PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING
Monday, August 04, 2025, at 7:00 PM
Snoqualmie City Hall, 38624 SE River Street & Zoom

COMMISSIONERS
Chair: Andre Testman
Vice Chair: Ashleigh Kilcup
Commissioners: Simon Hurley, Darrell Lambert, Luke Marusiak, Dan Murphy, and VACANT.

This meeting will be conducted in person at Snoqualmie City Hall and remotely using Zoom.

Join by Telephone: To listen to the meeting via telephone, please call **253.215.8782** and enter Webinar ID **864 8750 2701** and Password **1900040121** if prompted.
Press *9 to raise your hand to speak. Raising your hand signals the meeting moderator that you have a comment.
Press *6 to mute and unmute.

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3) If prompted for Webinar ID, enter **864 8750 2701**; Enter Password **1900040121**
4) Please confirm that your audio works prior to participating.

CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL

AGENDA APPROVAL

PUBLIC COMMENT
Public comment will be accepted by in-person attendees. Remote attendees may submit written comments to the staff liaison.

MINUTES

1. Approval of the minutes dated July 21, 2025.

NEW BUSINESS

OLD BUSINESS

2. Climate Element Goals and Policies

COUNCIL LIAISON REPORT

DEPARTMENT REPORT

FUTURE AGENDA TOPICS (ITEMS OF COMMISSIONER INTEREST)

ADJOURNMENT

Accommodation: Requests for assistance or accommodations can be arranged by contacting the City Clerk by phone at (425) 888-8016 or by e-mail at cityclerk@snoqualmiewa.gov no later than 3:00 pm the day of the meeting.

PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES
JULY 21, 2025

This meeting was conducted in person at Snoqualmie City Hall and remotely using Zoom.

CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL: Chair Testman called the meeting to order at 7:00 pm.

Commissioners: Ashleigh Kilcup, Simon Hurley, Dan Murphy, and Andre Testman were present. Commissioner Marusiak's presence was excused. Commissioner Lambert appeared at 7:09 pm.

Councilmember Jo Johnson was also present.

City Staff:
Mona Davis, Community and Economic Development Director; Andrew Love, Contract Planner; and IT Support.

AGENDA APPROVAL - The agenda was approved as presented.

PUBLIC HEARING

1. DRB2025-004: Snoqualmie Ice Cream Historical Design Review and Variance. Presentation by Contract Planner Andrew Love.

   At 7:17 pm, the Public Hearing was opened. Public comment provided by Heather Dean. At 7:18, the Public Hearing was closed.

   It was moved by Chair Testman, seconded by Commissioner Kilcup to approve the requested variance inclusive of stipulations entered by staff which passed unanimously.

PUBLIC COMMENT – There were no public comments.

MINUTES - The minutes dated June 16, 2025, were approved as presented.

NEW BUSINESS

2. Historic Preservation Code Amendments Discussion (Chapter 17.35). Presentation by Contract Planner Andrew Love. Topics covered included introduction and timeline, background, map of historic areas, relevant comprehensive plan vision core components, relevant comprehensive plan goals and policies, proposed updates, discussion and next steps. Commissioner comments and questions followed.

COUNCIL LIAISON REPORT – CM Johnson provided updates on adoption of recommended color palette at the July 14, 2025, and new staff in community development department.

DEPARTMENT REPORT – Director Davis provided updates on new staff, approval of color palettes, upcoming schedule including climate element, public outreach and events, September 15th required training, critical areas ordinance, and updates on permitting and projects.

FUTURE AGENDA TOPICS (ITEMS OF COMMISSIONER INTEREST)

- Commissioner Kilcup inquired about the school district and potential new schools, and questions related to contracts.
- Commissioner Hurley inquired about railway cars along Railroad Ave, and future cell towers.
- Commissioner Lambert noted the pedestrian walk button is not working.

ADJOURNMENT - The meeting adjourned at 8:40 pm.

Minutes prepared by Deana Dean, City Clerk.
Recorded meeting audio is available on the city website after the meeting.
Minutes approved at the _____, 2025, Planning Commission Meeting.

Community Development Department

City of Snoqualmie
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Snoqualmie, Washington 98065
(425) 888-5337 | www.snoqualmiewa.gov

MEMORANDUM

To:	Planning Commission
From:	Mona Davis, Community & Economic Development Director
Date of Memo:	July 30, 2025
Date of Meeting:	August 4, 2025
Subject:	Climate Element – Draft Goals & Policies for the Climate Resilience and GHG Emissions Reduction Sub-Elements

Commissioners,

Please find materials in your packet that go back to the initial meeting on May 19, 2025 and subsequent meetings held June 2, 2025 and June 16, 2025.

To recap, Otak staff presented draft goals and policies for the Climate Resilience and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction Sub-Elements on May 19, 2025 for discussion with the Planning Commission; Otak then brought back an additional draft with modifications based on that meeting back to you on June 2, 2025 for further discussion.

The information from the two meetings held in May and June was compiled and presented to the Climate Policy Advisory Team (CPAT) on June 5, 2025, where there was opposition to some of the draft goals and policies from some members of the CPAT.

Otak took the recommendations from CPAT and provided revised goals and policies at the next regular meeting on June 16, 2025, where the Commissioners expressed frustration with the revisions made considering the prior efforts put forth by the Planning Commission with little explanation as to why the goals and policies were so vastly different than what was worked on in the previous two meetings.

In an effort to explain the reasoning for the changes to the most recent draft Climate Element Goals & Policies, Otak prepared a Resilience Policy Crosswalk in mid-July.

Please review the attached materials to be prepared for further discussion at the August 4, 2025 regular meeting. Thank you!

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Planning Commission Draft Goals & Policies discussed in 5-19-25 meeting
2) Planning Commission Draft Goals & Policies discussed in 6-2-25 meeting
3) Climate Policy Advisory Team (CPAT) materials 6-5-25
4) Planning Commission Draft Goals & Policies discussed in 6-16-25 meeting
5) Resilience Goals & Policies Crosswalk, prepared by Otak 7-15-25

Memorandum

To:	Snoqualmie Planning Commission
From:	Chris Green, Consultant Project Manager, Otak Cristina Haworth, Senior Planner, Otak
Copies:	Mona Davis, City of Snoqualmie
Date:	May 13, 2025
Subject:	Review of Draft Goals and Policies for the Climate Resilience and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Sub-Elements
Project No.:	32703.W

The May 19 workshop will continue Planning Commission's review of materials for the Climate Element, focusing on draft goals and policies for two required sub-elements: Climate Resilience and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction. These sub-elements are mandated under HB 1181 and reflect the City's efforts to address both climate adaptation and mitigation as part of its 2025 Comprehensive Plan update.

Workshop Objectives

- Review and provide feedback on draft goals and policies for the Climate Resilience Sub-Element and the GHG Emissions Reduction Sub-Element.
- Discuss alignment with Snoqualmie's existing plans and planning priorities.
- Prepare for refinement of the draft Climate Element in upcoming meetings.

Background

At its May 5 meeting, the Planning Commission received a brief overview of the draft goals and policies. The Climate Policy Advisory Team (CPAT) provided more detailed feedback on these materials during its May 9 meeting. Comments and recommendations from both groups will help shape the next draft of the full Climate Element, which is scheduled for review at workshops on June 2 and June 16.

In addition to the goals and policies, this workshop packet includes the Draft Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report prepared by Cascadia Consulting Group and King County's K4C program. This inventory establishes a baseline for local emissions and informs the development of reduction targets and policy priorities.

Resilience Sub-Element

Snoqualmie's resilience planning is focused on four priority climate-related hazards: extreme heat, extreme precipitation and flooding, drought, and wildfire/smoke. Reduced snowpack is addressed as part

of drought-related impacts. Sea level rise is not a hazard of concern for Snoqualmie due to the city's inland location.

The draft goals and policies emphasize strengthening local capacity to prepare for and respond to climate-related hazards, with particular attention to community assets and vulnerable populations. Key themes include:

- Reducing exposure through land use and infrastructure planning.
- Increasing the resilience of the built environment and public facilities.
- Supporting equitable emergency preparedness and response systems.
- Preserving and restoring ecosystems that provide climate resilience benefits, including forested areas and riparian corridors.

These draft policies draw from guidance in the Department of Commerce's Climate Element Planning resources and have been customized to reflect Snoqualmie's specific vulnerabilities and planning context.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Sub-Element

This workshop packet also includes the Draft Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report, based on 2022 and 2023 data. The summary memo focuses on 2023 as the baseline year for emissions tracking. The inventory was prepared by Cascadia Consulting Group and King County's K4C program.

The GHG Emissions Reduction Sub-Element focuses on local actions under the City's land use and transportation planning authority. The goals and policies emphasize:

- Energy-efficient development patterns that support compact, mixed-use, and transit-accessible neighborhoods.
- Reduction in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) through coordinated land use and transportation strategies.
- Opportunities for carbon sequestration in natural systems, such as forests and wetlands.

While some large emission sources (e.g., aviation) are outside local control, the draft policies focus on areas where Snoqualmie can make meaningful progress toward reducing emissions. The goals were selected and adapted from Commerce's *Climate Policy Explorer* and tailored to the city's land use and transportation context.

Next Steps

Following this workshop:

- The goals and policies will be refined based on input from the Planning Commission and CPAT.
- The revised draft Climate Element, incorporating updated goals and policies, will be reviewed at the Commission's June 2 and June 16 workshops.

- Adoption of the final Climate Element will occur alongside the full Comprehensive Plan update

Attachments:

1. DRAFT Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report
2. DRAFT Resilience Goals and Policies
3. DRAFT Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals and Policies

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Resilience Goals and Policies

Policy ID	Policies	This Might Look Like…
GOAL 1	**Enhance emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts to mitigate risks and impacts associated with extreme weather and other hazards worsened by climate change.**	
1.1	Analyze how the municipal water system maintains adequate pressure during a major wildfire event and how it will look under current and projected drought conditions.	Hire a consultant to perform specialized modeling (e.g., for the water system). Lead or participate in collaborative wildfire protection and/or smoke planning projects. This may overlap to some degree with the Jurisdictional Annex to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Provide an opt-in mass notification system, such as Alertus. Dedicate funding to plan/strategy implementation actions. Tailor and adopt the Model Recovery Ordinance.
1.2	Support the development of community wildfire protection plans.	
1.3	Develop and implement notification alerts within the community to the reduce risk exposure to wildfire smoke and particulate matter.	
1.4	Partner with residents, emergency management officials, the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, and other stakeholders to develop and implement a wildfire smoke resilience strategy.	
1.5	Develop and distribute educational materials that empower individuals to be prepared for potential disasters.	
1.6	Adopt a pre-event disaster recovery ordinance to facilitate recovery through planned outcomes and governance	
GOAL 2	**Ensure that public and private development, redevelopment, infrastructure, and facilities projects are resilient to climate change.**	
2.1	Establish or maintain development regulations that incorporate best practices for reducing the risk of wildfire, extreme heat, flooding, and other climate-exacerbated hazards.	Adopt and/or maintain regulations for the following: floodplain management, Firewise practices or WUI management, green buildings, solar- or other alternative energy-readiness requirements, drought-tolerant landscaping, etc. Improve transportation mode choice and connectivity to expand emergency response/evacuation options. Consider redundancy in the provision of infrastructure and services. Reduce density in the wildland-urban interface and increase density in more urban areas to accommodate growth allocations while reducing risk. Purchase properties at extreme or significant risk of wildfire or flooding related property damage. Invest in more nonmotorized networks, prioritizing missing connections. Coordinate with transit agencies to expand service, and facilitate the expansion as needed with infrastructure improvements.
2.2	Reduce residential development pressure in the wildland-urban interface.	
2.3	Acquire properties or easements on properties that are vulnerable to climate-exacerbated hazards and are or will become unsuitable for development.	
2.4	Ensure that the local transportation system (infrastructure, routes, and travel modes) is able to withstand and recover quickly from the impacts of extreme weather events and other hazards exacerbated by climate change.	
2.5	Improve street connectivity and multimodal transportation options, including sidewalks and street crossings, to serve as potential evacuation routes.	
2.6	Ensure that all community members have equitable access to green space within a half-mile.	
2.7	Develop and implement an urban heat resilience strategy that includes land use, urban design, urban greening, and waste heat reduction actions.	

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Resilience Goals and Policies

GOAL 3	Ensure the protection and recovery of ecosystems, including streams, riparian zones, wetlands, and floodplains, to provide healthy habitats and watersheds in a changing climate.	
3.1	Implement actions identified in restoration and salmon recovery plans to improve the climate resilience of streams and watersheds and to protect and restore watershed-scale processes.	Proactively restore public lands by removing invasive species and replanting with drought-tolerant and pest-resistant native or naturalized species.
3.2	Improve ecosystem health and climate resilience of aquatic and riparian habitats by reducing the threat of aquatic invasive species (e.g., fish, plants, invertebrates), protecting and restoring riparian vegetation and wetlands, and restoring the structure and function of streams and floodplains.	Require or incentivize redevelopment to reconnect stream, wetland, riparian, and/or floodplain habitat, where present. Require or incentivize redevelopment to restore habitats.
3.3	Increase aquatic habitat resilience to low summer flows by increasing water residence time, storing water on the landscape, conserving water, protecting groundwater, keeping waters cool, and protecting water quality.	Prohibit new development from fragmenting streams, wetlands, riparian corridors, and/or floodplains. (NOTE: This is largely addressed in the CAO) Require stormwater plans to increase water residence time (time spent on the ground/in the stream).
3.4	Inventory climate refugia and habitat connectivity needs for species under stress from climate change, and identify opportunities to expand habitat protection and improve habitat quality and connectivity to foster climate resilience.	Retrofit existing public spaces to retain water through landscape features and/or multiuse built features (flood storage in parking lots, for example).
3.5	Review and update the Critical Areas Ordinance to address climate change, including: Ensuring setbacks for geologically hazardous (steep slopes and landslide hazard areas) are adequate so that improvements are not required to protect structures during their expected life. Managing frequently flooded areas in the context of shifting streamflow patterns and extreme precipitation events. Consider climate stressors when determining allowed activities and uses within wetlands and Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas (FWHCAs), and ensure regulations maintain habitat integrity and function. Incorporate post-wildfire debris flow and flooding hazard information into critical area delineations. Ensure no net loss of ecosystem composition, structure, and functions, especially in Priority Habitats and Critical Areas, and strive for net ecological gain to enhance climate resilience.	Use staff or consultant resources to perform a desktop and/or field inventory of habitat conditions for stressed species. Use the inventory to identify additional areas for regulatory intervention. Require Public Works projects to incorporate climate change considerations and fish passage improvements into water crossing (bridge and culvert) designs. Develop a preferred vegetation species list or other resource.
3.6	Incorporate hydrologic climate impacts into the design of water-crossing structures (i.e., climate-smart culverts and bridges) for fish passage and habitat quality.	
3.7	Prioritize the selection native or naturalized drought- and pest-resistant trees, shrubs, and grasses in public and private development projects and restoration efforts to support climate resilience.	

