partner with WSU Extension Master Gardeners, Spokane Tilth and Slow Food Spokane to create and maintain a city- supported demonstration garden and education tool		Agricultural Farm Land		Resiliency			x				
B32	Establish organic transition assistance and certification cost-share for farmers seeking to develop more sustainable systems and meet growing consumer demand for organic foods.		Agricultural Farm Land, Farmer's Markets	15				city as active member or partner			Regional issue,	
T1	Create and strengthen existing bike and pedestrian infrastructure in city and county - this has got to include a simultaneous advocacy campaign through mass media to create more harmony or at least awareness between autos, cyclists and pedestrians	T1	Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Resource Stewardship	x						
ТЗ	Create a Bikestation for Spokane this would provide facilities to address increased cycling in the area as fuel prices increase and bike infrastructure increases. (See examples in Seattle and Long Beach, CA)	T3	Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Resource Stewardship				x			
B171	Require sidewalks through parking lots;		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Resiliency	x for 30 or more parking stalls						

ldea #	Work Group Recommendations	Top Ten Ranking from Work Group	Overlapping Topics	Total # of times appeared	Task Force 3R Designation	Aread	ydone cante	so could be	better could	off	tappen pastor	PON
B48	Create and strengthen existing bike and pedestrian infrasturcture in city and county - this has got to include a simultaneous advocacy campaign through mass media to create more harmony or at least awareness between autos, cyclists and pedestrians		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Re-structuring	x		bike ped coordinator, smart routes				
B71	Require sidewalks in all developments and connections with adjacent sites		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Re-structuring	x						
B72	Adopt pedestrian connectivity standards to reduce vehicle use		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Re-structuring	x						
B155	Require or encourage non- residential building amenities such as bike parking, convenient and visible stairs, and lockers/showers for those biking/walking to work.		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Re-structuring			x				
B174	Enact standards to provide shade for pedestrians in hot climates; protect against ice/snow on sidewalks in northern climates.		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22				x				
B175	Limit parking in front of commercial buildings to enhance pedestrian experience.		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22				x				
T11	City should invest in walkability infrastructure and beautification in centers and corridors		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Re-structuring	x						
ldea #	Work Group Recommendations	Top Ten Ranking from Work Group	Overlapping Topics	Total # of times appeared	Task Force 3R Designation	Airead	ydone cante	so could de	better could	off	happen passion	OW
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T25	Measure walkability of neighborhoods through use programs like Walk Score with a goal of having Spokane be one of the most walkable communities in America within the next 10 years.		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Resiliency	being done by SRHD						
B78	Require provision of bicycle racks in all multifamily and commercial developments		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Resource Stewardship			x				
B80	Require bicycle fleets for all hotels, resorts		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Resource Stewardship		x encourage					
B92	Bikestation for Spokane - this would provide facilities to address increased cycling in the area as fuel prices increase and bike infrastructure increases. (links provide examples of Seattle and Long Beach, CA)		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22					x			
B103	Require pedestrian and bicycle levels of service (LOS) with non-residential development (similar to that of the vehicle level of service currently used).		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Resiliency				x	Health Impact Analysis		
B153	Require pedestrian connections between adjacent developments and nearby public facilities such as schools.		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22				x current standards may not meet this intent				
B173	Limit waivers to sidewalk installation.		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22							Clarify?	
T18	Eliminate short-distance school bussing/provide for safe walking & biking.		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Re-structuring		not city's role	work with school district, neighborhood councils				
T51	Prioritize investment in bike & ped network over investment in streets		Bicycles & Pedestrians	22	Re-structuring				x with local money			
B5	Retain UGA boundaries as they exist for next 10 yrs	B5	Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Re-structuring				x			

ldea #	Work Group Recommendations	Top Ten Ranking from Work Group	Overlapping Topics	Total # of times appeared	Task Force 3R Designation	Airead	ydone cante	so contract	better could	off	happen passion	DM
B7	Prohibit urban level development (e.g., more than 1 unit/10 acres) outside defined urban service areas	В7	Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Re-structuring					GMA Enforcement	legal	
W6	Encourage low impact development through code revisions and incentive program (include funding for research to help change codes) – Low Impact Development design standards over SVRPA and other aquifer recharge areas - implement city-wide	W6	Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Resource Stewardship				x			
B47	Require mandatory use mix in TOD, PUD, and MU projects.		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Re-structuring	x allowed, not required						
B46	Require all single-family developments to include minimum % of accessory units		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25		x allowed						
B22	Remove large minimum lot size regulations to allow for small lot residential development.		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Re-structuring	x						
B38	Allow live-work units in commercial and mixed-use districts to reduce VMT		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Re-structuring	x						
B228	Create urban services boundary to restrict development outside of designated growth areas.		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Resource Stewardship			x				
B57	Increase mixed use, density, infill to provide grocery markets to neighborhoods		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25		trying						
B18	Require certain number of units to be "adaptable" or include visitability or universal design standards.		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Re-structuring						x ?	

ldea #	Work Group Recommendations	Top Ten Ranking from Work Group	Overlapping Topics	Total # of times appeared	Task Force 3R Designation	Aread	Ndone cante	o could be	petter could	off	haven passion	ow
B26	Establish mandatory carbon budgets/limits for new developments (emissions from added traffic, energy used in construction materials, future energy requirements) and offsets/impact fees		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Resource Stewardship				legislation (waiting for King County SEPA methodology) !!!!!!			
B37	Allow accessory units and live/work units by right in residential zone districts to reduce VMT.		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Re-structuring			review permitting process				
B61	Enact limitations on house size		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25					legal, public support			
B101	Require residential units in urban areas to include family- friendly amenities, such as parks and play grounds on site.		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Re-structuring				x revise current code			
B114	Adopt standards that allow for alternative compliance, such as: setback standards that may be decreased if a building inspector certifies correct installation or if neighbors record waivers.		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Resiliency				create guidelines in code			
B203	Limit spuare footage of garages allowed on each residential lot		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25							Legal?	
B204	Reduce parking requirements for affordable housing to reflect evidence of reduced need.		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Re-structuring				X new regulations			
B223	Limit size of Planned Unit Developments in rural zone districts or prohibit;		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Resource Stewardship						City has no rural zone	
B300	Update building code to be in full compliance with the US Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct).		Code/Comp. Plan changes	25	Resource Stewardship				x ?			
Т9	Provide land for community gardens in all neighborhoods	Т9	Community Gardens	5	Resource Stewardship				x need regulations			

ldea #	Work Group Recommendations	Top Ten Ranking from Work Group	Overlapping Topics	Total # of times appeared	Task Force 3R Designation	Allest	Ndone Cant	so could be	peter could	off	at it it passion passion	. ⁰¹⁴
B14	Tailor development standards (e.g., landscaping, open space, parking) to encourage infill and mixed-use development (e.g., alternative open space such as plazas, community gardens, green roofs; reduced landscaped buffers)		Community Gardens	5	Re-structuring	some		offer sustainable alternatives in standards gardens green roofs				
B255	Prioritize community gardens in the Parks & Recreation strategic planning and basis for funding		Community Gardens	5	Resiliency				x			
T57	Remove barriers and encourage community gardens, partnership with Feed Spokane/restaurants to enable quicker access to food - consolidate all local food resources		Community Gardens	5	Re-structuring				x			
T27	Initiate community wide residential CTR programs (ex: "Undriving Ballard")		Commute Trip Reduction	4		XGTEC		x				
T55	Mandated CTR, ride share or city transit provided by department for employees to commute		Commute Trip Reduction	4	Re-structuring	x transit passes						
T43	Expand parameters of the Commute Trip Reduction Affected Worksite criteria.		Commute Trip Reduction	4					x			
Т60	Create city program that rewards companies that use less fuel for production. Fuel use product label (Ex:t-shirt uses x% fuel, which = x gallons of gas) - could be used as restrictions on wholesale purchasing		Commute Trip Reduction	19				x SMART program				

ldea #	Work Group Recommendations	Top Ten Ranking from Work Group	Overlapping Topics	Total # of times appeared	Task Force 3R Designation	Allead	ydone cante	so could be	better could	off	happen passion	Don
T35	Provide city tax breaks for city employers that have high participation in CTR programs		Commute Trip Reduction, Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives	5					x			
Т8	Implement city or county wide composting program to reduce total amount of waste to have to transport (See Seattle Program)	Τ8	Compost	7	Resource Stewardship				x (if permitted site exists)			
B258	Provide services for post- consumer food compost programs that return the compost to the participants for gardening purposes		Compost	7	Resource Stewardship				x			
T15	Use compost contractor to do compost work - incentive is business potential for finished compost product for sell to organic farms and others (See San Fransciso where total waste reduction is 67%)		Compost	7							role of city? Clarify recom.	
T49	Educate to reduce moisture content of garbage thus increasing energy production & reducing expense of transporting water.		Compost	7	Resiliency				x			
B54	Use compost contactor to do compost work - incentive is business potential for finished compost product (link to SF compost contractor)		Compost	8	Resource Stewardship						role of city? Clarify recom.	
B53	Implement city or county wide composting program - maybe another box (like recycle box) for curbside pick up - this could reduce total amount of waste to have to transport (link to Seattle program) perhaps able to use in some areas at the local community garden		Compost; Community Gardens	13		x						

