



City of Lake Stevens

Climate Sustainability Plan

June 2023



RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LAKE STEVENS CITY COUNCIL

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-08

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LAKE STEVENS ADOPTING THE CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature tasked the Department of Commerce to initiate a multiyear project that would develop guidance for counties and cities to address climate change issues within their comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, the Growth Management Act (GMA- Chapter 36.70A RCW) was amended in 2023 under Washington House Bill 1181, requiring cities and counties to integrate climate mitigation and resilience policies into comprehensive plan updates; and

WHEREAS, the city of Lake Stevens applied for and received a grant from the State Department of Commerce in September of 2022, for preparing a climate mitigation plan for the city to incorporate climate change policies into the city's comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, in September of 2022, city staff pursued a consultant to complete the city's first climate change planning effort; and

WHEREAS, in November of 2022, the city approved the selection of Cascadia Consulting Group to assist with preparing the Climate Plan; and

WHEREAS, the city's Climate Sustainability Plan is a framework plan for the integration of climate change policies into the city's next Comprehensive Plan update (2024); and

WHEREAS, the city held one community workshop, two focus group workshops, a community survey and a virtual public comment platform to solicit public input on the draft plan; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held three public work sessions in March, April and June of 2023 to provide the opportunity for public input and for the Commission to review components of the plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held seven public work sessions February through June of 2023 to provide the opportunity for public input and to review components of the plan; and



WHEREAS, input was received by city staff, the City Council and Planning Commission, outside agencies, focus groups, and members of the community; and

WHEREAS, that input was evaluated and incorporated in the Climate Sustainability Plan; and

WHEREAS, in taking the actions set forth in this resolution, the City is building the framework for the new GMA requirements as per House Bill 1181, passed by the State Legislature in April 2023, effective July 23, 2023;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LAKE STEVENS, WASHINGTON AS FOLLOWS:

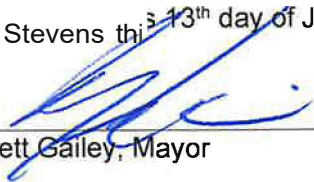
Section 1. Adoption. Consistent with the Growth Management Act of Washington, the Lake Stevens City Council hereby adopts the Climate Sustainability Plan for the City of Lake Stevens in its entirety.

Section 2. Adoption. The Climate Sustainability Plan for the City of Lake Stevens is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and is incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 23 Severability. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this resolution should be held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this resolution.

Section 4. Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon passage by the Lake Stevens City Council.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of Lake Stevens this 13th day of June 2023.


Brett Gailey, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: 
Kelly Chelin, City Clerk

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mayor

Brett Gailey

City Council

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Gary Petershagen	Council Position #2
Ryan Donoghue	Council Position #3
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Jennifer Davis	Commissioner, Vice Chair
Todd Welch	Commissioner
Janice Huxford	Commissioner
Connor Davis	Commissioner
Linda Hoult	Commissioner

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GLOSSARY

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

PLAN SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

Focus Areas and Visions



Buildings & Energy

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



Transportation

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



Water & Natural Systems

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



Waste Management

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



Community Resilience

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

Strategies and Actions at a Glance



Buildings and Energy

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

STRATEGIES AND KEY ACTIONS

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



Transportation

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

STRATEGIES AND KEY ACTIONS

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



Water and Natural Systems

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

STRATEGIES AND KEY ACTIONS

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

- Tree preservation



Waste Management

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

STRATEGIES AND KEY ACTIONS

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



Community Resilience

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

STRATEGIES AND KEY ACTIONS

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

INTRODUCTION

Introduction to Lake Stevens

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

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

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

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

Local Climate Action has Global Impacts

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

On March 20, 2023, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – the group of United Nations scientists that evaluates and tracks all global scientific developments on climate change –

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

issued [The Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023](#). The latest assessment states that global average temperatures are already an average of 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels, and there is increased concern about our ability to limit global warming to 1.5°C, the goal of the [Paris Agreement](#), which calls for countries to reduce GHG emissions by taking concerted climate action. The IPCC's report suggests that local governments like ours must join regional, state, and national governments to protect our quality of life, and take decisive and coordinated action that facilitates a rapid transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient, and sustainable global community.

Why a Climate Sustainability Plan?

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

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

Vision:

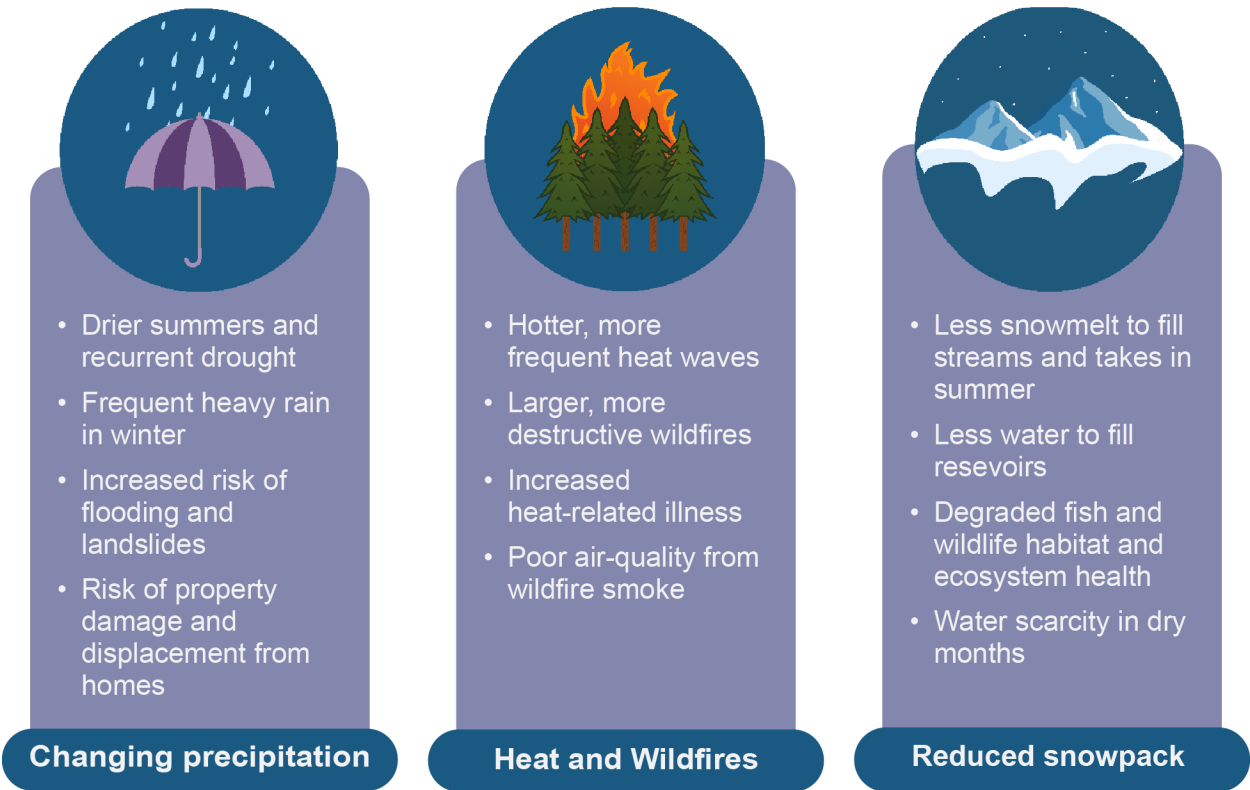
With a shared love of the lake, the city and the residents of Lake Stevens are committed to creating a healthy, clean, walkable, and vibrant city for all residents where the community unites to reduce its carbon footprint, become energy efficient and create a sustainable environment for the future.

Lake Stevens Envisions to...



CLIMATE IMPACTS

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



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

While Lake Stevens has not conducted a city-specific GHG emissions inventory, Snohomish County's inventory shows transportation and tree loss as the County's largest emissions sources. Snohomish County's report also provides a deeper glimpse into local emissions trends:

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

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

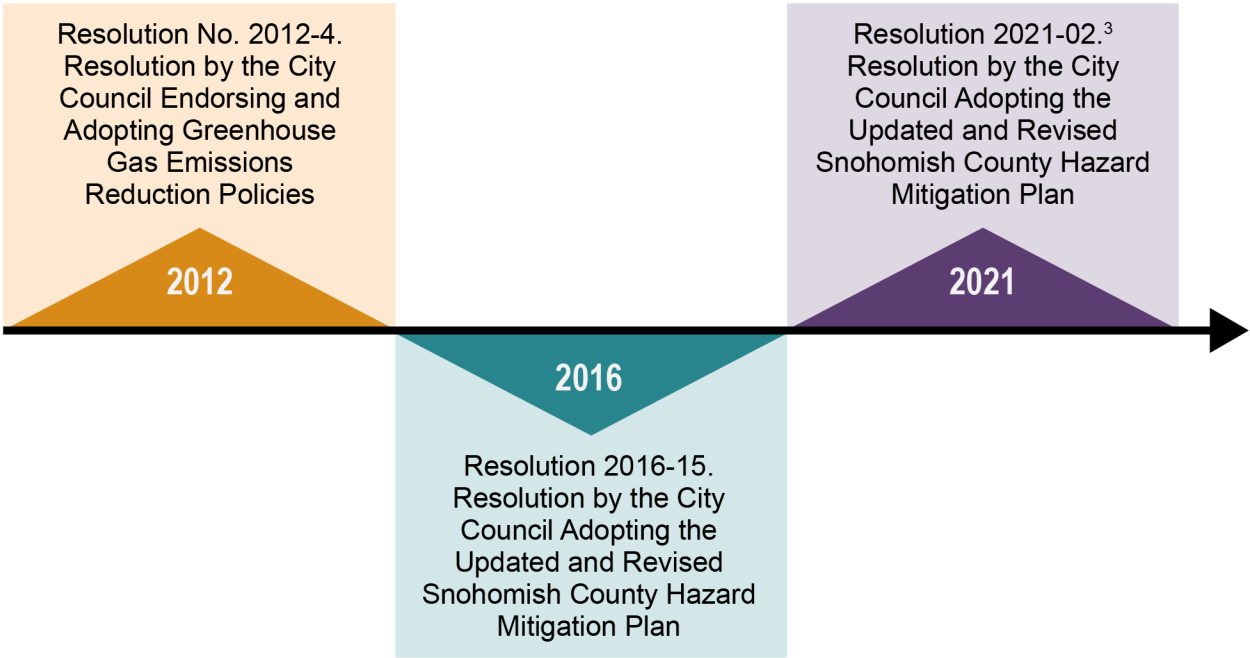
Built Environment: Using electricity and natural gas to power, heat, and cool our homes and buildings accounts for 22 percent of Snohomish County's communitywide GHG emissions. However, these emissions should decline in the future as Washington State policy requires electric utilities to become carbon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

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

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

EXISTING POLICIES THAT ALIGN WITH CLIMATE ACTION

Timeline of Climate Action History³



Current Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies

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

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

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

Climate Considerations in the Comprehensive Plan

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

CENTERING EQUITY

Equity Implications

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

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

Equity Analysis

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

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

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

Equitable Engagement Practices

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

- Offering a community survey in print and online in English and Spanish.
- Holding a public workshop on a weekday evening to accommodate working schedules.

- Broadly sharing the survey so that it reached the following under-represented communities:
 - Hispanic, Latino, Latina, or Latinx
 - Black or African American
 - Asian or Asian American
 - Native American, American Indian, or Alaska Native
 - Youth (18 and under)

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



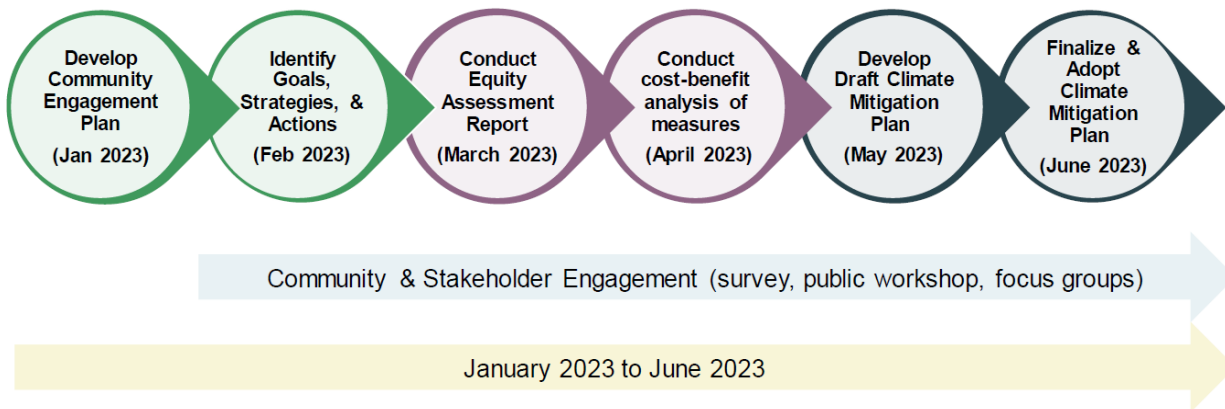
PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

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

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

Engagement Opportunities:

- One (1) community survey offered in English and Spanish
- One (1) virtual community workshop
- Seven (7) City Council meetings
- Three (3) Planning Commission meetings
- Two (2) focus groups to solicit feedback from outside agencies and Youth Advisory Committee /Citizens Advisory Council
- One (1) virtual public comment platform for the draft CSP.



Community Priorities

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

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

STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS BY FOCUS AREA

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

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

Buildings & Energy

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

Buildings & Energy strategies and actions facilitate an equitable transition from natural gas and other fossil fuels to clean electricity in buildings while using energy more efficiently and promoting the use of renewable energy sources. As the plan continues to develop in the future, the City will look for opportunities to allow and incorporate other alternative clean energy technologies in order to provide other energy options to residents.

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

BE Strategy #1: Use less energy

Co-benefits: Lower energy bills

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
BE 1.1	Energy-efficient lighting & appliances	In city-owned facilities, purchase and install the following energy efficient products: • Indoor and outdoor lighting and lighting-control devices (i.e., light timers and motion sensors) including light

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

BE Strategy #2: Use cleaner energy sources

Co-benefits: Lower energy bills, better air quality

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
BE 2.1	Construction standards	Adopt building code amendments in accordance with changes as mandated by the Washington State Building Code Council and Washington State Energy Code (to stay compliant with state environmental and energy strategies).
BE 2.2	Heat pump program	Partner with local utilities and other regional partners to expand regional electric heat pump campaigns to replace natural gas-powered furnaces and oil heating systems with heat pumps and increase energy efficiency in city and residential buildings. Focus on serving low-income residents and providing rebates, financial incentives, and educational materials and resources.

