

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Roll Call**
- 3. Approve Agenda**
- 4. Public Comment**

The Planning Commission welcomes public attendance at Planning Commission meetings. With very few exceptions, RCW 42.17A.555 prohibits government agencies from allowing the use of public facilities, directly or indirectly, for campaign purposes. At this time, citizen comments and inquiries about agenda business are encouraged. If you wish to address the Planning Commission, please stand or raise a hand so you can be called upon. After you are recognized, please come forward to the lectern, state your name, and address for the public record. Your remarks must be limited to three minutes or less. Please use the microphone.

5. Approval of Minutes

- a. Consider the Minutes of the June 17, 2026, Planning Commission Meeting.

6. New Business

- a. Review of Draft Comprehensive Plan Climate Element.

7. Adjournment

Next Planning Commission Meeting Will Be Held on September 16, 2026

Planning Commission meetings are accessible to persons with disabilities. For individuals who may require special accommodations, please contact City Hall at (509) 865-6754, 24 hours in advance.

TOPPENISH PLANNING COMMISSION
Meeting Minutes
June 17, 2026

Chairperson Mayer called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m.

ROLL CALL AND ATTENDANCE

Present: Chairperson Mayer, Commissioners Jesus M. Aguirre, Benita Polina and Gabriela Guel.

Absent: None

Staff: Community Economic Development (CED) Director Andrew Hattori.

Permit Coordinator Colley conducted roll call for each Planning Commissioner to respond to their attendance at the meeting. Chairperson Mayer, Commissioners Aguirre, Polina and Guel responded to their attendance during roll call.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Commissioner Aguirre moved, seconded by Commissioner Polina, to approve the June 17, 2026, meeting agenda. Motion carried unanimously.

PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Commissioner Aguirre moved, seconded by Commissioner Polina, to approve the minutes from the May 20, 2026, meeting. Motion carried unanimously.

NEW BUSINESS

Director Hattori presented the Comprehensive Plan Draft Capital Facilities Element.

OTHER BUISNESS

None.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:47 p.m.

Janet Mayer, Chairperson

Andrew Hattori, Community Economic
Development Director

Meeting Date: August 19, 2026
Subject: Review of Draft Comprehensive Plan Climate Element.
Attachments: 1. z9. Climate_2046_Toppenish_Clean
Presented By: Joseph Calhoun, HLA
Approved for Andrew Hattori, Director of Community Infrastructure and Development
Agenda By:

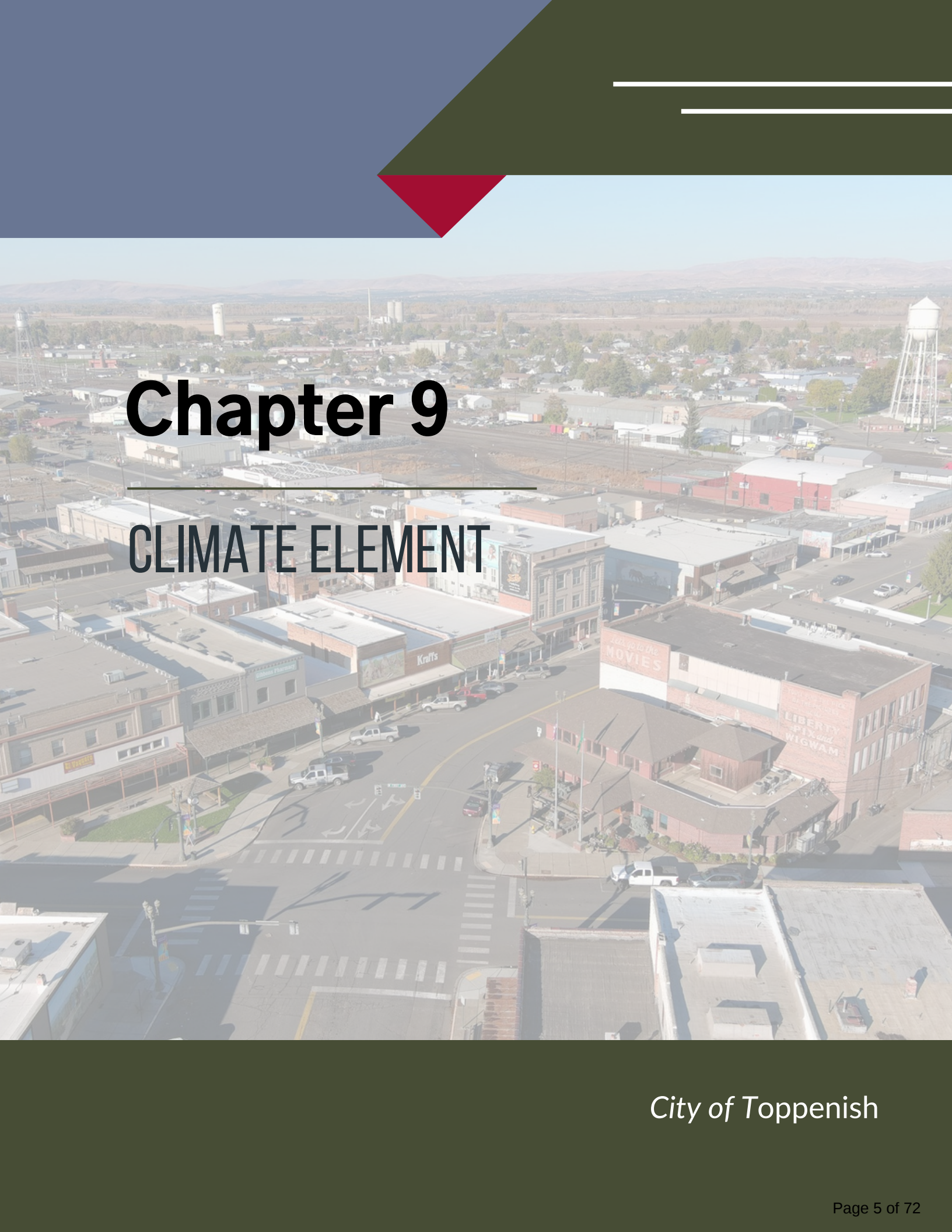
Discussion:

In 2023, Washington State passed House Bill 1181, requiring each city and county planning under the Growth Management Act to develop a Climate Element during their subsequent Comprehensive Plan Update. The intention of which is to address Washington's social, economic, and environmental systems, which face substantial climate risks due to an increase of adverse effects in the environment such as droughts, flooding, wildfires, etc. The City of Toppenish and our Consultants have taken steps to prepare our Climate Element through tasks such as surveys and the formation of the Climate Advisory Team. These efforts have culminated into a draft of our Climate Element which we will receive a presentation on tonight.

Fiscal Impact:

Recommendation:

Alternatives:



Chapter 9

CLIMATE ELEMENT

City of Toppenish

CITY OF TOPPENISH

2026 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE

Chapter 9 – *CLIMATE ELEMENT*

I. Introduction

The WA Legislature passed House Bill 1181 into law in 2023 which requires Washington Cities to update their Comprehensive Plan to build community resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global climate change. This law integrates climate planning into Washington’s Growth Management Act (GMA) by including the following:

- Adds a GMA climate change and resiliency goal to: “ensure that comprehensive plans, development regulations, policies, plans and strategies under RCW 36.70A.201 and chapter 47.80 RCW adapt to and mitigate the effects of a changing climate; support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and per capita vehicle miles traveled; prepare for climate impact scenarios; foster resiliency to climate impacts and natural hazards; protect and enhance environmental, economic, and human health and safety, and enhance environmental justice.”



The WA State Department of Commerce developed an interim guidance document in December 2023 for cities to follow as they work towards implementation.



The City of Toppenish received a \$150,000 grant from Commerce in 2023, funded by Washington’s Climate Commitment Act.