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Resilience Goals and Policies

GOAL 4	Protect and enhance the climate resilience of urban forests by implementing climate-smart forest management.	
4.1	Reduce loss of private forestland through forest stewardship education, and identify opportunities to expand incentives for forest landowners to retain forestland and increase climate resilience of forests and streams.	Encourage participation in Washington's small forest landowner assistance cost-share and stewardship programs.
4.2	Periodically review and update the Snoqualmie Urban Forest Strategic Plan to maintain and expand tree canopy cover, improve tree and watershed health, prioritize carbon sequestration, consider the impacts of climate change, and build climate resilience.	Update the Snoqualmie Urban Forest Strategic Plan, potentially also convening a steering or advisory committee. Adopt City policies related to the use of Firewise or WUI standards in managing public urban forestry resources.
4.3	Manage tree canopy and forests to decrease climate-exacerbated risks from severe wildfires, protect residents, and improve ecosystem health and habitat.	Adopt City policies that prioritize the selection of drought-tolerant and pest-resistant native or naturalized species for trees in public places.
4.4	Prioritize urban forestry planning resources and funding for frontline communities that are hurt first and worst by climate change.	Develop a preferred vegetation species list or other resource.
4.5	Develop a program to analyze and address the climate impacts and risks of pests and disease on urban trees.	Educate City staff on the spread of invasive species, pests, and diseases in urban forest resources, including hiring a professional to provide a report on vulnerability and risk in Snoqualmie.
4.6	Take early action to eliminate or control non-native invasive insect species that take advantage of climate change, especially where invasives threaten native species or ecosystem function.	Lead or participate in regional efforts to mitigate invasive insect species.
4.7	Use an integrated approach to prevent the spread and establishment of invasive plant species and enhance the climate resilience of native plant communities.	Develop a natural resource management plan that includes specific recommendations and/or implementation actions that will support a resilient urban forest.
4.8	Create and support natural resource management plans that address existing stressors, consider climate change impacts, emphasize taking a precautionary approach to reduce risk of environmental harm, and guide adaptive management.	

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Resilience Goals and Policies

GOAL 5	**Ensure that cultural resources and practices – including significant historic sites and culturally important traditional foods and natural resources – are resilient to the impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by climate change.**	
5.1	Protect, enhance, and restore ecosystems in order to meet tribal treaty rights and conserve culturally important consumptive and non-consumptive resources including foods, medicinal plants, and materials that could be adversely impacted by climate change.	Identify culturally significant foods, medicinal plants, and materials and their typical range and/or habitat features, and develop a plan to ensure protection and enhancement of these areas for use by Tribes.
5.2	Work with partners to establish and sustain a native plant nursery and seed bank to support long-term restoration and carbon sequestration efforts.	Hire a consultant and/or work with Tribes to identify culturally significant ad historic sites at risk from climate impacts, and develop specific strategies to protect those sites.
5.3	Establish and maintain government-to-government relations with Native American tribes for the preservation of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties that are vulnerable to climate impacts.	Lead or partner with Tribes to convert unused or underutilized public property into a native plant nursery. Coordinate with Tribes and local schools to steward the plants.
5.4	Protect significant historic sites prone to floods or other hazards worsened by climate change.	Partner with the local library to retain a seed bank and/or seed library that Tribes and community members can contribute to and learn from.
GOAL 6	**Ensure that the local economy is resilient to climate disruptions and fosters business opportunities associated with climate mitigation and adaptation.**	
6.1	Support local businesses in planning for climate preparedness and continuity of operations.	Provide resources, such as training programs and education, for local business owners interested in planning for climate preparedness.
GOAL 7	**Advance environmental justice and community wellbeing by prioritizing equitable climate policies, inclusive decision-making, and access to healthy, resilient environments for all residents.**	
7.1	Create and implement culturally contextualized outreach and education initiatives and materials that will inform the community about near-term and longer-term climate change threats and build resilience.	Develop focused outreach materials for vulnerable and sensitive populations (such as children, older adults, Native Americans, people with medical conditions that can be exacerbated by smoke or particulate matter, people with disability, etc.), people with property at risk from climate change, and others, and proactively distribute them.
7.2	Build and support partnerships with community-based organizations with the capacity and relationships to convene diverse coalitions of residents and to educate and empower them to implement climate resilience actions.	Provide personal protective equipment and filter fans for at-risk individuals.
7.3	Support wildfire smoke mitigation and incentivize infrastructure updates for facilities that serve high-risk populations.	Fund HVAC updates and/or MERV 13 filters for air intake for facilities such as healthcare clinics, senior housing, and childcare facilities.

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Resilience Goals and Policies

GOAL 8	Build organizational capacity and integrate climate resilience across City systems and decision-making processes.	
8.1	Train city staff in skills related to climate change and environmental justice to improve implementation, equity, and resilience, such as evacuation planning and wildfire resilience and regulatory tools	Pay for training and upskilling for administrative, emergency services, planning, and customer-facing staff to more fully understand climate change science, likely impacts, resilience strategies, and emergency management/response.
8.2	Support enhanced data collection for hazard events of all magnitudes to provide a fuller understanding of the community's hazard characteristics — including those affected by climate change.	Proactively collect data after hazard events and regularly analyze the event and the community's performance. Participate in cooperative regional efforts, if available.
8.3	Factor climate impacts into the planning of operations and coordination of preparedness, response, and recovery activities among first-responders and partners, including public health, law enforcement, fire, school, and emergency medical services (EMS) personnel.	Review and update strategic plans for emergency response, hazard mitigation, and emergency management agencies to incorporate climate change considerations.
8.4	Consider future climate conditions during siting and design of capital facilities, including changes to temperature and rainfall, to help ensure they function as intended over their planned life cycle.	Perform a climate change analysis in the development of any new capital facilities to consider flood and wildfire risk and the potential impact of extreme heat or precipitation.
8.5	Identify and plan for climate impacts to valued community assets such as parks and recreation facilities, including relocation or replacement.	
8.6	Ensure that Snoqualmie's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan responds to the impacts of climate change and identifies roles and responsibilities to support a sustainable economic recovery after a disaster.	

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals and Policies

Policy ID	Policies	This Might Look Like...
GOAL 1	**Improve the efficiency of Snoqualmie's transportation systems and services to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and vehicle miles traveled.**	
1.1	Expand electric vehicle infrastructure in the public right-of-way and on public property.	Build EV charging stations on public property, and allow charging stations at service stations and other locations.
1.2	Prioritize and promote public transit expansion and use through coordination of land use and transportation planning.	Work with King County Metro or SnoValley Transit to provide more frequent and convenient transit service. Support this effort by planning for denser development that will increase ridership.
1.3	Increase multimodal capacity in coordination with the location of higher-density housing and commercial centers.	Require new developments of a certain size to improve multimodal connectivity by providing sidewalks and bike lanes in frontage improvements, and coordinate with King County Metro to identify transit stops.
1.4	Create a safe, well-connected, and attractive bicycle and pedestrian transportation network to encourage active transportation	
1.5	Integrate "Complete Streets" principles into the roadway designs of residential developments.	Ensure Public Works' standard road details integrate "Complete Streets" that make provision for cars, buses, bikes, pedestrians, and other transportation modes.
1.6	Facilitate the siting of complimentary destinations such as commercial-employment centers, schools or education centers, and residential developments.	Allow mixed-use development in a greater range of zoning districts.
1.7	Address active transportation and other multimodal types of transportation options in concurrency programs – both in assessment and mitigation.	Adopt a multiodal Level of Service standard and require new developments to demonstrate concurrency.
GOAL 2	**Foster higher-intensity land uses in downtown Snoqualmie and other mixed-use areas and transit corridors.**	
2.1	Increase density to create more walkable, mixed-use built form that encourages the use of transit, biking, walking, and other modes and decreases single-occupancy vehicle travel and parking. OR Explore the feasibility of transit-oriented development to encourage use of transit and decrease single-occupancy vehicle travel and parking.	Adopt code amendments that reduce parking minimums and lowers parking ratios within 1/2 mile (a 10 minute walk) of transit-oriented development and transit stops with frequent transit service. Expedite or simplify permitting requirements for infill development that meets certain criteria. Expand the use of form-based codes to allow a greater range of land uses and development types that meet specific performance standards.
2.2	Prioritize infill development through zoning and permitting process.	
2.3	Expand form-based codes where appropriate to better integrate higher-density development.	
2.4	Reduce parking minimum requirements and establish parking maximums, especially where there are multimodal options available.	

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals and Policies

GOAL 3	**Increase housing diversity and supply within urban growth areas to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support environmental justice.**	
3.1	Increase or remove density limits in areas well-served by transit and other services within the urban growth area.	Adopt code amendments to eliminate maximum density requirements, relying on dimensional standards to restrict the number of units or total nonresidential square footage to be built. Require a certain amount of affordable housing to be built, potentially adjustable based on the income level served by the housing (i.e., less affordable housing to be provided if it serves very low income people). Prepare for infill development by making necessary infrastructure upgrades, such as water, sewer, and stormwater services. Consider increasing density before expanding the urban growth area.
3.2	Allow middle housing types, such as duplexes, triplexes, and ADUs, on all residential lots.	
3.3	Establish minimum residential densities within urban growth areas.	
3.4	Develop and implement inclusionary zoning to support greater income diversity in housing types.	
3.5	Plan for and invest in capital facilities to accommodate infill development.	
3.6	Maintain a stable urban growth area to reduce development pressure on rural and resource lands.	
GOAL 4	**Ensure that buildings use renewable energy, conservation, and efficiency technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.**	
4.1	Require additional net-zero greenhouse gas emission features of all new residential and commercial structures and incentivize green building certification to improve energy and environmental performance.	Adopt code amendments that require higher energy performance or that include on-site electricity generation. Expedite permitting for buildings achieving a green building certification. Allow flexibility in development standards to retain and renovate existing structures, such as matching nonconforming setbacks. Expedite or simplify permitting for adaptive reuse projects. Require structural design capable of supporting a rooftop solar array and conduit runs in place for solar-ready rooftops.
4.2	Prioritize the preservation, retrofit, and adaptive reuse of buildings, recognizing the emission-reduction benefits of retaining existing buildings.	
4.3	Require all publicly owned buildings to be powered completely by renewable energy by [TARGET DATE].	
4.4	Maximize solar access where practicable, including planning for solar access when siting and designing buildings and considering a requirement for solar panels or solar-ready rooftops for new residential and commercial buildings.	
GOAL 5	**Increase tree canopy cover to boost carbon sequestration, reduce heat islands, and improve air quality, prioritizing overburdened communities.**	
5.1	Require open space set-asides (such as parks) for new development.	Plant more street trees and trees on public property. Require a certain amount of tree canopy coverage in new private developments. Require a certain amount of open space in new private developments that can be used as urban forest as well as community recreation, achieving a resilience co-benefit. Minimize deforestation and encourage or require reforestation and restoration of wetlands and other vegetation or ecosystem types that store a lot of carbon. Zone outlying forested areas (or coordinate with King County) with extremely low density to discourage the conversion to urban or suburban development.
5.2	Improve and expand urban forest management to maximize or conserve carbon storage.	
5.3	Maximize tree canopy coverage in surface parking lots.	
5.4	Maintain and manage natural lands (forests, grasslands, wetlands) to maintain or increase their carbon concentrations and avoid conversion of carbon-rich ecosystems.	
5.5	Maintain small forestland ownership and publicly owned forest properties with carbon sequestration as the goal.	

Memorandum

To:	Snoqualmie Planning Commission
From:	Chris Green, Consultant Project Manager, Otak Cristina Haworth, Senior Planner, Otak
Copies:	Mona Davis, City of Snoqualmie
Date:	May 28, 2025
Subject:	Workshop #4 – Continued Review of Draft Goals and Policies for the Climate Resilience and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Sub-Elements
Project No.:	32703.W

The June 2 workshop continues the Planning Commission's review of the draft goals and policies for the Climate Element, following discussion at the May 19 workshop. This meeting provides an opportunity to review and confirm redline revisions made in response to Planning Commission comments and follow-up coordination with City staff.

Attachments for this meeting include updated redline versions of the goals and policies for both the Climate Resilience Sub-Element and the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Sub-Element. These edits reflect the Commission's recent feedback, with an emphasis on clarity, feasibility, and local implementation.

Strategic Guidance for Review

As you review the revised goals and policies, we encourage you to think critically about where the City should focus its time and resources. The state's five-year progress reporting requirement means that not everything can be implemented at once—prioritizing the most impactful and achievable actions will be essential. Your input on which goals deserve the City's attention and investment will help ensure the Climate Element leads to measurable progress and remains realistic to implement.

Attachments:

1. Redline: Draft Resilience Goals and Policies
2. Redline: Draft Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals and Policies

wildfire, flooding,

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Resilience Goals and Policies

Policy ID	Policies	This Might Look Like…
GOAL 1	**Enhance emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts to mitigate risks and impacts associated with extreme weather and other hazards worsened by climate change.**	
1.1	Analyze how the municipal water system maintains adequate pressure during a major wildfire event and how it will look under current and projected drought conditions.	Hire a consultant to perform specialized modeling (e.g., for the water system). Lead or participate in collaborative wildfire protection and/or smoke planning projects. This may overlap to some degree with the Jurisdictional Annex to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Provide an opt-in mass notification system, such as Alertus. Dedicate funding to plan/strategy implementation actions. Tailor and adopt the Model Recovery Ordinance.
1.2	Support the development of community wildfire protection plans.	
1.3	Develop and implement notification alerts within the community to the reduce risk exposure to wildfire smoke and particulate matter.	
1.4	Partner with residents, emergency management officials, the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, and other stakeholders to develop and implement a wildfire smoke resilience strategy.	
1.5	Develop and distribute educational materials that empower individuals to be prepared for potential disasters.	
1.6	Adopt a pre-event disaster recovery ordinance to facilitate recovery through planned outcomes and governance	
GOAL 2	**Ensure that public and private development, redevelopment, infrastructure, and facilities projects are resilient to climate change.**	
2.1	Establish or maintain development regulations that incorporate best practices for reducing the risk of wildfire, extreme heat, flooding, and other climate-exacerbated hazards.	Adopt and/or maintain regulations for the following: floodplain management, Firewise practices or WUI management, green buildings, solar- or other alternative energy-readiness requirements, drought-tolerant landscaping, etc. Improve transportation mode choice and connectivity to expand emergency response/evacuation options. Consider redundancy in the provision of infrastructure and services. Reduce density in the wildland-urban interface and increase density in more urban areas to accommodate growth allocations while reducing risk. Purchase properties at extreme or significant risk of wildfire or flooding related property damage. Invest in more nonmotorized networks, prioritizing missing connections. Coordinate with transit agencies to expand service, and facilitate the expansion as needed with infrastructure improvements.
2.2	Reduce residential development pressure in the wildland-urban interface.	
2.3	Acquire properties or easements on properties that are vulnerable to climate-exacerbated hazards and are or will become unsuitable for development.	
2.4	Ensure that the local transportation system (infrastructure, routes, and travel modes) is able to withstand and recover quickly from the impacts of extreme weather events and other hazards exacerbated by climate change.	
2.5	Improve street connectivity and multimodal transportation options, including sidewalks and street crossings, to serve as potential evacuation routes.	
2.6	Ensure that all community members have equitable access to green space within a half-mile.	
2.7	Develop and implement an urban heat resilience strategy that includes land use, urban design, urban greening, and waste heat reduction actions.	

Plan for stormwater management that relies on low-impact development techniques and elevates the functionality of ecosystem services.

Move to Goal 7

Plan for heat refuges that include urban forest and structures, such as covered play areas.

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Resilience Goals and Policies

without increasing pest insect populations, such as mosquitos.