BE 2.3	Renewable energy support & incentives	Partner and coordinate with local organizations and utilities to encourage and promote incentives for installation of renewable and/or energy efficient systems (e.g., such as biomass, geothermal resources, sun, water, and wind) on a case-by-case basis in public spaces. This could include streamlined permitting, development benefits, rebates, or a bulk purchasing program. Focus on increasing access to renewable energy by low-income households.
BE 2.4	City facility electrification	Replace natural gas heating systems with electric systems at city facilities at time of major renovation or replacement, with a goal of electrifying heating systems at all facilities by 2030. New city buildings should install electric heating systems. Install more energy-efficient generator block heaters at city facilities, where applicable. The city should consider keeping generators, as well as battery systems, as backups to solar in the event of outages.
BE 2.5	Commercial & multifamily building electrification	Promote existing financing mechanisms and incentives, and develop new incentives, to convert gas and oil heating systems at commercial and multifamily buildings to electric space and water heating. Explore incentives to reduce upfront costs, with a focus on low- and middle-income residential buildings. Partner with regional utilities and jurisdictions to provide technical assistance and outreach to building owners to encourage electrification. Pair electrification measures with efficiency retrofits and renewable energy installation.
BE 2.6	Home electrification program	Partner with the Snohomish County PUD and utilities to support the development of a residential home energy program to provide education, technical assistance, and where possible, financial assistance to replace gas and oil heating systems with electric heat pumps, improve home efficiency, and install renewable energy systems. Options include a rebate program, bulk-purchase retrofit campaign, or other financing mechanism. Explore, identify, and develop funding sources to support building electrification programs and discourage fossil-fuel use. Explore grant funding to fund electrification and weatherization assistance for low- and middle-income households.

BE Strategy #3: Strengthen energy systems

Co-benefits: More reliable energy

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



Transportation

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

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

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

TR Strategy #1: Drive less

Co-benefits: Healthier, more active population

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

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
		preliminary scope of work and timeline, and establishes priorities of work. Plan will be coordinated with existing Master Trail Plan.
TR 1.3	Transportation Demand Management	Support and coordinate with Community Transit to implement Travel Demand Management (TDM) strategies, such as incentive programs to reduce car trips by residents of new developments.
TR 1.4	Walkability & street connectivity	Increase street and multimodal connectivity through land use and transportation policies to increase density, increase walkability and bicycle paths, and encourage business development so that basic and desirable amenities and schools are available by active transportation (walking and biking) from more residences.
TR 1.5	Public Transportation	Coordinate with Community Transit to plan for transit-supportive growth patterns and improvement of transit infrastructure, and to develop innovative solutions for areas of the city that lack regular, fixed-route transit.
TR 1.6	Transit-Oriented Development	Execute policy 2.8.3 in Lake Stevens Comp Plan: Promote cooperation and coordination among transportation providers, local governments, and developers to ensure that developments are designed to promote and improve physical, mental, and social health and reduce the impacts of climate change on the natural and built environments. Work with local planning and land use agencies to develop more transit-accessible jobs and housing.

Strategy #2: Drive cleaner vehicles

Co-benefits: Improved air quality

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
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TR 2.1	Public & City EV Infrastructure Plan	Develop and implement an EV Infrastructure Plan. The plan should: • Guide EV charging expansion throughout the city, in collaboration with local utilities. • Include analysis and recommendations of 2030 and 2050 fleet electrification goals and increased use of hybrid vehicles or other alternate fuels, and the infrastructure required for the city and School District to meet those goals. • Include a readiness and capacity study to evaluate increasing EV charging at commercial and residential properties, and an implementation strategy including partnerships, funding, and future policy recommendations. • Plan for charging installations at the most visited city-owned or -leased facilities.
TR 2.2	Electric equipment	Establish goal dates to phase out gas-powered maintenance equipment (lawnmowers, leaf blowers, etc.) and transition to using electric equipment for maintenance and operations. Allocate funding for additional batteries to avoid breaks due to charging needs.
TR 2.3	EV education & outreach	Support and coordinate with Snohomish County PUD to educate residents on the benefits of EVs, EV incentives and rebates, charger locations, and other information.
TR 2.4	City fleet electrification	Electrify the City vehicle fleet by defining and implementing a green vehicle selection process and identifying resources for new or replacement vehicles, including updating charging infrastructure. Replace city vehicles with electric or hybrid whenever possible when they are at the end of their lives; purchase one hybrid or long-range electric vehicle for each major site for highway/town travel and on-road maintenance projects; and track technology development for hybrid, electric, or alternative fuel trucks. When a viable option comes on the market, acquire and test one truck as a pilot project.

Water & Natural Systems

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Co-benefits: Heat island reduction

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

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
WNS 2.4	Ecosystem services benefits	Explore opportunities (likely on a small-scale basis) to quantify the benefits of natural systems and include these natural capital assets in community and development planning and cost-benefit assessments.



Waste & Materials Management

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

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

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

WMM Strategy #1: Reduce communitywide waste

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

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
WMM 1.1	Recycling requirements & education	Coordinate with Waste Management to develop requirements and educational programs to support recycling and composting: • Update requirements to ensure that new buildings include sufficient space for recycling and compost bins. • Develop and implement an educational campaign to support the phase-in of requirements for residential and commercial recycling and composting from WA's 2022 Organics Management Law. Work with building owners, renters, businesses, and all community members to educate about the requirements and how they can act.

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description
WMM 1.2	C&D waste diversion & recycling	Coordinate with Waste Management to adopt local Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste diversion guidance or requirements to reduce emissions related to construction; develop and implement a policy and program for recycling C&D waste by a designated date.
WMM 1.3	Landfill waste reduction target	Coordinate with Waste Management to set a target percentage reduction in waste disposed of in landfills, and a date to achieve that target.
WMM 1.4	Use Food Well Washington Plan review	Coordinate with Waste Management to conduct a thorough review of the Use Food Well Washington Plan to determine which recommendations make sense to implement in Lake Stevens.
WMM 1.5	Community reuse & waste reduction	Coordinate with Waste Management to support community reuse and waste reduction programs through grant funding and promotional communications. Examples include "Buy Nothing" groups, tool libraries, food banks, food rescue programs and composting at the community garden.

WMM Strategy #2: Reduce municipal waste

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

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



Community Resilience

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Co-benefits: Informed, engaged community members

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

CRA Strategy #3: Implement the CSP

Co-benefits:

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

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

Oversight & Accountability

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

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

Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting

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

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

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

Equity

The success of the city's CSP for a climate-resilient future cannot be achieved without advancing equitable outcomes and addressing existing disparities. The project team will work with the city to ensure the strategies and actions align with the community feedback and the city's long-term goal of

providing effective and ongoing investments to ensure water quality for the lake and environmental stewardship for its community and future generations.

Examples of equity considerations include:

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

Funding

The CSP will be funded through a combination of sources including the city general fund, state and federal grants, utility revenues, and a variety of newly identified sources. Funding for some CSP actions will be an expansion of existing programs with a secured funding source but may require increased or incremental investment to fully execute. Implementation and ongoing efforts of the CSP will require significant additional resources. The CSP project team will prioritize identifying and securing funding sources as an early action in the implementation process. Other funding considerations may include eliminating or reducing other city programs to make room for CSP actions. Many climate expenditures will not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but will also bring valuable environmental, social, and economic benefits that can provide a positive net return on investment.

Community Involvement

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

Implementing the CSP and achieving the city's climate goals will depend in part on the continued active engagement with the community. Putting on activities like Earth Day events with local environmental organizations, parks appreciation days, and tree plantings, and promoting the CSP at those events can maintain community awareness and enthusiasm for the plan. The city will continue to prioritize community input by partnering with residents and businesses in our community to ensure

CSP actions are implemented equitably and reflect our unique community needs and priorities. Community engagement is the primary focus and a critical element of the following actions:

- Community reuse and waste reduction
- Community Gardens
- Youth Climate Education Program
- Filter Fan Education

APPENDIX A: IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

Introduction

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

Interpreting the Matrix

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

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

Action ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
				sufficient resources for implementation.			

Notes on Timeline

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

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

Ongoing	Short-term (1-2 years):	Mid-term (2-3 years):	Long term (4-5 years):
	and should be implemented concurrently.		

Matrix

Transportation

ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
ID	Name	Description	Near-term Mid-term Long-term	Department	Acronym for org	Cost to City	Impact, Funding sources, equity, alignment with other efforts, etc.
TR 1.4	Walkability/ street connectivity	Increase street and multimodal connectivity by studying and implementing land use and transportation policies to increase density, increase walkability and bicycle paths, and encourage business development so that basic and desirable amenities and schools are available by active transportation	Long-Term	Community Development & Public Works		Total estimated cost: \$1,058,055	Impact Rating=5 Equity Rating=3

ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
		(walking and biking) from more residences.					
TR 2.2	Electric equipment	Establish goal dates to phase out gas-powered maintenance equipment, and transition to using electric equipment (lawnmowers, leaf blowers, etc.) for City maintenance and operations and allocate funding for additional batteries to avoid breaks due to charging needs.	Short-term	Parks & Public Works		Net Savings: \$913,522 One time cost: \$79,152 Annual Savings \$126,723	Impact Rating=2 Equity Rating=4

Water and natural systems

ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
ID	Name	Description	Near-term Mid-term Long-term	Department	Acronym for org	Cost to City	Impact Funding, sources, equity, alignment with other efforts, etc.
WS 1.6	Flood prevention projects	Design and install flood prevention projects (such as water diversion designs or barriers) along key roads, sidewalks, and bike trails.	Long-term	Public Works		Total estimated cost: \$2,260,231	Equity Rating=4

ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
WS 2.2	Tree preservation guidelines	Protect tree canopy and prevent tree loss by developing urban forestry and tree preservation guidelines. Offer tree-awareness campaigns and classes to educate the community, and develop tree planting demonstration programs. Support and encourage residents and property owners to plant the right tree in the right place.	Mid-term	Community Development		Total estimated cost: \$3,158,391	Equity Rating=4

Waste and materials management

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

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

Community resiliency and adaptation

ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
ID	Name	Description	Near-term Mid-term Long-term	Department	Acronym for org	Cost to City	Impact, Funding sources, equity, alignment with other efforts, etc.
CRA 1.1	Emergency management planning	Review and update Lake Stevens' emergency management plans to ensure readiness to respond to climate emergencies. Emergency	Ongoing and short-term	Police and Human Resources		Total estimated cost: \$65,077	Equity Rating=5

ID	Action Short Name	Action Description	Timeline	Lead Department	Outside Partners	Cost	Implementation Considerations
		management plans might include developing additional air shelters, cooling centers, or resilience hubs in case of extreme weather events; developing emergency communication materials; and partnering with community members, other agencies, and community-based organizations to ensure equitable access to education and resources related to emergency preparedness and response.					
CRA 2.2	Youth Climate Education Program	Collaborate with Lake Stevens School District to disseminate information for a climate and environmental education program. Initiatives could include curriculum development, climate challenges or pledges, school garden planning and development, and educational campaigns.	Mid-term	Parks and Community Development		Total estimated cost: \$468,294	Equity Rating=3

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT PLAN

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Overview of Public Engagement Plan

Background

The City of Lake Stevens is developing its first Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP) that will serve as a foundational framework and roadmap to manage current and future carbon emissions and climate change impacts in Lake Stevens. This plan will establish a suite of feasible strategies to reduce Lake Stevens's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and meet ambitious emissions targets and prepare residents for future climate impacts. The CSP will also provide the technical climate change foundation for the city's upcoming Comprehensive Plan Update, which must be adopted by June 30, 2024.

Developing an equitable public engagement plan that seeks to engage stakeholders and community members equitably and inclusively, is an integral part of the climate planning process. A robust and inclusive process will ensure that the Climate Sustainability Plan is widely supported and reflects the broader community's goals and vision. **This Public Engagement Plan (Plan) has been developed to provide a strategic framework for communicating with and engaging partners and the public in the Climate Sustainability Planning process.** The Plan outlines community outreach goals, key messages, milestones, priority audiences, and strategies. A consultant team led by Cascadia Consulting Group (CCG) will work with the City of Lake Stevens to implement this Plan.

Public Engagement Approach Overview

The City is committed to providing an open and inclusive public engagement process that provides many opportunities to welcome residents, businesses, and other community partners into the planning process and inspire them to be a part of the City's climate-resilient future. The outreach team led by Cascadia will be engaging the public at key project milestones to identify key community priorities and preferences and gather feedback on proposed climate strategies to ensure that community input shapes the final plan.

The City will also invite its internal stakeholders – including staff, the City Council and Commissions, and working groups— to engage at strategic points in the planning process to generate ideas and gather information to refine strategies and provide feedback. Internal stakeholders at the City will play a significant role in the implementation of actions developed through the CSP process. Their input and involvement from the project outset will be critical to ensuring an implementable, and broadly supported CSP.

Project Team

Project Managers

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City Staff

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 Nico Faz, Assistant Planner

Partnering Agencies

Mariah Low, General Manager at Lake Stevens Sewer District
 Jonathon Dix, Assistant General Manager at Lake Stevens Sewer District
 Robb Stanton, Executive Director of Operations at Lake Stevens School District

Outreach Support

Celine Fujikawa, CCG
 Shirley Ng, CCG
 Additional staff as needed, CCG

Goals, Objectives, & Guiding Principles

Goal	Cultivate a shared understanding of the purpose, motivation, and value of the Climate Sustainability Plan to the City and individuals as well as the development process.	
	A	Objective: Clearly communicate about the CSP focus, boundaries, and intended use, as well as the role of community input in informing the final CSP.
		Objective: Convey how the CSP relates to and supports the interests and values of all audiences within the community.
Goal	Gather perspectives and feedback on the CSP that is representative of the makeup of our internal and external stakeholders to inform CSP development and guide decision-making.	
	B	Objective: Solicit meaningful input from internal partners and the public about their priorities for climate action and opportunities for building resilience collaboratively with the City and their communities.
		Objective: Ensure opportunities to provide input are accessible and equitable to community members across demographic indicators such as gender, age, race, ethnicity, income, and geographic location.
Goal	Build internal city staff and community wide support for advancing CSP priorities and implementing mitigation actions.	
	C	Objective: Provide opportunities for internal city staff and community members to voice their priorities, concerns, and expectations—and be responsive to them—throughout the CSP process.
		Objective: Build-in measures of accountability in the CSP itself to ensure ongoing community input during implementation.

These goals and objectives are aligned with the following **public engagement guiding principles**:

- **Education & Awareness** – ensure the community has access to information and resources to participate and provide input

- **Access & Transparency** – the community knows when and how they can participate in the CSP process
- **Equity** – intentional efforts are taken to engage historically underrepresented communities in a meaningful way
- **Support** – the community feels respected and heard
- **Trust** – the community understands how their input and participation shapes the final product

Engagement Phases

The CSP engagement process will consist of the following key phases:

- **Phase 1 Engagement:** City staff, project team and community will vet proposed targets/goals; brainstorm and begin vetting/prioritizing actions; identify high-level barriers/challenges/opportunities.
- **Phase 2 Engagement:** City staff, project team and community will review draft CSP; finalize actions & implementation details.
- **Phase 3 Engagement:** City staff and project team will complete a final review of CSP; adoption; transition to implementation.

Key Audiences and Partners

Lake Stevens Community Context

In 2020, the City of Lake Stevens had a population of 33,500 people⁴. Snohomish County predicts Lake Stevens and surrounding areas will grow to a population of 46,380 and provide approximately 8,000 jobs by 2035. Between 2010 and 2022, the city's population grew from approximately 28,000 to over 40,000, a 45% increase that has made Lake Stevens the fourth largest city in Snohomish County. Amidst the population increase, the lake remains the focal point of the greater Lake Stevens community for recreation and is a symbol of the community's need to provide for a more sustainable existence that will protect their natural environment.

The City of Lake Stevens is committed to addressing the central Puget Sound region's contribution to climate change by, at a minimum, complying with state initiative and directives regarding climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gases. The city of Lake Stevens will provide effective and ongoing investment to ensure water quality and continued environmental stewardship for current and future generations by protecting fish and wildlife habitat, critical areas, and open space corridors; conserving land, air, water, and energy resources; and integrating the shoreline management of Lake Stevens into land use decisions. The creation of the city's first Climate Sustainability Plan is testament to the city's pledge to address climate change at the local level.

