

**PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING AGENDA  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2026  
4 P.M.  
CITY HALL  
HELD REMOTELY& IN-PERSON AT CITY HALL**

**To participate remotely, you can:**

- Sign up to provide Public Comment at the meeting via calling in.
- Submit Written Public Comment Prior to 2 pm on February 11, 2026.
- Join the Zoom Meeting.

Questions ? Assistance? Please contact Kathy Cummings at [kcummings@libertylakewa.gov](mailto:kcummings@libertylakewa.gov) .

1. Call to Order – 4:00 pm
2. Roll Call
3. Pledge of Allegiance
4. **GENERAL BUSINESS**
  - Review of Agenda
  - Approval of Minutes from January 28, 2026
5. **WORKSHOPS:**
  - Final Review of Climate & Natural Resources
  - Required Housing Code Changes
6. **CITIZEN COMMENTS**
7. **REPORTS**
  - Secretary’s Report
  - Planning Commissioner Reports
8. Adjournment

**Next Meeting:** February 25, 2026

## **PUBLIC COMMENT**

If you wish to provide oral public comments or testimony during the Planning Commission meeting, please follow the directions below to Join the Zoom Meeting.

## **WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENTS**

If you wish to provide written public comments for the upcoming council meeting, please email your comments to [lmueller@libertylakewa.gov](mailto:lmueller@libertylakewa.gov) by **2:00 p.m.** the day of the Planning Commission meeting and include all of the following information with your comments:

1. The Meeting Date
2. Your First and Last Name
3. If you are a Liberty Lake resident
4. The Agenda Item(s) which you are speaking about

## **JOIN ZOOM MEETING**

To view the meeting live via Zoom Meeting, join the Zoom web meeting:

### **Meeting Instructions:**

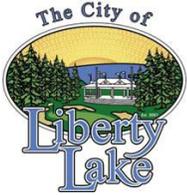
To join the Zoom web meeting:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83242274140>

### **Dial In Phone Numbers:**

- +1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)
- +1 253 205 0468 US

**Meeting ID:** 832 4227 4140



**PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES**  
**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28<sup>TH</sup>, 2026**  
**HELD VIA ZOOM & IN PERSON AT CITY HALL**

**Planning Commission Members Present:** Tom Sahlberg (Chairperson), Joe Mann, Jim Baumker, DG Garcia, Charlie Jencks, and Gene Heuschel.

**Adjunct Member(s) Present:** Troy Mullenix

**Staff Present:** Amy Mullerleile, Lance Mueller, and Kathy Cummings

**Call to Order:** Meeting was called to order at 4:01 p.m.

**Roll Call:** A quorum of members was present. A motion to excuse Commissioner Phil Folyer was made by Commissioner Mann, seconded by Commissioner Jencks. The motion was carried unopposed.

Commissioner Sahlberg asked that everyone stand for the Pledge of Allegiance.

Commissioner Sahlberg made a motion to change the order of the meeting agenda to move Planning Commissioner's Reports to the General Business. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Baumker and carried unanimously.

**Commissioner's Reports:** Commissioner Sahlberg emphasized the Planning Commission meeting priorities and goals and reminded the commission to complete the Open Public Meeting Act training and to keep discussions within the appropriate scope and responsibilities.

**Review of Agenda:** Commissioner Jencks motioned to approve the agenda as amended, seconded by Commissioner Mann. The motion passed unanimously.

**Approval of Minutes:** A motion was made by Commissioner Jencks to approve the January 14<sup>th</sup> meeting minutes, seconded by Commissioner Heuschel. The motion passed unanimously.

**Workshops:**

**Climate Resiliency Plan:** Staff clarified that although the agenda labels this presentation as climate resiliency, the focus of this presentation is transportation resiliency, which is part of the climate chapter in the comprehensive plan. Consultant John Phillips with Parametrix, presented an overview of the city's transportation resiliency plan, with emphasis on wildfire evacuation routes. The overview included the methodology of the assessments of the routes including criticality and vulnerability. A memo with all the information will be provided to the commission at the next Planning Commission meeting. Questions and discussion followed between the commissioners and the consultants.

**Transportation Network Analysis:** Staff provided a brief background and the 2<sup>nd</sup> update to the draft Transportation Network Analysis. The presentation provided the latest changes to the mitigations and language clarifications of the draft. The importance of the data within this draft was discussed amongst staff and the commission. Commissioner Mann motioned to recommend that City Council adopt the 2025 Liberty Lake Network Analysis Update, seconded by Commissioner Baumker. The motion passed unanimously.

**Preemptive State Law for Infill Housing – Conversion of Commercial Buildings to Multi-Family:** Staff provided a general overview of this new state mandate that is to be adopted by June 30, 2026, or pre-emption will occur. This law will only be applicable to existing buildings within the zones where multi-family is permitted. Discussion amongst staff and the commission ensued. Code language will be brought to the Planning Commission for review at a future workshop.

**Citizen Comments:** None.

**Secretary's Report:** Staff stated that there will be updates to the existing planning commission calendar schedule and minor changes to the full and final Transportation element that will be brought to the next planning commission meeting. Also, there was an application received for the vacant adjunct position that will be reviewed with the mayor, and they will interview the applicant next week.

Commissioner Baumker asked about the development code allowance of data centers within the city. It was determined that there is a difference between a data center and a data storage center. The acting director will check to see if the code addresses either of these. This conversation continued and led to questions of water supply and how this impacts growth and development within the city.

**Adjournment:** Commissioner Mann motioned to adjourn the meeting, seconded by Commissioner Jencks. The motion carried unanimously. The meeting was adjourned at 5:12 p.m.



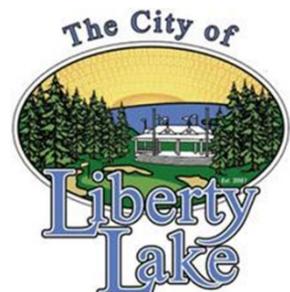
## LIBERTY LAKE – 2046

**DRAFT CITY OF LIBERTY LAKE**

# CLIMATE & NATURAL RESOURCES

**FOR THE 2026 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

VERSION 01/30/2026



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## A. Introduction

The Climate and Natural Resources Element addresses a range of environmental topics that are essential to our community's sustainability and resilience. This includes the management of critical areas (wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife conservation areas, frequently flooded areas and geologically hazardous areas), as well as tree conservation, shorelines, surface water quality and quantity, and air quality. This element ensures a comprehensive approach to climate adaptation and environmental stewardship aimed at reducing our community's greenhouse gas emissions and improving our resilience to natural and man-made disasters.