ldea #	Work Group Recommendations	Top Ten Ranking from Work Group	Overlapping Topics	Total # of times appeared	Task Force 3R Designation	Allead	ydone cante	ao could de	better could	off	at it netpen passion	ON
B156	Require connectivity measures in subdivisions (restrict block lengths; prohibit cul-de-sacs unless pedestrian access provided through dead-end).		Connectivity	3		x						
B102	Reinvigorate COP shop and block watch programs in the city and county - to help community connectivity and extend out crime watch for communities		Connectivity	3	Re-structuring			x				
T48	Reinvigorate COP shop and block watch programs in the city and county - to help community connectivitity and the need for more surveilance with less police cars on the roads.		Connectivity	3				x				
B231	Permit farmers markets in all commercial and mixed-use zone districts;		Farmers Markets	6	Resource Stewardship	x						
B251	City program that through an umbrella marketing program, promotes all Farmers' Markets in the city limits (ideally partner with the county to include others in the immediate area) – street banners, city celebration of local foods, etc.		Farmers Markets	6	Resiliency				x	partnership		
B252	Provide appropriate space and support services for a thriving downtown farmers' market (not public market)		Farmers Markets	6	Resiliency				x			
B140	Reduce parking requirements for developments that provide connectivity, walkability, bicycle facilities.		Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives	20	Resiliency	x Downtown and C&C		x				

ldea #	Work Group Recommendations	Top Ten Ranking from Work Group	Overlapping Topics	Total # of times appeared	Task Force 3R Designation	Aread	ydone cant	ao coulde	petter could	off	ten ten passion	OW
B27	Provide density bonuses when incorporating affordable or workforce housing products in a development.		Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives	20	Re-structuring	x		workforce housing (not low income)				
B17	Provide permit expeditor / ombudsman to assist with review of dense affordable housing projects inside urban centers		Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives	20	Re-structuring				x	staffing		
B96	Reduce/eliminate permit fees for the installation of solar devices on an existing structure.		Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives	20							enough to increase solar? still need elec. Permit	
B117	Require linkage fees for non- residential development to construct or pay a fee-in-lieu for affordable units necessitated by development.		Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives	20	Resource Stewardship			 x existing regs require linkage to existing or planned roads 				
B291	Accelerate permitting for developments meeting LEED- ND water conservation standards.		Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives	20	Resource Stewardship			x		\$ for staff		
B313	Reduce/eliminate permit fees for installation of water storage tanks.		Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives	20	Resource Stewardship				x			
B271	Provide a density bonus for cluster developments if lots located outside fire-prone areas.		Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives, Fire Safety	21				x				
B120	Offer credit towards meeting commercial/residential design standards when community health objectives are met (e.g, shower facilities in office buildings).		Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives; Health	24	Re-structuring						What kind of credit?	

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В9	no or very low impact fees for infill type of mixed use development (especially LEED certified ones)	B9	Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives; Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	40	Re-structuring			x (buy in?)				
B202	Provide expedited review when community health objectives are met (e.g., pedestrian orientation and connectivity).		Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives; Bicycles & Pedestrians; Health	46	Re-structuring						expidited review is a challenge	
B190	Prohibit development on steep slope areas (30%+) where safe fire-fighting access is difficult.		Fire Safety	27		x steep slopes = critical area access is addressed						
B283	Ensure access by requiring proper maintenance of roads, driveways, and house addresses and street signs.		Fire Safety	27		x						
B63	Restrict/prohibit development in high-hazard fire areas.		Fire Safety	27				improve regulations				
B152	Adoption of a local or county level wildfire hazard overlay zone to identify high risk areas.		Fire Safety	27	Re-structuring				x	Need to conduct studies and revise regs.		
B205	Require development agreements for major subdivisions that provide for local recoupment of fire- fighting expenses due to location in fire-prone areas.		Fire Safety	27	Re-structuring						Up to Fire District?	

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B210	Require sprinkler systems or added water resources for homes over a certain size to ensure availability for fire fighting; equip passive water sources (e.g swimming pools) with appropriate pumps for emergency use.		Fire Safety	27							Fire Department?	
B211	Link driveway permits to wildfire mitigation to ensure proper driveway and roadway standards for access and turnarounds, ingress and egress (for evacuation) are met.		Fire Safety	27	Resource Stewardship			x				
B212	Add wildfire suppression capital costs (e.g., equipment) to fire impact fees.		Fire Safety	27							Fire Department?	
B262	Address/override private community covenants (HOAs, CC&Rs) that require fire-prone materials such as wooden siding or roofs.		Fire Safety	27							legal?	
B265	Hold homeowners responsible for wildfires started on their private property and escaping to surrounding forests.		Fire Safety	27	Resource Stewardship						Legal?	

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B266	A risk that communities can face is those absentee homeowners who purchased lots and have not yet developed their property, and/or have allowed hazardous fuels to accrue. It is important to address these fire risks, especially in consideration of surrounding neighbor who have performed mitigation.		Fire Safety	27	Resource Stewardship				x?			
B267	Coordinate water access among firefighters, engineers, and wildfire mitigation plan requirements for the placement and regulation of cisterns and other water storage tanks.		Fire Safety	27				x?				
B270	Decrease allowable densities in fire-prone areas.		Fire Safety	27	Resource Stewardship						location?	
B273	Tie insurance programs with wildfire mitigation plans.		Fire Safety	27					x		city's role?	
B274	Adopt a TDR system that transfers development rights out of fire-prone areas.		Fire Safety	27	Re-structuring			x				
B275	Provide a tax incentive for wildfire mitigation.		Fire Safety	27					x		tie to insurance?	
B276	Creating greater links between the comprehensive planning process and regulations will ensure implementation of wildfire mitigation and protection goals.		Fire Safety	27					x			
B277	Ban wood-shake or cedar shingle roofs.		Fire Safety	27					x			

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B278	Require defensible space on new homes located in high risk areas.		Fire Safety	27					x			
B279	Require fire-resistant materials roofing, building materials.		Fire Safety	27					x			
B280	Require multiple access/evacuation routes for fire-prone subdivisions.		Fire Safety	27					х			
B281	Require provision of on-site water storage for adequate fire fighting capacity.		Fire Safety	27					x			
B284	Require defensible space on remodels and additions (in addition to new structures).		Fire Safety	27	Re-structuring				x			
B285	Address seasonal home ownership and vegetation maintenance by requiring fuel management.		Fire Safety	27					x			
B286	Identify limiting ordinances (e.g., CC & Rs) that require the use of turf in lawns and common areas and craft exceptions to the limiting ordinances.		Fire Safety	27	Resource Stewardship						x	
B282	Require fire-resistant landscaping.		Fire Safety; Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	59	Resiliency				x			
B52	Work with state legislators, utilities, financial institutions to maximize opportunities and incentives for energy efficiency retro-fits.		General Conservation	32	Resiliency			x				
B94	Replaced CRT computer screens and tower with LCD screens & Laptops and encourage telecommuting (more fuel related)		General Conservation	32	Re-structuring			telecommuting				

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B49	Shift workers business hours earlier to take advantage of cooler hours		General Conservation	32	Re-structuring						account for temp. fluctuations?	
B73	Recognize businesses that have increased energy efficiency 30% energy efficiency retrofits.		General Conservation	32	Re-structuring				x (SMART awards)			
B74	Ban under desk heaters in city buildings.		General Conservation	32	Resource Stewardship				х			
B76	Require proper daylighting for all buildings to reduce energy needed for lighting.		General Conservation	32	Resource Stewardship		x		encourage, not require			
B104	Encourage neighborhood councils to cooperate with aggregating customers for energy efficiency retrofits in specific geographic areas within their neighborhoods.		General Conservation	32	Re-structuring				Partner with advocating groups to accomplish		City's Role?	
B112	Encourage net metering caps of not less than 5MW, if at all, to encourage development of distributed energy generation.		General Conservation	32							unclear recommndation	
B135	Require outdoor signage to be turned off when business is closed		General Conservation	32	Resource Stewardship				x?			
B298	Require installation of rain sensors on irrigation systems.		General Conservation	32	Resource Stewardship				x			
B302	Large Customer Mandatory Water Conservation Plan – require large water users (e.g., those consuming more than 50,000 gpd) to submit a long- range water conservation plan that addressed both indoor and outdoor water use. Clearly define enforcement methods and associated penalties in the ordinance.		General Conservation	32	Resource Stewardship				x			