GOAL 3	Ensure the protection and recovery of ecosystems, including streams, riparian zones, wetlands, and floodplains, to provide healthy habitats and watersheds in a changing climate.	
3.1	Implement actions identified in restoration and salmon recovery plans to improve the climate resilience of streams and watersheds and to protect and restore watershed-scale processes.	Proactively restore public lands by removing invasive species and replanting with drought-tolerant and pest-resistant native or naturalized species.
3.2	Improve ecosystem health and climate resilience of aquatic and riparian habitats by reducing the threat of aquatic invasive species (e.g., fish, plants, invertebrates), protecting and restoring riparian vegetation and wetlands, and restoring the structure and function of streams and floodplains.	Require or incentivize redevelopment to reconnect stream, wetland, riparian, and/or floodplain habitat, where present. Require or incentivize redevelopment to restore habitats.
3.3	Increase aquatic habitat resilience to low summer flows by increasing water residence time, storing water on the landscape, conserving water, protecting groundwater, keeping waters cool, and protecting water quality.	Prohibit new development from fragmenting streams, wetlands, riparian corridors, and/or floodplains. (NOTE: This is largely addressed in the CAO) Require stormwater plans to increase water residence time (time spent on the ground/in the stream).
3.4	Inventory climate refugia and habitat connectivity needs for species under stress from climate change, and identify opportunities to expand habitat protection and improve habitat quality and connectivity to foster climate resilience.	Retrofit existing public spaces to retain water through landscape features and/or multiuse built features (flood storage in parking lots, for example).
3.5	Review and update the Critical Areas Ordinance to address climate change, including: Ensuring setbacks for geologically hazardous (steep slopes and landslide hazard areas) are adequate so that improvements are not required to protect structures during their expected life. Managing frequently flooded areas in the context of shifting streamflow patterns and extreme precipitation events. Consider climate stressors when determining allowed activities and uses within wetlands and Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas (FWHCAs), and ensure regulations maintain habitat integrity and function. Incorporate post-wildfire debris flow and flooding hazard information into critical area delineations. Ensure no net loss of ecosystem composition, structure, and functions, especially in Priority Habitats and Critical Areas, and strive for net ecological gain to enhance climate resilience.	Use staff or consultant resources to perform a desktop and/or field inventory of habitat conditions for stressed species. Use the inventory to identify additional areas for regulatory intervention. Require Public Works projects to incorporate climate change considerations and fish passage improvements into water crossing (bridge and culvert) designs. Develop a preferred vegetation species list or other resource.
3.6	Incorporate hydrologic climate impacts into the design of water-crossing structures (i.e., climate-smart culverts and bridges) for fish passage and habitat quality.	
3.7	Prioritize the selection native or naturalized drought- and pest-resistant trees, shrubs, and grasses in public and private development projects and restoration efforts to support climate resilience.	

3.8: Manage stormwater to proactively treat persistent pollutants such as PFAS and 6PPDQ before they discharge into riparian areas, wetlands, and water bodies.

adaptive climate management.

and the Green Snoqualmie Partnership's Forest Management Plan

urban

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DRAFT Resilience Goals and Policies

GOAL 4	Protect and enhance the climate resilience of urban forests by implementing ~~climate-smart forest management.~~	
4.1	Reduce loss of private forestland through forest stewardship education, and identify opportunities to expand incentives for forest landowners to retain forestland and increase climate resilience of forests and streams.	Encourage participation in Washington's small forest landowner assistance cost-share and stewardship programs.
4.2	Periodically review and update the Snoqualmie Urban Forest Strategic Plan ~~to~~ maintain and expand tree canopy cover, improve tree and watershed health, prioritize carbon sequestration, consider the impacts of climate change, and build climate resilience.	Update the Snoqualmie Urban Forest Strategic Plan, potentially also convening a steering or advisory committee. ~~Adopt City policies related to the use of Firewise or WUI standards in managing public urban forestry resources.~~
4.3	Manage tree canopy and forests ~~to decrease climate-exacerbated risks from severe wildfires, protect residents, and improve ecosystem health and habitat.~~	Adopt City policies that prioritize the selection of drought-tolerant and pest-resistant native or naturalized species for trees in public places.
4.4	Prioritize urban forestry planning resources and funding for frontline communities that are hurt first and worst by climate change.	Develop a preferred vegetation species list or other resource.
~~4.5~~	~~Develop a program to analyze and address the climate impacts and risks of pests and disease on urban trees.~~	Educate City staff on the spread of invasive species, pests, and diseases in urban forest resources, including hiring a professional to provide a report on vulnerability and risk in Snoqualmie.
4.6	Take early action to eliminate or control non-native invasive insect species that take advantage of climate change, especially where invasives threaten native species or ecosystem function.	Lead or participate in regional efforts to mitigate invasive insect species.
~~4.7~~	~~Use an integrated approach to prevent the spread and establishment of invasive plant species and enhance the climate resilience of native plant communities.~~	Develop a natural resource management plan that includes specific recommendations and/or implementation actions that will support a resilient urban forest.
4.8	Create and support natural resource management plans that address existing stressors, consider climate change impacts, emphasize taking a precautionary approach to reduce risk of environmental harm, and guide adaptive management.	

in alignment with the Green Snoqualmie Partnership's Forest Management Plan.

Already in FMP/City practices

Provide resources for private property owners interested in lowering the risk of wildfire damage on their properties, such as Firewise guidelines.

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Streamline and consolidate with Goal 7.

GOAL 5	**Ensure that cultural resources and practices – including significant historic sites and culturally important traditional foods and natural resources – are resilient to the impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by climate change.**	
5.1	Protect, enhance, and restore ecosystems in order to meet tribal treaty rights and conserve culturally important consumptive and non-consumptive resources including foods, medicinal plants, and materials that could be adversely impacted by climate change.	Identify culturally significant foods, medicinal plants, and materials and their typical range and/or habitat features, and develop a plan to ensure protection and enhancement of these areas for use by Tribes.
5.2	Work with partners to establish and sustain a native plant nursery and seed bank to support long-term restoration and carbon sequestration efforts.	Hire a consultant and/or work with Tribes to identify culturally significant ad historic sites at risk from climate impacts, and develop specific strategies to protect those sites.
5.3	Establish and maintain government-to-government relations with Native American tribes for the preservation of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties that are vulnerable to climate impacts.	Lead or partner with Tribes to convert unused or underutilized public property into a native plant nursery. Coordinate with Tribes and local schools to steward the plants.
5.4	Protect significant historic sites prone to floods or other hazards worsened by climate change.	Partner with the local library to retain a seed bank and/or seed library that Tribes and community members can contribute to and learn from.
GOAL 6	**Ensure that the local economy is resilient to climate disruptions and fosters business opportunities associated with climate mitigation and adaptation.**	
6.1	Support local businesses in planning for climate preparedness and continuity of operations.	Provide resources, such as training programs and education, for local business owners interested in planning for climate preparedness.
GOAL 7	**Advance environmental justice and community wellbeing by prioritizing equitable climate policies, inclusive decision-making, and access to healthy, resilient environments for all residents.**	
7.1	Create and implement culturally contextualized outreach and education initiatives and materials that will inform the community about near-term and longer-term climate change threats and build resilience.	Develop focused outreach materials for vulnerable and sensitive populations (such as children, older adults, Native Americans, people with medical conditions that can be exacerbated by smoke or particulate matter, people with disability, etc.), people with property at risk from climate change, and others, and proactively distribute them.
7.2	Build and support partnerships with community-based organizations with the capacity and relationships to convene diverse coalitions of residents and to educate and empower them to implement climate resilience actions.	Provide personal protective equipment and filter fans for at-risk individuals.
7.3	Support wildfire smoke mitigation and incentivize infrastructure updates for facilities that serve high-risk populations.	Fund HVAC updates and/or MERV 13 filters for air intake for facilities such as healthcare clinics, senior housing, and childcare facilities.

Retain Goal 6 as standalone. Expand policies to address disaster preparedness.

Present information about business opportunities related to climate mitigation and adaptation.

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GOAL 8	Build organizational capacity and integrate climate resilience across City systems and decision-making processes.	
8.1	Train city staff in skills related to climate change and environmental justice to improve implementation, equity, and resilience, such as evacuation planning and wildfire resilience and regulatory tools	Pay for training and upskilling for administrative, emergency services, planning, and customer-facing staff to more fully understand climate change science, likely impacts, resilience strategies, and emergency management/response.
8.2	Support enhanced data collection for hazard events of all magnitudes to provide a fuller understanding of the community's hazard characteristics — including those affected by climate change.	Proactively collect data after hazard events and regularly analyze the event and the community's performance. Participate in cooperative regional efforts, if available.
8.3	Factor climate impacts into the planning of operations and coordination of preparedness, response, and recovery activities among first-responders and partners, including public health, law enforcement, fire, school, and emergency medical services (EMS) personnel.	Review and update strategic plans for emergency response, hazard mitigation, and emergency management agencies to incorporate climate change considerations.
8.4	Consider future climate conditions during siting and design of capital facilities, including changes to temperature and rainfall, to help ensure they function as intended over their planned life cycle.	Perform a climate change analysis in the development of any new capital facilities to consider flood and wildfire risk and the potential impact of extreme heat or precipitation.
8.5	Identify and plan for climate impacts to valued community assets such as parks and recreation facilities, including relocation or replacement.	
8.6	Ensure that Snoqualmie's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan responds to the impacts of climate change and identifies roles and responsibilities to support a sustainable economic recovery after a disaster.	

Pilot projects that provide

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals and Policies

Policy ID	Policies	This Might Look Like...
GOAL 1	**Improve the efficiency of Snoqualmie's transportation systems and services to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and vehicle miles traveled.**	
1.1	Expand electric vehicle infrastructure in the public right-of-way and on public property.	Build EV charging stations on public property, and allow charging stations at service stations and other locations.
1.2	Prioritize and promote public transit expansion and use through coordination of land use and transportation planning.	~~Work with King County Metro or SnoValley Transit to provide more~~ frequent and convenient transit service. Support this effort by planning for denser development that will increase ridership.
1.3	Increase multimodal capacity in coordination with the location of higher-density housing and commercial centers.	Require new developments of a certain size to improve multimodal connectivity by providing sidewalks and bike lanes in frontage improvements, and coordinate with King County Metro to identify transit stops.
1.4	Create a safe, well-connected, and attractive bicycle and pedestrian transportation network to encourage active transportation	
1.5	Integrate "Complete Streets" principles into the roadway designs of residential developments.	Ensure Public Works' standard road details integrate "Complete Streets" that make provision for cars, buses, bikes, pedestrians, and other transportation modes.
1.6	Facilitate the siting of complimentary destinations such as commercial-employment centers, schools or education centers, and residential developments.	Allow mixed-use development in a greater range of zoning districts.
1.7	Address active transportation and other multimodal types of transportation options in concurrency programs – both in assessment and mitigation.	Adopt a multiodal Level of Service standard and require new developments to demonstrate concurrency.
GOAL 2	**Foster higher-intensity land uses in downtown Snoqualmie and other mixed-use areas and transit corridors.**	
2.1	Increase density to create more walkable, mixed-use built form that encourages the use of transit, biking, walking, and other modes and decreases single-occupancy vehicle travel and parking. OR Explore the feasibility of transit-oriented development to encourage use of transit and decrease single-occupancy vehicle travel and parking.	Adopt code amendments that reduce parking minimums and lowers parking ratios within 1/2 mile (a 10 minute walk) of transit-oriented development and transit stops with frequent transit service. Expedite or simplify permitting requirements for infill development that meets certain criteria. Expand the use of form-based codes to allow a greater range of land uses and development types that meet specific performance standards.
2.2	Prioritize infill development through zoning and permitting process.	
2.3	Expand form-based codes where appropriate to better integrate higher-density development.	
2.4	Reduce parking minimum requirements and establish parking maximums, especially where there are multimodal options available.	

Consider moving Housing element

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals and Policies

GOAL 3	**Increase housing diversity and supply within urban growth areas to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support environmental justice.**	
3.1	Increase or remove density limits in areas well-served by transit and other services within the urban growth area.	Adopt code amendments to eliminate maximum density requirements, relying on dimensional standards to restrict the number of units or total nonresidential square footage to be built.
3.2	Allow middle housing types, such as duplexes, triplexes, and ADUs, on all residential lots.	Require a certain amount of affordable housing to be built, potentially adjustable based on the income level served by the housing (i.e., less affordable housing to be provided if it serves very low income people).
3.3	Establish minimum residential densities within urban growth areas.	Prepare for infill development by making necessary infrastructure upgrades, such as water, sewer, and stormwater services.
3.4	Develop and implement inclusionary zoning to support greater income diversity in housing types.	Consider increasing density before expanding the urban growth area.
3.5	Plan for and invest in capital facilities to accommodate infill development.	
3.6	Maintain a stable urban growth area to reduce development pressure on rural and resource lands.	
GOAL 4	**Ensure that buildings use renewable energy, conservation, and efficiency technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.**	
4.1	Require additional net-zero greenhouse gas emission features of all new residential and commercial structures and incentivize green building certification to improve energy and environmental performance.	Adopt code amendments that require higher energy performance or that include on-site electricity generation.
4.2	Prioritize the preservation, retrofit, and adaptive reuse of buildings, recognizing the emission-reduction benefits of retaining existing buildings.	Expedite permitting for buildings achieving a green building certification.
4.3	Require all publicly owned buildings to be powered completely by renewable energy by [TARGET DATE].	Allow flexibility in development standards to retain and renovate existing structures, such as matching nonconforming setbacks.
4.4	Maximize solar access where practicable, including planning for solar access when siting and designing buildings and considering a requirement for solar panels or solar-ready rooftops for new residential and commercial buildings.	Expedite or simplify permitting for adaptive reuse projects.
		Require structural design capable of supporting a rooftop solar array and conduit runs in place for solar-ready
GOAL 5	**~~Increase~~ tree canopy cover to boost carbon sequestration, reduce heat islands, and improve air quality, prioritizing overburdened communities.**	
5.1	Require open space set-asides (such as parks) for new development.	Plant more street trees and trees on public property.
5.2	Improve and expand urban forest management to maximize or conserve carbon storage.	Require a certain amount of tree canopy coverage in new private developments.
5.3	Maximize tree canopy coverage in surface parking lots.	Require a certain amount of open space in new private developments that can be used as urban forest as well as community recreation, achieving a resilience co-benefit.
5.4	Maintain and manage natural lands (forests, grasslands, wetlands) to maintain or increase their carbon concentrations and avoid conversion of carbon-rich ecosystems.	Minimize deforestation and encourage or require reforestation and restoration of wetlands and other vegetation or ecosystem types that store a lot of carbon.
5.5	Maintain small forestland ownership and publicly owned forest properties with carbon sequestration as the goal.	Zone outlying forested areas (or coordinate with King County) with extremely low density to discourage the conversion to urban or suburban development.

Enhance

and other ecosystem features

Focus the expansion of tree canopy coverage in riparian areas, especially along the Snoqualmie River.

Encourage private property owners to maintain healthy trees and vegetation on their properties and consider how to mitigate tree removal associated with development or redevelopment of private property.

Memorandum

To:	Snoqualmie Climate Planning Advisory Team (CPAT)
From:	Chris Green, Consultant Project Manager, Otak Cristina Haworth, Senior Planner, Otak
Copies:	Mona Davis, City of Snoqualmie
Date:	June 3, 2025
Subject:	Materials for CPAT Meeting #7
Project No.:	32703.W

This memo provides information for your review prior to our seventh Climate Planning Advisory Team (CPAT) meeting, scheduled for June 5, 2025.

Resilience Sub-Element

For CPAT Meeting #5, we presented appropriate resilience-focused goals from the Department of Commerce's recommendations in the *Climate Policy Explorer*[1] (formerly the Menu of Measures). Using CPAT's feedback, our team revised the goals and selected policies for review, presented at our May 7, 2025 meeting. Additional revisions were made following the May 19, 2025, and June 2, 2025, meetings of the Planning Commission. See the attached Resilience Goals and Policies Matrix—REVISED June 3, 2025.

Discussion Topic: *Significant changes have been made to streamline and consolidate goals and policies. Please review and discuss the revised content. Please consider if any of the goals and policies that were eliminated are critical to Snoqualmie's resilient future; if so, we recommend CPAT co-create a letter or statement to Planning Commission explaining the requested language and its importance.*

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Sub-Element

Based on the K4C draft inventory, we selected and refined appropriate goals from the Department of Commerce's recommendations in the *Climate Policy Explorer,* which we presented at our May 7, 2025 meeting. Additional revisions were made following the May 19, 2025, and June 2, 2025, meetings of the Planning Commission. See the attached Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals and Policies Matrix—REVISED June 3, 2025.