In 2023, Washington State adopted House Bill 1181, amending the Growth Management Act (GMA) to require cities like Liberty Lake to include a Climate Element in their Comprehensive Plans. The Climate Element consists of two parts: a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction sub element to lower communitywide emissions and vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and a Resiliency sub element to prepare for and adapt to the effects of a changing climate.

Liberty Lake's Climate and Natural Resources chapter fulfills these new GMA requirements while continuing the City's long-standing commitment to environmental stewardship. The chapter combines the required Climate Element with the City's existing Natural Environment element—creating an integrated framework that addresses climate mitigation, adaptation, and natural resource protection in one place.

This chapter is supported by three key technical resources: the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Background Analysis (Appendix XYZ), the Department of Commerce's GHG Reduction Worksheet (Appendix ABC), and the Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (Appendix 123); these documents are included in this plan as appendices. Together, these analyses establish the City's 2022 emissions baseline, identify local climate risks such as drought, extreme heat, and wildfire, and provide data-driven targets for reducing emissions and increasing community resilience.

Public engagement was central to shaping this chapter's goals and policies. The City hosted targeted stakeholder meetings on energy, transportation, and resiliency with agencies such as Avista, Spokane Transit Authority, and the Spokane Regional Health District, focus group discussions, and tabling events at the Liberty Lake Farmers Market and Barefoot in the Park. An online open house and Story Map were available on the City's website, and a Climate Policy Advisory Team (CPAT) met multiple times to review data and advise on community priorities.

The resulting Climate and Natural Resources chapter sets forth policies that reduce emissions, strengthen resilience, and preserve Liberty Lake's natural systems for future generations.

## B. Greenhouse Gas Reduction

The following goals and policies translate Liberty Lake’s greenhouse gas reduction analysis into specific, actionable commitments. They focus on reducing energy use and emissions from buildings, transportation, waste, and City operations while supporting clean energy, compact development, and multimodal transportation choices. Each goal and policy is informed by the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Background Analysis (Appendix XYZ) and the Washington State Department of Commerce’s GHG Reduction Worksheet (Appendix ABC).

Together, these strategies establish the framework for Liberty Lake to achieve sustained and measurable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions consistent with state targets and local priorities. They are designed to meet the requirements of the climate element by reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per capita, decreasing overall greenhouse gas emissions, and ensuring that any implementation does not place a disproportionate burden on vulnerable or overburdened communities.

## C. Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goals & Policies

**GHG Goal 1:** Encourage buildings to use renewable energy, conserve resources, and implement efficient technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

**Sub-goal 1.1:** Increase community awareness of energy efficiency measures and benefits.

**Policy 1.1.1:** Provide cost savings and emissions-reduction marketing campaigns, educational workshops, activities, and engagement opportunities (e.g., Energy Fair), especially those that prioritize vulnerable communities.

**Sub-goal 1.2:** Make existing buildings more energy efficient.

**Policy 1.2.1:** Partner with public and not-for profit agencies to promote programs that provide for the preservation and weatherization of older housing stock in cost-burdened communities (e.g., seniors and lower income households, etc.) to reduce emissions and increase resilience.

**Policy 1.2.2:** Support and expand low-cost energy audit programs offered by partners such as Avista and Spokane Neighborhood Action Partners (SNAP). Identify barriers to utilizing existing programs and ways to address them.

**Policy 1.2.3:** When it is time to replace old equipment, incentivize the retrofit of buildings for energy efficiency. Note: Incentives can be implemented through mechanical and building permit fee reductions or waivers upon completion of efficiency or GHG reduction measures.

**Sub-goal 1.3:** Make future buildings more energy efficient.

**Policy 1.3.1:** Incentivize additional net-zero greenhouse gas emission features such as electric heat pumps, electric heat pump water heaters, pellet stoves, or solar panels for all new residential and commercial structures. Note: Incentives can be provided through

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## Chapter 4 – Climate & Natural Resources

reduction or waiving of building permit fees when the permit applicant performs desired efficiency or GHG reduction measures.

**Policy 1.3.2:** Incentivize green building certification to improve energy and environmental performance.

**Sub-goal 1.4:** Increase efficiency of streetlights and traffic signals.

**Policy 1.4.1:** Pursue Dark Sky certification.

**Policy 1.4.2:** Convert all streetlights and traffic signals to high-efficiency options (e.g., LEDs).

**GHG Goal 2:** Promote solar electricity generation and storage.

**Sub-goal 2.1:** Install solar on public buildings.

**Policy 2.1.1:** Partner with other public entities to install solar on other public facilities.

**Sub-goal 2.2:** Promote solar on private buildings.

**Policy 2.2.1:** Educate homeowners, property managers, and business owners about solar.

**Policy 2.2.2:** Work with partners like Avista to provide incentives for solar on private buildings or over parking areas.

**Policy 2.2.3:** Partner with the Board of Realtors to promote an analysis of solar capacity to be completed upon sale of a home or building using free tools like Project Sunroof.

**Policy 2.2.4:** Explore opportunities to encourage and support the development of solar cooperatives.

**Sub-goal 2.3:** Increase small-scale battery storage to pair with local solar generation.

**Policy 2.3.1:** Collaborate with Avista to facilitate the development of community-owned, small-scale renewable energy generation projects, such as local microgrid solar and battery storage facilities, in low-impact sites.

**Policy 2.3.2:** Work with Avista to determine whether and where large-scale battery storage is needed and develop a plan for City engagement.

**GHG Goal 3:** Reduce vehicle miles traveled to achieve greenhouse gas reduction goals.

**Sub-goal 3.1:** Foster higher density land uses in mixed-use development and transit corridors.

**Policy 3.1.1** Facilitate the siting of complimentary destinations such as commercial-employment centers, schools or education centers, and residential developments (e.g., co-located library, community center, farmer’s market).

**Policy 3.1.2:** Increase multimodal capacity in coordination with the location of higher-density housing, mixed use, and commercial centers.

**Policy 3.1.3:** Maintain or increase minimum residential densities within urban growth areas.

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**Policy 3.1.4:** Prioritize infill development through zoning, permitting, and capital investments.

**Sub-goal 3.2:** Increase housing diversity and supply within urban growth areas to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support environmental justice.

**Policy 3.2.1:** Allow or encourage middle housing types (such as duplexes, triplexes, and ADUs) and micro-housing units (such as providing co-living, unit lot subdivisions, tiny homes, and cottage housing) on all residential lots.