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B310	Regulate days of the week watering is allowed (e.g., alternate days by even v. odd street numbers).		General Conservation	32	Resource Stewardship				x			
B311	Restrict watering on steep slopes.		General Conservation	32	Resource Stewardship				x			
B312	Regulate water-wasting outdoor activities such as hosing down pavement, buildings, or equipment unless runoff is returned directly to a stormwater drain.		General Conservation	32	Resource Stewardship				x			
P2	Identify how city government can influence products sold and packaging used at city venues.	P2	General Conservation	32	Resiliency			x				
T52	Reduce the need for so many police vehicles by partnering officers.		General Conservation	32	Re-structuring	x						
T70	Encourage community to conserve fuels, electricity and material goods		General Conservation	32	Resiliency			education/outre ach				
T47	Increase local foot and bike beats for police officers during nice weather		General Conservation, Bicycles & Pedestrians	23	Resiliency				x			
B301	Allow increased density in exchange for reduced water use in multi-family developments.		General Conservation, Code/Comp. Plan changes	27	Re-structuring				x			
T5	Decrease garbage pick-ups and waste stream by reducing reducing packaging, advocating for more at home composting etc.	T5	General Conservation, Compost	8	Resiliency				x municipal code re: nuisance code			
B322	Utility Rate Structure changes to penalize "water hogs" (Phased implementation)		General Conservation, Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives	53	Resource Stewardship			x				

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B309	Prohibit landscape watering between 11 am and 7 pm during hot and dry months (as defined by local temperature and precipitation patterns).		General Conservation; Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	64	Resource Stewardship				x			
B79	Require green rooftops with all new/remodel commercial and multifamily projects.		Green Roofs	6	Re-structuring				encourage, not require			
B88	Require green roofs on all commercial and multifamily developments.		Green Roofs	6	Resiliency				x (would rather encourage)			
B89	Offer density/height bonuses for green roofs		Green Roofs	6	Resiliency				x			
B90	Allow green roofs to qualify for 1/4 value of regular open space credits		Green Roofs	6					x			
B143	Rooftop gardens at city buildings to allow employees to grow and havest food at work, require x% of new development including infill and incentive program for appropriate existing developments		Green Roofs	6	Resource Stewardship				x			
B91	Require health impact assessments for larger developments.		Health	4					x			
B118	Require medical crisis response plans from each of the major medical facilities in the county i.e. deaconess, holy family, sacred heart, others (1st link provides one kind of format found online, 2nd link looked applicable)		Health	4	Re-structuring						clarify	
Т6	Advocate expansion of transit and light rail	Т6	Light Rail	3					x			

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T10	Commit to build one line of light rail for alternative transportation ex: airport liberty lake or couer d'alene - with measurable evaluation to assess success over 5yr period of start up.	T10	Light Rail	3	Resiliency				\$\$ & Public Support			
B11	Commit to build one line of light rail for alternative transportation ex: airport liberty lake or couer d'alene - with measurable evaluation to assess success over 5yr period of start up.		Light Rail	3	Re-structuring				\$/public support			
B241	Allow limited commercial/home sales of food produced on site		Local Food	13	Resource Stewardship			x				
B226	Adopt Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAF0) regulations to address waste, odors, water quality, etc.		Local Food	13					x			
B243	Limit processing of plant/animal products in residential areas.		Local Food	13	Resource Stewardship				x	revise residential regulations		
B246	Promote local food production as a vital component of overall community health		Local Food	13	Resource Stewardship					partnership		
B250	Develop an office at the City level for expert counseling and web and hands-on assistance to help businesses and residences get started on food production		Local Food	13	Resiliency				x	partnership		
B253	Work with the School District to prioritize local food purchasing		Local Food	13	Resiliency				x	partnership		

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B254	Create a program that partners businesses who can produce food locally with the food bank and additional low- income food access points		Local Food	13	Resiliency					partnership	city's role?	
B259	Partner with local tribal groups to learn more about foods native to this area that require less water in their production, and share how to use them in meal preparation		Local Food	13	Resource Stewardship				x	partnership	city's role?	
Т69	Use school cafeterias to help meet the need of feeding the elderly		Local Food	13	Resiliency		outside scope					
B42	Encourage all major grocery chains to carry produce, meat, eggs, dairyfrom local farmers - even if only as a seasonal option initially - intent is not to overwhelm local but to increase their success and exposure		Local Food; Farmers Markets	19			city's role? Partner with SRHD					
W4	Explore the development and use of local and family farms to reduce the reliance on imported foods. Ensure that these farms use water resources in ways that do not harm local/regional water resources	W4	Local Food; Localization	21					x			
B77	Require planting of fruit trees on residential lots/subdivisions as part of landscaping requirements		Local Food; Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	45					encourage, not require			

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P7	Establish a baseline for purchasing goods and services that incorporates associated fuel consumption and GHG emissions as purchasing considerations.	P7	Localization	8	Resiliency				x (through partnership)			
T4	Encourage local and regional manufacturing and distribution of key goods that are otherwise coming from outside of the region	T4	Localization	8					x Eco Park			
P15	Compile product list certified as green by an independent third party verifier . Identify gaps in local sources.		Localization	8	Resiliency	x						
T24	Inventory and partner with local businesses to decrease need for unneccessary imports moved by freight.		Localization	8					x			
T26	Organize a network system for freight movers that encourages coordination of loads to increase shared use of resources and less empty loads on roadways		Localization	8	Resiliency				x only for city's product delivery			
P11	Encourage local suppliers to carry "green" products or services. Identify gaps in green purchasing resources.		Localization	8	Resiliency				x	market support		
B1	Prohibit single-use development/buildings in commercial zones.	B1	Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Re-structuring						need legal	
B2	Allow mixed-use developments, by- right, in appropriate locations near public transportation facilities.	B2	Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Re-structuring	x						
B3	Prohibit single-use developments/buildings in commercial zone districts (e.g., downtown)	B3	Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Re-structuring						need legal	

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B4	Focus high-density, mixed-use development along transportation corridors (routes that are identified to have high level of public transit options; service every 10 minutes).	B4	Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Re-structuring			transit		cd money for housing in centers		
B6	Require mixed-use development by selected zone districts	B6	Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Re-structuring	x (allowed)						
B8	Provide more by-right mixed- use districts and districts that encourage active living (without a need for a PUD process).	B8	Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Re-structuring	x						
W2	Ensure city services (fire flow, water, sewage, garbage) are adequate to allow for a more densely populated city that is clustered around high demand services (transportation, retail centers, medical, etc)	W2	Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Re-structuring			x				
B99	Reduce off-street parking requirements for TODs, mixed- use projects.		Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Resource Stewardship	x						
B100	Allow for development of group homes and co-housing by-right or with conditions.		Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Re-structuring	x						
B119	Offer density bonuses for mixed-use/compact developments.		Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Resiliency			x				
B70	Require a mix of housing types within residential developments.		Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Re-structuring			expand zoning				

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B170	Work with schools to implement a social program teaching children how to live in high density situations - the idea being that these skills will help prepare generations for living closer and create community building skills early in efforts to decrease violence under stress		Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20					x			
B188	Provide alternative open space provisions for TODs, MU projects (e.g., rooftop gardens, plazas).		Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Re-structuring				x			
T16	Update comp plan with stronger regulations for dense infill, mixed- use with a minimum % of affordable and low income housing to reduce travel time (and so fuel), access and coordination of services.		Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20				x			legal/ legislative	
T17	Develop and advocate urban design/code changes to reduce sprawl, encourage density and maximize existing infrastructure		Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20	Re-structuring			x				
T53	Increase in neighborhood/community/centrali zed stores, services, transportation systems		Mixed Use/TOD/ Density	20				x				
B68	Reduce parking requirements for mixed-use developments/in mixed-use districts, set parking maximums for non mixed use.		Mixed Use/TOD/Density; Code/Comp. Plan changes	50	Re-structuring	x minus parking maximums						
B69	Reduce transportation impact fees for mixed-use and infill projects to reflect lower traffic generation		Mixed Use/TOD/Desnity; Code/Comp. Plan changes	50	Re-structuring	x						