⁴ Data from the [Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate](#)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The City seeks to engage a cross-section of City residents representing diverse socio-economic, geographic, occupational, racial, and ethnic backgrounds during the community outreach process.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Lake Stevens has an estimated population of approximately 33,500 persons in 2020. Other recent demographics are summarized as follows, based on 2020 5-year estimates:

Age		Race	
Under 5 years	8%	White alone	81%
5-19 years	29%	Asian alone	6%
18-64 years	54%	Black or African American alone	3%
65 and over	9%	Other race alone	2%
		Two or more races	8%
		Hispanic or Latino of any race	10%

Languages Spoken		Residents' Place of Birth	
English only	88%	U.S.	92%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	4%	Born outside the U.S.*	8%
Other Indo-European languages	3%	• Asia*	~40%
Spanish	5%	• Europe*	~16%
Other	11%	• Latin America*	~29%

**Regardless of citizenship status*

TRANSLATION ACCOMMODATIONS

Spanish is the second most spoken language in the City of Lake Stevens. The City will work with CCG and staff to translate outreach materials where possible.

Key Audiences & Levels of Engagement

KEY AUDIENCES

We will engage key individuals and organizations across the city to ensure the CSP captures the perspectives of those who will be affected by the Plan’s implementation and mitigation strategies and those likely to be most affected by climate change.

Individuals and organizations within these groups will vary in their understanding of climate change and climate impacts and their level of support for climate action. Our approach is designed to invite a representation of the public across these spectra to participate in engagement by reaching out to the following groups who are critical to implementing CSP strategies, will be most affected by CSP actions, and/or are typically harder-to-reach populations.

LEVELS OF ENGAGEMENT

Proposed engagement activities will span levels of engagement indicated in the table below⁵. Activities included in this Engagement Plan are **bolded**.

1 Inform	2 Consult	3 Involve	4 Collaborate
Educate members of the group about the rationale for the project or decision; how it fits with City goals and policies; issues being considered, areas of choice or where input is needed.	Gather information and ask for feedback from the group to better inform the City’s work on the project.	Work directly and consistently with group to ensure their concerns are understood and considered in the City’s planning process	Create a partnership to work along with the City in developing and implementing the planning process or project.
Example Activities			
• Social media • Emails/newsletters • Open houses • Presentations • Factsheets	• Online surveys/polls • Public comment • Focus groups	• Interactive workshops • Community forums	• Citizen advisory committees • MOUs with community-based organizations • Open planning forums

Goals and engagement approaches will be tailored to the role of each audience throughout the engagement process.

⁵ Adapted from the Movement’s Strategy [The Spectrum of Community Engagement to Ownership](#)

Audience & Description	Groups	Engagement Goal
Internal City stakeholders		
Decision-makers <i>City leaders who make decisions that drive investment and policy</i>	- City Council - City Manager	Inform and update for decision-making
Implementation Leads <i>City staff who are responsible for directing CSP implementation in departments</i>	Department heads and staff	Consult to ensure support, align with priorities and processes, and gather feedback on actions
Guides and Analysts <i>City commission/committee members whose support and direction are important for CSP development and implementation</i>	- Community Advisory Committee* - Planning Commission	Inform, consult to gather feedback, and collaborate with to research information and guide CSP development
External Stakeholders		
Advocates <i>Supportive of climate action and willing to put in effort to support CSP process</i>	- Youth Ambassadors - Youth Advisory Committee*	Collaborate with to conduct outreach to schools or committee
	Environmental community-based organizations - Snohomish Conservation District - North Snohomish Watershed Council - Sound Salmon Solutions - Lake Stevens Economic Development - Lake Stevens Rowing Club	Collaborate with to spread the word about the CSP
Critical Perspectives <i>Groups frequently not reached during public processes but critical to equitable outcomes from CSP implementation</i>	- Communities of color - Limited/Non-English-speaking communities - Faith-based communities - Senior Adult Organizations	Involve through tailored outreach to create accessible opportunities to participate in CSP process
Implementation Partners <i>Conduct operations that affect the success of CSP implementation</i>	Utilities* - Lake Stevens Sewer District - Snohomish County PUD - Snohomish Regional Fire & Rescue	Inform, consult with to gather feedback, and involve in developing strategies in respective area of expertise

	Transit Agencies	
	• Community Transit	
	Other public entities	
	• WSDOT • Snohomish Regional Fire & Rescue	
	Schools	
	• Lake Stevens School District	
	Business Community	
	• Chamber of Commerce	
General Public <i>CSP strategies and implementation affect day-to-day lives</i>	- Families - Local businesses - Senior residents - Volunteers - Youth/student residents	Inform throughout the process and consult on strategies and the draft CSP
<i>Note: Stakeholders with * will be engaged in the focus groups.</i>		

Key Engagement Strategies

Effective engagement requires tailored approaches that meet the diverse needs, interests, priorities and values of key audiences and partners. We acknowledge that individuals and organizations will vary in their understanding of climate change and its impacts, and their level of support for climate action. To that end, we will use several core engagement strategies to connect with the key audiences listed above around areas of interest, potential impact, geography, and key project milestones to meaningfully inform the CSP development. These approaches build on previous successful strategies used in previous public engagement processes in the city.

The following table provides a high-level overview of the strategies that will be used for each audience.

Audience	Strategy		
	Presentation at meeting	Briefing/Working Meeting/Focus Group	Digital/print engagement (newsletter, social media, online survey)
Decision-makers (City Council and Manager)	✓		
Implementation Leads (Department heads and staff)	✓	✓	

Guides and Analysts (Committees/commissions)	✓	✓	
Advocates			✓
Critical Perspectives		✓	✓
Implementation Partners		✓	✓
General Public			✓

Internal Engagement

City Council Meetings and Commission/Committee Meetings

CCG and the City will optimize decision-makers and implementation leads' time by attending standing meetings, as needed, to solicit feedback and provide clear and concise updates on CSP development.

This approach will increase awareness of the CSP development process and create shared ownership over the strategies and actions within the plan.

CCG will prepare meeting agendas and slide decks for City staff use.

Strategy	CCG	Lake Stevens
City Council, Commission, and/or Committee Meetings	Support preparation & attend/present at up to (3) following meetings: • Present emissions reduction goals, strategies, and actions • Present community engagement results (workshop and survey results) • Present cost assessment • Present draft CSP Present final plan (tentative, depending on timing)	Lead preparation & attend/present at up to (3) meetings attended by Cascadia.

City Staff Engagement

CCG will work with City staff to identify opportunities to advertise engagement events using existing resources and connections— such as using social media accounts and sharing with local media outlets such as the Everett Herald. We will report metrics that include which stakeholder groups were engaged across all outreach activities and will synthesize the comments received into clear summaries and recommendations for incorporation into the CSP plan, including a final engagement summary report.

External Engagement

Public Workshop, Survey and Focus Groups

Public workshops, surveys, and online open houses provide convenient and accessible opportunities for the public to learn about the CSP progress and to share feedback, questions, and concerns. CCG will lead one (1) public meeting, one (1) community wide survey, (2) focus groups or interviews.

PUBLIC WORKSHOP

CCG will recruit community members and residents for **one (1)** virtual public workshop from specified key audiences as instructed by the City. CCG will design, prepare for, implement, and facilitate a 2-hr workshop focused on CSP vision and gather feedback on draft measures and actions.

ONLINE SURVEY

CCG will lead the development of **one (1)** online survey and the City will lead survey administration to the public. The purpose of the online survey is to gather input on the community’s vision for the CSP and solicit feedback on the drafts proposed measures and actions. The survey provides an additional opportunity for the community to provide feedback on the CSP, especially among those who are unable or unwilling to attend a longer workshop or focus group sessions.

FOCUS GROUPS

CCG will work with the City to identify and engage with community groups with perspectives critical to developing the CSP’s draft measures and actions. CCG will lead **two (2)** virtual focus groups/interviews with identified groups to present the CSP draft measures and actions and gather ideas and feedback on the CSP strategies.

Strategy	CCG	Lake Stevens
Public workshops (Virtual)	Lead preparation & attend/present at up to (1) meeting: • Present CSP goals, draft measures, strategies, and actions • Solicit community feedback	Support preparation, lead promotion of workshop & attend/present

Online Survey	Lead the development of the survey and compile summaries of responses. • Present CSP goals, draft measures, strategies, and actions • Solicit community feedback	Support development of survey and lead promotion and implementation of survey
Focus Groups (Virtual)	Lead preparation & attend/present at up to (2) meetings: • Present CSP goals, draft measures, strategies, and actions • Solicit community feedback • Groups to engage will include: 1. Community Advisory Committee 2. Youth Advisory Committee 3. Utilities	Support preparation, lead recruitment/promotion & attend/present

MEASURING SUCCESS

Tracking engagement will demonstrate our progress towards reaching key priority audiences and provide insight into possible opportunities to pivot strategies as needed. We will track engagement activities to identify who was reached, the outcome of engagement, and re-direct as needed and prioritize activities moving forward. These findings will be presented in the final engagement summary report.

Outreach Collateral

To ensure messaging and graphics are consistent across engagement activities, Cascadia will develop a branded Microsoft Word/PowerPoint (PPT) template. We will also create content for the City’s website that outlines the CSP planning process and provides updates and opportunities for public involvement.

CCG	Lake Stevens
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Develop a branded Microsoft Word and PPT template and project page content for the City's website.

Review and provide comments (assume up to (1) around of review on all materials).

Timeline & Roles

The table below outlines the engagement approach for each community group identified above. Roles have been categorized as follows:

Engagement Approach	Touch Point	Date	City Role	CCG Role	Goal
City Council Meetings and Committee Meetings	Planning Commission Meeting <i>(In-person, Attended by City staff only)</i>	2/15/2023	Lead	N/A	Provide City staff briefing on CSP
	Planning Commission Meeting <i>(In-person, Attended by City staff only)</i>	4/19/2023	Lead	N/A	Review public engagement summary and present results
	Planning Commission Meeting <i>(In-person, Attended by City staff only)</i>	5/3/2023	Lead	N/A	Review draft CSP, summarize public comment
	City Council Meeting <i>(In-person, Attended by City staff only)</i>	2/28/2023	Lead	N/A	Provide City staff briefing on CSP
	Planning Commission Meeting #1 <i>(In-person, Attended by CCG staff, up to 2, 6pm on Wednesdays)</i>	3/1/2023	Co-lead	Lead	Review GHG emissions goals and strategies Gather feedback on goals, strategies, and actions
	City Council Meeting #1 <i>(In-person, Attended by CCG staff, up to 2, 6pm on Tuesdays)</i>	3/14/2023	Co-lead	Lead	Review GHG emissions goals and strategies Gather feedback on goals,

					strategies, and actions
	City Council Meeting #2 (In-person, Attended by CCG staff, up to 2)	5/23/2023	Co-lead	Lead	Review draft CSP, summarize public comment, conduct Public Hearing
Public Workshop & Online Survey	Public Workshop #1 (Online, up to 2hrs long, up to (2) CCG staff at meeting, late afternoon)	3/21/2023	Co-lead	Lead	Present CSP and list of measures Gather feedback on goals, strategies, and actions
	Online Survey (Online, Survey Monkey)	Opens: 3/10/2023 Closes: 4/6/2023	Co-lead	Co-lead	Present CSP and list of measures Gather feedback on goals, strategies, and actions
	Focus Group Meeting/Interview #1 and #2 (Online, up to 2hrs long, up to (2) CCG staff at meeting, late afternoon)	3/20/2023-3/24/2023	Co-lead	Lead	Present CSP and list of measures Gather feedback on goals, strategies, and actions
	Project page on City website (City to develop website content)	As needed	Lead	N/A	Draft project page on City's website
	Online feedback form for draft plan	5/22/23-6/9/23	Support	Lead	Gather feedback on draft plan

Appendix B-1. Stakeholder List

Internal Audiences

Audiences	Stakeholder Groups
Internal City Staff	• City Council • Parks and Recreation Board • Planning Commission • Community Advisory Committee

External Audiences

Audiences	Critical Perspectives
General Community Groups	• Families • Local businesses • Senior residents • Volunteers • Youth/student residents
Community Partners, Organizations & Businesses	Environmental community-based organizations • Snohomish Conservation District • North Snohomish Watershed Council • Sound Salmon Solutions • Lake Stevens Economic Development • Lake Stevens Rowing Club
Community groups, clubs, HOAs, etc.	• Community groups identified by City • Lion's Club • Rotary • Kiwanis • Boys & Girls Club of Snohomish County
Utilities	• Lake Stevens Sewer District • Snohomish County PUD (Public Utility District) • Community Transit • Chamber of Commerce • Snohomish Regional Fire & Rescue • WSDOT
Leagues/Sports Affiliates	• Sports leagues identified by City
Faith Based Organizations/Groups	• Faith-based groups identified by City



Schools	• Lake Stevens School District
Senior Adult Organizations	• Hawkins House • Elderberry Hill Care Home • Lake Stevens Senior Center

APPENDIX C: EQUITY ASSESSMENT

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Introduction

The effects of climate change are universal—though not equally felt—across the country and world. The continued rise of global temperatures and sea levels will further exacerbate negative impacts to public health and well-being among vulnerable communities at a disproportionate level, disrupting access to essential services and displacing populations. Climate change continues to be a structural driver of inequity and those who are considered part of socially vulnerable groups (e.g., low-income, racially disadvantaged, non-English-speaking, 65 years and older, and/or disabled) will be the least able to anticipate, cope with, and recover from adverse climate impacts⁶. Centering equity in climate analysis and planning ensures a just distribution of the benefits of climate protection efforts and alleviates unequal burdens created by climate change for vulnerable populations.

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

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

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

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

⁶ [Climate Change and Social Vulnerability in the United States](#)

The Cascadia team and the City developed the draft actions list using the following key sources (see Appendix A for full list of sources):

- PSRC's VISION 2050: Climate Change & Resilience Guidance
- WA Dept. Of Commerce Draft Climate Guidance and Menu of Measures
- Kenmore Climate Action Plan (CAP)
- Mercer Island CAP
- Shoreline CAP
- Issaquah CAP
- Washington HB 1799, 2022 Organics Management Law
- Seattle Parks and Recreation Strategic Plan
- Tacoma Climate Adaptation Strategy
- King County Climate Action Toolkit

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

Methodology

Evaluation Steps

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

Evaluation Criteria

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

Table 1-1: Equity Assessment Criteria

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

Equity Assessment Results

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

- 1 Actions that scored the highest included strong emphasis and language that includes incentives that prioritize low- and middle-income households and/or increasing capacity for climate preparedness for communities most vulnerable to climate impacts (See Tier 1).
- 2 Evaluated actions that scored well overall (no less than 3) but making improvements would strengthen the Climate Sustainability Plan (See Tier 2).
- 3 Actions that scored the lowest have potential unintended consequences that could increase vulnerability and/or burdens for historically marginalized communities (See Tier 3).