Discussion Topic: *Minor changes have been made to streamline and consolidate goals and policies. Please review and discuss the revised content.*

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

- *Discuss and select preferred language in Goal 2: higher-intensity vs. higher-density.*
- *Please recommend preferred language for Policy 2.1.*
- *Planning Commission requested the consolidation of Policies 4.3 and 4.4. Please discuss narrowing the scope of Policy 4.4 to focus exclusively on publicly owned buildings, which would be necessary to maintain an actionable Policy 4.3.*

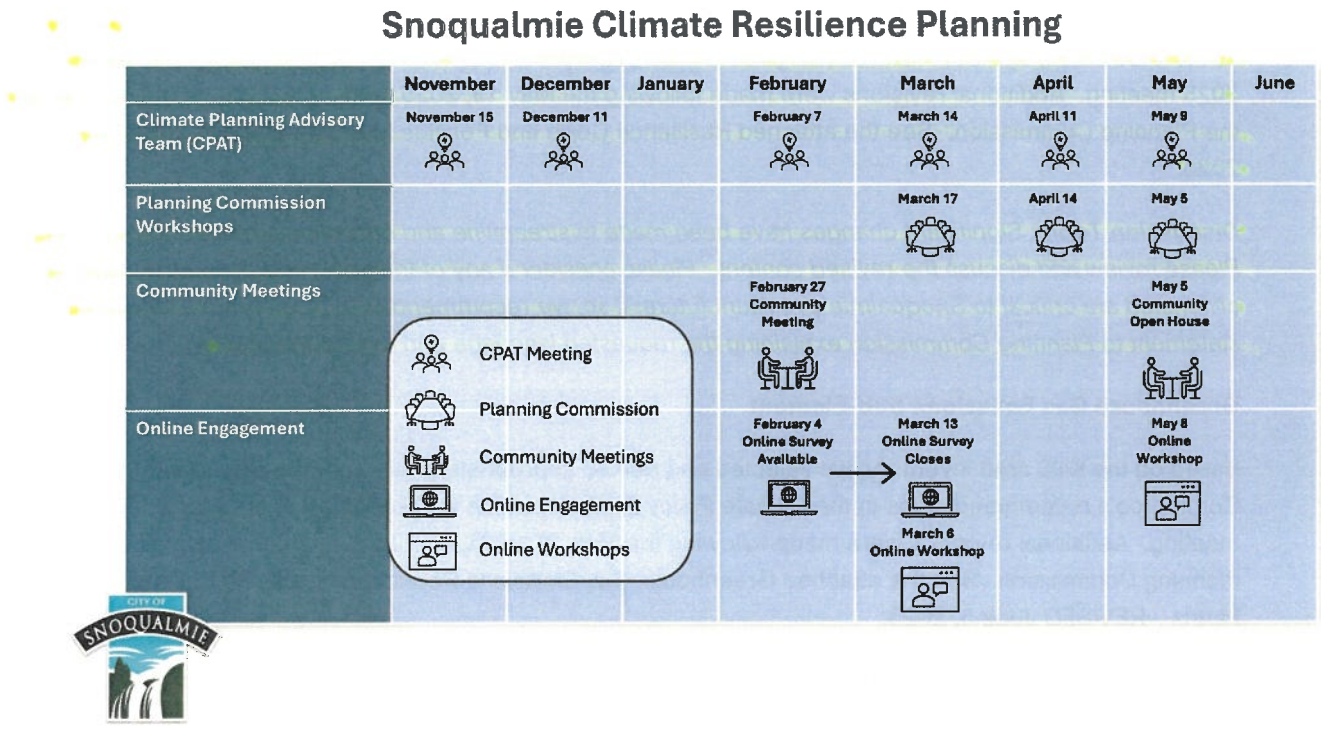
Other Discussion Topics

We may include an Implementation Table that draws on some of the potential implementation actions in the "This Might Look Like…" column of the attached Goals and Policies Matrices.

- Discuss the example actions and select any that may be appropriate for Snoqualmie as an implementation focus.
- Add any actions that you think Snoqualmie could work on. Discuss if these actions could or should happen in the near term (1-3 years), mid term (3-6 years), or long term (6-10 years+)

Schedule

We are finished with our regularly scheduled CPAT meetings! The City may request additional meetings to review the draft element.



If you have any comments or questions about these materials, please feel free to reach out to me at christopher.green@otak.com or bring them with you to the meeting. We'll have time on the agenda for each.

Attachments:

1. DRAFT Resilience Goals and Policies Matrix—REVISED June 3, 2025
2. DRAFT Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals and Policies Matrix—REVISED June 3, 2025

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Resilience Goals and Policies

Policy ID	Policies	This Might Look Like...
GOAL 1	**Enhance emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts to mitigate risks and impacts associated with wildfire, flooding, extreme weather, and other hazards worsened by climate change.**	
1.1	Analyze how the municipal water system maintains adequate pressure during a major wildfire event and how it will look under current and projected drought conditions.	Hire a consultant to perform specialized modeling (e.g., for the water system).
1.2	Support the development of community wildfire protection plans.	Lead or participate in collaborative wildfire protection and/or smoke planning projects. This may overlap to some degree with the Jurisdictional Annex to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
1.3	Develop and implement notification alerts within the community to reduce the risk of exposure to wildfire smoke and particulate matter.	Provide an opt-in mass notification system, such as Alertus.
1.4	Partner with residents, emergency management officials, the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, and other stakeholders to develop and implement a wildfire smoke resilience strategy.	Dedicate funding to plan/strategy implementation actions.
1.5	Develop and distribute educational materials that empower individuals to be prepared for potential disasters.	Tailor and adopt the Model Recovery Ordinance.
1.6	Adopt a pre-event disaster recovery ordinance to facilitate recovery through planned outcomes and governance.	
GOAL 2	**Ensure that the local economy is resilient to climate disruptions and fosters business opportunities associated with climate mitigation and adaptation.**	
2.1	Support local businesses in planning for climate preparedness and continuity of operations.	Provide resources, such as training programs and education, for local business owners interested in planning for climate preparedness.
2.2	Establish and maintain government-to-government relations with Native American tribes for the preservation of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties that are vulnerable to climate impacts.	Meet regularly with Tribe representatives to understand priorities in preservation of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties, especially as climate science understanding advances.
2.3	Protect significant historic sites prone to floods or other hazards worsened by climate change.	Hire a consultant and/or work with Tribes to identify culturally significant and historic sites at risk from climate impacts, and develop specific strategies to protect those sites.

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Resilience Goals and Policies

Policy ID	Policies	This Might Look Like…
GOAL 3	**Ensure that public and private development, redevelopment, infrastructure, and facilities projects are resilient to climate change.**	
3.1	Establish or maintain development regulations that incorporate best practices for reducing the risk of wildfire, extreme heat, flooding, and other climate-exacerbated hazards.	Adopt and/or maintain regulations for the following: floodplain management, Firewise practices or WUI management, green buildings, solar- or other alternative energy-readiness requirements, drought-tolerant landscaping, etc. Improve transportation mode choice and connectivity to expand emergency response/evacuation options. Consider redundancy in the provision of infrastructure and services. Reduce density in the wildland-urban interface and increase density in more urban areas to accommodate growth allocations while reducing risk. Purchase properties at extreme or significant risk of wildfire or flooding related property damage. Invest in more nonmotorized networks, prioritizing missing connections. Coordinate with transit agencies to expand service, and facilitate the expansion as needed with infrastructure improvements. Plan for heat refuges that include urban forest and structures, such as covered play areas.
3.2	Reduce residential development pressure in the wildland-urban interface.	
3.3	Acquire properties or easements on properties that are vulnerable to climate-exacerbated hazards and are or will become unsuitable for development.	
3.4	Ensure that the local transportation system (infrastructure, routes, and travel modes) is able to withstand and recover quickly from the impacts of extreme weather events and other hazards exacerbated by climate change.	
3.5	Improve street connectivity and multimodal transportation options, including sidewalks and street crossings, to serve as potential evacuation routes.	
3.6	Develop and implement an urban heat resilience strategy that includes land use, urban design, urban greening, and waste heat reduction actions.	
3.7	Plan for stormwater management that relies on low-impact development techniques and elevates the functionality of ecosystem services.	
GOAL 4	**Advance environmental justice and community wellbeing by prioritizing equitable climate policies, inclusive decision-making, and access to healthy, resilient environments for all residents.**	
4.1	Create and implement culturally contextualized outreach and education initiatives and materials that will inform the community about near-term and longer-term climate change threats and build resilience.	Develop focused outreach materials for vulnerable and sensitive populations (such as children, older adults, Native Americans, people with medical conditions that can be exacerbated by smoke or particulate matter, people with disability, etc.), people with property at risk from climate change, and others, and proactively distribute them. Provide personal protective equipment and filter fans for at-risk individuals. Fund HVAC updates and/or MERV 13 filters for air intake for facilities such as healthcare clinics, senior housing, and childcare facilities.
4.2	Build and support partnerships with community-based organizations with the capacity and relationships to convene diverse coalitions of residents and to educate and empower them to implement climate resilience actions.	
4.3	Support wildfire smoke mitigation and incentivize infrastructure updates for facilities that serve high-risk populations.	
4.4	Ensure that all community members have equitable access to green space within a half-mile.	

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals and Policies

Policy ID	Policies	This Might Look Like...
GOAL 1	**Improve the efficiency of Snoqualmie's transportation systems and services to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and vehicle miles traveled.**	
1.1	Expand electric vehicle infrastructure in the public right-of-way and on public property.	Build EV charging stations on public property, and allow charging stations at service stations and other locations.
1.2	Prioritize and promote public transit expansion and use through coordination of land use and transportation planning.	Pilot projects that provide more frequent and convenient transit service. Support this effort by planning for denser development that will increase ridership.
1.3	Increase multimodal capacity in coordination with the location of higher-density housing and commercial centers.	Require new developments of a certain size to improve multimodal connectivity by providing sidewalks and bike lanes in frontage improvements, and coordinate with King County Metro to identify transit stops.
1.4	Create a safe, well-connected, and attractive bicycle and pedestrian transportation network to encourage active transportation.	Ensure Public Works' standard road details integrate "Complete Streets" that make provision for cars, buses, bikes, pedestrians, and other transportation modes.
1.5	Integrate "Complete Streets" principles into the roadway designs of residential developments.	
1.6	Facilitate the siting of complimentary destinations such as commercial-employment centers, schools or education centers, and residential developments.	Allow mixed-use development in a greater range of zoning districts.
1.7	Address active transportation and other multimodal types of transportation options in concurrency programs – both in assessment and mitigation.	Adopt a multiodal Level of Service standard and require new developments to demonstrate concurrency.
GOAL 2	**Foster higher-intensity (OR higher density) land uses in mixed-use areas and emerging transit corridors.**	
2.1	Increase density to create more walkable, mixed-use built form that encourages the use of transit, biking, walking, and other modes and decreases single-occupancy vehicle travel and parking. OR Explore the feasibility of transit-oriented development to encourage use of transit and decrease single-occupancy vehicle travel and parking.	Adopt code amendments that reduce parking minimums and lowers parking ratios within 1/2 mile (a 10 minute walk) of transit-oriented development and transit stops with frequent transit service. Expedite or simplify permitting requirements for infill development that meets certain criteria. Expand the use of form-based codes to allow a greater range of land uses and development types that meet specific performance standards.
2.2	Prioritize infill development through zoning and permitting process.	
2.3	Expand form-based codes where appropriate to better integrate higher-density development.	
2.4	Reduce parking minimum requirements and establish parking maximums, especially where there are multimodal options available.	

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals and Policies

Policy ID	Policies	This Might Look Like…
GOAL 3	**Increase housing diversity and supply within urban growth areas to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support environmental justice.**	
3.1	Increase or remove density limits in areas well-served by transit and other services within the urban growth area.	Adopt code amendments to eliminate maximum density requirements, relying on dimensional standards to restrict the number of units or total nonresidential square footage to be built. Require a certain amount of affordable housing to be built, potentially adjustable based on the income level served by the housing (i.e., less affordable housing to be provided if it serves very low income people). Prepare for infill development by making necessary infrastructure upgrades, such as water, sewer, and stormwater services. Consider increasing density before expanding the urban growth area.
3.2	Allow middle housing types, such as duplexes, triplexes, and ADUs, on all residential lots.	
3.3	areas.	
3.4	Develop and implement inclusionary zoning to support greater income diversity in housing types.	
3.5	Plan for and invest in capital facilities to accommodate infill development.	
3.6	Maintain a stable urban growth area to reduce development pressure on rural and resource lands.	
GOAL 4	**Encourage buildings to use renewable energy, conservation, and efficiency technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.**	
4.1	Promote additional net-zero greenhouse gas emission features in all new residential and commercial structures and incentivize green building certification to improve energy and environmental performance.	Adopt code amendments that require higher energy performance or that include on-site electricity generation. Expedite permitting for buildings achieving a green building certification. Allow flexibility in development standards to retain and renovate existing structures, such as matching nonconforming setbacks. Expedite or simplify permitting for adaptive reuse projects. Require structural design capable of supporting a rooftop solar array and conduit runs in place for solar-ready rooftops.
4.2	Prioritize the preservation, retrofit, and adaptive reuse of buildings, recognizing the emission-reduction benefits of retaining existing buildings.	
4.3	Require all City-owned buildings to be powered completely by renewable energy by 2029.	
4.4	Maximize solar access where practicable, including planning for solar access when siting and designing buildings and considering a requirement for solar panels or solar-ready rooftops for new residential and commercial buildings.	
4.5	Support PSE's community outreach and education efforts related to renewable energy programs, such as opting in to renewable-only energy portfolios.	

Snoqualmie Climate Element
DRAFT Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals and Policies

Policy ID	Policies	This Might Look Like...
GOAL 5	Enhance tree canopy cover and other ecosystem features to boost carbon sequestration, reduce heat islands, and improve air quality, prioritizing overburdened communities.	
5.1	Require open space set-asides (such as parks) for new development.	Plant more street trees and trees on public property. Require a certain amount of tree canopy coverage in new private developments. Require a certain amount of open space in new private developments that can be used as urban forest as well as community recreation, achieving a resilience co-benefit. Minimize deforestation and encourage or require reforestation and restoration of wetlands and other vegetation or ecosystem types that store a lot of carbon. Zone outlying forested areas (or coordinate with King County) with extremely low density to discourage the conversion to urban or suburban development.
5.2	Improve and expand urban forest management to maximize or conserve carbon storage.	
5.3	Maximize tree canopy coverage in surface parking lots.	
5.4	Maintain and manage natural lands (forests, grasslands, wetlands) to maintain or increase their carbon concentrations and avoid conversion of carbon-rich ecosystems.	
5.5	Maintain small forestland ownership and publicly owned forest properties with carbon sequestration as the goal.	
5.6	Focus the expansion of tree canopy coverage in riparian areas, especially along the Snoqualmie River.	
5.7	Encourage private property owenrs to maintain healthy trees and vegetation on their properties and consider how to mitigate tree removal associate wth development or redevelopment of private property.	

Introduction

Our local social, economic, and environmental systems face serious risks from a changing climate. Climate change is a global problem that undeniably affects the day-to-day lives of individuals, and only a collective effort can mitigate or avoid the worst of the changes. This Climate Element, including its Resilience and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Sub-Elements, guides Snoqualmie in its role in the statewide fight against the potentially devastating impacts of climate change. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions will slow the warming our climate is experiencing globally, and increasing community resilience will prepare residents, businesses, property owners, and other stakeholders for more intense and frequent hazard events caused by changing climate conditions. Action at an individual – or small jurisdiction – level will add up to support the collective effort to slow or stop the changes and prepare for the changes that are already occurring

What is Climate Planning?