**Sub-goal 3.3:** Partner with STA and support improvements to public transit reliability and convenience

**Policy 3.3.1:** Continue to evaluate land uses near transit corridors in partnership Spokane Transit Authority (STA) to support (prioritize and promote) planned expansions of the transit system.

**Policy 3.3.2:** Prioritize, develop, and maintain mobility hubs in transportation-efficient locations — especially in overburdened communities experiencing a scarcity of transportation alternatives.

**Policy 3.3.3:** Address active transportation and other multimodal types of transportation options in concurrency programs – both in assessment and mitigation.

**Policy 3.3.4:** Support improvements to transit to increase speed, frequency, and reliability.

**Policy 3.3.5:** Partner with STA to promote existing public transit routes and services.

**Sub-goal 3.4:** Improve the active transportation network

**Policy 3.4.1:** Continue to support and expand a safe, well-connected, and attractive bicycle and pedestrian transportation network to encourage active and multimodal transportation options to reduce single-occupancy vehicle dependence.

**Policy 3.4.2:** Formalize the City's "Complete Streets" policy by integrating it into the City's development code.

**Policy 3.4.3:** Continue to implement and expand complimentary, mixed land uses versus traditional zoning, such as locating business districts, parks and schools in neighborhoods to promote cycling and walking and reduce driving.

**GHG Goal 4:** Increase electric vehicle (EV) adoption.

**Sub-goal 4.1:** Provide education about EVs, including education about life cycle emissions and batteries.

**Policy 4.1.1:** Increase community education on electric vehicles – including cars, trucks, and golf carts – by developing and sharing educational materials.

**Policy 4.1.2:** Partner with other organizations to increase community awareness of EVs (e.g., the electric utility, non-profits).

**Sub-goal 4.2:** Expand alternative fueling infrastructure, including but not limited to electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

**Policy 4.2.1:** Require electric vehicle charging infrastructure in all new buildings in accordance with state law.

**Policy 4.2.2:** Prioritize EV infrastructure for existing multifamily housing stock and other places with a demonstrated need.

**Policy 4.2.3:** Investigate options for zero emissions heavy duty vehicles as they become available (including but not limited to electric and hydrogen).

**GHG Goal 5:** Explore opportunities for renewable diesel blends.

**Sub-goal 5.1:** Provide education about renewable diesel blends.

**Policy 5.1.1:** Increase community awareness of renewable diesel blends by developing and sharing educational materials.

**GHG Goal 6:** Protect local biodiversity, such as fire-resistant trees, to boost carbon sequestration, reduce heat islands, and improve air quality, prioritizing overburdened communities.

**Policy 6.1.1:** Require open space set-asides (such as parks) for new residential and multifamily development.

**Policy 6.1.2:** Improve and expand urban forest management to maximize or conserve carbon storage, while increasing wildfire resiliency.

**Policy 6.1.3:** Maximize tree canopy coverage in surface parking lots.

**GHG Goal 7:** Develop targeted campaigns for reducing and managing waste to reduce GHG emissions.

**Sub-goal 7.1:** Provide education about reducing waste.

**Policy 7.1.1:** Provide educational programming to reduce food waste in the community with an emphasis on the largest waste streams.

**Policy 7.1.2:** Increase community awareness of best practices to reduce waste by developing and sharing educational materials that focus on the seven Rs: rethinking what to buy, refusing products that are not needed, reducing what is bought, reusing things, repairing things, regifting, then recycling.

**GHG Goal 8:** Reduce emissions from waste and wastewater.

**Sub-goal 8.1:** Reduce emissions from solid waste.

**Policy 8.1.1:** Work with Waste Management to identify opportunities to leverage waste collection rates to encourage waste diversion like recycling and composting.

**Policy 8.1.2:** Increase staff and facility capacity for composting programs to divert 25% of community organic waste from entering landfills. This could be done by providing

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## Chapter 4 – Climate & Natural Resources

composting services in community gardens and/or by expanding the City's waste management contract to include organic waste.

**Policy 8.1.3:** Encourage the development of a program that will enable and/or incentivize recycling of construction and demolition debris by [insert target date] to minimize greenhouse gas emissions impacts.

**Policy 8.1.4:** Continue to evaluate options for alternatives to landfill disposal of solid waste.

**Sub-goal 8.2:** Reduce emissions from wastewater treatment.

**Policy 8.2.1:** Pursue policies to increase water conservation and decrease the volume of effluent to the wastewater treatment facility.

**GHG Goal 9:** Reduce emissions from City operations

**Sub-goal 9.1:** Reduce emissions from City buildings and energy use

**Policy 9.1.1:** Conduct an energy audit of City facilities.

**Policy 9.1.2:** Replace natural gas furnaces and water heaters with electric heat pump options when it's time to replace equipment in City facilities.

**Policy 9.1.3:** Install solar on all possible City owned buildings where it is cost effective to do so.

**Policy 9.1.4:** Install distributed renewable energy generation and battery infrastructure at public facilities to store renewable electricity generated on site and provide emergency power that ensures continuity of operations.

**Policy 9.1.5:** Develop plan for City's voluntary compliance with Washington State Clean Buildings Performance Standard (CBPS) and similar laws.

**Sub-goal 9.2:** Convert public fleets to zero-emission vehicles by [insert target date] and develop supporting infrastructure and programs (e.g., charging stations and dedicated lanes for electric cars and buses).

**Policy 9.2.1:** Install EV charging stations at City facilities.

**Policy 9.2.2:** Develop and implement a plan to convert City fleet to EVs at end of useful life, where appropriate.

**Policy 9.2.3:** Purchase and use renewable diesel in City fleet vehicles that use diesel when locally available.

**Policy 9.2.4:** Develop and implement a plan to convert City-owned golf carts to electric options at end of useful life and as is operationally feasible.

**Sub-goal 9.3:** Reduce emissions from employee commute.

**Policy 9.3.1:** Continue to implement, promote, and expand Liberty Lake's Commute Trip Reduction program within the Liberty Lake community.

**Sub-goal 9.4:** Reduce supply chain emissions from City operations and purchasing.

**Policy 9.4.1:** Prioritize the use of lower-carbon building materials in new construction and building retrofits where feasible to reduce embodied carbon.

**Policy 9.4.2:** Use recycled materials in the construction of transportation and other infrastructure facilities where feasible.

**Policy 9.4.3:** Explore including Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) in City procurement policy to prioritize purchasing lower-emissions materials and goods.