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

Action	Description	Score	Rationale
Heat pump program	Partner with local utilities and other regional partners to expand regional electric heat pump campaigns to replace natural gas-powered furnaces and oil heating systems with heat pumps and increase energy efficiency in City and residential buildings. Focus on serving low-income residents and providing rebates, financial incentives, and educational materials/resources.	4	Action benefits communities that face historic inequities. Prioritizes reducing vulnerability for those who have not switched from natural gas heat systems to heat pumps.
Support and incentivize solar	Partner and coordinate with local organizations and utilities to encourage and promote incentives for installation of renewable and/or energy efficient systems (such as biomass, geothermal resources, sunlight, water, and wind) on a case-by-case basis in public spaces. This could include streamlined permitting, development benefits, rebates, or bulk-purchasing program. Focus on increasing access to renewable energy by low-income households.	4	Action benefits/prioritizes communities that face historic inequities. Prioritizes reducing vulnerability for energy burdened/low-income households.
Support electrification of commercial and multifamily buildings	Promote existing financing mechanisms and incentives and develop new incentives to convert gas and oil heating systems at commercial and multifamily buildings to electric space and water heating at low upfront cost, with a focus on low- and middle-income residential buildings. Partner with regional utilities and authorities to provide technical assistance and outreach to building owners to encourage electrification. Pair electrification measures with efficiency retrofits and renewable energy installation.	4	Action benefits/prioritizes communities that face historic inequities. Prioritizes reducing vulnerability for low-income and middle-income households through financial incentives for electrification.
Utility infrastructure resilience	Support and coordinate with energy utilities in their efforts to upgrade the safety and reliability of infrastructure vulnerable to climate change.	4	Action has the potential to benefit/prioritize increasing resilience for vulnerable communities.
Public & City EV Infrastructure Plan	Develop and implement an EV Infrastructure Plan. The Plan should: Guide EV charging expansion throughout the city, in collaboration with local utilities.	4	Action benefits communities that face historic inequities - broader public access

	• Include analysis and recommendations in 2030 and 2050 fleet electrification goals and on the facilities and infrastructure required for the City and School District to meet those goals. • Include a readiness and capacity study to evaluate increasing EV charging at commercial and residential properties, and an implementation strategy including partnerships, funding, and future policy recommendations. • Plan for charging installations at the most visited City-owned or leased facilities."		to EV charging can benefit people who have been historically unable to transition to EVs due to lack of charging access.
Electric equipment	Establish goal dates to phase out gas-powered maintenance equipment, and transition to using electric equipment (lawnmowers, leaf blowers, etc.) for City maintenance and operations and allocate funding for additional batteries to avoid breaks due to charging needs.	4	Action benefits communities that face historic inequities - particularly helps improve occupational exposures to professional landscapers who tend to be lower income and people of color and reduces air pollution in communities they work in.
Flood prevention projects	Design and install flood prevention projects (such as water diversion designs or barriers) along key roads, sidewalks, and bike trails.	4	Action has the potential to benefit/prioritize flood mitigation for vulnerable communities.
Filter fan education	Implement education programs in collaboration with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency and other local or regional organizations to train community members on making DIY filter fans.	4	Benefits communities that face historic inequities - likely to increase climate resiliency for vulnerable communities
Community gardens	Provide financial and technical support to community-based organizations to expand and add community gardens throughout Lake Stevens. Support increased community gardening access and education to underserved communities, including building, and maintaining gardens near low-income apartments and providing classes or opportunities to learn more about sustainability	4	Action will likely increase community resiliency and benefit communities that face historic inequities.

and gardening. Support the development of community gardens at community buildings, churches, and multi-family properties.

Equity considerations for actions:

- No additional considerations and/or revisions are needed.

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

Action	Description	Score	Rationale
Walkability/ connectivity	Increase street and multimodal connectivity by studying and implementing land use and transportation policies to increase density, increase walkability and bicycle paths, and encourage business development so that basic and desirable amenities and schools are available by active transportation (walking and biking) from more residences.	3	Action does not have direct equity considerations so it neither benefits nor harms vulnerable populations. If this plan were explicitly focused on overburdened communities, the score would likely change to 4.
Tree preservation guidelines	Protect tree canopy and prevent tree loss by developing urban forestry and tree preservation guidelines. Offer tree-awareness campaigns and classes to educate the community and develop tree planting demonstration programs. Support and encourage residents and property owners to plant the right tree in the right place.	4	Action has the potential to benefit lower income neighborhoods by improving tree canopy coverage and increasing climate resiliency to future climate impacts such as extreme heat.
Adaptation incentives	Advocate for, support, and utilize state and federal adaptation incentive and rebate programs that help and fund adaptation upgrades or retrofits (e.g., installation of green roofs, cool pavement, ceiling fans, and air filters).	4	Action has the potential to benefit/prioritize increasing resilience for vulnerable communities.

Working groups	Establish 2 working groups/task forces to implement the CSP. - Establish a working group or “Green Team” with City staff members from all key implementation departments and divisions to implement the CSP, make decisions on action prioritization and implementation, and draft policies and other guidance documents. - Establish a working group or task force with community members from different city demographics (age, race/ethnicity, income, line of work). - The working group can coordinate with City staff and the city “Green Team” to support action implementation and take ownership over community centric CSP actions. - The working group can also connect city staff with local community-based organizations and businesses. "	4	Action has the potential to provide increased participation and access for community members to lead and own community centric CSP actions.
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Equity considerations for actions:

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

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

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

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

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

Recommended revisions for actions:

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

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

Conclusion

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

Appendix C-1

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

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

APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

Cascadia Consulting Group (Cascadia) created this survey on behalf of the City of Lake Stevens as part of the 2023 Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP). The purpose of the survey was to gather input on the community’s vision for the CSP and solicit feedback on the draft proposed measures. The survey provided an additional opportunity for the community to provide feedback on the CSP, especially among those who are unable to attend a longer workshop. The results from the survey will help Cascadia and the City ensure the CSP captures the perspectives of those who will be affected by the Plan’s implementation.

The survey was conducted from March 10, 2023, through April 6, 2023, and received 87 responses. The City of Lake Stevens promoted the survey through the City’s web page and listservs, Facebook, and Twitter pages and in-person outreach.

Survey Respondents

Below is background and demographic information about the respondents that completed the survey.

Applicant Pool

A majority (68%) of respondents live in Lake Stevens, while a quarter (24%) both live and work in the City, and a smaller portion (7%) only work in Lake Stevens.

1. Do you live and/or work in Lake Stevens? / ¿Vave y/o trabaja en Lake Stevens?

85 respondents answered; 2 respondents skipped the question

Do you live and/or work in Lake Stevens?	Responses
Live/Vivo	68%
Work/Trabajo	7%
Both/Ambos	24%
Other (please specify)/Otro (favor de especificar)	1%

**One respondent who selected other mentioned being retired.*

The same share of participants lives in both West Lake Stevens and Old Town (39%). Another smaller portion live in South Lake Stevens (17%) and East Lake Stevens (6%).

2. Which neighborhood best describes where you live? / ¿Qué vecindario describe mejor dónde vives?

83 respondents answered; 4 respondents skipped the question

Neighborhood	Responses
West Lake Stevens (west side of the Lake north of 4th Street SE) West Lake Stevens (lado oeste del lago al norte de 4th Street SE)	39%
Old Town (northeast side of the Lake and east of 99th Ave NE to city limits) Old Town (lado noreste del lago y al este de 99th Ave NE hasta los límites de la ciudad)	39%
East Lake Stevens (east side of the Lake from Purple Pennant Road south) East Lake Stevens (lado este del lago desde Purple Pennant Road hacia el sur)	6%
South Lake Stevens (west side of the Lake south of 4th Street SE) South Lake Stevens (lado oeste del lago al sur de 4th Street SE)	17%

Demographics

3. What is your gender? / ¿Cuál es su género?

20 respondents answered; 67 respondents skipped the question

Gender	Responses
Female/Femenina	50%
Male/Masculino	35%
Non-binary or non-conforming/No binario o no conforme	0%
Genderqueer	0%
I prefer not to say/Prefiero no decir	13%
Other (please specify)/Otro (especifíquese)	2%

4. Which of the following best represents your race/ethnicity? (Check all that apply) / ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones representa mejor su raza /etnia? Marque todo lo que corresponda.

62 respondents answered; 25 respondents skipped the question

Ethnicity	Responses
White or Caucasian/Blanco o caucásico	76%
Black or African American/Negro o afroamericano	2%
Latino, Latina, or Latinx/Latino, latina o latinx	5%
Asian or Asian American/Asiático o asiático-americano	5%
Native American, American Indian, or Alaska Native/Nativo americano, indio americano o nativo de Alaska	5%

Middle Eastern, North African, or Arab American/De Oriente Medio, África del Norte o Árabe Americana	3%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander/Nativo de Hawái u otro isleño del Pacífico	2%
I prefer not to say/Prefiero no decir	15%
Other (please specify)/Otro (especifíquese)	2%

5. In what decade were you born? / ¿En qué década naciste?

62 respondents answered; 25 respondents skipped the question

Decade	Responses
After 2000/Después de 2000	13%
1990-2000	13%
1980-1989	26%
1970-1979	19%
1960-1969	10%
1950-1959	6%
Before 1950/Antes de 1950	2%
I prefer not to say/Prefiero no decir	11%

6. Do you rent or own the place where you live? / ¿Alquilas o eres dueño del lugar donde vives?

61 respondents answered; 26 respondents skipped the question

Housing	Responses
Own/Poseer	79%
Rent/Alquilar	10%
Neither (please specify)/Ninguno (especifíquese) I am under 18 I'm 18 and live with my parents Live with parents Family Owned I'm a dependent. Still a teen and live with my mom and dad Live with parents	11%

7. What is your approximate average household income? / ¿Cuál es su ingreso familiar promedio aproximado?

57 respondents answered; 30 respondents skipped the question

Income bracket	Responses
Under \$15,000/Menos de \$15,000	2%
Between \$15,000 and \$24,999	0%
Between \$25,000 and \$34,999	2%
Between \$35,000 and \$49,999	5%
Between \$50,000 and \$74,999	9%
Between \$75,000 and \$99,999	14%
Between \$100,000 and \$149,999	23%
Between \$150,000 and \$199,999	25%
Over \$200,000/\$200,000 y más	21%

8. What is the highest level of education you have completed? / ¿Cuál es el nivel más alto de educación que ha completado?

60 respondents answered; 27 respondents skipped the question

Level of education	Responses
I prefer not to say/Prefiero no decir	2%
Some high school/Algo de escuela secundaria	8%
High school graduate/Graduado de la escuela secundaria	5%
Technical or Vocational Certification/Certificación técnica o vocacional	5%
Some college/Associates (Two-year) degree/Algunos títulos universitarios / asociados (dos años)	23%
Bachelors (Four-year) degree/Licenciatura (cuatro años)	28%
Advanced degree/Grado avanzado	27%
Other (please specify)/Otro (especifíquese) Teaching credential K-8 Continuing education	2%

Key Findings

The key findings section lists major takeaways and initial recommendations from the survey results by topic area.

Concern and Preparedness for Extreme Weather

Most respondents know about climate change, but many are unsure if they are prepared for climate change:

- A total of 72% of respondents say they are generally informed about climate change.
- Many respondents do not know if they are prepared for climate change, saying they are unsure if they are prepared for climate change (40%). Another third (31%) feel somewhat prepared, while more than a quarter (28%) feel not at all prepared.

Support of Different Climate Mitigation Priorities

- Respondents were asked to rank climate mitigation measures on a scale of 1-5 with 1 as the most important and 5 as the least important. Of the climate mitigation measures, respondents said that the most important sectors to focus on are water and natural systems, buildings and efficiency, and transportation.
- Respondents responded the most positively to strategies concerning walkability and transit (2.50). Strategies concerning walkability and transit were most popular among respondents.
- Respondents liked the strategy of switching energy sources for buildings to cleaner energies (2.24). Switching energy sources for buildings to cleaner energy sources was a popular strategy among respondents.
- Respondents largely supported expanding and protecting green spaces (1.92).

Summary Results

The following sections summarize the results from the survey. These sections include:

- Concerns and preparedness for climate change
- Responsibility to act on climate change
- Level of support for CSP mitigation strategies related to:
 - Buildings and Energy
 - Transportation
 - Waste and Materials Management
 - Community Resilience and Adaptation
 - Water and Natural Systems
 - Barriers and challenges for climate action

Concern and Preparedness for Extreme Weather

A large portion of respondents feel they are generally informed about climate change (72%), while a smaller number keep up with issues but not all climate issues (24%).

1. Which of the following best describes your awareness and understanding of climate change issues, such as anticipated climate change impacts, sources of greenhouse emissions, and strategies for addressing them? / ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones describe mejor su conocimiento y comprensión de los problemas del cambio climático, como los impactos anticipados del cambio climático, las fuentes de emisiones de efecto invernadero y las estrategias para abordarlos?

78 respondents answered; 9 respondents skipped the question

Knowledge and understanding	Responses
I've heard of some climate change issues, but I don't know much about them. He oído hablar de algunos problemas de cambio climático, pero no sé mucho sobre ellos.	4%
I keep up on some climate change issues, but I am only familiar with some of them. Me mantengo al día con algunos temas de cambio climático, pero solo estoy familiarizado con algunos de ellos.	24%
I am generally informed about climate change issues. En general, estoy informado sobre asuntos relacionados con el cambio climático.	72%

Respondents agreed the most with the statement, “climate mitigation can help me save money and resources,” with a score of 2.96. Respondents also generally agreed with the statement, “Climate Mitigation is good for business in Lake Stevens,” with a weighted average of 2.49, followed by the statement, “Climate Mitigation is good for the health and livability of my community,” with a score of 2.21.

2. Please rate your level of agreement with the following statements. / Por favor, evalúe su nivel de acuerdo con las siguientes declaraciones.

78 respondents answered; 9 respondents skipped the question

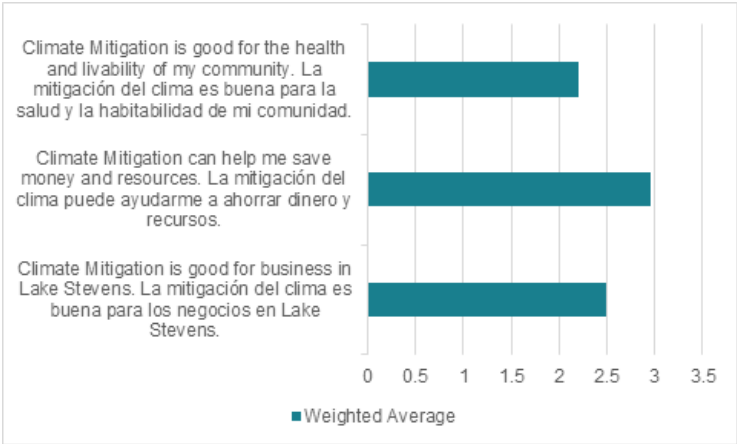


Figure 1. Popularity of mitigation measure among respondents.

Less than half of respondents feel unsure about how prepared the City is (40%), while almost a third believe that the City is somewhat prepared (31%), and a smaller portion believe that the City is not at all prepared (28%).

3. How prepared do you think the City is for future climate impacts? / ¿Qué tan preparada cree que está la ciudad para los impactos climáticos del futuro?