The Industrial Revolution has led to a rapid increase in greenhouse gas emissions from burning fossil fuels, industrial processes, resource extraction (deforestation), and other human activities. This dramatic increase in greenhouse gas emissions into our atmosphere has already resulted in a measurable shift in both global and local climate patterns; the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that human activities have caused a 1.1°C (1.98°F) increase in temperatures globally, compared to pre-Industrial Revolution levels, and this number could reach 1.5°C (2.7°F) between 2030 and 2052 if current greenhouse gas emissions trends continue. Although this may seem like a small increase, we can already see the changes in our daily lives: warmer seasonal temperatures, shifting rain and snowfall patterns, measurable rise in sea levels, and more extreme weather events. A 1.5°C (2.7°F) increase in temperature would make the average year in Washinton warmer than the hottest year of the 20th century. Speed is vital to greenhouse gas reductions as the quicker greenhouse gas emissions are reduced, the less drastic our efforts will need to be and the lower the overall global temperature increase will be.

Definitions:

- **Climate.** Climate in the usual weather of a place.
- **Climate change.** Climate change describes a change in the average conditions – such as temperature and rainfall – in a region over a long period of time.
- **Greenhouse gas.** Greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and certain synthetic chemicals, trap some of the Earth's outgoing energy, thus retaining heat in the atmosphere.
- **Hazard.** An event or condition that may cause injury, illness, or death to people or damage to assets.
- **Resilience.** The capacity of a community, business, or natural environment to prevent, withstand, respond to, and recover from a disruption.

These consequences of climate change will increase over time, contributing to a greater probability of hazards such as drought, fires, and flooding and related events such as landslides and power outages. Climate change will impact Snoqualmie in ways that can be seen locally, such as increased flooding in the Snoqualmie River and its tributaries due to shifting precipitation patterns and more severe storms, but also globally, such as sea levels rising to an extent that will displace coastal communities or shifting weather patterns influencing regional and global trade. Every community will experience climate change differently, and certain groups of people are more vulnerable to the impacts that we'll see. It's vital for communities to build resilience while adapting to changing climate conditions.

Climate Element: Legislative History and Requirements

In 2021, the Washington State Legislature passed Senate Bill 1181, which amended the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A) and added the requirement for a Climate Element in local comprehensive plans. The Climate Element is intended to ensure that climate change considerations are integrated into land use planning and decision-making processes. The law mandates that local governments address climate change mitigation, climate adaptation, environmental justice, and overall alignment with statewide climate goals.

Local governments must update their comprehensive plans to include this Climate Element according to the Periodic Update Schedule published by the Department of Commerce. Although Snoqualmie is required to adopt its Climate Element by 2029, the City received grant funding to prepare the Climate Element early, ensuring that climate-related risks and resilience strategies are factored into development and infrastructure decisions as soon as possible.

Snoqualmie relied on Commerce's January 2024 intermediate *Climate Element Planning Guidance* to prepare this Climate Element and incorporate climate considerations into other Comprehensive Plan elements. The guidance includes key recommendations for considering both mitigation and adaptation strategies and actions, environmental justice, and cross-sector collaboration. Our Climate Element must align with this guidance, which outlines specific goals, policies, and actions to be addressed in the planning process. The guidance also stresses the importance of setting measurable goals and regularly monitoring progress toward achieving climate targets.

HB1181 requires consideration of environmental justice and vulnerable populations. Climate change will affect all people but many of the impacts will not be distributed evenly. Vulnerable populations include groups that are likely to be at higher risk for poor health outcomes in response to environmental harms, typically related to socioeconomic factors that adversely affect health and wellbeing that would be exacerbated by environmental harms. Vulnerable populations also tend to lack adequate resources to adapt to changing environmental conditions.

Definitions:

- **Adaptation.** The process of adjusting to new climate conditions to reduce risks to valued assets.
- **Cross-sector collaboration.** The cooperative efforts between different sectors or areas of expertise, organizations, or stakeholders to address climate-related issues.
- **Environmental justice.** The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.
- **Mitigation.** A sustainable action that reduces or eliminates long-term risk to people or property from future disasters.
- **Overburdened community.** A geographic area where vulnerable populations face combined, multiple environmental harms and health impacts, and includes, but is not limited to, highly impacted communities as defined in RCW 19.405.020.
- **Vulnerable populations.** Groups that are more likely to be at higher risk for poor health outcomes in response to environmental harms, due to: adverse socioeconomic factors such as unemployment, high housing and transportation costs relative to income, limited access to nutritious food and adequate health care, linguistic isolation, and other factors that negatively affect health outcomes and increase vulnerability to the effects of environmental harms; and, sensitivity factors, such as low birth weight and higher rates of hospitalization. Vulnerable populations include, but are not limited to: racial and ethnic minorities; low-income populations; and, populations disproportionately impacted by environmental harms.

Vulnerable populations are considered in all parts of the Climate Element to ensure that all people in Snoqualmie will have a safe and healthy environment to live in that is resilient to climate change.

Climate Commitment Act: Washington's Statewide Climate Goals

The Climate Commitment Act (CCA) that was signed into law in 2021 requires Washington to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 45 percent by 2030, 70 percent by 2040, and 95 percent (with five percent offset through purchase or other direct environmental benefit) by 2050 compared to baseline emissions in 1990.

The CCA is a *statewide* commitment to climate goals. Local jurisdictions and agencies must contribute to achieving these goals but are not specifically regulated by these reduction percentages or target dates. *Local* requirements are in HB 1181, which includes criteria for comprehensive plans that will advance statewide goals.

Relationship to Other Plan Elements and Planning Documents

The impacts of climate change will be felt across all social, economic, and environmental sectors; planning and implementation requires cross-sector collaboration, interdepartmental and interagency partnership, and the strong support and participation of the city's residents. The various sectors are addressed across the Comprehensive Plan and goals and strategies are integrated into all Plan elements, especially in the Land Use, Transportation, Capital Facilities, and Utilities Elements. These elements address some of the causes and impacts of climate change by addressing growth patterns, efficient provision and management of infrastructure and services, expanded transportation mode choice and accessibility, and other aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation. The City also maintains the following plans that address components of climate change, resilience, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, and mitigation or adaptation strategies:

- Jurisdictional Annex to the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, adopted in 2020
- Shoreline Master Program, adopted in 2021 (this is the Shorelines Element of the Comprehensive Plan)
- Green Snoqualmie Partnership Forest Management and Stewardship Plan, adopted in 2017
- Urban Forest Strategic Plan, adopted in 2014
- Fire Department Strategic Plan, 2025-2030, adopted in 2024

Specific alignment with resilience and greenhouse gas emissions reduction measures in other Comprehensive Plan elements or adopted plans include:

- The **Land Use Element** encourages land use patterns that balance historic character, access to open spaces, and protection from flooding and related risks. This element seeks to harmonize new projects with existing development, elevating the role of infill development in meeting growth allocations for population and jobs.
- The **Housing Element** expands housing choice and affordability, supporting a greater range of options at varying densities. This element supports practices that improve the efficiency of services and infrastructure, as well as reduce the reliance on greenhouse gases.
- The **Transportation Element** supports system improvements that will increase connectivity and multimodal options. An expanded transportation network will reduce vehicle miles traveled, reduce the demand for greenhouse gases, and support a greater range of human health benefits.
- The **Capital Facilities and Utilities Element** aims to provide efficient and reliable service, including streets and sidewalks, parks and recreation areas, schools, libraries, stormwater

management, water and sewer systems, and public safety services. The element calls for maintenance or replacement of aging infrastructure, resilience-focused facility improvements, and the integration of sustainability features into services, facilities, and infrastructure.

- The **Parks and Recreation Element** guides the acquisition, development, and management of park, recreation, and open space assets to provide equitable and sustainable opportunities for all residents. The element balances the needs for outdoor and indoor recreation and programming with the preservation of natural areas and habitats.
- The **Environment Element** describes a stewardship approach that supports a healthy ecosystem with a range of functions that improve community resilience and mitigate natural hazard scenarios.
- The **Economic Development Element** supports a healthy and vibrant local economy that supports a full service or "complete" community. This element priorities the expansion of businesses and entrepreneurship opportunities to fill perceived gaps that otherwise need to be met outside of the city.

Public Engagement

Local governments are required to engage communities, particularly those most impacted by climate change, in the planning process. The Climate Element was developed with meaningful input from Snoqualmie community members, guided by the public participation requirements of the Washington Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A.140). Engagement strategies were designed to be inclusive, multimodal, and responsive to local concerns about climate change impacts and community resilience.

Engagement Activities and Outreach Tools
The project team used a combination of online and in-person tools to reach a broad audience. These included a project website, an online community survey, stakeholder interviews and focus groups, and two public workshops. A Climate Planning Advisory Team (CPAT) met regularly to guide the process, review draft materials, and provide technical and community-based perspectives.

Role of the Climate Planning Advisory Team (CPAT)
The CPAT included representatives from City departments, local agencies, Tribal interests, youth groups, sustainability advocates, and other sectors. The team played a key role in shaping the Climate Element's goals and policies, with a particular focus on climate hazards, equity, greenhouse gas reduction, and coordination across community priorities. CPAT members also helped test engagement activities and ensure that materials were understandable and locally relevant.

Stakeholder and Community Input
Targeted stakeholder conversations engaged City staff, emergency responders, sustainability professionals, local educators, and youth. These interviews and focus groups highlighted the need for stronger coordination around emergency preparedness, flood mitigation, tree canopy expansion, and public education. At the same time, two community workshops—held both virtually and in person—offered residents the opportunity to share their priorities and concerns. The online survey further broadened input, drawing attention to impacts like wildfire smoke, extreme heat, and limited transit options.

Key Themes
Participants emphasized the importance of preparing for flooding, wildfire, and extreme heat, and expressed strong interest in strategies such as sustainable transportation, expanded green infrastructure, local energy efficiency improvements, and programs for renters and low-income households. Participants also highlighted the need to engage youth, protect natural spaces, and ensure climate investments reach all neighborhoods.

Ongoing Review and Policy Refinement
The Planning Commission reviewed the Climate Element in a series of workshops, helping to shape the structure, goals, and implementation strategies. Community and stakeholder input directly influenced the organization of the Element, the identification of resilience priorities, and the development of policies that reflect both climate science and local lived experience.

Resilience Sub-Element

Climate Change in Snoqualmie

The residents, workers, business owners, and property owners of Snoqualmie are already experiencing the impacts of climate change, such as rising temperatures, more frequent and severe flooding, and more frequent and severe wildfire smoke. These changes affect the wellbeing of residents, including health and social connection, ecosystems and natural resources, and infrastructure and facilities.

Drought. Lower summer precipitation, and reduced snowpack that contributes to summertime streamflow and groundwater recharge, will impact the quantity, quality, and availability of surface water for various purposes. This will stress fish and wildlife habitat and their resident species through lower and warmer streamflows. It will also decrease the availability of hydroelectric power generation, leading to increased instability in power supply.

Extreme Heat. Typical summer high temperatures are expected to increase notably by the end of the century. Hotter weather has direct and indirect impacts on human health and wellbeing and wildlife habitat. It can also strain or damage critical infrastructure and facilities.

Extreme Precipitation and Flooding. Increased precipitation is likely to occur outside of the summer season, resulting in increased flooding and a related increased risk in erosion and landslide hazards. Flooding and landslides can damage buildings and infrastructure. Erosion can also degrade habitat and ecosystem functionality.

Wildfire and Smoke. Wildfire risk is likely to increase only modestly in the Snoqualmie region, but statewide increases will lead to more wildfire smoke in the city. Wildfires can destroy buildings and property, damage infrastructure, and destroy or stress wildlife habitat and ecosystem. Wildfire smoke deteriorates air quality, leading to increased health problems—especially for vulnerable populations.

Snoqualmie's Vulnerability to Climate Change

Human Health and Wellbeing. Everyone in Snoqualmie will be affected by climate change to some degree, but some individuals and groups are at greater risk due to a range of social, economic, and built environment factors, many of which intersect to further increase vulnerability. People living in low-lying areas susceptible to flooding, in wildland-urban interface areas more exposed to wildfire, or in urban heat islands that increase the impacts of extreme heat are more vulnerable. Where these places intersect with aging buildings or infrastructure, vulnerability is further exacerbated. People with underlying health conditions such as heart disease, asthma and other respiratory disease, diabetes, and other chronic conditions are also likely to face increased risks. Those with lower household incomes, language barriers, or limited access to reliable healthcare may lack the resources needed to prepare for and recover from hazard events and extreme weather conditions.

Economy. Economic resources include downtown Snoqualmie, where many of the community's businesses and services are located. Downtown Snoqualmie is in a low-lying flood-prone area, making

businesses vulnerable to disruption in operations and damage to physical resources such as buildings and inventory. This infrastructure has a high vulnerability to climate hazards. Many residents in Snoqualmie work outside the city at one of the major tech employers and rely on private buses; as noted above, bus routes and road infrastructure are at a high risk to climate impacts.

Transportation. Key elements of transportation infrastructure include State Route 202 and Snoqualmie Parkway together with associated bridges and culverts in the city, bus routes, and trail systems. This infrastructure tends to have a high overall vulnerability due to the location in flood-prone areas, landslide hazard areas, and urban heat islands. These risks may cause damage and disruption of the transportation network and mobility.

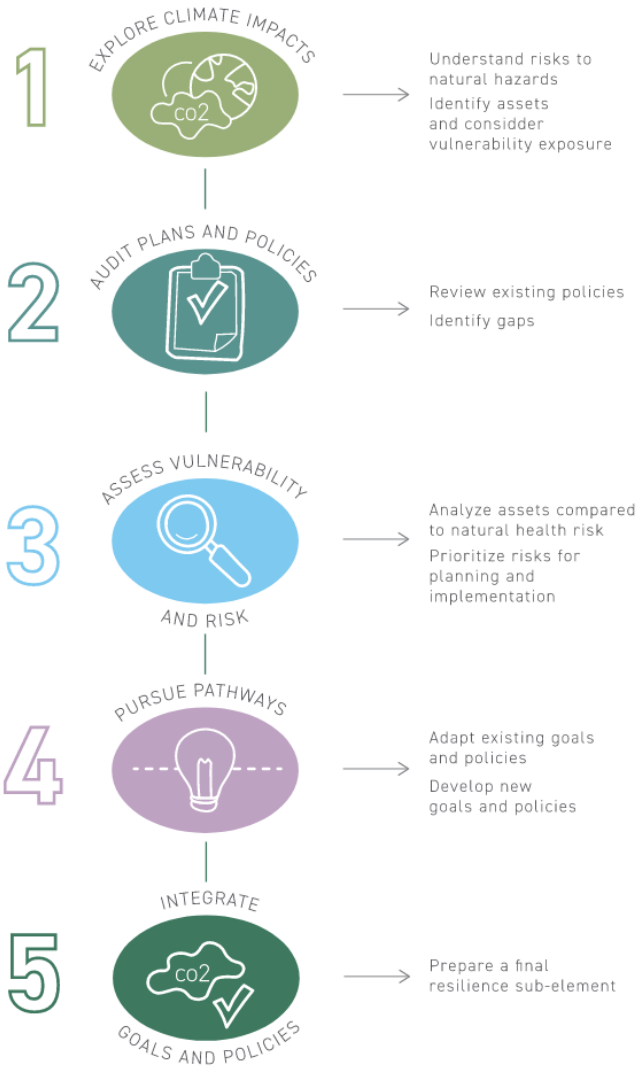
Water Resources. Water resources-related infrastructure include drinking water, stormwater, and sewer systems. Climate change is likely to shift precipitation, streamflow, and groundwater recharge patterns, leading to longer and more intense drought conditions. This will be exacerbated by increasingly hot temperatures. This combination of conditions may reduce water storage while simultaneously increasing demand. More extreme precipitation patterns outside of hot summers could overwhelm stormwater and wastewater systems, leading to infrastructure damage, degraded water quality, and habitat impacts. This infrastructure has a high vulnerability to climate hazards.