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P3	City takes active role in education/inform outreach to reduce waste generated internally.	P3	Office Protocol	18	Resiliency				x			
P4	Re-evaluate current credit card purchases tracking procedure. Develop credit card use reporting system to assess ERP purchases. Move to limited use credit cards for city employees.	P4	Office Protocol	18	Resource Stewardship				x			
P5	Expand and Increase use of city- wide purchasing system and inventory management to better manage ERP purchases and centralize data/reporting. Track origin and catalog of purchases for assessment and enforcement.	Ρ5	Office Protocol	18	Resiliency				x			
P6	Develop appropriate annual ERP targets. Measure results, including departmental compliance. Create and disseminate report results to city management and elected officials.	P6	Office Protocol	18	Resiliency				x			
P16	Create standing cross-functional committee for research and recommendation to ombudsman and to promote ERP program ideas and innovations from staff level or from outside of city government.		Office Protocol	18	Resiliency	x (in progress)						
P20	Create green purchasing incentive programs for departments.		Office Protocol	18	Resiliency	x (in progress)						
T12	Implement 4 day work weeks at the city.		Office Protocol	18	Re-structuring				being evaluated			

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T31	**Reorganization of department to allow for telecommute or services offered from outlying locations to reduce commute, transportation costs and congestion in downtown central corridor		Office Protocol	18				x				
T34	Provide incentives to city employers that move to a compressed work week.		Office Protocol	18					x			
T41	Consolidate City services and or partner departments so that staff can accomplish multiple task on a shared tank of gas. (Collect garbage and do meter reading or pick up garbage and recycling at same time)		Office Protocol	18	Re-structuring				x			
T46	To save fuel cost and wear and tear on streets, advocate for a 4- Day school week for upper grades.		Office Protocol	18	Re-structuring		outside scope					
P14	Make evaluation managers' effectiveness at participating in City ERP programs a major element of manager performance evaluations.		Office Protocol	18	Resiliency				x			
P17	Create an office of green purchasing, distinct from ombudsman, charged with educating department heads about green purchase options, monitoring purchasing practices and enforcing ERP policies.		Office Protocol	18	Resiliency				x (green purchasing officer)			
P18	Identify departmental ERP coordinators with responsibility to drive ERP initiatives. One of whom would, will lead city ERP green team.		Office Protocol	18	Resiliency				see above			
P21	Identify products and services that are subject to ERP policy, specifications and practices.		Office Protocol	18	Resiliency			x				

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B208	Provide open space credit/bonuses for preserving access to public lands or allowing public access/use of on-site trails.		Open Space	6	Resource Stewardship						Clarify It is prohibited to deny access to public lands	
B261	Offer open space credit for improved recreational facilities (e.g., rec centers, tennis courts, paved trails)		Open Space	6	Resource Stewardship			x				
W22	Develop more public access points along the Spokane River to reduce the desirability or need for private water recreation (pools, sprinklers) and ensure proper regulation of these sites to minimize conflicts with motorized water craft		Open Space	6					x			
T2	Encourage more recycling and have more local drop-off sites at community centers	T2	Reuse/Recycle	5				x				
B60	Creating and assisting in use of "de-construction" market - incentives or price system for businesses and contactors to use recycled construction materials and penalties if good materials end up in landfill. This has got to be in place before n/s freeway and interchange - 5yrs?		Reuse/Recycle	5	Resiliency				market support and infrastructure			
B196	Adopt historic preservation standards to protect existing structures (and energy they represent)		Reuse/Recycle	5	Re-structuring				x	currently reliant on property owner agreement		

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T20	Create and assist in use of "de- construction" market - incentives or price system for businesses and contactors to use recycled construction materials and penalties if good materials end up in landfill.		Reuse/Recycle	5					market support and infrastructure			
B39	Encourage reuse of building materials or use of materials that are environmentally sound.		Reuse/Recycle; General Conservation	37	Re-structuring			point of sale education, more product recycling		lack of market		
B229	Limit amount of prime/unique soils that can be present on a development site (e.g., 25% per LEED-ND).		Soils	2	Resource Stewardship						Clarrify	
W7	Energy adaptation: solar panels on pump houses, heat scalping for wastewater lines to provide heat/energy to surrounding areas, energy scalping on water distribution PRVs,	W7	Solar	20					x			
B19	Provide quality standards for energy efficiency retro-fit contractors who will maximize energy efficiency and cost cuts for the available financing.		Solar	20	Re-structuring				x		expand more	
B41	Include solar access as optional/required standard in residential/commercial design guidelines.		Solar	20	Re-structuring				research other communities			
B65	City buildings where it deemed an appropriate use outfitted with Solar Thermal Hot Water to reduce energy load (truck/car washing, large DHW demands, laundry/food service)		Solar	20					x			

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B81	Allow applicants to "earn" additional density or height by incorporating solar concepts into a project's overall design.		Solar	20					add to Density Bonus menu			
B82	Require minimum percentage of energy in new developments to come from solar.		Solar	20					x			
B83	Require buildings to be solar ready. Key considerations for solar readiness include: orientation for solar exposure, wiring, plumbing, and roof structures pre-designed to handle solar collectors.		Solar	20					x			
B121	Structured energy use plan for all city buildings; create storage mechanisms for solar energy		Solar	20	Re-structuring				x	\$?		
B122	Allow modest adjustments to side, front and/or rear yard setback requirements (or other conflicting regulations) that allow applicants to meet solar access requirements.		Solar	20					x	create adjustment criteria in code		
B123	Override private covenants restricting solar devices.		Solar	20							legal?	

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B124	Allow solar panels as a by- right accessory use except in special districts (e.g., historic districts). In the last five years, advances in technology have resulted in photovoltaic systems that can be installed in some roofing systems to make them nearly invisible—providing an alternative to tradition panels in areas where aesthetics are of significant concern (e.g. historic districts).		Solar	20					create guidelines in code			
B137	Establish/implement system of clear solar rights.		Solar	20	Resource Stewardship						legal	
B144	Prohibit solar restrictions in private CC&Rs in subdivision regulations		Solar	20	Resiliency						legal?	
B145	Provide staff assistance to homeowners to orient new homes for solar access.		Solar	20					x	staffing		
B169	Partner with local power companies to create storage mechanisms for solar energy.		Solar	20	Re-structuring				x			
B178	Require variation in width of lots to maximize solar access.		Solar	20	Resiliency				create guidelines in code			
B180	Require minimum percentage of solar-oriented lots in new developments.		Solar	20					create guidelines in code			
B56	Require key features of a development plan to have access to sunshine.		Solar; Code/Comp. Plan changes	45	Re-structuring				need regulations			

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B31	Require that new developments of high energy consuming uses generate on- site energy using renewable resources such as geothermal, solar, or wind.		Solar; Wind Guidelines	59					x		legal, also definitions	
T23	Work with STA to make sure bus stops are located near active low- income facilities (medical, social services, mental health, employment)		Transit Ridership/ Funding (increased)	5	Resiliency			x				
T14	Advocate for a free-zone designated bus route to increase usage of mass transit		Transit Ridership/ Funding (increased)	5					partner with STA			
T45	Fund city transportation through increased development fees and property taxes		Transit Ridership/ Funding (increased)	5	Re-structuring				x public will?			
T54	Use city street toll taxes to fund road improvements		Transit Ridership/ Funding (increased)	5					x			
T28	Advocate higher license fees for non-alternative fuel vehicles		Transportation Disincentives	4	Resiliency				x			
T40	Advocate tolling of North South Corridor		Transportation Disincentives	4	Re-structuring				x: would effect on usage be good?			
T56	Charge freight and other heavy vehicles based on their weight and potential damage to the roads		Transportation Disincentives	4			state's role					
T50	Create special licenses fees for bikes and electric vehicles so that they contribute to paying for infrastructure they're utilizing.		Transportation Disincentives; Vehicle Use	16	Resource Stewardship				x (Good idea?)			
B189	Adopt minimum reforestation requirements for sites without vegetation.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32		x SMP		x				
B268	Offer vegetation management plan assistance preparation to homeowners.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32		x SMP		x				

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B50	Require replacement of all trees removed during development on an inch/inch diameter basis or contribution to offsite tree fund		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32		x only in SMP		x with proper protocol				
B232	Allow urban gardens as a permitted use in public parks/open space.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Resource Stewardship	x community garden allowed in all zones						
B176	Require street trees between street and sidewalk.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32				x				
B214	Allow front-yard vegetable gardens in residential districts;		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Resource Stewardship	x						
B325	Engage professional plant people and academic researchers (esp. WSU) to develop plants that are less dependent on water and more pest-resistant		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Resource Stewardship			x				
B34	Adopt regulations to protect larger trees		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Resource Stewardship			x	heritage tree protection			
B75	Educate about landscaping for shade to provide passive cooling.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32				x partner with others				
B134	Limit trees on southern sides of buildings in northern climates to preserve solar access		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32					create guidelines in code			
B136	Encourage vigorous urban forest of drought-tolerant trees.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Resiliency				x			