65 respondents answered; 22 respondents skipped the question

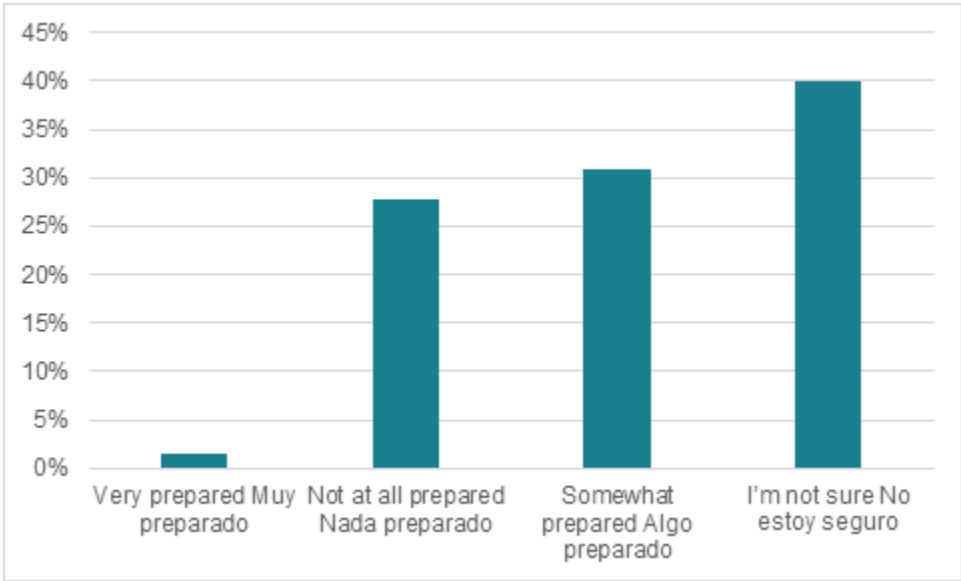


Figure 2. City Climate Preparedness

A little more than half of respondents feel they are somewhat prepared for climate change.

4. How prepared do you think you or your household are for future climate impacts? / ¿Qué tan preparado cree que usted o su hogar está para los impactos climáticos del futuro?

64 respondents answered; 23 respondents skipped the question

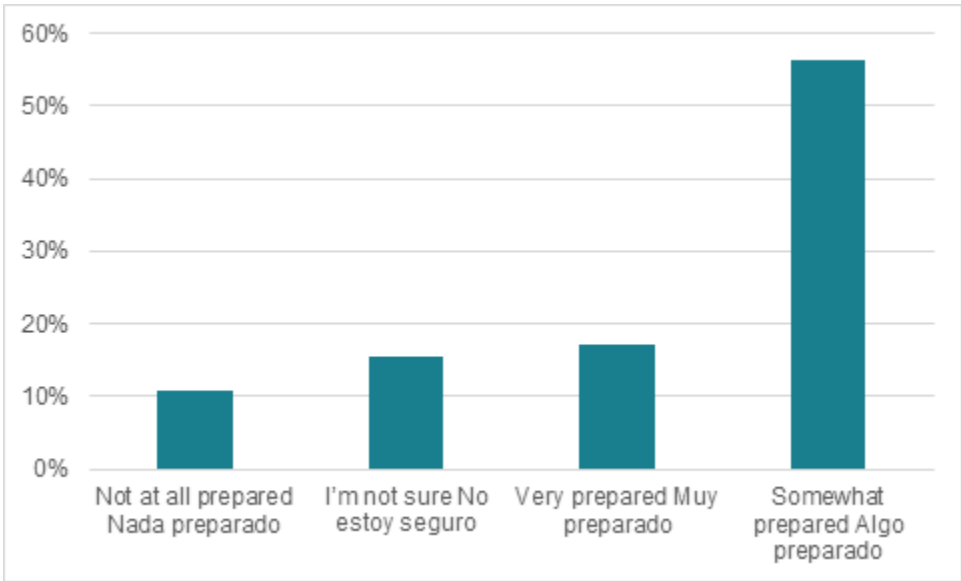


Figure 3. Household Climate Preparedness

5. Is there anything else you would like us to consider in developing Lake Steven's Climate Sustainability Plan? / ¿Hay algo más que le gustaría que consideráramos al desarrollar el Plan de Mitigación Climática de la ciudad de Lake Stevens?

19 respondents answered; 68 respondents skipped the question

Below are public comments that have been summarized for clarity and length.

Comments on new strategies

- More trees and plants to consume CO2. More roofs and roads are collecting heat from sun, making it warmer.
- Things might seem greener on a small city scale but what impacts such as lithium mines does a high demand for battery's effect the earth.
- Thank you for having the foresight to put such a plan together!
- Better walkability (sidewalks)
- More emphasis on biking and walking.
- Affordable, efficient, dense, walkable, multiple use housing and development.
- Protection of natural resources and conservation/education/buy-in by building trails through them and connecting people with nature.
- Education of youth for climate change, engagement, activation, do not abandon them when you make decisions because this is all for their futures.
- How can youth be involved in efforts?
- Focus on keeping our lake clean and building safe alternatives to driving.
- Think of impacts on nature before the almighty dollar before approving permits and pouring cement.
- Incentive program for alternative energy resources
- To replace the trees that have been lost to recent city developments, consider replanting drought-resistant trees native to Washington State.
- Maintain the forests to keep wildfires to a minimum
- Is there not also a risk of periods of abnormally cold weather in winter?
- We need to take steps to help each family plan for natural disasters, food shortages, etc.

Opposition comments

- This is mostly conjecture and most of the predictions that were supposed to have come to pass by now have been false
- Again, the city should NOT spend time or resources on this. Climate change is historical, and we aren't going to stop it.
- Forget it and move on to real issues.
- Discover the truth. Humans do not cause climate change. CO2 is not a greenhouse gas and does not affect the climate.

- It is very frustrating when people keep bringing up forest fires as an example of climate change when often they are caused by human carelessness
- I don't think we really know if reducing greenhouse gases will have a dramatic effect. God created this earth and is in control.

Support of different climate mitigation priorities

6. Buildings & Energy Measures / Edificios y medidas energéticas

68 respondents answered; 19 respondents skipped the question

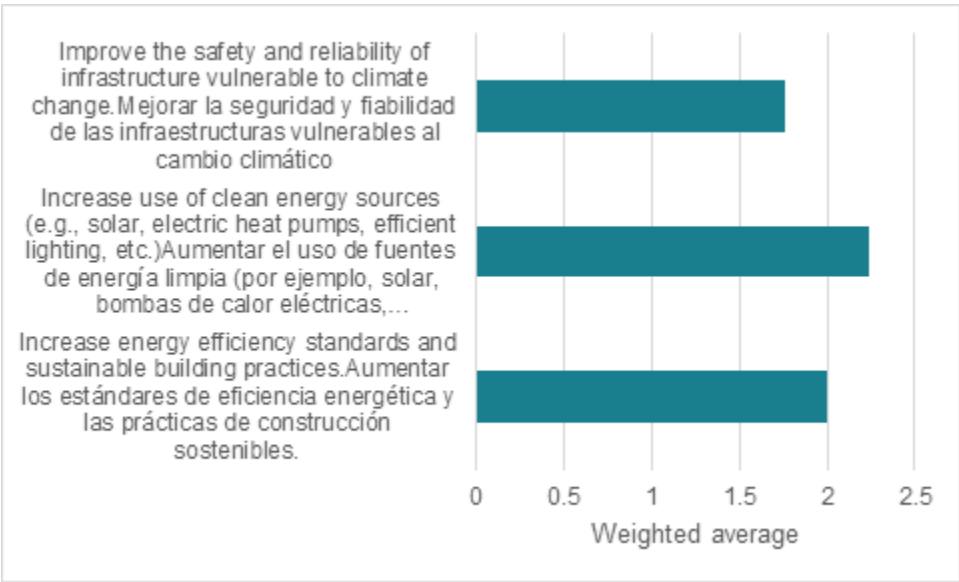


Figure 4. Support for Building & Energy Measures

Increasing clean energy use was the most popular building and energy mitigation strategy among respondents, with a weighted average of 2.24, followed by increasing energy efficiency standards (2) and finally, improving the safety and reliability of infrastructure vulnerable to climate change (1.76).

7. Transportation Measures / Medidas de transporte

63 respondents answered; 24 respondents skipped the question

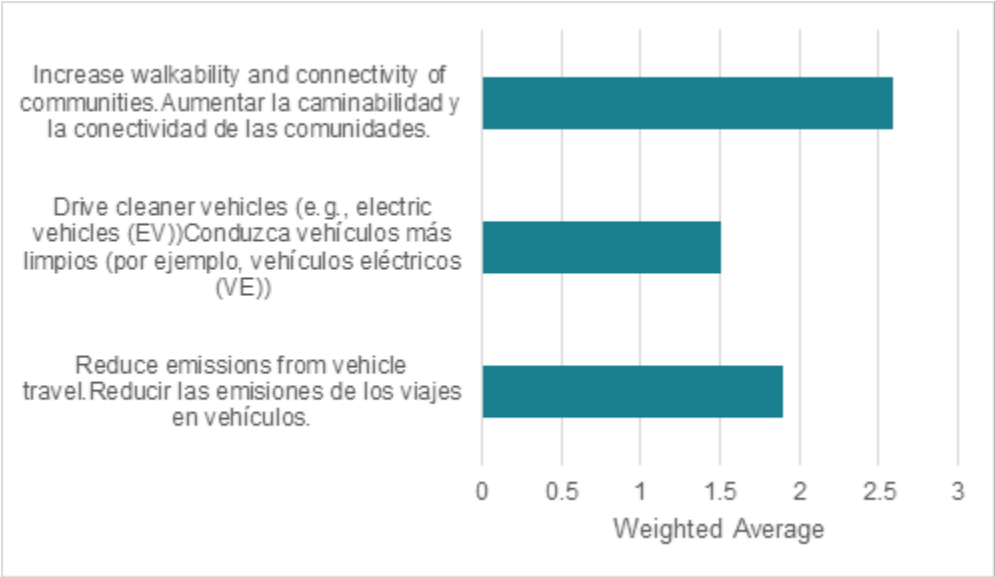


Figure 5. Support for Transportation Measures

Increasing walkability was the most popular Transportation strategy among respondents with a weighted average of 2.59, followed by reducing emissions from vehicle travel (1.9) and driving cleaner vehicles (1.51).

8. Water & Natural Systems Measures / Medidas de agua y sistemas naturales

48 respondents answered; 39 respondents skipped the question

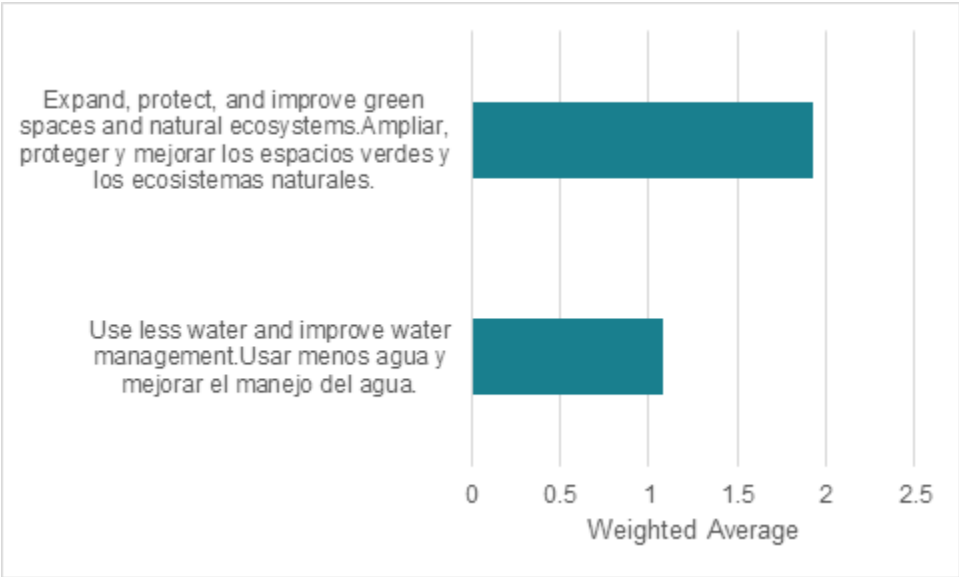


Figure 6. Support for Water & Natural Systems Measures

Expanding, protecting, and improving green spaces was the most popular water & natural systems strategy among respondents (1.92), followed by using less water and improving water management (1.08).

9. Waste & Materials Measures / Medidas de residuos y materiales

54 respondents answered; 33 respondents skipped the question

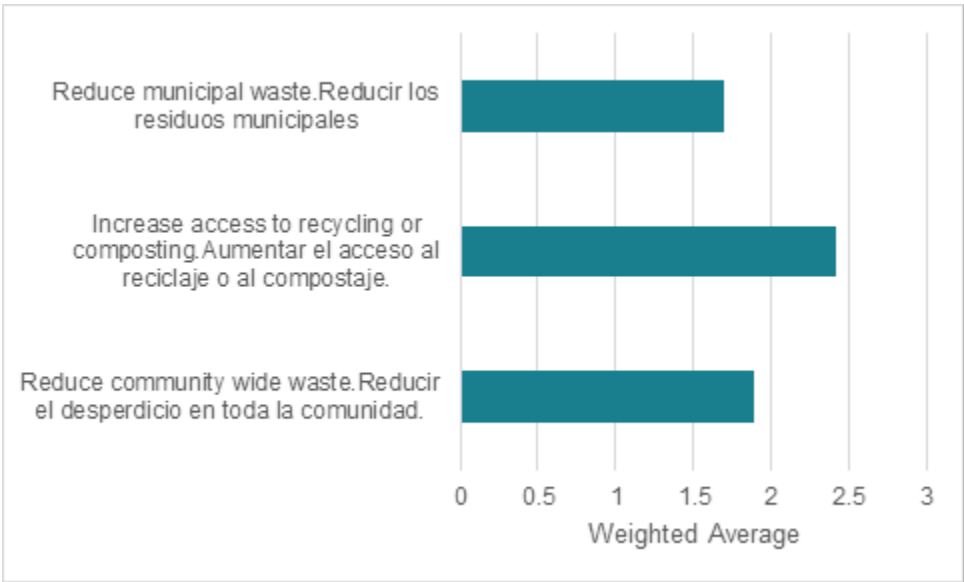


Figure 7. Support for Waste & Materials Measures

Increasing recycling or composting was the most popular waste and materials measure, with a weighted average of 2.41, followed by reducing community wide waste (1.89), and reducing municipal waste (1.7).

10. Community Resilience & Adaptation Measures / Medidas de resiliencia comunitaria y adaptación

54 respondents answered; 33 respondents skipped the question

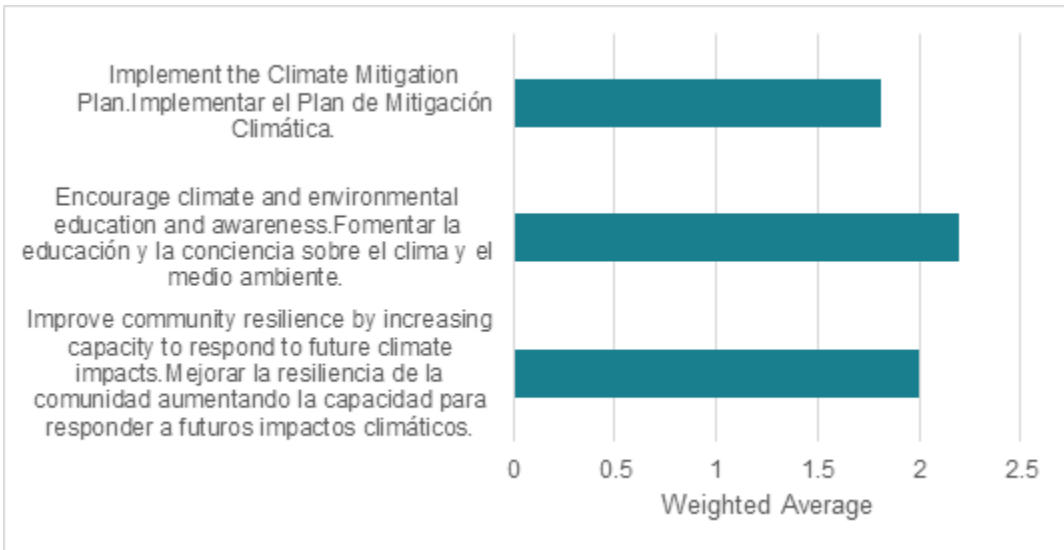


Figure 8. Support for Community Resilience & Adaptation Measures

Encouraging climate and environmental education awareness was the most popular Community Resilience & Adaptation measure among respondents, with a weighted average of 2.19, followed by improving community resilience by increasing capacity to respond to future climate impacts (2). The weighted average of support for implementing the Climate Sustainability Plan was 1.81.