Critical Facilities. Critical facilities include City buildings, police and fire stations, grocery stores, schools, and libraries. These facilities provide essential public services, serve as gathering spaces, and may provide shelter during extremely hot or extremely cold weather. Climate hazards can directly and indirectly impact critical facilities by damaging buildings or disrupting the infrastructure necessary to continue operations from a facility, such as road obstructions or utility service disruption.

Community Resources. These resources include parks, public spaces, and similar facilities that provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and community gathering. These resources help residents manage the impacts of climate change by, for example, offering refuge from extreme heat. Community resources can be significantly damaged by flooding and landslides.

Process Summary

To adequately plan for the impacts of climate change and address the vulnerability of Snoqualmie most sensitive residents and infrastructure, the City followed the process outlined in Commerce's *Guidance,* summarized in Figure XX.



Goals and Policies

GOAL 1. Reduce harm to people, property, and infrastructure from natural hazards intensified by climate change, including wildfire, flooding, extreme heat, and severe storms.

1.1 Flood hazard planning and infrastructure investment should reflect projected increases in precipitation and storm intensity due to climate change, with an emphasis on minimizing flood risk in vulnerable areas such as the Snoqualmie River corridor.

1.2 Support emergency preparedness and public facility planning that includes provisions for wildfire smoke exposure and access to clean air for vulnerable populations, including through capital investment planning, public communications, and coordination with local and regional emergency management agencies.

1.3 Development in wildfire-prone areas should incorporate fire-safe site design, defensible space, and risk-reducing materials consistent with best practices and regional guidance.

1.4 Encourage development and infrastructure projects that incorporate passive cooling, green infrastructure, and other climate-adaptive design features.

1.5 Land acquisition and public investment decisions should consider long-term site suitability, including exposure to compounding climate hazards.

1.6 Support transportation infrastructure planning that prioritizes climate resilience, especially for critical routes and emergency access corridors.

1.7 Expand or enhance urban tree canopy and public cooling infrastructure, especially in areas with limited shade or elevated vulnerability to extreme heat.

1.8 Water use and landscaping policies should promote drought resilience by prioritizing native or low-water-use vegetation and water-efficient systems.

1.9 Encourage the integration of backup power and distributed energy systems in critical facilities to support continuity during outages or smoke events.

GOAL 2. Protect, restore, and manage natural systems that provide ecological, cultural, and climate adaptation benefits.

2.1 Support restoration and conservation strategies—through land use planning, partnerships, and resource prioritization—that promote climate resilience, including water storage on the landscape, healthy riparian systems, and forest health.

2.2 Land use and infrastructure planning should consider opportunities to restore floodplain and wetland function to reduce hazard risk and enhance habitat.

2.3 Prioritize the protection of climate refugia and habitat corridors to improve biodiversity and ecosystem adaptation.

2.4 Encourage the use of native, drought-tolerant, and pest-resistant vegetation in development, streetscapes, and restoration areas.

2.5 Natural resource management plans should incorporate adaptive approaches and reflect projected climate stressors over time.

2.6 Protect and restore culturally important ecological and landscape resources through partnerships with Tribal governments and Indigenous organizations, and recognize the importance of these sites in shaping both cultural identity and ecosystem resilience.

2.7 Identify and protect cultural and historic resources that may be vulnerable to climate-related hazards or long-term degradation, through local historic preservation planning and interagency coordination.

GOAL 3. Support the ability of all community members and systems – especially those most vulnerable – to prepare for, adapt to, and recover from climate impacts.

3.1 Ensure that public education and outreach materials related to climate resilience are culturally appropriate and accessible across languages and communities. Partner with community-based organizations to build coordination, strengthen networks, and support grassroots resilience.

3.2 Support partnerships with community-based organizations that have the trust and capacity to lead climate resilience efforts at the neighborhood level.

3.3 Public facility siting and retrofit decisions should consider the need for clean air shelters, cooling infrastructure, and other health-supportive amenities.

3.4 Economic development planning should reflect climate risk exposure in key sectors and support small business resilience and continuity planning.

3.5 Encourage planning and investment that supports reliable freight access and transportation continuity during hazard events.

3.6 Plan for sustained access to outdoor recreation amenities by incorporating climate risk assessment and adaptation into parks and trail planning.

3.7 Promote compact development in downtown and mixed-use areas to reduce pressure on hazard-prone areas and improve infrastructure efficiency.

3.8 Ensure all residents have equitable access to parks, tree canopy, and green spaces within a half-mile of their homes.

3.9 Investments in public green space, tree canopy, and shade infrastructure should prioritize communities with limited access to existing resilience amenities.

3.10 Incorporate climate adaptation into public facility and infrastructure planning, including upgrades and investments.

3.11 Support the development of resilience hubs—public or nonprofit facilities that provide shelter, information, and basic services during disruptions—through siting, funding, and partnerships.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Sub-Element

Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Snoqualmie

Snoqualmie's greenhouse gas emissions inventory reveals that transportation and building energy are the two most significant sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the community. Municipal operations are included in community emissions and accounted for in the greenhouse gas emissions inventory.

HB1181 requires analysis from 2022 as the baseline year. In 2022, the Snoqualmie community, comprised of residents, businesses, municipal operations, and visitors, generated approximately 133,329 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO2e), a measure of greenhouse gas emissions. Emissions came from the built environment (buildings and energy; approximately 55% of 2022 emissions) and the transportation (aviation, on-road vehicles, and off-road equipment; 39%) sectors primarily, with minor contributions from the refrigerants sector (5%) and negligible contributions from the solid waste sector (landfill and compost; 0%). Figure XX shows Snoqualmie's emissions by sector and inventory year.

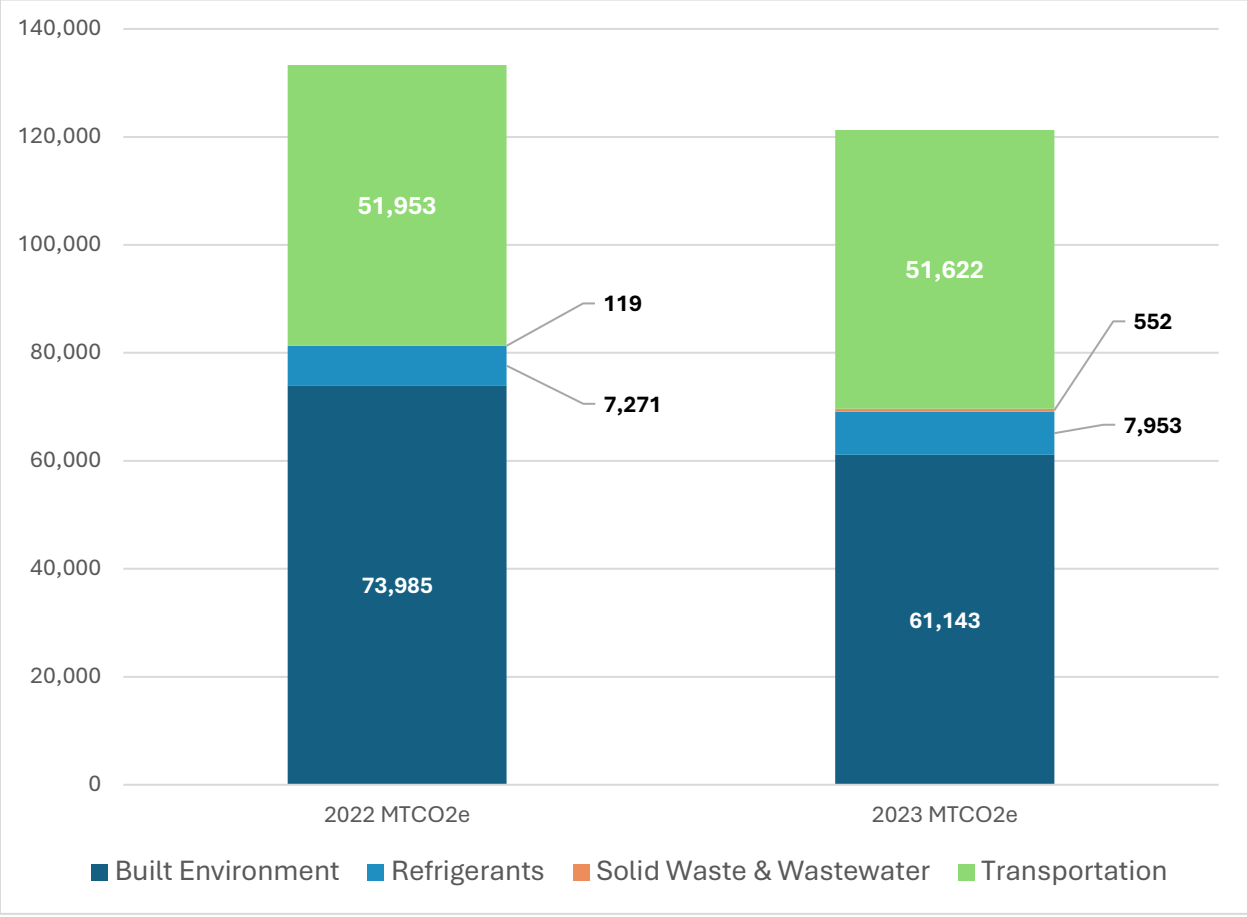


Figure 1: Snoqualmie Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, 2022-2023. Source: King County-Cities Climate Collaborative *DRAFT* community inventory.

The City of Snoqualmie has adopted the following greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets compared to the 2022 baseline year:

Year	Reduction Target
2030	xx% 10% (discussed at last mtg)
2040	xx% 20% (discussed at last mtg)

Snoqualmie is required to adopt policies that result in reductions in overall greenhouse gas emissions generated by **transportation** and **land use** within the city without increasing emissions elsewhere in Washington. The primary sectors for reductions are the built environment, especially building energy usage, and on-road vehicle emissions.

Building Energy Emissions

Emissions generated in the built environment sector are generally related to energy use. The largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions in the built environment sector in 2022 were: commercial electricity use (approximately 33%), residential electricity use (approximately 30%), and residential natural gas use (approximately 25%), followed more distantly by commercial natural gas use (approximately 7%) and industrial electricity/natural gas use and other sources (total approximately 5%). Other sources includes fuel oil and propane.

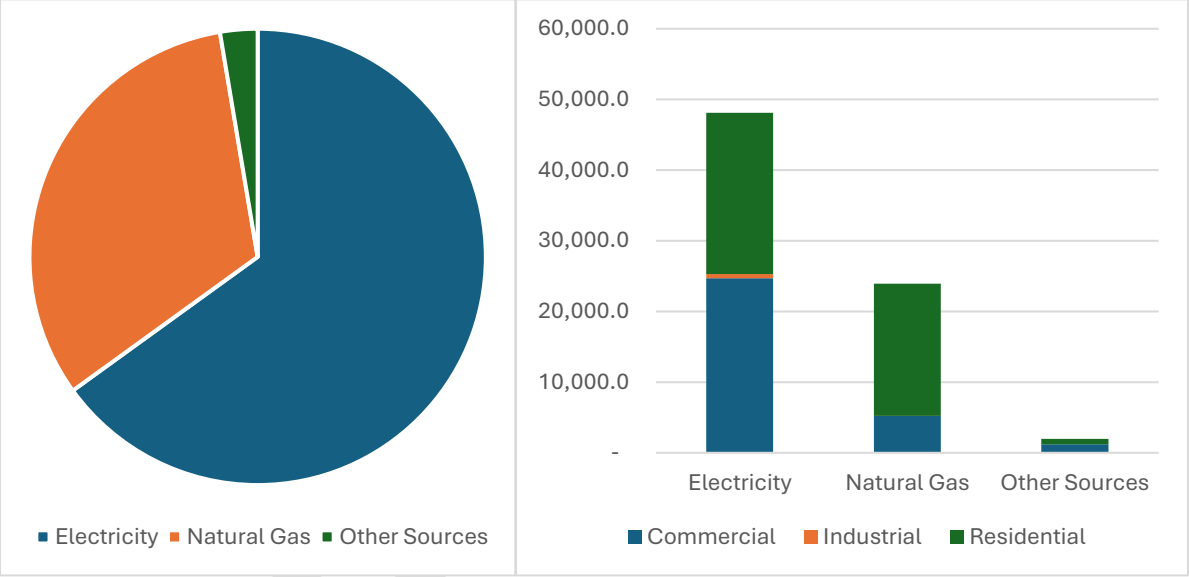


Figure 2 (Left): 2022 Built Environment Greenhouse Gas Emissions Sources in Snoqualmie.
Figure 3 (Right): Snoqualmie's 2022 Built Environment Greenhouse Gas Emissions Use Type.
Source: King County-Cities Climate Collaborative *DRAFT* community inventory.

Between 2022 and 2023, emissions in the built environment sector decreased, with notable reductions in electricity use in the commercial and residential categories (total reduction approximately 37%). Emissions from natural gas use and emissions from other sources increased (total increase approximately 18% and 48%, respectively, although it is important to note that the actual increase in emissions from other sources is still quite small).

Transportation Emissions

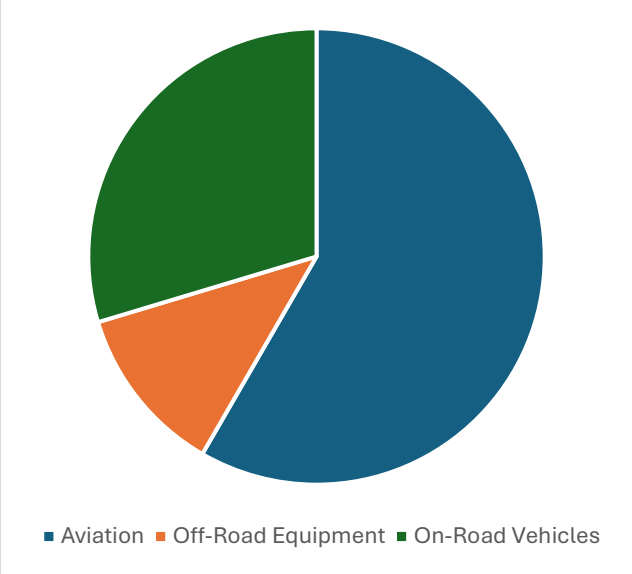


Figure 4: 2022 Transportation-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Snoqualmie.