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B179	Establish a tree dispute resolution process and criteria by which property owners may resolve issues regarding the obstruction of solar access to a property by a tree or trees on a neighboring property.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32					x			
B200	Require utility companies to restore vegetation disturbed by turbine installation.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32					create guidelines in comp plan			
B209	Examine and reduce code barriers that prohibit residents from tree removal – a necessary action to thin property and create defensible space.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32					x	Provide an exception to tree removal for defensible space. Otherwise this is in contraditon to other action items.		
B215	Timber industry needs to prepare for changes in forest species composition, pests, and diseasecreate markets for other species?		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Resource Stewardship						City role? Partnership	
B263	Require developers to remove trees prior to building subdivision, thereby reducing opportunity for homeowners to become attached to the trees and resist removal.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Re-structuring						not supported by other action items?	
B264	Require replacement of trees in non-hazardous locations or contribution to community tree fund.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Resource Stewardship				x			
B288	Allow attractive hardscaping alternatives to landscaping requirements (e.g., ornamental gravel, mulch).		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Resource Stewardship			x				

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B289	Override private covenants and restrictions that require turf grass or limit water- conserving landscaping.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Resource Stewardship	· · ·					Legal?	/
B292	Give extra landscaping credit for protection of native plants on site.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Resource Stewardship			х				
B295	Enact regulations to limit the percent of the total landscaped area of new development that can be planted with ornamental turf. Provisions vary by community and residential/non-residential use type, with non-residential uses having more stringent anti-turf regulations		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Resource Stewardship				x			
B297	Require all new single-family development to use low-water plants from established plant list in landscaping.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32				x				
B324	More native plant production at area nurseries to aid waterwise gardening		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation	32	Resource Stewardship					Partnership		
B86	Require low-energy landscaping.		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation; General Conservation	64					x (would rather encourage)			
B321	Emphasize Conservation and Xeriscaping		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation; General Conservation	32				x				

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W15	Begin planning for a shift in plants that will tolerate the warmer and drier climate of the region to ensure that the urban forest is healthy enough to assist in evaporative cooling, shade development and pollutant removal		Trees, Landscaping, & Vegetation; General Conservation	32	Resource Stewardship				x			
B294	Include optional low-water landscaping/plant list as part of landscaping code.		Trees, Landscaping, & VegetationGeneral Conservation	64	Resource Stewardship			x				
B234	Allow urban ag accessory structures such as pens, coops, storage sheds, etc.		Urban Agriculture	14	Resource Stewardship	x				revise Animal Keeping regulations		
B233	Permit broad range of urban agricultural uses (e.g., fowl and animal raising) by right in suburban and urban areas with use conditions to ensure compatibility;		Urban Agriculture	14	Resource Stewardship				x	revise Animal Keeping regulations; community & policital support		
B58	Require urban agricultural space as part of new residential developments;		Urban Agriculture; Code/Comp. Plan changes	39					ordinace			
B230	Adopt resolution/zoning purpose statement supporting urban agriculture;		Urban Agriculture; Code/Comp. Plan changes	39	Resource Stewardship				x	new regulations community & policital support		
B238	Offer density/intensity/ height bonuses for urban agricultural space/green roofs used for urban agriculture		Urban Agriculture; Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives; Green Roofs	40					x			
B235	Permit urban gardens/urban ag spaces to meet residential open space set aside requirements;		Urban Agriculture; Open Space	20	Resource Stewardship				x			

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B244	Require new residential development to mitigate loss of open space by replacing with urban ag land;		Urban Agriculture; Open Space	20	Resource Stewardship				x			
B240	Give open space and landscaping credit for preserving existing urban agricultural spaces or creating new ones.		Urban Agriculture; Open Space; Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives	40				x existing trees and landscape are used in calculation				
B10	Mandate no net loss of farmland starting now.	B10	Urban Agrigulture	14	Resource Stewardship			purchase development rights		incentive approach?	legal	
B245	Require residential developments to purchase shares in a community supported agriculture program within region.		Urban Agrigulture	14	Resource Stewardship						legal?	
B249	Incentivise commercial and residential businesses (condos, apts) to use as much of the land and building-scape for food production as possible. Establish a certain amount of land per size of sub- development that must be saved for food production (home-ow		Urban Agrigulture	14	Resiliency						legal?	
B260	Establish a goal to be recognized as one of the top 10 cities nationwide known for progressive and effective urban agriculture		Urban Agrigulture	14	Resiliency				x			
T7	Purchase electric vehicles for City use	T7	Vehicle Use	12	Re-structuring				x	\$\$		
W9	Transportation Fleet - Reduce the size of maintenance vehicles and meter reading vehicles where appropriate	W9	Vehicle Use	12		x						

Idea #	Work Group Recommendations	Top Ten Ranking from Work Group	Overlapping Topics	Total # of times appeared	Task Force 3R Designation	Allead	Ndone Can't	ao could de	petter could	off	heper passion	. ^{0₩}
T13	Implement a city car sharing program as a model for the public		Vehicle Use	12			not city vehicles	more CTR				
B64	Implement city car sharing, carpooling, alternative transportation program contests with intent to model to the public		Vehicle Use	12		carpooling, CTR, others	liability for city vehicles	need more AT programs				
B115	Encourage plug-in cars: batteries could be one repository of solar energy that goes back to the grid.		Vehicle Use	12	Re-structuring				x			
T19	Reduce the size of vehicles used for paramedic purposes		Vehicle Use	12					x			
T30	Incentivize the use of hybrids, electric vehicles that are low emitters of pollutants		Vehicle Use	12					x			
T61	Consider decreasing the allowed size of some heavy vehicles including buses, fire trucks, garbage trucks, and freight trucks on certain roads.		Vehicle Use	12							Counter- productive?	
T68	Advocate Electric Double-Decker Buses		Vehicle Use	12	Resiliency						appropriate for city infrastructure?	
T21	Carfree downtown pilot once a season, then move to once a month - collaborate with downtown business owners for sidewalk sales, farmers markets, and community organizations (link: Manhattan, Bogota)		Vehicle Use; Farmer's Market, Bicycles & Pedestrians	35	Resource Stewardship				x			
W10	Invest in improved wastewater treatment technologies to handle a variety of pollutants and ensure effluent can be reused in a beneficial manner. Also look at strategies to reduce the overall inflow of waste water to the treatment plant to reduce treatment	W10	Water Re-Use/ Storage	18		x						

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B98	Allow pilot projects for water re- use, composting toilets, and the like. Starting small would reveal kinks without disrupting public and give chance to tell the story of the successes to engage broader participation.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18				x	depending on pilot program			
W19	Plan and develop a coordinated stormwater management program that will focus on how the city will manage, route and treat stormwater with uncertain changes in storm intensity, frequency and duration. Look at the use of cisterns or other stormwater storage		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship	x		x				
B116	Remove regulatory barriers to graywater re-use, rainwater catchment, renewable energy production.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship				x		legal	
B269	Allow community cisterns in lieu of individual cisterns where lots do not allow easy access or include placement of dry hydrants that allow communities to avoid costly infrastructure improvements.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18					x			
B290	Grant extra landscaping credit for rain gardens.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship				x			
B299	Require use of on-site or municipal recycled /harvested water for non-potable uses.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship				x			

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B303	Identify limiting regulations and private covenants (e.g., homeowner association CC & Rs) and craft exceptions that include rainwater harvesting tanks.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship				x		overrule of private covenants is legal?	
B304	Where water law allows, repeal any ban on the ability of development to have on-site rainwater harvesting systems.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship						legal?	
B305	Work with legislators to update state law where current regulations completely or effectively prohibit greywater recycling. Arizona is commonly regarded as the best example of statewide legislation for greywater recycling.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship				x			
B306	Allow above- and below- ground water storage tanks as a conditional use except in special districts (e.g., historic districts) or locations where water law prohibits on-site retention of rainwater.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship				x			
B307	Require the installation of recycled water distribution infrastructure in all new development so recycled water use is an option for irrigation.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship				x			
B308	Allow water storage tanks as a by-right accessory use except in special districts (e.g., historic districts) or locations where water rights law prohibits on-site retention of rainwater.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship				x		legal?	