11. Please rank the following criteria for selecting climate measures from most important / Clasifique los siguientes criterios para seleccionar las medidas climáticas de más importantes

62 respondents answered; 25 respondents skipped the question

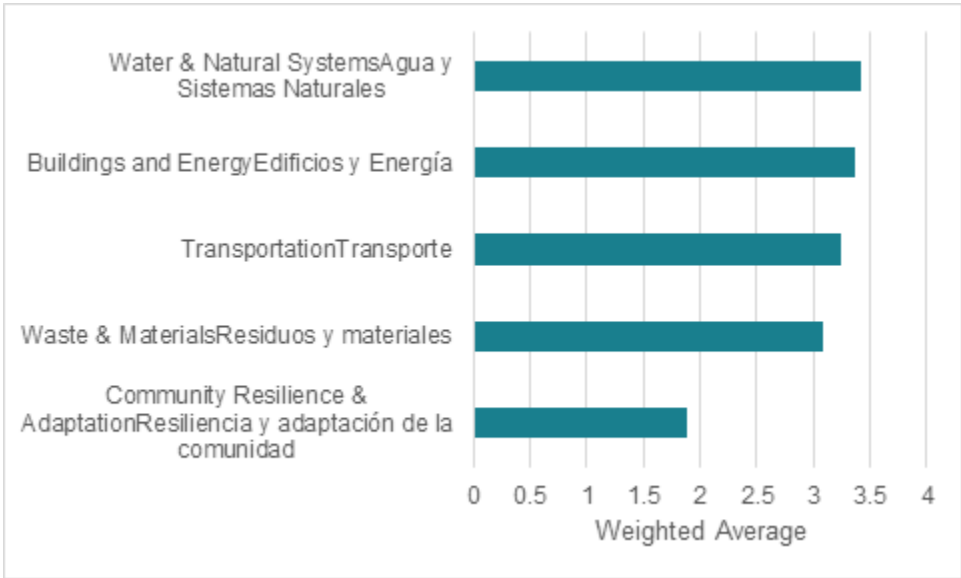


Figure 9. Ranked Climate Mitigation Measures

Water and natural systems were the most popular criteria with a weighted score of 3.42, followed by buildings and energy (3.37), and transportation (3.24).

12. Compared to the state reduction targets, Lake Stevens' targets should be.../En comparación con los objetivos de reducción del estado, los objetivos de Lake Stevens deberían ser...

65 respondents answered; 22 respondents skipped the question

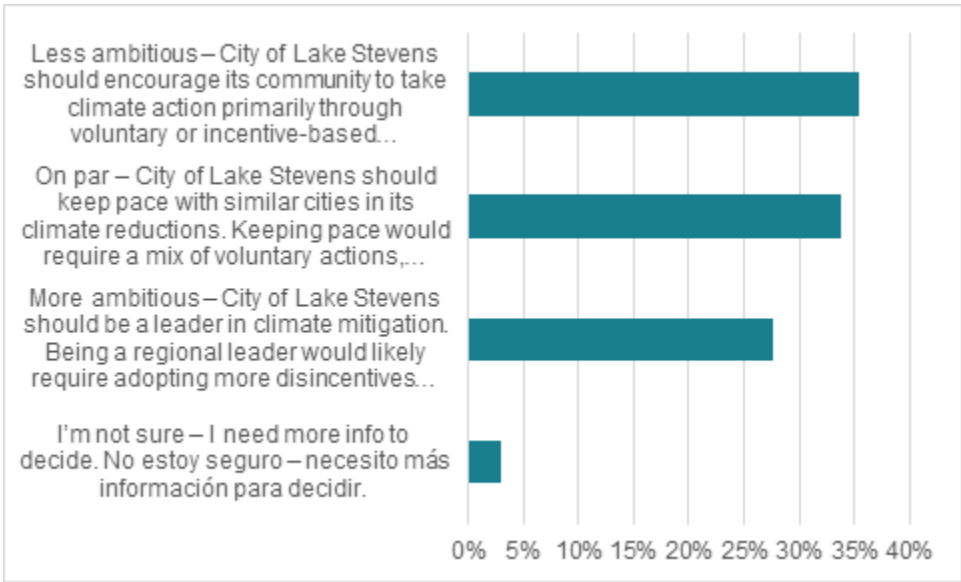


Figure 10. Lake Stevens' Reduction Targets

A third of respondents felt that Lake Stevens should have less ambitious reduction targets than the State (35%), while another third (34%) thought that the City should be on par, and a slightly smaller amount felt that the City should be more ambitious (28%).

13. Who has the responsibility to act on climate? / ¿Quién tiene la responsabilidad de actuar sobre el clima?

65 respondents answered; 22 respondents skipped the question

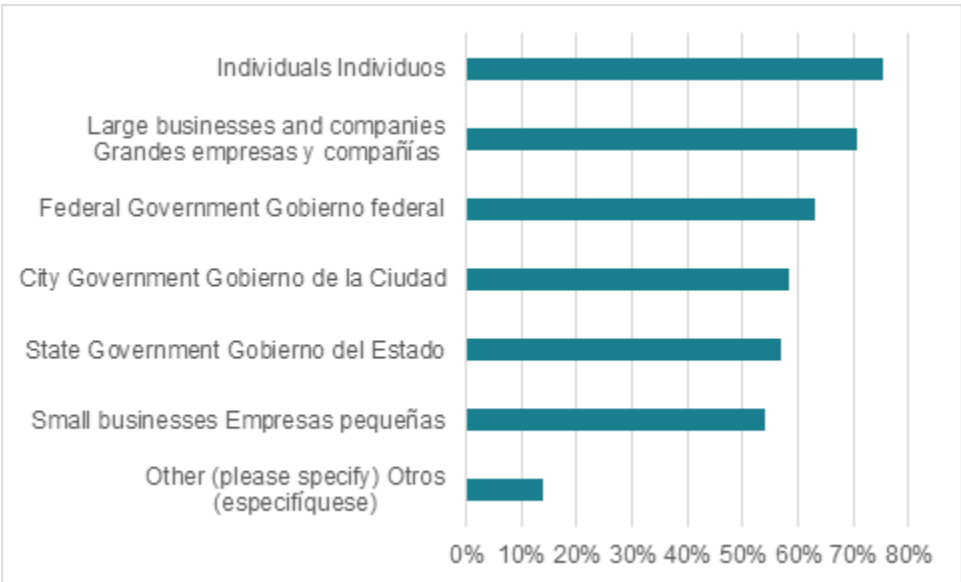


Figure 11. Climate Responsibility

A majority of respondents feel that the responsibility for taking action on climate change is on the individual (75%), and large corporations, (71%), two-thirds of respondents said the responsibility falls on the federal government as well (63%).

Open responses: Respondents feel that the following groups are responsible for fighting climate change:

- School districts
- Non-profits
- Housing associations
- Everyone

What actions do you believe would be the most beneficial to help reduce emissions and climate change? / ¿Qué acciones cree que serían las más beneficiosas para ayudar a reducir las emisiones y el cambio climático?

42 respondents answered; 45 respondents skipped the question.

These comments have been summarized.

New strategies

- Ban cutting down trees.
- As part of Buildings and Energy, making it easier to build affordable and efficient housing on small lots is essential to having families of all backgrounds and a climate resilient future.
- Encourage native growth and plants.
- Start with businesses and government reductions in emissions and waste.
- Subsidize programs that have a lesser greenhouse gas effect during the LIFE of the product.
- Higher tax on diesel fuel and vehicles.
- Accessibility to outdoor activities, such as adding a boardwalk north of the lake.
- Nuclear energy increased reliance on hybrid technology while making advances to synthetic fuels.
- Education about mitigation practices and how to implement them.
- Provide education for all ages through schools and public engagement events.
- Provide education to youth and support of climate change coursework to have more informed and engaged citizens.
- Using alternate energy sources in government buildings.
- Increase clean energy sources and reduce fossil fuel energy sources.
- More bike and pedestrian infrastructure like new sidewalks, trails which connect communities to each other and people to nature, and protected bike lanes.
- Infrastructure to reduce transportation congestion.
- Make walking and biking safer through road design.
- Provide more renewable energy transportation options (eg: EV)

- More EV charging stations in Lake Stevens and more accessibility and reliable public transportation, more sidewalks, and proper drainage so rainwater doesn't puddle in the roads.
- Ban single-use plastic foodware, ban plastic bags, increase electric vehicles and solar or renewable energy, electric lawn tools, energy efficient appliances, and improve insulation in old homes.
- Protection of green space and water resources; switch to renewable energy sources.
- Protect wildlife areas.
- A government subsidy for retrofitting old houses with more insulation.
- Stop expanding neighborhoods / less construction.
- Encourage homeowners to use the Inflation Reduction Act to make homes more energy efficient.

Opposition comments

- Humans do not cause climate change
- There are bigger issues than worrying about reducing greenhouse gases, Infrastructure is needed more.
- More snowpack on west coast than in decades. Climate change prevention is a scam. Global warming is a scam. Stop wasting time and resources on this.
- Forcing change by stripping people's right to choose the best option for their family is not okay.
- More than a third of respondents are very concerned about climate change (38%), while another third is not concerned (32%).

14. How concerned are you about these impacts? / ¿Qué tan preocupado está usted por estos impactos?

65 respondents answered; 22 respondents skipped the question

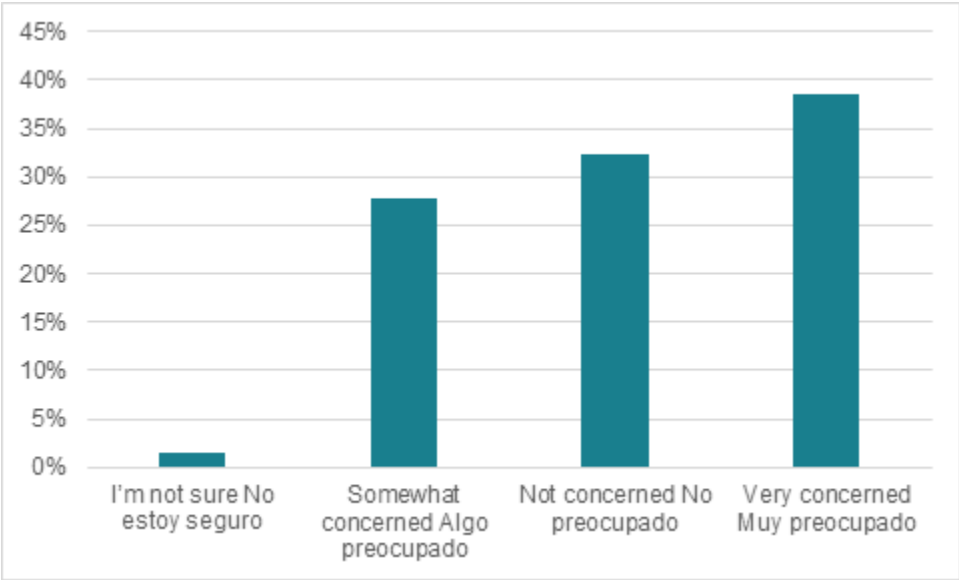


Figure 12. Concern for Climate Impacts

Wildfires or smoky air affected the largest percentage of respondents (83%), followed by extreme heat (50%) and biodiversity loss (18%).

15. Which of the following impacts of climate change have affected you personally or people in your community? / ¿Cuál de los siguientes impactos del cambio climático le ha afectado personalmente o a las personas de su comunidad?

60 respondents answered; 27 respondents skipped the question

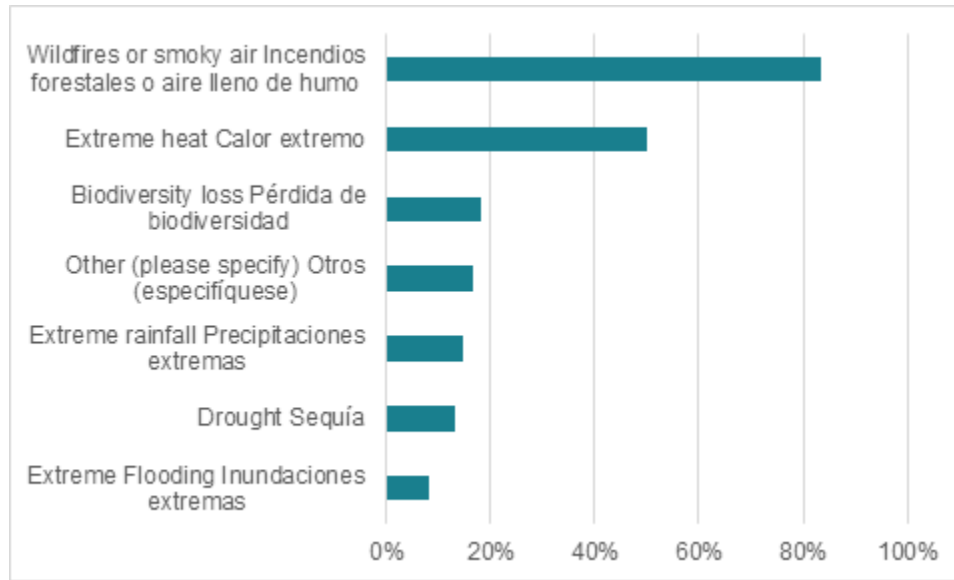


Figure 13. Climate Change Community Impacts

Other responses:

- I have not been impacted
- The lack of forest management causes wildfires and smoke.
- All the taxes we are paying for it already
- Climate change does not have an impact
- Climate change is not real
- Potential warming to prevent skiing in northwest
- The climate has been warming since the ice age
- Extreme snowfall, as evidenced in Portland, OR and parts of California. Also, the freezing rain ice storm we had back in December.

16. Would you like to receive updates for the Lake Stevens Climate Sustainability Plan? / ¿Le gustaría recibir actualizaciones para el Plan de Mitigación Climática de la ciudad de Lake Stevens?