**Policy 9.4.4:** Phase out the use of gas-powered landscaping equipment for City operations.

**Sub-goal 9.5:** Increase recycling at City facilities.

**Policy 9.5.1:** Design and implement a full recycling program for all City facilities.

**Policy 9.5.2:** Work with the City’s waste hauler to ensure that waste streams are taken to the appropriate waste processing destinations (e.g., recycling to a recycling facility, trash to the landfill).

## D. Resiliency

The Resiliency sub element identifies strategies to help Liberty Lake prepare for, adapt to, and recover from the impacts of a changing climate. This sub element is grounded in the findings of the Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (CVAR), which is included in full as **Appendix 123** to this plan. The CVAR evaluates the City’s exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity to major climate risks, particularly drought, extreme heat, increased precipitation, wildfire, and smoke and provides a technical basis for the policies contained in this element.

This sub element focuses on reducing risks to people, property, and natural systems through proactive planning, hazard mitigation, and investment in resilient infrastructure. Strategies include improving emergency preparedness, promoting water conservation, integrating green stormwater infrastructure, expanding shade and vegetation, and coordinating regionally on wildfire smoke and air quality. Together, these efforts will help ensure that Liberty Lake remains a safe, livable, and thriving community under a changing climate.

## E. Resiliency Goals and Policies

**Resiliency Goal 1:** Establish land use patterns that increase the resilience of the built environment, ecosystems, and communities to climate change.

**Policy 1.1:** Establish overlays, special zoning districts, design standards, or other strategies to increase resilience to climate hazards.

**Policy 1.2:** Restore and maintain critical areas and open space areas to maximize the climate resilience benefits they provide.

**Policy 1.3:** Implement complimentary, mixed land uses versus traditional zoning, such as locating neighborhood commercial, parks and schools near residential neighborhoods to promote cycling and walking and reduce driving.

**Policy 1.4:** Develop and implement an urban heat resilience strategy that includes land use, urban design, urban greening, and waste heat reduction actions.

**Policy 1.5:** Consider future climate conditions during siting and design of capital facilities, including changes to temperature and precipitation to help ensure they function as intended over their planned life cycle.

**Policy 1.6:** Identify and plan for climate impacts to valued community assets such as parks and recreation facilities, including relocation or replacement.

**Policy 1.7:** Establish development regulations that incorporate best practices for reducing the risk of wildfire, extreme heat, flooding, and other climate-exacerbated hazards.

### **Resiliency Goal 2:** Protect and preserve water quality and quantity.

**Policy 2.1:** Partner with Liberty Lake Sewer & Water District (LLSWD) and Consolidated Irrigation District to evaluate the long-term adequacy of water delivery infrastructure to ensure that changes in hydrological patterns (e.g., increases in flooding frequency or reduction of late-summer water availability associated with climate change) can be anticipated and managed effectively.

**Policy 2.2:** Partner with LLSWD and Consolidated Irrigation District to develop and implement a comprehensive drought resilience strategy that factors in projected climate impacts and sets action levels for different drought stages.

**Policy 2.3:** Partner with Liberty Lake Sewer and Water District to analyze how the municipal water system maintains adequate pressure during a major wildfire event (e.g., multiple structures burning) and how it will look under current and projected drought conditions.

**Policy 2.4:** Continue the use of green infrastructure and low-impact development to address increased storm intensities and stormwater runoff.

**Policy 2.5:** Partner with Liberty Lake Sewer and Water District to create and encourage the development of municipal reclaimed water systems and allow onsite non-potable water systems to reduce water demand in private-sector commercial and residential buildings.

**Policy 2.6:** Encourage water purveyors to monitor the water supply for contaminants, construct, and maintain new water-storage systems (e.g., large cisterns, water towers, and reservoirs) to provide back-up water supplies during droughts and support climate resilience.

### **Resiliency Goal 3:** Ensure that cultural resources and practices, including outdoor recreation and natural resources, are resilient to the impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by climate change.

**Policy 3.1:** Work with partners to establish and sustain a native plant nursery and seed bank to support long-term restoration and carbon sequestration efforts where destruction or loss of forestation has occurred.

**Policy 3.2:** Enhance the resilience of parks and recreational trails by assessing and addressing climate hazards and impacts and implementing best management practices.

**Policy 3.3:** Develop a program to analyze and address the climate impacts and risks of pests and disease on urban trees.

**Policy 3.4:** Manage tree canopy and forests (including parks, greenbelts and urban forests) to decrease climate-exacerbated risks from severe wildfires, protect residents, and improve ecosystem health and habitat.

**Policy 3.5:** Ensure that tree species selection and planting guidance are updated to be resilient to climate change.

**Policy 3.6:** Develop and implement guidance on tree species selection and care for private owners and developers to ensure that the urban canopy remains resilient and thriving in the future climate. (This likely overlaps with the natural resources chapter as well)

**Resiliency Goal 4:** Ensure that the local transportation system — including infrastructure, routes, and travel modes — can withstand and recover quickly from climate disruptions.

**Policy 4.1:** Improve street connectivity and walkability, including sidewalks and street crossings, to serve as potential evacuation routes.

**Policy 4.2:** Reduce stormwater impacts from transportation and development through watershed planning, redevelopment and retrofit projects, and low-impact development.

**Policy 4.3:** Map transportation infrastructure that is vulnerable to repeated floods, landslides, and other natural hazards, and designate alternative travel routes for critical transportation corridors when roads must be closed.

**Policy 4.4:** Coordinate with STA to ensure that transit waiting areas provide adequate shelter in all weather.

**Resiliency Goal 5:** Increase community emergency preparedness.

**Policy 5.1:** 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.

**Policy 5.2:** Develop a comprehensive, communitywide wildfire resilience strategy to improve emergency response capabilities, create fire-resilient landscapes, promote fire-adapted communities, protect the economy, and foster short- and long-term recovery.

**Policy 5.3:** Develop a resilience hub at the Library to support residents, coordinate communication, distribute resources, and reduce carbon pollution while enhancing quality of life.

**Policy 5.4:** 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.

**Policy 5.5:** Integrate a climate impacts risk assessment and policies into the local hazard mitigation plan.

**Policy 5.6:** Ensure that the City's emergency management plans respond to the impacts of climate change and identifies roles and responsibilities to support a sustainable economic recovery after a disaster.

**Policy 5.7:** Create evacuation plans and outreach materials to help residents plan and practice actions that make evacuation quicker and safer.