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B314	Revise plumbing and building code requirements to ensure allow for greywater recycling systems.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship				x			
B315	Offer credits to residential and commercial developments that install water harvesting systems.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Re-structuring				x			
B316	Eliminate permit requirement for greywater recycling systems for small residential systems.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18					x			
B320	Require specified percentage of irrigation water in a development to come from grey water or harvested rainwater.		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship				x		may be prohibitive in our climate?	
W17	Explore all possible options for local waste water reuse to include agriculture applications, duck pond augmentation, golf course irrigation, aquifer recharge, industrial reuse, integrated Tree-based Reuse Enhanced Economy (iTREE) and others while educating		Water Re-Use/ Storage	18	Resource Stewardship			X				
B318	Require subdivision design to include water harvesting for landscape irrigation.		Water Re-Use/ Storage; Code/Comp. Plan changes	43					x			
B45	Reduce overly restrict height/setback requirements for small-scale wind turbines		Wind Guidelines	29					create guidelines in code			
B85	List small-scale WECs as a conditional use in non- residential and large-lot residential districts.		Wind Guidelines	29							Don't understand recommendation	

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B105	Allow large-scale WECs as a special use subject to performance standards to speed, and reduce costs, of permitting. Enumerate specific standards vs. case-by-case negotiation.		Wind Guidelines	29	Resource Stewardship						Unclear recommendation	
B148	Protect wind access for existing WECs to increase predictability for those who invest in installation.		Wind Guidelines	29					x			
B149	Adopt height standards for buildings in all urban districts, to provide predictability about obstructions and wind turbulence for property owners that are considering installing a WEC.		Wind Guidelines	29	Resource Stewardship				x			
B150	Map areas with the best wind potential and restrict new uses to those that are locally acceptable in conjunction with small turbines.		Wind Guidelines	29	Re-structuring				x			
B165	Allow one WEC per lot. Instead of minimum lot size, allow one turbine on any lot that can meet setback and other standards, regardless of lot size.		Wind Guidelines	29	Re-structuring				create guidelines in code			
B166	Restrict small WECs in limited historic, scenic, or other special character areas where their visual impact is unacceptable to community members.		Wind Guidelines	29	Re-structuring				create guidelines in code			
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B167	Do not restrict WECs from ridgelines, or require that they be lower than mature trees, which reduces their efficiency and cost-effectiveness.		Wind Guidelines	29	Re-structuring				create guidelines in code			
B168	Avoid requiring "camoflage" of WECs in tree colors. The factory color of most turbines, matte grey, is best for blending into a range of sky conditions.		Wind Guidelines	29					create guidelines in code			
B181	Repeal any outright ban on WECs. Instead, regulate to manage impacts.		Wind Guidelines	29					create guidelines in code			
B182	List WECs as an exception to general height limits.		Wind Guidelines	29	Re-structuring				create guidelines in code			
B185	Adopt setback standards for WECs of 1.1 - 1.5 times the total turbine height (support structure height + rotor radius).		Wind Guidelines	29	Re-structuring				create guidelines in code			
B186	Require undergrounding of transmission lines from the WECs to the user or power grid to the maximum extent feasible.		Wind Guidelines	29	Re-structuring				create guidelines in code			
B187	Optimize wind access with height standards that allow WECs to be twice as tall as surrounding structures and mature trees.		Wind Guidelines	29	Re-structuring				create guidelines in code			
B106	Do not allow rejection of WEC facilities on aesthetic grounds except in specially designated areas.		Wind Guidelines	29					create guidelines in code			
B107	Allow large-scale WECs as a by-right use subject to performance standards to speed, and reduce costs, of permitting.		Wind Guidelines	29					create guidelines in code			

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B109	Exempt utility WECs from district height limitations.		Wind Guidelines	29					create guidelines in code			
B110	Do not restrict WECs from ridgelines or other prime wind access areas.		Wind Guidelines	29	Re-structuring				create guidelines in code			
B111	Allow complementary uses of the land around WECs, such as agricultural uses.		Wind Guidelines	29					create guidelines in code			
B113	Adopt standards that are scaled for small versus large WECs.		Wind Guidelines	29	Resource Stewardship				create guidelines in code			
B125	Allow energy produced by a large WEC on one property to be used off-site by property owners who record formal agreements (this is known as "community wind").		Wind Guidelines	29								
B126	Adopt standards for utility- scale WECs vs case-by-case negotiation.		Wind Guidelines	29								
B127	Scale performance standards and permitting requirements to be appropriate for small WECs, do not treat as large WECs.		Wind Guidelines	29					create guidelines in code			
B128	Allow small WECs as a by- right use subject to performance standards to speed and reduce costs of permitting.		Wind Guidelines	29					create guidelines in code			
B160	Explicitly list roof-mounted WECs as an exception to screening requirements for rooftop electrical and mechanical systems.		Wind Guidelines	29	Re-structuring				create guidelines in code			

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B161	Preempt home owner association covenants where they contain general prohibitions - such as on accessory structures - that inadvertently prohibit small WECs.		Wind Guidelines	29	Re-structuring						legal	
B162	Give credit for on-site WECs in any green-building or performance-based development review points system.		Wind Guidelines	29					create guidelines in code			
B163	Exempt WECs from district height limitations, similar to flagpoles or cell towers. Allow WECs to be placed at least 25- 35 feet higher than structures or tree line within 300 feet of turbine.		Wind Guidelines	29					create guidelines in code			
B164	Define small WECs according to the industry standard of 100 kW or less.		Wind Guidelines	29	Re-structuring				create guidelines in code			
B192	Adopt standards for minimum ground clearance for the rotor blades. 30 feet is a typical minimum.		Wind Harm Prevention	2					create guidelines in code			
B97	Require soils studies to ensure stability adequate for the heavy loads of large WECs.		Wind Harm Prevention; Soils	4		x						
B191	Lower or eliminate zoning and permitting fees for utility WECs.		Wind Incentives	2					create guidelines in code			
B184	Lower or eliminate zoning permitting fees for small WECs.		Wind Incentives; Fee Structure: Permits & Development Incentives	22	Re-structuring						revenue? Still need electric permit.	

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B84	Zone areas with ideal utility wind power conditions (undeveloped areas with Class 4 or 5 winds near the power grid) for uses that are compatible with wind farm development.		Wind Planning	5					x			
B108	Map local areas where wind resources and current uses are compatible with utility wind development, and list utility WECs as a by-right use in these areas.		Wind Planning	5					x			
B158	Identify areas that are suitable for large-scale WEC facilities in local plans and land use maps.		Wind Planning	5					x			
B44	Permit solar and small wind turbines by right in selected zone districts (See Renewable Energy Section (solar access and wind power) of Model Code for citations.)		Wind Planning; Solar	59	Resiliency				create guidelines in code			
B23	Allow rooftop WECs and exempt from screening requirements for rooftop electrical systems.		Wind-Guidelines	29	Re-structuring				need regulations			
**	Below this section must still be sorted by Task Force											
P1	Identify one city department as an ERP pilot program. Create system of assessment, review, and enforcement of a departmental ERP for that group.	P1							x solid waste pilot			
P8	List best purchasing practices and reward/recognize good things that City departments are already doing.	P8			Resiliency	x						

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P9	Maintain active city membership in Northwest Product Stewardship Council & Product Stewardship Institute.	P9			Resiliency	x						
P10	Explore alternative bidding/award practices, develop recommendations and obtain approval to incorporate in procurement practices.	P10			Resiliency	x exploring		x			legal?	
W1	Adopt LEED building standards to reduce energy demands during peak power demand periods and to utilize water in constructive means - Green infrastructure	W1			Resource Stewardship				x			
W3	Consider developing a "conservation subdivision" program that would reward developers for implementing various low impact development standards and for conserving natural processes (wetlands, shorelines, etc) on the proposed subdivision	W3			Re-structuring			x	x			
W5	Develop and implement effective water and energy conservation strategies that will mandate/reward/incentivize the city and citizens to comply with water and energy conservation regulations and programs	W5			Resiliency				x			

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W8	Plan for a general industry shift and those requirements as industry and climate change for the region - plan for a influx of industry that uses large quantities of water	W8							x			
B21	Waive/ reduce residential impact fees for dense affordable housing projects in the urban centers or provide for funding assistance to offset fees.				Re-structuring	x? Nature of current program?						
B30	Adopt local street specifications that incorporate "complete streets" principles that encourage walking and biking.				Re-structuring	x downtown in process		stormwater		\$\$	define please	
T39	Partner with private banks etc to offer incentives for people to live closer to work and increase infill within city limits (See "Greater Circle Living").				Re-structuring	x (previous police/fire program?)					currently offered?F	
B172	Require sidewalks on both sides of streets in urban/suburban areas.				Resiliency	x unless site is prohibitive						
B12	Enact minimum density/intensity standards to encourage compact development				Re-structuring	x						
B13	Require minimum densities in larger residential developments.				Re-structuring	x						
B28	Increase indoor cooling set points in city buildings but also allow more casual dress and personal desk fans.				Resource Stewardship	x		promote internally				