64 respondents answered; 23 respondents skipped the question

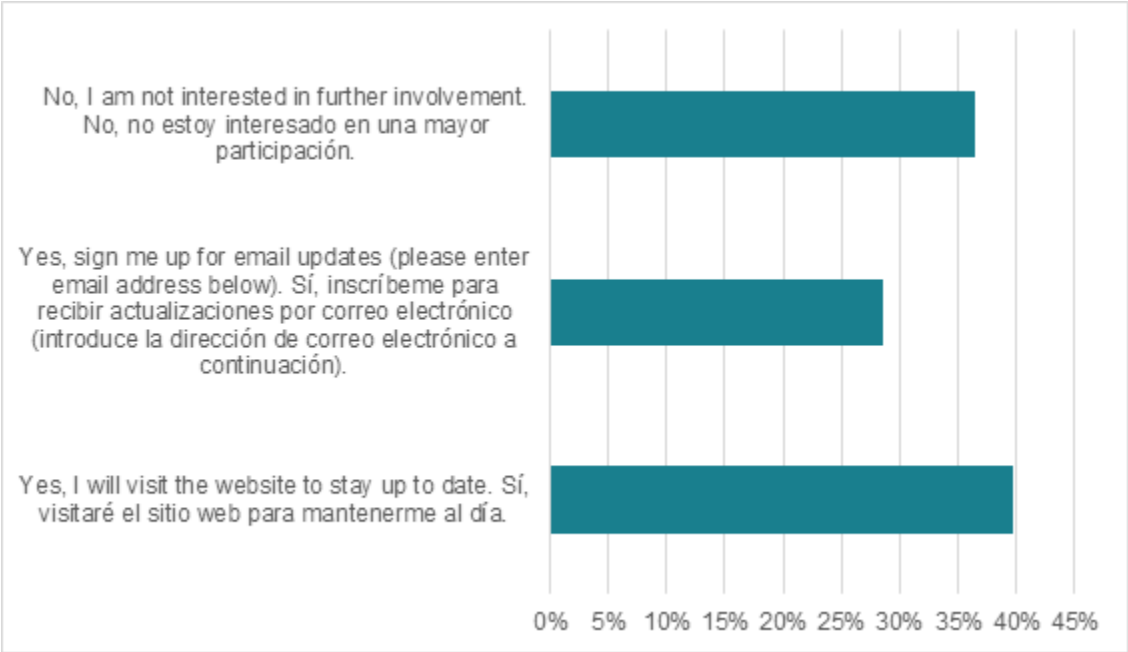


Figure 14. Interest for Lake Stevens Plan Updates

Most respondents opted to receive updates for the Lake Stevens Climate Sustainability Plan.

APPENDIX E: COMMUNITY WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Agenda & Discussion Topics

Purpose

The purpose of the community workshop is to solicit public feedback on proposed strategies and actions to include in the Lake Steven's Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP). Public feedback is an integral and key part of the CSP process, as feedback will be used to influence the list of strategies and actions included in the final CSP. During this session, we will:

- Introduce Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP) planning process
- Present CSP goals, draft strategies, and actions
- Gather community feedback on CSP draft strategies and actions

Agenda

Time	Topic	Agenda Item
5:30-5:40pm (10min)	Welcome & introductions	• City welcome & introductions • Meeting purpose & agenda
5:40-5:55pm (15min)	Polling Activity	Goal: Familiarize participants with CSP content • Launch polling questions
5:55-6:10pm (15min)	Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP) Overview	Goal: Introduce Climate Sustainability Plan planning process. • What is a Climate Sustainability Plan? • What is a CSP? • General overview of key elements • Lake Steven's objectives/updates • Share overview of purpose, process, and timeline for the Lake Stevens Climate Sustainability Plan
6:10-6:20pm (10min)	Strategies & Actions Development and Process	Goal: Present CSP draft measures, strategies, and actions and gather community input. • Share roadmap of draft measures • Provide an overview of the CSP draft strategies & actions • CSP Focus Areas • Buildings & Energy • Transportation • Water & Natural Systems • Waste & Materials Management • Community Resiliency & Adaptation
6:20-6:55pm (45min)	Breakout Room Activity	Goal: Gather community feedback on CSP draft measures, strategies, and actions • Review draft actions, grouped by strategy within focus area.

6:55-
7:00pm
(5 min)

Next Steps

Goal: Recap next steps for the CSP

- Provide overview of what's coming up for the CSP and additional ways to engage.

Workshop Overview

The City of Lake Stevens is preparing their first Climate Sustainability Plan to which will identify key strategies & actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, align with state greenhouse gas reduction goals, address Lake Stevens commitment to equity, and incorporate climate policy into 2024 Comprehensive Plan update. Lake Steven's Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP) will include strategies and actions to work towards reducing emissions and increasing community resilience. Four Lake Stevens residents discussed the draft strategies and actions in a community workshop on March 21, 2023. City staff and the consultant team will use input from the March 21 workshop, a detailed costs and impact analysis, and other engagement with City commissions and stakeholders this spring to develop a refined list of strategies and actions for consideration by the Planning Commission and City Council.

Participation Summary

Four community members participated in the workshop in the following activities:

- **45-minute CSP Overview Presentation and Q&A** that covered the CSP process to date, provided an overview of the proposed strategies and actions, and asked participants several polling questions about the City's climate action, participants' sustainability actions, and feedback on the CSP. Key findings from polling questions are provided below.
- **40-minute-long group session** where participants provided feedback on the proposed strategies and actions in more detail. Workshop facilitators documented participant feedback through Mural Board digital whiteboards. Key findings from this feedback are documented below.

Outcome Summary

Participants answered 5 polling questions during the workshop. These questions focused on the City's current climate action, and their own sustainability actions. Participants indicated:

- All **live** in Lake Stevens
- All were **generally informed about climate change** issues
- They were affected by **wildfires or smokey air, and extreme heat**

Participants discussed draft strategies and actions primarily focused on two of the six focus areas in the CSP —Transportation, and Community Resilience and Wellbeing. Across sectors participants expressed consistent themes.

- Participants supported the **drive cleaner vehicles** included in the draft strategies and recommended expanding these programs.
- Participants supported **encouraging climate and environmental education and awareness** for both the public and the youth.

Detailed workshop feedback is outlined in the next section. We have described feedback as follows:

- The applicable **sector**
- The **strategy** and **action** identified
- A **description** of workshop feedback related to the theme, including (when applicable) strong support or opposition expressed and (when applicable) ideas expressed for the city to consider in developing the CSP.
- The **number of ideas** related to the theme that were expressed during the workshop.

Workshop Findings, by Focus Area

Workshop findings are presented as follows:

- Buildings & Energy
- Materials & Consumption
- Natural Systems
- Water Resources
- Transportation
- Community Resilience & Wellbeing

Note: We were only able to get through the Transportation and Community Resiliency & Wellbeing sectors with participants.

Transportation

Strategy	Description	Number of Comments
Drive Less	Workshop participants were concerned about the action Transportation Demand Management in that lower income families may not be buying new development homes so they would not have access to the incentive programs. Participants were in support of the action Update the Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan to get more people to support biking.	2
Drive cleaner vehicles	Workshop participants supported electrification and solar related actions. Participants were particularly interested in learning how the City Council and Planning Commission would incorporate electrification initiatives into future budgets. Participants were also curious if local utilities are expanding campaigns to transition out natural gas. Participants are concerned the infrastructure in the City would not be sufficient to sustain electrification, noting in California there have been increased outages as they moved towards electrification.	4

What's Missing & New Actions	To further Transportation actions, workshop participants recommended adding the following actions: • Infrastructure to improve congestion to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • Exploring ways to use hydro power to power the city. • More actions an average Lake Stevens person could do.
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Community Resilience & Wellbeing

Strategy	Description	Number of Comments
Improve community resilience by increasing capacity to respond to future climate impacts	There was no discussion for improving community resilience.	0
Encourage climate and environmental education and awareness	Workshop participants supported actions in Encourage climate and environmental education and awareness. To further environmental education and awareness actions, workshop participants recommended these methods to improve environmental education: • Particularly for youth education, to emphasize being a good steward of the environment. • Invest in education through multiple media channels to push more sustainability news. • More in depth recycling education, particularly for youth.	3
Implement the Climate Sustainability Plan	There was no discussion about implementing the CSP.	0
What's Missing & New Actions	No additions here.	

Q&A

Participant Questions

- How can we find out if we have the capacity for full electrification?
 - Snohomish County PUD Electric Transportation Plan 2020
- How will droughts affect our future hydro capacity?

- During a drought, with less rain and snowfall, less water flows into reservoirs. With low reservoir levels and less water to release, hydroelectric power production declines.
- Are local utilities expanding their campaigns to transition out natural gas?
 - The PUD does not have coal or natural gas resources in its power supply portfolio. It does make market purchases to balance or match its loads and resources.
 - PSE plans a pilot program to move WA homes away from gas heat & appliances to efficient electric appliances.
- Where did this list of strategies and actions come from?
 - *Align with local and state plans and guidance, where possible (e.g., Comprehensive Plan, PSRC's Vision 2050 guidance, WA state guidance)*
- How much are we relying on strategies and actions from regional cities?
 - Strategies and actions were drawn from regional plans and best practices, along with cross walking with the City's Comprehensive Plan policies to ensure there is alignment.
- What could the average person do?
 - Stay involved and informed of the CSP by attending upcoming City Council meetings

APPENDIX F: SUPPORT FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENTS

Memorandum

To: Melissa Place, City of Lake Stevens

Russell Wright, City of Lake Stevens

From: Laura Baetscher and Gretchen Muller, Cascadia Consulting Group, Inc.

Date: May 26, 2023

Subj: Support for Comprehensive Plan Amendments (Task 5)

State Climate Change Policy Review and Crosswalk

This memorandum identifies strategies and actions from Lake Stevens' Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP) that align with goals and policies in the Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan and identifies Comprehensive Plan elements for all CSP measures. It is a Task 5 interim deliverable and includes the following:

- **Evaluation of the policy requirements of the Growth Management Act Amendment (Chapter 36.70A RCW) and priority sectors of the Department of Commerce's Model Climate Element Guidance**
- **Alignment between Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies and Draft Climate Sustainability Plan Measures**
- **Linkage of Climate Sustainability Plan Measures and Comprehensive Plan Elements to support climate integration into the Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan**

Methodology

Cascadia used the following three-step process to complete the regional and state climate change policy review and gap assessment:

1. Evaluate **State Guidance** to identify required policy changes.
2. **Identify Comprehensive Plan goals and policies** that align with the Draft Lake Stevens Climate Sustainability Plan
3. **Establish linkages to Comprehensive Plan elements** for each Climate Sustainability Plan measure

1. Evaluate state guidance to identify required policy changes

Cascadia first reviewed Washington [HB 1181](#) (formerly HB 1099), which became an amendment of the Growth Management Act (Chapter 36.70A RCW) in 2023, and requires the **integration of climate mitigation and resilience policies into county and city comprehensive plans**. These required policy changes will reduce greenhouse gas emissions that drive climate change (mitigation) and facilitate adaptation to climate impacts (resilience), while considering co-benefits and integration

with other planning documents that focus on issues such as housing, transportation, and land use. To meet the new requirements, the Washington State Department of Commerce recommends jurisdictions develop a climate element for their comprehensive plan, that may be consolidated into a single climate chapter or integrated across multiple chapters.

Next, Cascadia reviewed the Washington State Department of Commerce’s (Commerce) Model Climate Resilience Guidance and Menu of Measures (Commerce Resilience Guidance) to identify priority sectors for integration of climate mitigation and resilience policies into comprehensive plans, as shown below in Table 1. The priority sectors aim to guide the integration of climate goals, actions, and policies into comprehensive plans by highlighting the sectors to prioritize, in alignment with the Commerce Resilience Guidance, for linkage of Climate Sustainability Plan measures to Lake Stevens’ Comprehensive Plan elements (see Table 3).

Table 2. Priority Sectors identified in Commerce's Model Climate Element Guidance

Priority Sector	Includes...
Zoning & Development	Site use, design, and other development facets
Buildings & Energy	Generation, transmission, and consumption
Cultural Resources & Practices	Historic sites and cultural resources and practices
Water Resources	Water quality and quantity
Transportation	Safe, multimodal travel and infrastructure
Economic Development	Business continuity, opportunities
Ecosystems	Land and water species and habitat
Emergency Management	Preparedness, response, and recovery
Human Health	Community well-being and engagement
Waste Management	Materials recycling and disposal
Agriculture	Production and distribution

After reviewing the policy requirements as stated in HB 1181 (and now The Growth Management Act Chapter 36.70A RCW) and priority sectors from the Commerce Model Climate Resilience Guidance, Cascadia identified goals and policies in Lake Stevens’ Comprehensive Plan that align with climate mitigation and resilience as described in step two below.

2. Identify Comprehensive Plan goals and policies that align with the Draft Lake Stevens Climate Sustainability Plan

In step 2, Cascadia identified current alignment between the draft CSP measures and the Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan. We drafted and revised a list of CSP measures with City of Lake Stevens staff, then searched for key words from the CSP in the Comprehensive Plan to identify areas of alignment. Our findings are presented in Table 2 on the following page.

We began by creating a draft list of measures to include in the Draft CSP, using other plans, regional guidelines, and industry best practices. This list was shared with City of Lake Stevens staff and supporting agencies for feedback, resulting in 46 actions in the final plan.

Next, we searched for the key words “Climate” and “Climate Change” in the city’s Comprehensive Plan. The results of the key word search for “Climate” and “Climate Change” consisted of Comprehensive Plan goals or policies corresponding to five of the 46 CSP actions. Cascadia then searched the Comprehensive Plan by key words in the CSP “Action Short Name” column, which yielded existing Comprehensive Plan goals or policies for 27 additional actions.

For actions with no corresponding Comp Plan policy, Cascadia identified key words in the CSP’s “Action Description” and searched those key words (if possible) in the Comprehensive Plan. The results of the key word search for action descriptions yielded alignment with one additional Comprehensive Plan policy.

Summary of Comprehensive Plan Alignment with Draft Climate Sustainability Plan Measures

The exercise described above indicated that 33 out of 46 actions in the Lake Stevens Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP) have corresponding or related goals or policies in the City’s existing Comprehensive Plan.

- 9 out of 10 actions in the Building and Energy focus area have corresponding Comprehensive Plan goals or policies
- 7 of 10 actions in the Transportation focus area have corresponding Comprehensive Plan goals or policies
- 10 of 11 actions in the Water and Natural Systems focus area have corresponding Comprehensive Plan goals or policies
- 5 of 8 actions in the Waste Management focus area have corresponding Comprehensive Plan goals or policies
- 2 of 9 actions in the Community Resilience focus area have corresponding Comprehensive Plan goals or policies

Table 2 shows the draft CSP actions with corresponding comprehensive plan policies and/or existing support for that action.

Table 2: Alignment between the Lake Stevens CSP Measures and Existing Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies

Key: BE = Buildings and Energy; TR = Transportation; WNS = Water and Natural Systems; WM = Waste Management; CRA = Community Resilience and Adaptation

CSP Action # / Focus Area	Action Short Description	Corresponding Comp Plan Policy
BE 1.1	Energy-efficient lighting and appliances	7.9.1: Encourage conservation of resources and reduction of energy consumption to extend the life of existing electrical energy and infrastructure.