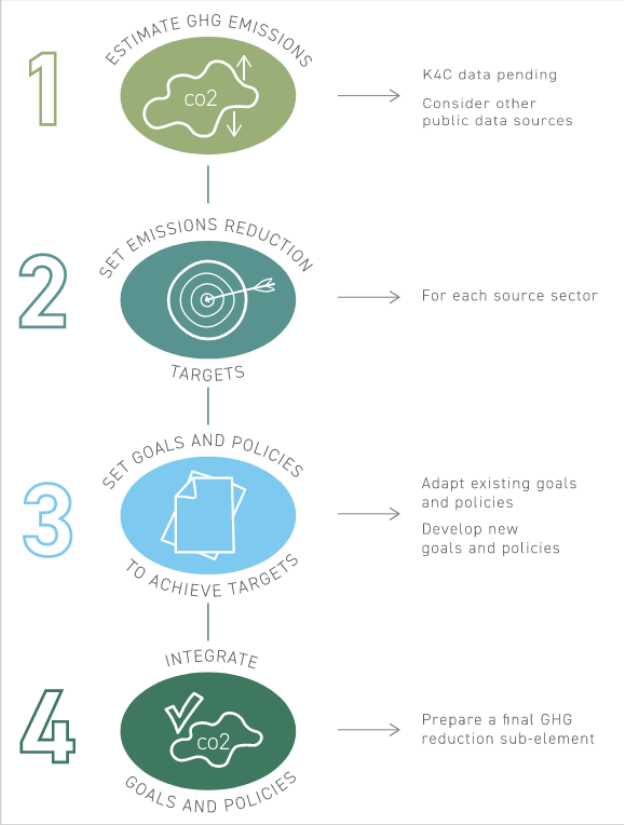


Figure 5: GHG Emissions Reduction Sub-Element Process.

Emissions generated in the transportation sector in 2022 include aviation (approximately 58%), on-road vehicles (personal vehicles, commercial and freight vehicles, and municipal vehicles; approximately 30%), and off-road equipment (such as forklifts, construction equipment, etc.; approximately 12%). The aviation category accounts for estimated fuel consumption from the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport by Snoqualmie residents; this is largely driven by personal choice in transportation options and consumer goods sourcing (i.e., cargo freight). Although this is a significant source of emissions in Snoqualmie, it is not within the City's power to regulate or adopt policies related to aviation usage.

The bulk of emissions within the scope of the City's power to regulate are in the on-road vehicles category. In addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions generated by the transportation sector, the City must also adopt policies that result in reductions in per capita vehicle miles traveled within Snoqualmie without increasing greenhouse gas emissions elsewhere in Washington. Central to this requirement is a commitment to equity, with a focus on prioritizing actions that benefit overburdened communities to maximize co-benefits such as improved air quality and environmental justice outcomes.

Process Summary

To determine how to accomplish these requirements, the City followed the process outlined in Commerce's *Guidance,* summarized in Figure XX.

Goals and Policies

GOAL 1. Improve the efficiency of Snoqualmie's transportation systems and services to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and vehicle miles traveled.

1.1. Expand electric vehicle infrastructure in the public right-of-way and on public property.

1.2. Prioritize and promote public transit expansion and use through coordination of land use and transportation planning.

1.3. Increase multimodal capacity in coordination with the location of higher-density housing and commercial centers.

1.4. Create a safe, well-connected, and attractive bicycle and pedestrian transportation network to encourage active transportation.

1.5. Integrate ""Complete Streets"" principles into the roadway designs of residential developments.

1.6. Facilitate the siting of complimentary destinations such as commercial-employment centers, schools or education centers, and residential developments.

1.7. Address active transportation and other multimodal types of transportation options in concurrency programs – both in assessment and mitigation.

GOAL 2. Foster higher density land uses in mixed-use areas and emerging transit corridors.

2.1. Increase density to create more walkable, mixed-use built form that encourages the use of transit, biking, walking, and other modes and decreases single-occupancy vehicle travel and parking.

2.2. Prioritize infill development through zoning and permitting process.

2.3. Expand form-based codes where appropriate to better integrate higher-density development.

2.4. Reduce parking minimum requirements and establish parking maximums, especially where there are multimodal options available.

GOAL 3. Increase housing diversity and supply within urban growth areas to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support environmental justice.

3.1. Increase or remove density limits in areas well-served by transit and other services within the urban growth area.

3.2. Allow middle housing types, such as duplexes, triplexes, and ADUs, on all residential lots.

3.3. Establish minimum residential densities within urban growth areas.

3.4. Develop and implement inclusionary zoning to support greater income diversity in housing types.

3.5. Plan for and invest in capital facilities to accommodate infill development.

3.6. Maintain a stable urban growth area to reduce development pressure on rural and resource lands.

GOAL 4. Encourage buildings to use renewable energy, conservation, and efficiency technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

4.1. Promote additional net-zero greenhouse gas emission features in all new residential and commercial structures and incentivize green building certification to improve energy and environmental performance.

4.2. Prioritize the preservation, retrofit, and adaptive reuse of buildings, recognizing the emission-reduction benefits of retaining existing buildings.

4.3. Require all City-owned buildings to be powered completely by renewable energy by 2029. PC recommended eliminating this policy on 6/16.

4.4. Maximize solar access where practicable, including planning for solar access when siting and designing buildings and considering a requirement for solar panels or solar-ready rooftops for new residential and commercial buildings.

4.5. Support PSE's community outreach and education efforts related to renewable energy programs, such as opting in to renewable-only energy portfolios.

GOAL 5. Enhance tree canopy cover and other ecosystem features to boost carbon sequestration, reduce heat islands, and improve air quality, prioritizing overburdened communities.

5.1. Require open space set-asides (such as parks) for new development.

5.2. Improve and expand urban forest management to maximize or conserve carbon storage.

5.3. Maximize tree canopy coverage in surface parking lots.

5.4. Maintain and manage natural lands (forests, grasslands, wetlands) to maintain or increase their carbon concentrations and avoid conversion of carbon-rich ecosystems.

5.5. Maintain small forestland ownership and publicly owned forest properties with carbon sequestration as the goal.

5.6. Focus the expansion of tree canopy coverage in riparian areas, especially along the Snoqualmie River.

5.7. Encourage private property owners to maintain healthy trees and vegetation on their properties and consider how to mitigate tree removal associated with development or redevelopment of private property.

Data Sources and References (Volume 2)

Appendices (Volume 2)

1. Climate Mapping for a Resilient Washington Summary
2. Policy Audit
3. Vulnerability and Risk Assessment
4. GHG Emissions Inventory and Cover Memo

Snoqualmie Climate Element
Resilience Policy Crosswalk

6/2 VERSION				6/16 VERSION		
Previous Draft Goal/Policy				**Revised Draft Goal/Policy**		
No.	**Text**	**PC Discussion on 6/2**	**CPAT Discussion on 6/5**	**No.**	**Text**	**Rationale & Notes**
Goal 1	Enhance emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts to mitigate risks and impacts associated with wildfire, flooding, extreme weather, and other hazards worsened by climate change.	Retain	Retain	Goal 1	Reduce harm to people, property, and infrastructure from natural hazards intensified by climate change, including wildfire, flooding, extreme heat, and severe storms.	Additional specificity added to the goal language by describing the desired outcome (reduce harm) and hazards for focus (wildfire, flooding, extreme heat, and severe storms).
				Policy 1.1	Flood hazard planning and infrastructure investment should reflect projected increases in precipitation and storm intensity due to climate change, with an emphasis on minimizing flood risk in vulnerable areas such as the Snoqualmie River corridor.	This new policy adds detail about how emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts should be enhanced with respect to flooding and extreme precipitation hazards.
				Policy 1.2	Support emergency preparedness and public facility planning that includes provisions for wildfire smoke exposure and access to clean air for vulnerable populations, including through capital investment planning, public communications, and coordination with local and regional emergency management agencies.	This new policy adds detail about how emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts should be enhanced with respect to wildfire smoke exposure hazards.
				Policy 1.3	Development in wildfire-prone areas should incorporate fire-safe site design, defensible space, and risk-reducing materials consistent with best practices and regional guidance.	This new policy adds detail about how emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts should be enhanced with respect to wildfire hazards.
				Policy 1.4	Encourage development and infrastructure projects that incorporate passive cooling, green infrastructure, and other climate-adaptive design features.	This new policy adds detail about how emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts should be enhanced with respect to extreme heat hazards.
Policy 1.1	Analyze how the municipal water system maintains adequate pressure during a major wildfire event and how it will look under current and projected drought conditions.	Retain	Retain	N/A	N/A	This is actionable. It has been removed from policy guidance and placed in the Implementation Strategy.

6/2 VERSION				6/16 VERSION		
Previous Draft Goal/Policy				**Revised Draft Goal/Policy**		
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Policy 1.2	Support the development of community wildfire protection plans.	Retain	Retain	Policy 1.3	Development in wildfire-prone areas should incorporate fire-safe site design, defensible space, and risk-reducing materials consistent with best practices and regional guidance.	Wildfire protection plans exist, to some extent, in the Fire Department Strategic Plan, the King County Hazard Mitigation Plan, and Snoqualmie's Jurisdictional Annex to the Hazard Mitigation Plan. An implementation action will be added to update these plans to consider climate change and ensure consistency. Key mitigation measures for wildfire protection are described in this new policy.
Policy 1.3	Develop and implement notification alerts within the community to reduce the risk of exposure to wildfire smoke and particulate matter.	Retain	Retain	N/A	N/A	This is actionable. It has been removed from policy guidance and placed in the Implementation Strategy. Additionally, this action would overlap with King County ALERT, a countywide public information and emergency notification system.
Policy 1.4	Partner with residents, emergency management officials, the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, and other stakeholders to develop and implement a wildfire smoke resilience strategy.	Retain	Retain	Policy 1.2	Support emergency preparedness and public facility planning that includes provisions for wildfire smoke exposure and access to clean air for vulnerable populations, including through capital investment planning, public communications, and coordination with local and regional emergency management agencies.	This new policy encompasses wildfire smoke resilience and expands the scope to consider facility planning.

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Policy 1.5	Develop and distribute educational materials that empower individuals to be prepared for potential disasters.	Retain	Retain	Policy 3.1	Ensure that public education and outreach materials related to climate resilience are culturally appropriate and accessible across languages and communities. Partner with community-based organizations to build coordination, strengthen networks, and support grassroots resilience.	The policy was rephrased to provide direction rather than implementation-focused action. This new policy retains the theme of educational materials while adding direction on empowerment through accessibility. The new policy also incorporates partnerships to leverage resources more effectively.
				Policy 3.2	Support partnerships with community-based organizations that have the trust and capacity to lead climate resilience efforts at the neighborhood level.	This new policy expands public education opportunities to leverage existing work performed by potential partner organizations. Partner organizations typically already have strong hyperlocal networks and expertise that makes information delivery more efficient.
				Policy 3.11	Support the development of resilience hubs—public or nonprofit facilities that provide shelter, information, and basic services during disruptions—through siting, funding, and partnerships.	This new policy addresses resilience hubs, which are information-sharing locations that supports community education before and during disasters.
Policy 1.6	Adopt a pre-event disaster recovery ordinance to facilitate recovery through planned outcomes and governance.	Retain	Retain	N/A	N/A	This is actionable. It has been removed from policy guidance and placed in the Implementation Strategy.
Goal 2	Ensure that the local economy is resilient to climate disruptions and fosters business opportunities associated with climate mitigation and adaptation.	Retain and renumerate to Goal 3	Retain	Policy 3.4	Economic development planning should reflect climate risk exposure in key sectors and support small business resilience and continuity planning.	This policy rephrases part of the former Goal 2 and emphasizes potential work that is within the City's control (planning and supporting small businesses) instead of trying to anticipate the future business climate (business opportunities associated with climate mitigation and adaptation). This change is more actionable by the City.
Policy 2.1	Support local businesses in planning for climate preparedness and continuity of operations.	Retain and renumerate to Policy 3.1	Retain	Policy 3.4	Economic development planning should reflect climate risk exposure in key sectors and support small business resilience and continuity planning.	This policy retains the focus on supporting local businesses in preparedness planning and continuity of operations.

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Policy 2.2	Establish and maintain government-to-government relations with Native American tribes for the preservation of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties that are vulnerable to climate impacts.	Retain and renumerate to Policy 3.2	Retain	Policy 2.6	Protect and restore culturally important ecological and landscape resources through partnerships with Tribal governments and Indigenous organizations, and recognize the importance of these sites in shaping both cultural identity and ecosystem resilience.	This policy rephrases former Policy 2.2 and expands the scope to include both preservation (from former Policy 2.2) and restoration. As written, this version of the policy expands partnerships beyond government-to-government relationships with Native American tribes to include other organizations. This policy also acknowledges the interrelatedness of cultural identity and ecosystems/natural resources, in direct response to feedback from the CPAT.
Policy 2.3	Protect significant historic sites prone to floods or other hazards worsened by climate change.	Retain and renumerate to Policy 3.3	Retain	Policy 2.7	Identify and protect cultural and historic resources that may be vulnerable to climate-related hazards or long-term degradation, through local historic preservation planning and interagency coordination.	This policy rephrases the former Policy 2.3 to add more guidance about how the City should be protecting vulnerable sites. This includes identifying sites and planning for preservation as well as coordinating with other agencies with overlapping areas of interest, such as Tribal organizations and DAHP.
Goal 3	Ensure the protection, recovery, and adaptation of ecosystems, including streams, riparian zones, wetlands, and floodplains, to provide healthy habitats and watersheds in a changing climate.	Delete	Retain and/or consolidate Goals 3, 4, 5.	Goal 1	Reduce harm to people, property, and infrastructure from natural hazards intensified by climate change, including wildfire, flooding, extreme heat, and severe storms.	This goal provides higher-level guidance compared to the former Goal 3, emphasizing the purpose (reduce harm to people, property, and infrastructure) and citing the specific hazards that are likely to impact Snoqualmie in the future. It is more specific and actionable than the prior goal.
Policy 3.1	Implement actions identified in restoration and salmon recovery plans to improve the climate resilience of streams and watersheds and to protect and restore watershed-scale processes.	Delete	Retain	Policy 1.1	Flood hazard planning and infrastructure investment should reflect projected increases in precipitation and storm intensity due to climate change, with an emphasis on minimizing flood risk in vulnerable areas such as the Snoqualmie River corridor.	This policy provides more detailed guidance for resilience to flooding hazards, including compounding hazards related to extreme precipitation. Infrastructure investment is specifically highlighted as an area of focus for resilience. The policy does not exclude other kinds of public or private development.
Policy 3.2	Improve ecosystem health and climate resilience of aquatic and riparian habitats by reducing the threat of aquatic invasive species (e.g., fish, plants, invertebrates), protecting and restoring riparian vegetation and wetlands, and restoring the structure and function of streams and floodplains.	Delete	Retain	Policy 1.2	Support emergency preparedness and public facility planning that includes provisions for wildfire smoke exposure and access to clean air for vulnerable populations, including through capital investment planning, public communications, and coordination with local and regional emergency management agencies.	This policy provides more detailed guidance for resilience to wildfire smoke inhalation hazards. The policy guides efforts to a combination of emergency preparedness and public facility planning. Parterships are highlighted as a tool for potential implementation.

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Policy 3.3	Increase aquatic habitat resilience to low summer flows by increasing water residence time, storing water on the landscape, conserving water, protecting groundwater, keeping waters cool, and protecting water quality.	Delete	Retain	Policy 1.3	Development in wildfire-prone areas should incorporate fire-safe site design, defensible space, and risk-reducing materials consistent with best practices and regional guidance.	This policy provides more detailed guidance for resilience to wildfire hazards, especially focused on reducing risk through site, building, and landscaping design requirements.
Policy 3.4	Inventory climate refugia and habitat connectivity needs for species under stress from climate change, and identify opportunities to expand habitat protection and improve habitat quality and connectivity to foster climate resilience.	Delete	Retain	Policy 1.4	Encourage development and infrastructure projects that incorporate passive cooling, green infrastructure, and other climate-adaptive design features.	This policy provides more detailed guidance for extreme heat hazards and stormwater management that would mitigate extreme precipitation and/or flooding events.
Policy 3.5	Review and update the Critical Areas Ordinance to address climate change, including: Ensuring setbacks for geologically hazardous (steep slopes and landslide hazard areas) are adequate so that improvements are not required to protect structures during their expected life. Managing frequently flooded areas in the context of shifting streamflow patterns and extreme precipitation events. Consider climate stressors when determining allowed activities and uses within wetlands and Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas (FWHCAs), and ensure regulations maintain habitat integrity and function. Incorporate post-wildfire debris flow and flooding hazard information into critical area delineations. Ensure no net loss of ecosystem composition, structure, and functions, especially in Priority Habitats and Critical Areas, and strive for net ecological gain to	Delete	Retain	N/A	N/A	The Critical Areas Ordinance is separately updated to address Best Available Science. At a policy level incorporating climate change science into the CAO is appropriate. The list of specific items to update will be described in the Implementation Strategy.