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B33	Adopt standards for bicycle facilities (e.g., bike parking) and pedestrian amenities (e.g., connectivity) in commercial areas (offices, retail) to encourage alternative transportation that may currently be difficult and unsafe.				Re-structuring	x						
B183	Adopt noise standards that regulate the noise level at the property line and protect nearby residents.							x				
B197	Require or encourage parks/open space dedication or set aside with clear definitions of what qualifies (e.g., a trail rather than a detention pond).				Re-structuring			x				
B323	Public Education: help people understand the issues, and let them know how new policies will affect them.				Resource Stewardship			x				
T22	Reorganize waste pick -up to be more efficient				Resiliency			х				
T37	Ask the public to help prioritize integrated infrastructure needs so that they can be implemented in a timely and cost effective manner (bike, light rail, and freight infrastructure)				Re-structuring	x						
T38	To decrease cost of infrastructure (roads, etc) evaluate newer technology/materials for construction and repair.				Re-structuring	x						
T58	Maintain a City Department that focuses its efforts on helping ensure the low income and vulnerable peoples basic needs are being met.				Resiliency	x						

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W12	Develop and implement a comprehensive water and energy conservation education program that can be presented to a wide range of community members and civic leaders to help with understanding of the complex water and energy relationship in the Spokane Region				Resource Stewardship			x				
W18	Continued monitoring of Spokane River/Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie system and adapting of the bi- state model (in coordination with Idaho and others) and get tied into the UW Climate Center modeling efforts				Resource Stewardship	x		x				
W23	Develop a comprehensive drought emergency plan that can be utilized if/when water supplies become limited or contaminated to the point where mandatory water restrictions become necessary.					x		x add re drought				
W25	Look at CDA Lake as a source of water for hydropower generation and water supply as well as a recreational amenity – lower lake levels				Resource Stewardship	x	lake levels regulated through FERC					
P12	Network with state and federal agencies and other governmental entities regarding sustainability and GHG emission reduction strategies, policies and practices.				Resiliency	x						

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P19	Continue focused discussion with other purchasing department managers in Washington and neighboring states .				Resiliency	x						
T32	Require x% impervious surfaces (or other systems) for paving etc., increasing minimum percentage over 5 yrs					SMP		x			(pervious?)	
B15	Permit duplex and multi-family housing in more districts, or as special/conditional uses in all districts.				Re-structuring		public resistance					
B16	Offer expedited review/permitting process for dense affordable housing projects inside urban centers.				Re-structuring				x	staffing		
B20	Work with WSU and/or partner with other organizations to learn of more drought and heat tolerant crops for our area. The new greenhouses that were paid for by Hanford Fines are intended to research native Columbia Basin plants - this should include our area				Resiliency			x				
B24	Reduce regulatory barriers and provide support for processing and distribution infrastructure to complement emerging retail and institutional markets for local and regional farm products, including sustainably raised meats, eggs, and milk				Resiliency						What is city's role? Health & Legal?	

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B25	Strong regulations (and language in existing comp plan) for dense infill, mixed- use with a minimum % of affordable and low income housing. This will streamline service efforts by reducing travel time (and so fuel), coordination between services, and increases the potential of community connectivity and social networking through walkability.				Re-structuring			x			legal/ legislative	
B29	Require new developments to be carbon neutral				Resource Stewardship				feasible?		legal (incentivize?)	
B35	Encourage low-energy maintenance Xeriscaping				Resource Stewardship			need to actively encourage				
B40	Install daylighting controls to reduce load where day light is available				Resource Stewardship			x				
B43	Adopt urban ag compatibility standards to address type of fowl/animals, number, prohibited toxic chemicals, etc.				Resiliency			x				
B51	Prohibit fast food restaurants, especially near schools.				Resource Stewardship				legal?			
B55	Install direct/indirect evaporative (cooling?) in building where applicable.				Resource Stewardship				x			
B59	Incentivize living close to the workplace - the link talks about a mortgage program which could help people become homeowners as an added benefit but city could develop own parameters?								develop regulations			

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B62	Include Green House Gas emissions in SEPA checklists Legislative Agenda				Re-structuring				feasible?		legal	
B66	Reduce building permit fees for projects that incorporate solar concepts in the overall design.				Re-structuring				x shift cost burden			
B67	Develop Net Zero energy city buildings as prototypes								x	\$		
B87	Strengthen existing/expand/create "buy local/regional/state" campaign for all products				Resource Stewardship			x				
B95	Identify limiting provisons (e.g. accessory structure limits, historic district regulations) and craft exceptions to permit solar energy devices.				Resource Stewardship				Remove barriers			
B129	Rather than limit power generation to on-site use only as is often done in defining small utility/power generation facilities, allow some excess production, as long as on-site use is the primary purpose and the production is non- commercial.								x			
B130	Some communities restrict power generation to "on-site use," eliminating the potential community benefit of excess clean energy to help balance community impacts. A better approach is a limit overall system size for distributed generation, net metering, and/or grid interconnection, such as to 5MW.								create guidelines in code			

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B131	Adopt standards that allow for alternative compliance, such as: climb-ability standards that do not require fencing if there are no climbable features below 12 feet above ground level.											
B132	Require proof of approval of a grid connection from the local utility to enable net metering.				Resource Stewardship							
B133	Allow energy produced by a small WEC on one property to be used off-site by neighbors who record formal agreements.								create guidelines in code			
B138	Get city unions to buy into sustainability priorities in order to avoid conflicts – e.g., watering parks at night, not allowing the use of volunteers in planting trees.							x				
B139	Restructuring process (address barriers) for over the phone prescriptions like refills or non-narcotic drugs - create protocol for crisis situations				Resource Stewardship		role of city?					
B141	Allow the Chief Building Official to impose any further site constraints or mitigation requirements to ensure fire fighter safety and further protection of life and property in the WUI.				Re-structuring						legal?	
B142	Require maintenance of existing access to public lands				Resiliency			x				
B146	Adopt setback standards for wind farms of at least 1000 feet.								create guidelines in code			

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B147	Allow small turbines in a wider range of zone districts including industrial, urban, commercial, large-lot residential, and suburban zone districts.								create guidelines in code			
B151	Impose inclusionary housing requirement on residential development to construct or pay a fee-in-lieu for affordable units.				Resource Stewardship						Public Role to develop affordable units?	
B154	Reduce parking requirements (especially for mixed- use/transit oriented developments) and specify maximum # of parking spaces allowed (e.g., 125% of minimum).				Re-structuring				x code revision required			
B157	Establish safe school routes and require compliance in review process.								x			
B159	Require shadow and noise modeling to ensure that flickershadow or vibro- accoustical effect will not degrade property values on nearby residences.								x	shadow and noise standards?		
B177	Adopt Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles into development standards.							x CPTED standards incorporated in Comp Plan				
B193	Restrict agricultural uses around wind farms that attract birds (such as grain crops) or rodents (which, in turn, attract birds).								create guidelines in code			
B194	Explicitly list small WECs as an exception to general height limits.				Resource Stewardship				create guidelines in code			

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B195	Adopt noise standards that regulate the noise level at the property line.				Re-structuring				create guidelines in code			
B198	Establish parkland dedication fees for city park fund.				Resource Stewardship				x funding mechanism is created + codes			
B199	Identify areas that are off-limits to WEC facilities due to scenic, natural, and other values. Avoid the still-borne project syndrome.				Resource Stewardship				create guidelines in comp plan			
B201	Do not require screening of WECs, which reduces their efficiency and cost- effectiveness.				Resource Stewardship				create guidelines in comp plan			
B206	Require health department review in referral process for larger developments.										Review for?	
B207	Map areas with endangered bird species or major bird migratory corridors and restrict wind farm development in these areas.				Resource Stewardship				x new regulations			
B216	Permit/encourage conservation subdivisions in rural transition areas				Resource Stewardship			x				
B221	Require riparian buffer strips to protect water quality;				Resource Stewardship			x		Better partnership with Conservation Futures		
B222	Enact wildlife friendly fencing standards				Resource Stewardship				x	new regulations		
B225	Require cost of services studies for all developments in ag areas and fiscal mitigation;				Resource Stewardship				x	new regulations community & policital support		