CSP Action # / Focus Area	Action Short Description	Corresponding Comp Plan Policy
BE 1.2	Existing City building retrofits	4.9.2: Make energy efficiency a priority through retrofitting city facilities.
BE 1.3	Encourage energy retrofits	7.9.1 Encourage conservation of resources and reduction of energy consumption to extend the life of existing electrical energy and infrastructure.
BE 2.1	Construction standards	4.9.4 Monitor and evaluate opportunities to utilize state tools and resources to stay compliant with state environmental and energy strategies.
BE 2.2	Heat pump program	7.9.6 Reduce the rate of energy use per capita, both in building use and in transportation activities. 7.9.7 Reduce greenhouse gases by expanding the use of conservation and alternative energy sources and by reducing vehicle miles traveled by increasing alternatives to driving alone.
BE 2.3	Renewable energy support and incentives	7.9.5 Support renewable energy resources, energy management technology and the conversion to cost-effective and environmentally sensitive alternative technologies to meet the region's energy needs. 4.8.1 Develop adaptive mitigation strategies that can be used by both the public and private sectors to help mitigate the potential impacts of new and ongoing development and operations
BE 2.4	City facility electrification	4.9.2 Make energy efficiency a priority through retrofitting city facilities
BE 2.5	Commercial and multifamily building electrification	7.9.6 Reduce the rate of energy use per capita, both in building use and in transportation activities.
BE 2.6	Home electrification program	4.8.1 Develop adaptive mitigation strategies that can be used by both the public and private sectors to help mitigate the potential impacts of new and ongoing development and operations.
BE 3.1	Utility infrastructure resilience	4.8.1 Develop adaptive mitigation strategies that can be used by both the public and private sectors to help mitigate the potential impacts of new and ongoing development and operations

CSP Action # / Focus Area	Action Short Description	Corresponding Comp Plan Policy
TR 1.1	Sustainable City employee commutes & telework	7.9.7 Reduce greenhouse gases by expanding the use of conservation and alternative energy sources and by reducing vehicle miles traveled by increasing alternatives to driving alone. 8.9.4 Work with Community Transit to implement employer outreach programs to promote the use of alternative transportation modes and other worksite-based strategies such as alternative work schedules.
TR 1.2	Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan update	GOAL 8.6 strive for continuous and long-term expansions to the trail and pedestrian systems. GOAL 8.7 promote pedestrian and bicycle access to public facilities and centers. 8.7.8 A comprehensive sidewalk/walkway/trail plan should be developed to provide alternative routes to employment centers, shopping areas, transit stops, schools and public and recreational facilities.
TR 1.3	Transportation Demand Management	GOAL 8.5 Ensure that the transportation system is adequate to serve all existing and future land uses. In addition, the city will develop a concurrency management system, explore alternatives for demand management, and secure adequate financing for transportation. GOAL 8.8 Establish mechanisms to reduce the demand for transportation facilities such as car/van pools, and staggered work hours 8.9.1 Pursue the use of Traffic Demand Management (TDM) strategies as a means to reducing traffic congestion.
TR 1.4	Walkability & street connectivity	8.9.2 Support land use patterns that reduce the quantity and length of trips by single occupant vehicles.
TR 1.5	Public Transportation	8.2.2 Provide a safe, convenient, and efficient transportation system. 8.8.3 Work with Community Transit to identify the best routes, stops and scheduling to best serve the community, encourage use and maximize the efficiency of public transportation. 8.8.5 Coordinate public transportation corridors with Community Transit and neighboring communities.

CSP Action # / Focus Area	Action Short Description	Corresponding Comp Plan Policy
TR 1.6	Transit-Oriented Development	8.8.2 Land use and density of development will be coordinated with transportation centers within the city to support and encourage the use of transit. Clustering and other development techniques will be encouraged near transit access area. 8.8.4 Encourage developers to consider public transportation in transportation plans submitted as part of preliminary plat consideration. 8.9.5 In the activity and regional employment centers, encourage compact and mixed use development to reduce vehicle trips and to encourage transit use.
TR 2.1	Public & City EV Infrastructure Plan	
TR 2.2	Electric equipment	
TR 2.3	EV education & outreach	
TR 2.4	City fleet electrification	7.9.5 The city should support development of a biofuel technology to provide more options to reduce vehicular pollution (city fleet to cleaner fuels). The city will move toward biofuel technology as fleet replacement occurs and as the technology is developed and proven.
WNS 1.1	Low-impact Development (LID)	7.9.4 Promote low impact development projects and techniques on non-LID projects to conserve and use existing natural site features 4.1.6 Promote and encourage sustainable development through efficient land use, green building design, flexibility of design (Low Impact Development, cluster development) and water conservation.
WNS 1.2	Water-efficient plumbing fixtures	7.9.2 Promote the reduction of water consumption through conservation, efficiency, reclamation and reuse to reduce wastewater generation and ensure continued water availability.
WNS 1.3	Water storage	
WNS 1.4	Exceed project design standards	Goal 7.9 Promote conservation and energy efficiency and allow for alternative design standards and/or materials. 4.1.9 Use best management practices to ensure protection of water resources during and after construction, including bank stabilization techniques, site design, construction timing and practices, use of bio-engineering and current erosion and drainage control methods.

CSP Action # / Focus Area	Action Short Description	Corresponding Comp Plan Policy
WNS 1.5	Sustainable water management	Goal 7.5: Provide adequate stormwater facilities and services 7.9.4 Consider the needs for both human consumption and for environmental balance, including potential impacts of climate change on regional water sources.
WNS 1.6	Flood prevention projects	4.1.15 Encourage and support the retention of natural open spaces or land uses which maintain hydrologic function and are at low risk to property damage from floodwaters within frequently flooded areas.
WNS 2.1	Water-efficient landscape standards	4.1.10 Protect native plant communities by encouraging management and control of nonnative invasive plants, including aquatic plants. Environmentally sound methods of vegetation control should be used to control noxious weeds.
WNS 2.2	Tree preservation guidelines	4.1.2 Promote the retention of significant trees during development.
WNS 2.3	Natural habitat resilience	4.1.3 Preserve existing vegetation as much as possible due to its vital role in maintaining wildlife habitat and preventing additional storm water runoff or soil erosion from new developments. 4.1.4 Protect salmonid streams and natural drainage ways from adverse impacts of land development in order to maintain the stream flow regime necessary for continued life cycle activities, avoid unnatural bank or bed erosion and increased turbidity.
WNS 2.4	Ecosystem services benefits	4.1.1 The city will continue to prioritize the protection of wetlands, streams and creeks, lakes and ponds, aquifer recharge areas, geologically hazardous areas (e.g., steep slopes and erosion areas), significant trees, fish and wildlife habitat areas and corridors, cultural resources, and frequently flooded areas through land use policies, regulations and decisions based on best available information and in coordination with state and regional priorities.
WMM 1.1	Recycling requirements & education	Goal 7.10 support less resource consumption through programs aimed toward reducing, reusing, and recycling of resources.
WMM 1.2	C&D waste diversion and recycling	
WMM 1.3	Landfill waste reduction target	7.10.2 Maintain and expand reduction, re-use, and recycling programs in the city

CSP Action # / Focus Area	Action Short Description	Corresponding Comp Plan Policy
WMM 1.4	Use Food Well Washington Plan review	7.10.3 Support local, regional, state, federal, and private programs aimed at reduction, reuse, and recycling of natural resources.
WMM 1.5	Support community reuse and waste reduction	7.10.2 Maintain and expand reduction, re-use, and recycling programs in the city.
WMM 2.1	Recycled plastics	
WMM 2.2	Waste management training for City staff	Goal 7.10 support less resource consumption through programs aimed toward reducing, reusing, and recycling of resources.
CRA 1.1	Emergency management planning	7.3.7 Consider the disaster response implications in prioritizing Fire District capital improvement and public service planning.
CRA 1.2	Climate lens for city standards, codes, and guidelines	7.1.1 Coordinate with city departments including Administration, Finance, Planning and Community Development, Police Department and Public Works to ensure public facilities are adequately maintained and distributed to support the community's needs and that each department's planning documents are consistent. 7.1.2 Coordinate with special purpose districts including the Lake Stevens Sewer District and Snohomish County PUD and other utility providers (e.g., gas, electrical, phone, etc.) to ensure public facilities are adequately maintained and distributed to support the community's needs and that each agency's planning documents are consistent.
CRA 1.3	Vulnerability Assessment	
CRA 1.4	Adaptation incentives	
CRA 1.5	Resilience hubs	
CRA 1.6	Filter fan education	
CRA 2.1	Community gardens	
CRA 2.2	Youth climate education program	
CRA 3.1	Working groups	

3. Linkages to Comprehensive Plan Elements for Each Measure

After establishing existing alignment between the draft measures for the CSP and the Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan, Cascadia **identified linkages among each draft CSP measure and Comprehensive Plan Elements, and the Commerce Model Climate Element Priority Sectors**, to facilitate the City of Lake Stevens integration of the CSP measures into their Comprehensive Plan, and alignment with the Commerce Resilience Guidance.

First, for CSP actions with a corresponding Comprehensive Plan policy, Cascadia identified the current Comprehensive Plan element (e.g., Public Services and Utilities, Transportation). Next, Cascadia identified additional Comprehensive Plan elements into which those CSP actions could be incorporated. For CSP actions without a current corresponding Comprehensive Plan policy, Cascadia identified the Comprehensive Plan element into which CSP, those actions could be added. Finally, Cascadia identified the priority sectors from the Commerce's Resilience Guidance to which each CSP measure pertains. Table 3, below, shows these linkages for each CSP action.

Table 3: Support for Comprehensive Plan Integration

CSP Action and Focus Area	Action Short Description	Current Comp Plan Element	Proposed Additional Comp Plan Element(s)	Corresponding Priority Sector (Per Commerce Model Element)
BE 1.1	Energy Efficient lighting and appliances	Public Services and Utilities	Capital Facilities	Buildings and Energy
BE 1.2	Retrofit existing City buildings	Environment and Natural Resources	Capital Facilities Public Services and Utilities	Buildings and Energy
BE 1.3	Encourage efficiency retrofits	Public Services and Utilities	Housing	Buildings and Energy
BE 2.1	Construction standards	Environment and Natural Resources	Housing	Buildings and Energy
BE 2.2	Heat Pump program	Public Services and Utilities	Capital Facilities Housing	Buildings and Energy
BE 2.3	Renewable energy support and incentives	Public Services and Utilities Environment and Natural Resources	Housing Land Use	Buildings and Energy
BE 2.4	Electrify City facilities	Environment and Natural Resources	Capital Facilities	Buildings and Energy
BE 2.5	Support electrification of commercial and	Public Services and Utilities	Housing	Buildings and Energy

CSP Action and Focus Area	Action Short Description	Current Comp Plan Element	Proposed Additional Comp Plan Element(s)	Corresponding Priority Sector (Per Commerce Model Element)
	multifamily buildings			
BE 2.6	Home Electrification Program	Environment and Natural Resources	Housing	Buildings and Energy
BE 3.1	Utility Infrastructure Resilience	Environment and Natural Resources	Public Services and Utilities	Buildings and Energy
TR 1.1	Sustainable City Employee commutes & telework	Transportation	Capital Facilities	Transportation
TR 1.2	Update the Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan	Transportation		Transportation
TR 1.3	Transportation Demand Management	Transportation		Transportation
TR 1.4	Walkability/ street connectivity	Transportation		Transportation
TR 1.5	Public Transportation	Transportation		Transportation
TR 1.6	Transit-Oriented Development	Transportation	Land Use	Transportation Zoning and Development
TR 2.1	Public & City EV Infrastructure Plan	N/A	Transportation	Transportation Economic Development
TR 2.2	Electric Equipment	N/A	Transportation Capital Facilities	Transportation
TR 2.3	EV education & outreach	N/A	Transportation	Transportation Economic Development
TR 2.4	City fleet electrification	Public Services and Utilities	Capital Facilities	Transportation

CSP Action and Focus Area	Action Short Description	Current Comp Plan Element	Proposed Additional Comp Plan Element(s)	Corresponding Priority Sector (Per Commerce Model Element)
				Economic Development
WNS 1.1	Low-impact development	Public Services and Utilities Environment and Natural Systems	Land Use Capital Facilities	Zoning & Development Water Resources
WNS 1.2	Water-efficient plumbing fixtures	Public Services and Utilities	Capital Facilities	Water Resources
WNS 1.3	Water Storage	N/A	Environment and Natural Systems Public Services and Utilities	Water Resources Human Health
WNS 1.4	Exceed project design standards	Public Services and Utilities Environment and Natural Systems	Land Use	Zoning & Development Buildings & Energy Water Resources
WNS 1.5	Sustainable water management	Public Services and Utilities	Capital Facilities	Water Resources
WNS 1.6	Flood prevention projects	Environment and Natural Systems	Public Services and Utilities	Water Resources Ecosystems
WNS 2.1	Water-efficient landscape standards	Environment and Natural Systems	Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Public Services and Utilities	Water Resources Ecosystems
WNS 2.2	Tree preservation guidelines	Environment and Natural Systems	Public Services and Utilities Parks, Recreation, and Open Space	Water Resources Ecosystems Human Health
WNS 2.3	Natural habitat resilience	Environment and Natural Systems	Parks, Recreation, and Open Space	Water Resources Ecosystems

CSP Action and Focus Area	Action Short Description	Current Comp Plan Element	Proposed Additional Comp Plan Element(s)	Corresponding Priority Sector (Per Commerce Model Element)
WNS 2.4	Ecosystem services benefits	Environment and Natural Systems	Parks, Recreation, and Open Space	Water Resources Ecosystems
WMM 1.1	Recycling requirements & education	Public Services and Utilities		Waste Management
WMM1.2	C&D waste diversion and recycling	N/A	Public Services and Utilities	Waste Management
WMM 1.3	Landfill waste reduction target	Public Services and Utilities	N/A	Waste Management
WMM 1.4	Use Food Well Washington Plan review	Public Services and Utilities	N/A	Waste Management Human Health
WMM 1.5	Support community reuse and waste reduction	Public Services and Utilities	N/A	Waste Management
WMM 2.1	Recycled	N/A	Public Services and Utilities	Waste Management
WMM 2.2	Waste management training for City staff	Public Services and Utilities		Waste Management
CRA 1.1	Emergency management planning	Public Services and Utilities		Waste Management Human Health Emergency Management
CRA 1.2	Review City standards, codes, and guidelines with climate lens	Public Services and Utilities		Emergency Management Human Health
CRA 1.3	Vulnerability Assessment	N/A	Public Services and Utilities	Emergency Management Human Health

CSP Action and Focus Area	Action Short Description	Current Comp Plan Element	Proposed Additional Comp Plan Element(s)	Corresponding Priority Sector (Per Commerce Model Element)
CRA 1.4	Adaptation incentives	N/A	Public Services and Utilities	Emergency Management Human Health
CRA 1.5	Resilience hubs	N/A	Public Services and Utilities	Emergency Management Human Health
CRA 1.6	Filter fan education	N/A	Public Services and Utilities	Emergency Management Human Health
CRA 2.1	Community gardens	N/A	Parks, Recreation and Open Space Public Services and Utilities	Agriculture Ecosystems Human Health
CRA 2.2	Youth climate education program	N/A	Public Services and Utilities Environment and Natural Resources	Human Health
CRA 3.1	Working groups	N/A	Public Services and Utilities	Human Health Emergency Management

Summary and Next Steps

Recognizing that the unadopted Climate Sustainability Plan will serve as a roadmap for Lake Stevens' next Comprehensive Plan Update, this memorandum serves to support the integration of climate change mitigation and resilience into the Comprehensive Plan. This document first establishes The Growth Management Act's (formerly HB 1181) policy requirements and Commerce's Resilience Guidance's priority sectors (Table 1). Second, this document identifies current alignment between the Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan and the draft CSP (Table 2). Finally, it details the current, and additional, Comprehensive Plan Elements to which CSP actions correspond, and priority sectors to which they relate (Table 3).

The City of Lake Stevens can use this guidance to inform where and how to explicitly integrate climate mitigation and resilience into its Comprehensive Plan, and can strengthen the integration by referencing the Resilience Guidance's priority sectors in the Comprehensive Plan amendments.

APPENDIX G: COST ASSESSMENT



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