**Policy 5.8:** Develop and implement a strategy to expedite management of debris (e.g., downed tree) after a disaster incident to reduce subsequent risks.

**Resiliency Goal 6:** Ensure that buildings are designed and built sustainably to reduce environmental impacts and remain resilient to extreme weather and other hazards worsened by climate change.

**Policy 6.1:** Adopt fire-resilience standards for new and redeveloped sites in high-risk wildfire areas.

**Policy 6.2:** Develop or modify design standards to integrate building features that reduce the impacts of climate change and increase resilience (e.g., ensuring that there is adequate heating or cooling in the event of a power outage).

**Policy 6.3:** Work with energy utilities to improve the safety and reliability of infrastructure vulnerable to climate change.

**Resiliency Goal 7:** Protect community health and well-being.

**Policy 7.1:** Prioritize at-risk community members for actions that mitigate wildfire smoke, including providing personal protective equipment and filter fans or incentivizing infrastructure updates (e.g., HVAC updates and MERV 13 filters for air intake) for facilities that serve high-risk populations.

**Policy 7.2:** Protect the health and well-being of outdoor workers exposed to extreme heat, smoke, and other climate-exacerbated hazards.

**Policy 7.3:** Develop and implement a wildfire smoke resilience strategy in partnership with local residents, emergency management officials, regional clean air agency officials, and other stakeholders.

**Policy 7.4:** Work with partners like Avista and SNAP to develop and maintain a program to distribute cooling units and install heat pumps, prioritizing households with residents most vulnerable to extreme temperature events (e.g., low-income seniors).

**Policy 7.5:** Develop and implement notification alerts within the community to reduce risk exposure to wildfire smoke and particulate matter.

**Resiliency Goal 8:** Promote climate and resilience education to build a well-informed and prepared community.

**Policy 8.1:** 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.

**Policy 8.2:** Provide residents living in Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas information about fire prevention (e.g., Firewise) practices, and support application of such practices via building code provisions.

**Resiliency Goal 9:** Make city operations more resilient.

**Policy 9.1:** Utilize water conservation and backflow prevention methods, best practices, and technologies in development of irrigation infrastructure within parks and recreation areas so as to foster climate resilience.

**Policy 9.2:** Manage water resources sustainably in the face of climate change through smart irrigation, stormwater management, preventative maintenance, water conservation and wastewater reuse, plant selection, and landscape management.

**Policy 9.3:** Maintain a Continuation of Operations Plan and the associated ongoing training to ensure that city operations continue to be available in an emergency.

## F. Natural Environment

The City of Liberty Lake has attracted desirable businesses in recent years because of the natural environment that contributes to a high quality of life. Protecting and enhancing this unique natural environment is the purpose of this Chapter. By ensuring the availability of clean air and water, and preserving critical areas and natural features, we will continue to make the City of Liberty Lake an inviting community. The following are the guiding principles for this element:

- Critical areas, including wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, aquifer recharge areas, geologically hazardous areas, and flood hazard areas, shall be preserved, protected, managed, and restored so that the functions and values of these areas are maintained;
- Shoreline areas shall be protected from land uses that degrade water quality and wildlife habitat;
- Surface and groundwater should be maintained at adequate quantity and quality, with land uses designed to ensure continued protection; and
- Air quality shall be maintained at levels that protect human health, prevent injury to plants and animals, and preserves clear visibility.

Critical areas include the following areas and natural places:

- Wetlands;

- Areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for domestic purposes;
- Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas;
- Frequently flooded areas; and
- Geologically hazardous areas.

The City of Liberty Lake acknowledges the essential role of protecting the functions of critical areas, which contributes significantly to the high quality of life our residents enjoy. These areas are integral to natural systems that manage stormwater, prevent flooding, and preserve water quality, while also offering recreational opportunities. Safeguarding these critical areas is not only environmentally prudent but also economically wise. Relying on natural landscapes for these functions avoids the substantial costs associated with constructing and maintaining engineered systems designed to protect against floods and geological hazards and to purify drinking water.

Involvement by scientists from the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Ecology, area universities, and others including local agencies/jurisdictions such as Spokane Aquifer Joint Board, Spokane County, Spokane Regional Health District, and Liberty Lake Sewer and Water District, will continue to be essential to the advancement of critical area protection.

## G. Natural Environment Goals and Policies

**Natural Environment Goal 1:** Preserve and enhance the City’s environmental resources and critical areas.

**Policy 1.1:** Maintain an inventory of highly sensitive areas appropriate for preservation.

**Policy 1.2:** Require “no net loss” of wetland functions, value, and quantity as a result of land use activities.

**Policy 1.3:** Protect shorelines designated under the state Shoreline Management Act through enforcement of the City’s Critical Areas Ordinance.

**Policy 1.4:** New development and/or land use activities shall provide adequate buffer areas of permanent native and/or appropriate vegetation adjacent to wetlands. These buffer areas shall be established based on the natural function and beneficial values of the wetland as determined by established criteria.

**Policy 1.5:** Within geologically hazardous areas, site alteration, grading, and filling shall be the minimum necessary to accomplish approved designs/plans.

**Policy 1.6:** All development proposals should submit an erosion control plan prior to receiving approval.

**Policy 1.7:** Geologically hazardous areas demonstrated to be highly sensitive to modification by development activities shall be preserved in a natural condition for uses other than development.

**Natural Environment Goal 2:** Protect and conserve the quality and supply of groundwater from the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer.

**Policy 2.1:** Establish partnerships with non-profits entities, such as Cooperative Extension and the Spokane Aquifer Joint Board, to provide public information and resources to educate the community in how to protect critical areas and environmental resources from degradation.

**Policy 2.2:** Promote water conservation through education, incentives, and regulations in cooperation with water purveyors and the public.

**Policy 2.3:** It is recognized that the aquifer used for drinking water in Liberty Lake has part of its recharge area located outside of the City. Accordingly, the City of Liberty Lake should coordinate and collaborate with surrounding jurisdictions to protect groundwater.

**Policy 2.4:** Require appropriate stormwater runoff and spill control provisions for those who use and/or store potentially critical materials within critical aquifer recharge areas.

**Policy 2.5:** Water-conserving landscaping and other conservation practices should be encouraged. Incentives should be used to reduce water consumption.

**Policy 2.6:** Special consideration should be given to proposed developments or activities that recycle or find use for wastewater.