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B227	Require new development to offset any ag land loss by purchasing and protecting ag land elsewhere in vicinity				Resource Stewardship				x	partner with County		
B236	Identify urban ag contact in planning department;				Resource Stewardship				x			
B237	Override private covenants that prohibit small-scale agricultural uses				Resource Stewardship						legal?	
B239	Offer extra credit for fruit trees as part of landscaping requirements							x			extra credit?	
B242	Give storm water management credit for providing ag land/open space on site.				Resource Stewardship			x				
B248	Maximize city policies that allow as much urban food production as possible (e.g. urban chicken coops and the recently approved urban beekeeping regs)								x	revise Animal Keeping regulations; community & policital support		
B257	Prohibit use of certain damaging pesticides and other harmful agricultural chemicals				Resiliency			x				
B272	Link the site plan review and approval process with wildfire mitigation plans by tying final approval with the certificate of occupancy and/or building permits.								x			
B287	Permit rain gardens, drainage swales, and similar facilities by right.				Resource Stewardship			x				
B293	Give bonus points in design review systems for water conservation/water harvesting.				Resource Stewardship				x			

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B296	Require all new commercial and multi-family development to use Xeriscape principles and low-water plants from established plant list in landscaping.				Resource Stewardship			x				
B317	Create specific screening requirements to apply to this use appropriate to the use context								x			
B319	If desired, local jurisdictions can further refine the list of system size and design requirements for different capacity systems and associated standards above those established in applicable state law.				Resource Stewardship						?	
T27	Advocate for community transportation plan to include opportunities for neighborhood pilot programs with regard to alternative designs, layouts, & uses to test effectiveness										clarify recommendation	
Т33	Implement a congestion pricing model charging people more to drive during peak hours.								x			
T36	Decentralized government offices, departments and locations so they are more easily accessible.								x			
T42	Retain current UGA boundaries							x		MPO?		
T44	rovide developers bondses for building in neighborhoods that are close to transit or developing new transit oriented developments.								x			

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T59	Work with partners to develop a city cargo trade (cargo trade.net) where businesses loaders of waste bid transportation charges (mostly paper and cardboard) and freighters have the opportunity to tender (reverse auction).				Resiliency						Too broad, clarify	
T62	Partner with education insitutions to teach home & neighborhood gardening				Re-structuring			x				
Т63	Public bike sharing program for short trips.				Resiliency		tried and died					
T64	Increase the portion of sales tax that goes to STA.				Re-structuring				x but need money			
T65	A fee assessed to fuel & energy companies				Re-structuring						more info	
T66	Investigate potential "one stop shopping shelter - with food, medical, clothing, counselors"				Resiliency				x			
T67	Rooftop gardens at city buildings to allow employees to grow and harvest food at work				Resiliency				x			
W11	Develop and plan new parks and park upgrades to include a specific minimum of low water plantings/areas to reduce the need for irrigation water and to limit the loss of plants that are not adapted to the predicted warmer and drier climate.				Resource Stewardship				x			
W13	Increase head at Upriver Dam thereby increasing hydropower generation.				Resource Stewardship				Federal Regs?			
W14	Improve and/or restore wetlands to help in mitigating stormwater runoff, increase the health of the Spokane River and filter urban runoff				Resource Stewardship			x				

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W16	Through cooperation with appropriate agencies and states, plan and develop a long term regional strategy to address earlier peak flows and lower summer flows in regional waterways and ensure the productivity of the region's hydroelectric power system or p				Resource Stewardship				x			
W20	Preserve open spaces (not necessarily as parks) to reduce water consumption from agriculture or development								x			
W21	Increased Pervious surfaces (bio-swales, vegetative strips, pervious pavers, cisterns, etc) – Strategic planning for areas where pervious surfaces help aquifer recharge. Preserve space over aquifer that is not covered to help with recharge efforts.				Resource Stewardship			x				
W24	Chemical fertilizers may become less of an issue with peak oil however, organic fertilizer may become more common and there is a difficulty in controlling phosphorus content in these products				Resiliency				x education		clarify	
P13	Develop mayoral green purchasing directive.				Resiliency				х			
N1	Explore potential for local currency/buying cards in relationship to buy local campaign and energy conservation incentives.				Resiliency							

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N2	Work with Avista and community- based organizations to coordinate the execution of massive retrofits of city buildings, existing businesses and residences toward energy conservations measures.											
N3	Work with professional engineering, architectural and building organizations to support industry training and awareness of progressive building technologies.											
N4	Develop incentives for homebuilders toward participation in green building technology. Explore possible awards program in partnership with Spokane AIA and builders groups in honoring small, energy efficient homes and buildings.(
N5	Support Spokane Transit Authority efforts to continue to secure land and infrastructure from Liberty Lake to the Spokane Airport for future high capacity transit.											
N6	employees. Develop goals for city employees toward utilizing mass transit.											
N7	Look to other cities such as Lincoln, CA for incentives around alternative transportation such as Neighborhood Electric Vehicles lanes and free parking for alternative vehicles and electric car recharging stations.											
N8	Advocate for Free Bus Zone. Explore the potential to tax											
N9	business waste and not work through business licensing process.											

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ldea #	Work Group Recommendations	Top To Ranki Work	Overla Topic:	Total _i times appea	Task I 3R Desigi	Allead	ant can't	could o	Couldo	"trim could	hapt pass for	
N10	Explore and support research and development opportunities related to the emerging sustainable industries of permaculture, biomimicry and hydroponics. Explore partnerships opportunities with Biomimicry Institute in Missoula, MT.											
N11	Market urban living to counter suburban living marketing											
N12	Sculpured bike racks											
N13	conservation											
N14	Promote recycling - tell success stories											
N15	Showcase businesses and industries that are green											
N16	Set a standard or targets for businesses to strive for											
N17	Spread the word on the SMART program (Gary Mallon knows about this)											
N18	Have a telecommute day for city workers											
N19	Crush all glass locally and use locally											
N20	Every other week garbage pick up											
N21	Collect yard clippings and grass, use existing disposal infrastructure and combust them in the Waste to Energy Plant											
N22	Build more low income housing downtown											
N23	Electric trolley lines					1						

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N24	Implement an Office of Sustainability to provide resources for the larger community, city employees; and to leverage partnerships between business, government agencies, area universities, schools, community-based organizations to build awareness and eductate the larger population on issues surrounding climate change and energy depletion.											
N25	Work with schools to establish "Spokane Drip Control Inspectors" where students learn to search for and encourage repair of leaks in homes											
N26	Buyout program for garbage disposals.											
N27	Support state and national efforts and explore City options to encourage or mandate health care providers and insurers to emphasize preventive care.											
N28	Facilitate a discussion among health care providers to expand health care and health care access (e.g., prescription drugs, immunizations, universal care, reproductive and perinatal health services).											

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N29	Work with Avista to provide financial assistance so that marginalized populations can maintain utility service, thereby preventing health or infrastructure problems. Expand energy assistance programs to keep utility services affordable.											
N30	Police and other service providers should plan for a gradual increase in drug and alcohol abuse, domestic violence, and other problems associated with an increase in unemployment, homelessness and marginalized populations. For example, this may require an increase in staffing or a reallocation of resources, such as reinforcing the emphasis on community policing.											
N31	Plan for City subsidization of school breakfast and lunch programs in the event of lower levels of federal support.											
N32	Strengthen current hunger relief systems. Work with local food banks to develop plans to prepare for increased food demand from a higher percentage of the population.											
N33	Develop strategies for coping with widespread unemployment (as severe as during the Great Depression), including working with the state to examine how the current unemploymentsystem will require modification.											

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N34	Use the structures already in place in the City's Emergency Management System for immediate disasters and add items necessary to address a "long emergency" brought about by oil supply constraints and lasting months or years.											
N35	Have strategies in place for rapid reduction of fuel use. Develop fuel allocation systems. Ensure that fuel is available for police, fire, waste collection, medical response and supporting transportation responders. Also consider transportation needs of food, medicine and other essential freight, as well as agricultural fuel needs.											
N36	Develop a comprehensive food plan to ensure that food supplies are adequate in a short-term or mid-term emergency.											
N37	Establish a major food warehousing system capable of meeting food needs beyond the 72 hour supplies recommended for home emergency preparedness.											
N38	At the neighborhood level, provide training and planning help for emergency response.											
N39	Encourage the development of neighborhood cooperatives around the production of local energy through wind, solar and biofuels.											

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N40	Support R&D around the potential for a no-growth or steady-state economy.											
N41	Support R&D around new technogies around treating industrial pollutants at the source.											
N42	Support the work of community- based organizations to assist in awareness building and implementation of community conservation efforts.											