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Policy 3.6	Incorporate hydrologic climate impacts into the design of water-crossing structures (i.e., climate-smart culverts and bridges) for fish passage and habitat quality.	Delete	Retain	Policy 1.6	Support transportation infrastructure planning that prioritizes climate resilience, especially for critical routes and emergency access corridors.	New Policy 1.6 broadens the scope of former Policy 3.6. It includes the incorporation of hydrologic climate impacts into the design of water-crossing structures (bridges and culverts), but can include other climate resilience-focused design features such as alternative pavement designs.
				Policy 2.4	Natural resource management plans should incorporate adaptive approaches and reflect projected climate stressors over time.	Policy 2.4 broadens the scope of former Policy 3.6. Natural resource management plans are used to manage surface water, which can include the installation of climate-smart water-crossing structures to improve fish passage and habitat quality, but can also include other resilience-focused actions.
Policy 3.7	Prioritize the selection native or naturalized drought- and pest-resistant trees, shrubs, and grasses in public and private development projects and restoration efforts to support climate resilience.	Delete	Retain	Policy 2.3	Encourage the use of native, drought-tolerant, and pest-resistant vegetation in development, streetscapes, and restoration areas.	New Policy 2.3 simplifies the language of former Policy 3.7. Instead of "trees, shrubs, and grasses," the new policy language uses the term "vegetation." Instead of "public and private development projects and restoration efforts to support climate resilience," the new policy language uses "development, streetscapes, and restoration areas."
Goal 4	Protect and enhance the climate resilience of urban forests by implementing climate adaptive forest management.	Delete	Retain and/or consolidate Goals 3, 4, 5.	Policy 1.7	Expand or enhance urban tree canopy and public cooling infrastructure, especially in areas with limited shade or elevated vulnerability to extreme heat.	Climate-adaptive forest management is incorporated into existing City urban forestry management plans. Instead of reiterating this action item, new Policy 1.7 provides higher-level guidance in the use of urban tree canopy assets.
				Policy 2.4	Natural resource management plans should incorporate adaptive approaches and reflect projected climate stressors over time.	Climate-adaptive forest management is incorporated into existing City urban forestry plans. Instead of reiterating this action item, new Policy 2.4 provides higher-level guidance for urban forestry management that would be helpful when updating and/or implementing the strategic urban forestry plans that are already adopted.

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Policy 4.1	Reduce loss of private forestland through forest stewardship education, and identify opportunities to expand incentives for forest landowners to retain forestland and increase climate resilience of forests and streams.	Delete	Retain	Policy 1.5	Land acquisition and public investment decisions should consider long-term site suitability, including exposure to compounding climate hazards.	Former Policy 4.1 is more appropriately incorporated into one of the City's existing urban forest management plans. Private property owners can be *encouraged* to retain forest resources, but ultimately the use of the property is out of the City's control beyond adopted use requirements in the municipal code. Instead, considering how public property should be used, and where new property should be acquired, are more useful policy directives.
				Policy 3.2	Support partnerships with community-based organizations that have the trust and capacity to lead climate resilience efforts at the neighborhood level.	This action is partially addressed through partnerships with community-based organizations that support voluntary tree planting and maintenance efforts on private property. New Policy 3.2 supports these partnerships as a strategy to build neighborhood-level climate resilience.

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Policy 4.2	Periodically review and update the Snoqualmie Urban Forest Strategic Plan to maintain and expand tree canopy cover, improve tree and watershed health, prioritize carbon sequestration, consider the impacts of climate change, and build climate resilience.	Delete	Retain	Policy 1.7	Expand or enhance urban tree canopy and public cooling infrastructure, especially in areas with limited shade or elevated vulnerability to extreme heat.	The City has adopted two urban forest management plans. Making updates to these plans to address climate change is in the Implementation Strategy. New Policy 1.7 provides higher-level guidance to direct the emphasis of urban forest management plan updates. In this case, expanding or enhancing tree canopy cover to address vulnerability to extreme heat.
				Policy 2.3	Encourage the use of native, drought-tolerant, and pest-resistant vegetation in development, streetscapes, and restoration areas.	The City has adopted two urban forest management plans. Making updates to these plans to address climate change is in the Implementation Strategy. New Policy 2.3 provides higher-level guidance to direct the emphasis of urban forest management plan updates. In this case, prioritizing native, drought-tolerant, pest-resistant species in new projects.
				Policy 2.4	Natural resource management plans should incorporate adaptive approaches and reflect projected climate stressors over time.	The City has adopted two urban forest management plans, which are natural resource management plans. New Policy 2.4 provides guidance to make updates that incorporate climate science and adaptive approaches to urban forest management.

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Policy 4.3	Manage tree canopy and forests to decrease climate-exacerbated risks from severe wildfires, protect residents, and improve ecosystem health and habitat.	Delete	Retain	Policy 1.7	Expand or enhance urban tree canopy and public cooling infrastructure, especially in areas with limited shade or elevated vulnerability to extreme heat.	Former Policy 4.3 is more appropriately incorporated into one of the City's existing urban forest management plans. New Policy 1.7 provides higher-level guidance on how urban tree canopy will improve resilience.
				Policy 2.3	Encourage the use of native, drought-tolerant, and pest-resistant vegetation in development, streetscapes, and restoration areas.	Former Policy 4.3 is more appropriately incorporated into one of the City's existing urban forest management plans. New Policy 2.3 provides higher-level guidance on how urban tree canopy should be enhanced or expanded.
				Policy 2.4	Natural resource management plans should incorporate adaptive approaches and reflect projected climate stressors over time.	Former Policy 4.3 is more appropriately incorporated into one of the City's existing urban forest management plans. The City has adopted two urban forest management plans, which are natural resource management plans. New Policy 2.4 provides higher-level policy guidance that will guide future urban forest management plan updates.
Policy 4.4	Prioritize urban forestry planning resources and funding for frontline communities that are hurt first and worst by climate change.	Delete	Retain	Policy 1.7	Expand or enhance urban tree canopy and public cooling infrastructure, especially in areas with limited shade or elevated vulnerability to extreme heat.	Former Policy 4.4 is more appropriately incorporated into one of the City's existing urban forest management plans. New Policy 1.7 provides guidance to make shading improvements in the areas with the greatest need and/or greatest vulnerability to extreme heat.
				Policy 3.9	Investments in public green space, tree canopy, and shade infrastructure should prioritize communities with limited access to existing resilience amenities.	Former Policy 4.4 is more appropriately incorporated into one of the City's existing urban forest management plans. New Policy 3.9 provides broader guidance for resilience to extreme heat, addressing any combination of urban tree canopy, green space, or constructed shade structures and prioritization for areas of greatest need.
Policy 4.5	Develop a program to analyze and address the climate impacts and risks of pests and disease on urban trees.	Delete	Retain	N/A	N/A	This is actionable. It has been removed from policy guidance and placed in the Implementation Strategy.

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Policy 4.6	Take early action to eliminate or control non-native invasive insect species that take advantage of climate change, especially where invasives threaten native species or ecosystem function.	Delete	Retain	N/A	N/A	This is actionable. It has been removed from policy guidance and placed in the Implementation Strategy.
Policy 4.7	Use an integrated approach to prevent the spread and establishment of invasive plant species and enhance the climate resilience of native plant communities.	Delete	Retain	N/A	N/A	This is actionable. It has been removed from policy guidance and placed in the Implementation Strategy.
Policy 4.8	Create and support natural resource management plans that address existing stressors, consider climate change impacts, emphasize taking a precautionary approach to reduce risk of environmental harm, and guide adaptive management.	Delete	Retain	Policy 2.4	Natural resource management plans should incorporate adaptive approaches and reflect projected climate stressors over time.	New Policy 2.4 simplifies the former Policy 4.8 language.
Goal 5	Ensure that cultural resources and practices – including significant historic sites and culturally important traditional foods and natural resources – are resilient to the impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by climate change.	Delete	Retain and/or consolidate Goals 3, 4, 5.	Goal 2	Protect, restore, and manage natural systems that provide ecological, cultural, and climate adaptation benefits.	New Goal 2 acknowledges the inextricable link between natural resources/systems and resilience and provides higher-level guidance to protect, restore, and steward these resources consistent with the core requirements of HB1181.
Policy 5.1	Protect, enhance, and restore ecosystems in order to meet tribal treaty rights and conserve culturally important consumptive and non-consumptive resources including foods, medicinal plants, and materials that could be adversely impacted by climate change.	Delete	Retain	Policy 2.5	Protect and restore culturally important ecological and landscape resources through partnerships with Tribal governments and Indigenous organizations, and recognize the importance of these sites in shaping both cultural identity and ecosystem resilience.	New Policy 2.5 acknowledges the critical importance of natural resources/systems to the Snoqualmie Tribe and responds to specific feedback received from the Climate Policy Advisory Team about the relationship between planning actions and the Tribe. New Policy 2.5 provides higher-level guidance and emphasizes a cooperative relationship between the City and the Tribe.
Policy 5.2	Work with partners to establish and sustain a native plant nursery and seed bank to support long-term restoration and carbon sequestration efforts.	Delete	Retain	N/A	N/A	This is actionable. It has been removed from policy guidance and placed in the Implementation Strategy.

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Policy 5.3	Establish and maintain government-to-government relations with Native American tribes for the preservation of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties that are vulnerable to climate impacts.	Retain the policy and add as a policy under Goal 6 which will be the new Goal 2. New Policy 2.2	Retain	Policy 2.5	Protect and restore culturally important ecological and landscape resources through partnerships with Tribal governments and Indigenous organizations, and recognize the importance of these sites in shaping both cultural identity and ecosystem resilience.	New Policy 2.5 emphasizes the importance of establishing cooperative and productive partnership between the City and the Snoqualmie Tribe, and expands this effort to consider other Indigenous organizations. The new policy language is broader, considering culturally important ecological and landscape resources instead of just archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties. This may include non-archaeological resources that are nevertheless critically important to the Snoqualmie Tribe and to the culture of City of Snoqualmie residents.
Policy 5.4	Protect significant historic sites prone to floods or other hazards worsened by climate change.	Retain the policy and add as a policy under Goal 6 which will be the new Goal 2. New Policy 2.3	Retain	Policy 2.7	Identify and protect cultural and historic resources that may be vulnerable to climate-related hazards or long-term degradation, through local historic preservation planning and interagency coordination.	New Policy 2.7 expands on the concept on former Policy 5.4 to include cultural and historic resources, instead of just "historic sites," a term that is typically associated with post-contact structures built for Western cultures. The new policy language is inclusive of all kinds of historic and cultural resources, and emphasizes the importance of interagency coordination that should include the Snoqualmie Tribe, DAHP, and others with interest in historic or cultural preservation planning.
Goal 6	Ensure that the local economy is resilient to climate disruptions and fosters business opportunities associated with climate mitigation and adaptation.	Retain and renumerate to Goal 2	*No discussion*	Policy 3.4	Economic development planning should reflect climate risk exposure in key sectors and support small business resilience and continuity planning.	New Policy 3.4 expands on concepts in former Goal 6 language. New policy language calls for climate considerations in economic development planning, especially in "key sectors," which are those sectors the Snoqualmie economy relies most heavily on.
				Policy 3.5	Encourage planning and investment that supports reliable freight access and transportation continuity during hazard events.	New Policy 3.5 emphasizes resilience in key transportation modes that local businesses and worker rely on. This new policy expands the City's guidance framework around climate-smart economic planning.
Policy 6.1	Support local businesses in planning for climate preparedness and continuity of operations.	Retain as policy under renumerated Goal 2	*No discussion*	Policy 3.4	Economic development planning should reflect climate risk exposure in key sectors and support small business resilience and continuity planning.	New Policy 3.4 retains and restates the concept in former Policy 6.1.

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Goal 7	Advance environmental justice and community wellbeing by prioritizing equitable climate policies, inclusive decision-making, and access to healthy, resilient environments for all residents.	Retain and renumerate to Goal 4	*No discussion*	Goal 3	Support the ability of all community members and systems – especially those most vulnerable – to prepare for, adapt to, and recover from climate impacts.	New Goal 3 language simplifies former Goal 7 language and frames it in terms closely associated with resilience, mitigation, and adaptation.
Policy 7.1	Create and implement culturally contextualized outreach and education initiatives and materials that will inform the community about near-term and longer-term climate change threats and build resilience.	Retain as policy under renumerated Goal 4	*No discussion*	Policy 3.1	Ensure that public education and outreach materials related to climate resilience are culturally appropriate and accessible across languages and communities. Partner with community-based organizations to build coordination, strengthen networks, and support grassroots resilience.	New Policy 3.1 builds on the concepts in former Policy 7.1. The new policy language retains the emphasis on culturally-appropriate and accessibe education efforts and expands policy guidance to include capacity-building efforts and partnerships.
Policy 7.2	Build and support partnerships with community-based organizations with the capacity and relationships to convene diverse coalitions of residents and to educate and empower them to implement climate resilience actions.	Retain as policy under renumerated Goal 4	*No discussion*	Policy 3.2	Support partnerships with community-based organizations that have the trust and capacity to lead climate resilience efforts at the neighborhood level.	New Policy 3.2 simplifies the language of former Policy 7.2 while retaining the core concept.
Policy 7.3	Support wildfire smoke mitigation and incentivize infrastructure updates for facilities that serve high-risk populations.	Retain as policy under renumerated Goal 4	*No discussion*	Policy 1.2	Support emergency preparedness and public facility planning that includes provisions for wildfire smoke exposure and access to clean air for vulnerable populations, including through capital investment planning, public communications, and coordination with local and regional emergency management agencies.	New Policy 1.2 retains and expands on the concepts in former Policy 7.3, providing more direct guidance to inform future implementation.
Goal 8	Build organizational capacity and integrate climate resilience across City systems and decision-making processes.	Delete	*No discussion*	N/A	N/A	Deleted per PC discussion.
Policy 8.1	Train city staff in skills related to climate change and environmental justice to improve implementation, equity, and resilience, such as evacuation planning and wildfire resilience and regulatory tools	Delete	*No discussion*	N/A	N/A	Deleted per PC discussion.
Policy 8.2	Support enhanced data collection for hazard events of all magnitudes to provide a fuller understanding of the community's hazard characteristics — including those affected by climate change.	Delete	*No discussion*	N/A	N/A	Deleted per PC discussion.

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Policy 8.3	Factor climate impacts into the planning of operations and coordination of preparedness, response, and recovery activities among first-responders and partners, including public health, law enforcement, fire, school, and emergency medical services (EMS) personnel.	Delete	*No discussion*	N/A	N/A	Deleted per PC discussion.
Policy 8.4	Consider future climate conditions during siting and design of capital facilities, including changes to temperature and rainfall, to help ensure they function as intended over their planned life cycle.	Delete	*No discussion*	N/A	N/A	Deleted per PC discussion.
Policy 8.5	Identify and plan for climate impacts to valued community assets such as parks and recreation facilities, including relocation or replacement.	Delete	*No discussion*	N/A	N/A	Deleted per PC discussion.
Policy 8.6	Ensure that Snoqualmie's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan responds to the impacts of climate change and identifies roles and responsibilities to support a sustainable economic recovery after a disaster.	Delete	*No discussion*	N/A	N/A	Deleted per PC discussion.