**Policy 2.7:** Partner with Spokane County to educate the public on the long-term expense and public health consequences of failure to protect critical aquifer recharge areas from degradation and provide information on practices that threaten water quantity and quality.

**Policy 2.8:** Trucks carrying critical materials should be required to use preferred critical material routes where emergency spill response plans exist.

**Policy 2.9:** Provide convenient public access to groundwater modeling documents and regulations to protect critical aquifer recharge areas.

**Natural Environment Goal 3:** Implement and maintain a fully functional, sustainable stormwater system that is integrated into the landscape, supports envisioned growth, protects residents, and nurtures the environment.

**Policy 3.1:** Continue to require all new development to implement integrated stormwater treatment in accordance with the Eastern Washington Stormwater Manual or equivalent best management practices.

**Policy 3.2:** Fund the long-term maintenance of stormwater infrastructure through a dedicated stormwater utility fee assessed on all developed properties as based upon its area of impervious surface.

**Natural Environment Goal 4:** Maintain air quality that protects human health, prevents injury to plant and animal life, and preserves clear visibility.

**Policy 4.1:** Require new development to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential adverse environmental impacts.

**Policy 4.2:** Promote public education to increase the level of responsibility for air quality.

**Policy 4.3:** Clearing and grading activities shall be limited based upon topography and seasonal weather conditions.

**Natural Environment Goal 5:** Preserve the unique beauty of the community through the conservation of the native trees.

**Policy 5.1:** Encourage public awareness of the increased property values associated with tree conservation.

**Policy 5.2:** Encourage programs that provide assistance to the public in caring for and nurturing trees.

**Policy 5.3:** Encourage tree planting programs that emphasize native species and encourage species diversity.

**Policy 5.4:** Maintain tree conservation regulations that discourage removal of mature trees, require appropriate tree replanting when removal is necessary to accommodate development, and provide incentive to conserve trees in accordance with the City's designation as a "Tree City USA".

## Wetlands

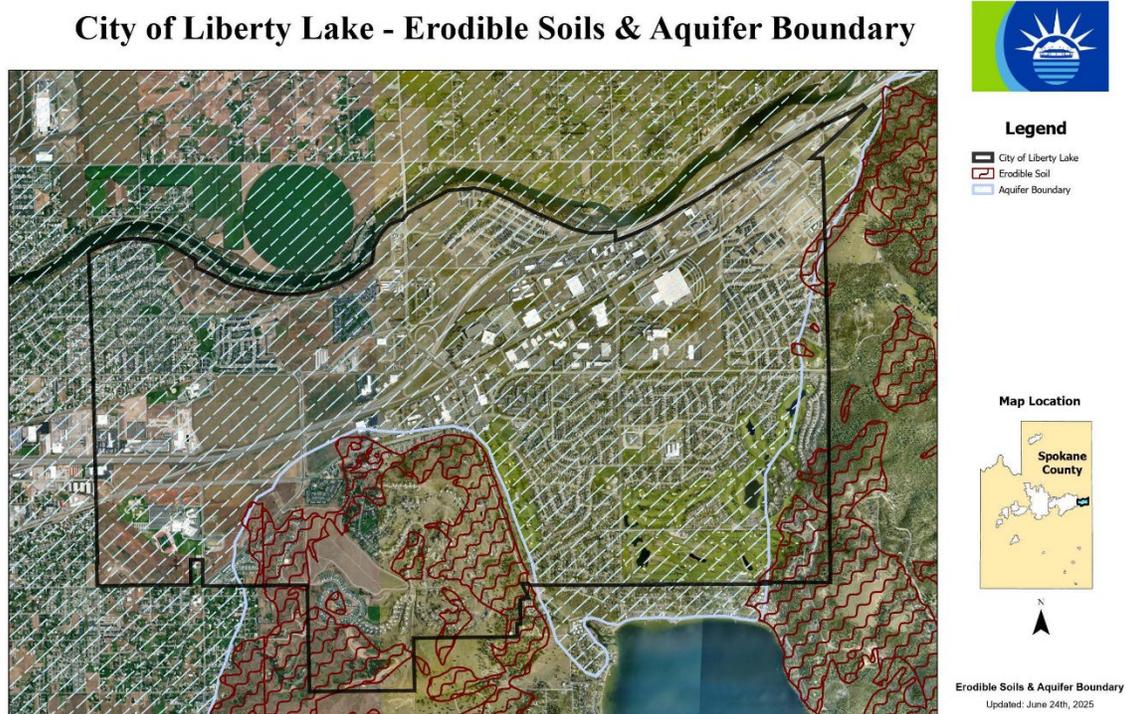
Wetlands are areas inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention and retention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities. However, wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate conversion of wetlands, if permitted by the City. In the past, wetlands were considered nuisances to be filled in and covered up. Experience has revealed the many beneficial functions provided by wetlands, including providing wildlife habitat, storage and disposal of stormwater, groundwater recharge and removal of contaminants. The primary purpose of the wetland goals and policies is to preserve these important natural functions.

While the City of Liberty Lake currently has no designated wetlands within its municipal boundaries, it is situated near significant wetland areas, including those within Liberty Lake Regional Park and the seasonal wetlands at the south end of Liberty Lake. These nearby wetlands provide essential ecological functions such as wildlife habitat, stormwater management, and groundwater recharge. The City acknowledges the importance of these natural resources and is committed to regional collaboration to preserve and protect these vital ecosystems.

## Aquifer Recharge Areas and Groundwater

The Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer (SVRP Aquifer), which serves as the sole source of domestic water for Liberty Lake, is recognized as a sole source aquifer under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The goals and policies outlined in this section aim to safeguard the long-term integrity of groundwater, ensuring it remains a viable source of drinking water for the community. The introduction of contaminants into aquifer recharge areas presents significant risks to the quality of this water. To mitigate these risks, the City of Liberty Lake is required to identify and preserve critical aquifer recharge areas (**Figure 4.1**)—zones that are crucial for replenishing the aquifer used for potable water. The guidelines in this section are designed to maintain the purity and availability of our aquifer and its critical recharge zones.

**Figure 4.1: Erodeable Soils and Aquifer Boundary Map**



## Surface Water Quantity and Quality

Water quality and quantity influences the domestic, economic, recreational, and natural environments of the City of Liberty Lake. Historically, clean water has been taken for granted. As growth and development have increased, so have problems associated with maintaining water quality and quantity. Industry, commercial business, agriculture, and residences all contribute to reduced water quality and quantity. From this perspective, a comprehensive approach must be taken to ensure future water quality and quantity.

## Stormwater

Virtually all of the stormwater that runs off of developed and impervious surfaces in the City discharges to the SVRP Aquifer. The potential for pollutants in stormwater to enter the aquifer

is well-established. Consideration of these conditions will inform approaches to stormwater management that the City develops as part of the Stormwater Master Plan.

The protection of the SVRP Aquifer from pollution, depletion, or degradation is an important aspect of stormwater planning for the City. Specifically, preparing and implementing measures to protect the aquifer from potential stormwater quality impacts are a consideration for the selection and application of stormwater control measures and their maintenance. The City will continue to use stormwater discharge to the ground as its primary disposition due to the advantages in doing so for groundwater supply, flood management and control, system costs, and low-impact design. Stormwater control measures identified in the Eastern Washington Stormwater Manual will continue to be applied to minimize the potential for adverse effects. The City will also continue to engage in regional planning, protection, and education efforts to protect this resource.

## Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas

### **Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas include:**

- Areas with which specifically identified species have a primary association. These specifically identified species include endangered, threatened, sensitive and candidate and secondarily: monitor and priority species (game and non-game), as identified by the Department of Fish & Wildlife in the Priority Habitats and Species lists.
- Habitats and species of local importance.
- Naturally occurring ponds under 20 acres and their submerged aquatic beds that provide fish or wildlife habitat.
- Waters of the state.
- Lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers planted with game fish by a governmental or tribal entity; or
- State natural area preserves and natural resource conservation areas.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation involves managing land in a way that helps wildlife species live and thrive in their natural environments. The goal is to prevent these populations from being split into smaller, isolated groups that might struggle to survive. This does not mean always maintaining all individuals of all species, but it does mean cooperative and coordinated land use planning is critically important among Spokane County and its various municipalities.

A wide variety of outdoor recreation activities are valued by residents and visitors and contribute to the local economy and quality of life. Preservation of the fish and wildlife habitat is the key to the continued existence of these species in the future. The many goals and policies in this chapter articulate the high value that community residents place on conservation of the local fish and wildlife.

## Frequently Flooded Areas

Frequently flooded areas are lands in the floodplain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. These areas include, but are not limited to, streams, rivers, lakes, sink areas, major natural drainageways, and wetlands. Frequently flooded areas are natural

physical features of a watershed that play an important role in stormwater storage and disposal. The purpose of these goals is to maintain the natural function of these frequently flooded areas in order to protect private and public property and reduce the need to construct flood control facilities as well as protect the environment. Flood zones within Liberty Lake are shown in **Figure 4.2** below.

**Figure 4.2: Flood Zones & Critical Slopes Map**



## Geologically Hazardous Areas

Geologically hazardous areas are locations vulnerable to erosion, landslides, earthquakes, or other geological events. These areas are not suitable for commercial, residential, or industrial development due to potential risks to public health and safety. The aim of establishing specific goals and policies for these areas is to ensure that such hazards are identified and allow for hazard mitigation measures to be integrated into building designs. To protect public safety, development in these hazardous areas should be prohibited unless effective hazard mitigation strategies can be guaranteed. Geologically hazardous areas include slopes greater than 30% as shown in **Figure 4.2** above as well as erodible soils as depicted in **Figure 4.1** above.

## Shorelines

Shorelines are among the most sensitive and ecologically important environments in Washington. While the City of Liberty Lake does not contain any lakes, rivers, or streams within its municipal boundaries that qualify as Shorelines of the State, a narrow portion of the northern city limits does include regulated shorelands—defined as lands within 200 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of shoreline waters. These shorelands are associated with the adjacent Spokane River, which is designated as a Shoreline of Statewide Significance.

Although the river itself lies outside City limits, the presence of shorelands within the City triggers planning responsibilities under the Washington State Shoreline Management Act (SMA, RCW 90.58). However, the City has not yet been required to adopt a Shoreline Master Program (SMP). The Washington State Department of Ecology has confirmed that while the City is subject to SMA requirements, it will not be required to develop a local SMP until grant funding is made available—expected around 2029, with formal notice anticipated in 2028. Ecology will support this process with a forthcoming desktop assessment to determine the precise extent of affected areas.

Until such time as the City develops an SMP, the Spokane County Shoreline Master Program—adopted by reference prior to incorporation—remains applicable. In accordance with RCW 36.70A.480, goals and policies from the applicable SMP are considered part of this Comprehensive Plan and inform land use planning within shoreline areas.

The City recognizes the importance of managing shoreline areas to ensure their ecological function, protect public health and safety, and support responsible recreation and land use. Future planning will reflect these values and ensure consistency with state law and regional coordination efforts.

### **Watersheds**

The City of Liberty Lake should conduct ongoing watershed stewardship activities. The goals of watershed stewardship are to increase public awareness about watershed management efforts and to get participation in the process to ensure stewardship on residents' property and homes. Promoting watershed advocacy is important because it can lay the foundations for public support and greater watershed stewardship. Most watershed protection tools require maintenance if they are to properly function over the long run. Some of the most critical watershed maintenance functions include management of conservation areas and buffer networks, and maintenance of stormwater practices and sewer networks. The Liberty Lake Sewer and Water District (LLSWD) can provide resource management expertise. LLSWD is involved at multiple scales of engagement, including long-term management of the Liberty Lake and greater Spokane River watersheds. There are six basic programs that can promote greater watershed stewardship:

- Watershed advocacy
- Watershed education
- Pollution prevention
- Watershed maintenance
- Indicator monitoring
- Watershed restoration

### **Spokane County Landfill**

The Greenacres Landfill is a closed, legacy solid waste site located within the City of Liberty Lake. Originally operated by Greenacres Township from 1950, the site became a fill-and-cover

landfill under Spokane County’s oversight in 1967 and closed in 1972 after reaching capacity. In 1984, the site was listed on the National Priorities List due to groundwater contamination detected in a nearby private well.

The Washington State Department of Ecology assumed regulatory oversight in 1989 and finalized a cleanup action plan in 1992. A landfill cap was constructed and completed in 1998. Today, the site is monitored through a network of groundwater wells and landfill gas probes. Although no leachate collection system is present, regular testing ensures compliance with state cleanup standards.

The City of Liberty Lake coordinates with Ecology and Spokane County to ensure that nearby land uses are compatible with ongoing environmental protection efforts. The presence of the closed landfill highlights the importance of continued vigilance in protecting groundwater quality, managing land use around sensitive sites, and ensuring that environmental health risks are minimized through collaborative, science-based approaches.

### **Air Quality**

Air quality in Liberty Lake is influenced by both natural conditions and human activity. Greenhouse gas emissions and related reduction strategies are addressed in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction sub element; this section focuses on other pollutants that can affect local air quality and public health.

Primary sources of air pollution include vehicle emissions, wood burning, open burning, construction dust, and agricultural activities. Regional air quality can also be affected by windblown dust from central Washington. The Spokane Valley’s topography contributes to occasional temperature inversions, which can trap pollutants close to the ground during certain weather conditions.

The City, in coordination with the Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency and the Washington State Department of Ecology, implements measures such as restrictions on open burning, certification and limited use of wood stoves during air quality alerts, and dust control through road paving and alternative deicers. These actions, combined with cleaner fuels and vehicle technology, have improved air quality in recent decades.

As Liberty Lake continues to grow, maintaining good air quality will require continued coordination between land use and transportation planning, along with regional air quality programs, to protect community health and quality of life.



## PLANNING COMMISSION TENTATIVE COMP PLAN MEETING SCHEDULE

### January 8, 2025

- Population & Housing Workshop—LCA
- Update & Schedule on Climate Element

### January 22, 2025

- LCA Summary
- Critical Area Review
- Update & Schedule on Housing Element

### February 12, 2025

- Housing Policy Workshop
- Update & Schedule on Other Elements:

### February 26, 2025

- Sign Code Workshop with PC & CEC
- Housing Policy Workshop
- Network analysis—Scope & Timeline

### March 12, 2025

- Econ Development—Redlines & Policies
- Cultural & Historical—Redlines & Policies

### March 26, 2025

- Recap of Housing Policy Workshop
- Housing & Community Service—Goals & Policies
- Co-living Housing Workshop

### April 9, 2025

- Housing & Community Service—Revised Policies & Redlines
- Economic Development Revised Redlines
- Review Cultural & Historic Revisions

### April 23, 2025

- Sign Code Workshop
- Housing & Community Service—Updated Chapter
- Co-living Housing Amendment

### May 14, 2025

- GHG Priority Actions and Emissions Targets
- Climate Vulnerability & Risk Assessment Report

### May 28, 2025

- Land Use—Redlines & Policies, Map
- Review Econ Development Revisions
- Development Code Checklist

### June 11, 2025

- Parks, Recreation & Open Space Review
- Development Code Checklist

### June 25, 2025

- GHG Sub-element/Goals & Policy
- Urban Design—Redlines & Policies

### July 9, 2025

- Resiliency Sub-Element/Goals & Policies
- Employment Projections

### July 23, 2025

- Utilities & Essential Public Facilities Workshop
- Employment Projections Memo

### August 13, 2025

- Updated Economic Development Chapter
- Utilities & Capital Facilities Chapter
- 6-year Capital Facilities Plan

### August 27, 2025

- Draft Sign Code Revisions & Redlines

### September 10, 2025

- Co-living Housing Public Hearing
- Parks Plan Update
- Sign Code Workshop

### September 24, 2025

- Network Analysis Workshop
- Introduction & Governance Chapters

### October 8, 2025

- Draft Sign Code Revisions Workshop
- Housing Element MFTE Update

### October 22, 2025

- Parks Plan Presentation
- Preliminary Draft Combined Natural Environment/Climate Element

### November 12, 2025

- Updated Utilities & Public Facilities
- Transportation Element Overview

### December 10, 2025

- Joint Meeting w/Parks & Arts re Parks LOS
- Draft Transportation Element (Pt 1)

### January 14, 2026

- Parks Plan Update
- Draft Transportation Element (Pt 2)
- Update on Climate Element (based on Commerce Feedback)

**January 28, 2026**

- ~~Transportation Resiliency Plan~~
- ~~Final Transportation Network Analysis~~
- ~~Workshop on Housing & Required Development Code Amendment~~

**February 11, 2026**

- Final Natural Environment/Climate Element
- Workshop on Housing & Required Development Code Amendment

**February 25, 2026**

- Final Transportation Element
- Workshop on Housing & Required Development Code Amendments

**March 11, 2026**

- Sidewalk Master Plan
- Parks Element
- Workshop on Housing & Required Development Code Amendments

**March 25, 2026**

- Capital Facilities Plan Workshop
- Workshop on Housing & Required Development Code Amendments

**April 8, 2026**

- Workshop on Housing & Required Development Code Amendments

**April 22, 2026**

- Final Capital Facilities Plan Review
- Review Full Draft Comp Plan Document

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SPECIAL CITY COUNCIL WORKSHOP, TBD - APRIL 27 -MAY 8

DRAFT TO COMMERCE & OTHER AGENCIES FOR REVIEW, MAY 11 – JULY 11; SEPA, MAY 11 – JUNE 11

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**May 13, 2026**

- Workshop on Housing & Required Development Code Amendments
- Sign Code Workshop

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HOUSING & REQUIRED CODE AMENDMENTS TO COMMERCE FOR REVIEW MAY 15 – JULY 15

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**May 27, 2026**

- Workshop on Other Development Code Amendments

**June 10, 2026**

- Workshop on Other Development Code Amendments

**June 24, 2026**

- Workshop on Other Development Code Amendments

**July 8, 2026**

- Workshop on Other Development Code Amendments

**July 22, 2026**

- Review of Any Changes to Comp Plan Required by Commerce or Other Agencies
- Final Review of All Development Code Amendments

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COMMERCE REVIEW OF ALL DEVELOPMENT CODE AMENDMENTS, JULY 23– SEPTEMBER 21

SEPA REVIEW OF ALL DEVELOPMENT CODE AMENDMENTS, JULY 23 – AUGUST 21

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**August 12, 2026**

- PC Public Hearing on Periodic Comprehensive Plan Update

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CITY COUNCIL COMP PLAN PUBLIC HEARING, AUGUST 18  
CITY COUNCIL 1<sup>ST</sup> & 2<sup>ND</sup> ORDINANCE READING, SEPTEMBER 1 & SEPTEMBER 15  
RESOLUTION, FINAL COMP PLAN PERIODIC UPDATE IN COMPLIANCE W/RCW 36.70A.130(1), SEPT 15

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**August 26, 2026**

- Public Hearing on All Development Code Amendments
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DEVELOPMENT CODE PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE CITY COUNCIL, SEPTEMBER 15  
CITY COUNCIL 1<sup>ST</sup> & 2<sup>ND</sup> ORDINANCE READING, OCTOBER 7 & 21

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