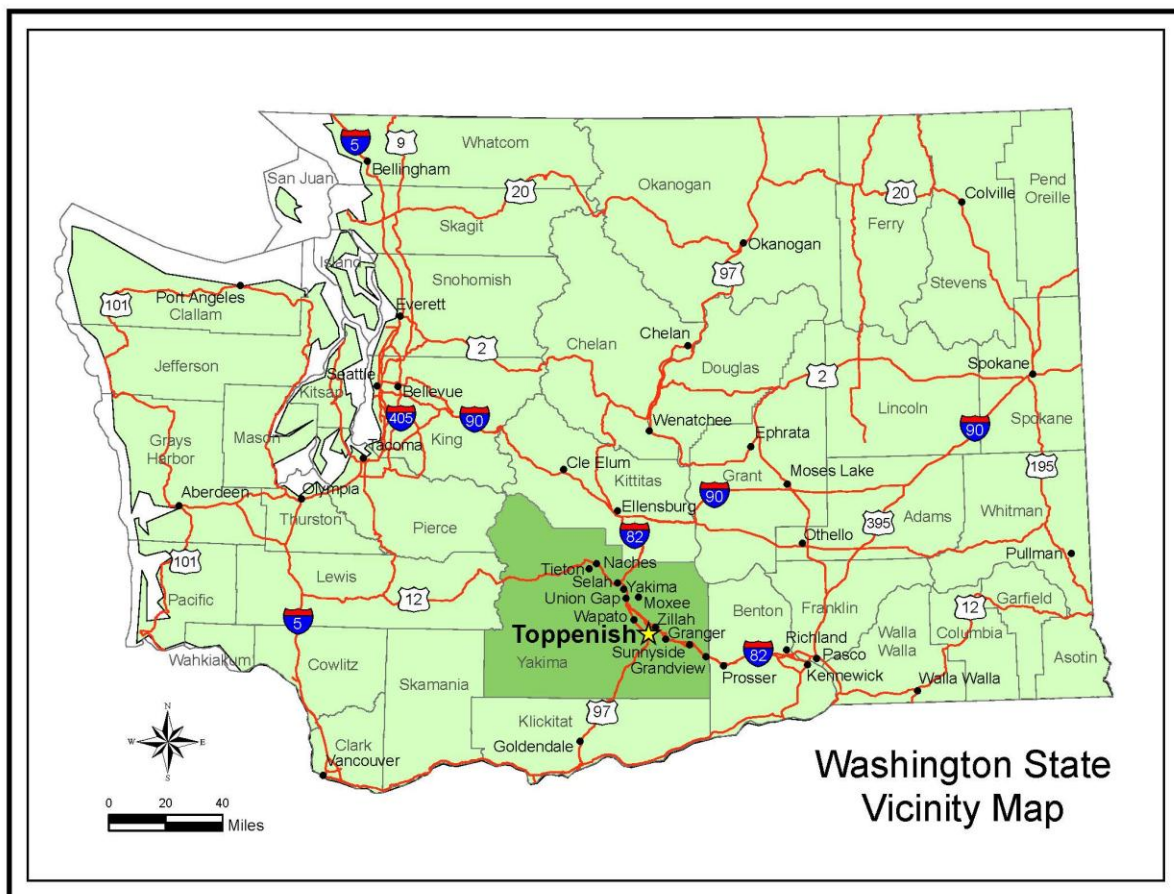
“The WA Department of Commerce climate planning grant is supported with funding from Washington’s Climate Commitment Act. The CCA supports Washington’s climate action efforts by putting cap-and-invest dollars to work reducing climate pollution, creating jobs, and improving public health. Information about the CCA is available at www.climate.wa.gov.”

II. Geography and Demographics

The City of Toppenish is in the south-central section of Washington State, in the lower Yakima Valley. The city lies south of the Yakima River, which forms the northern boundary of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Nation Reservation. The nearest major city is The City of Yakima, approximately 23 miles to the northwest.



FIGURE 0-1 WASHINGTON STATE VICINITY MAP



III. Identified Assets, Hazards, and Threats

A. Introduction

The University of Washington College of the Environment has created an online “Climate Mapping for a Resilient Washington” webtool that includes data and information on the expected changes in the climate and related natural hazards that can be customized for hazard- and sector-specific climate impacts. The selected data is then presented by explaining the exposure, sensitivity, and potential impact of any hazard as it relates to the following sectors:

- Agriculture
- Buildings and Energy
- Cultural Resources and Practices
- Economic Development
- Ecosystems
- Emergency Management
- Human Health
- Transportation
- Waste Management
- Zoning and Development

The webtool includes hazard data in the following categories:

- Drought
- Extreme Heat
- Extreme Precipitation
- Flooding
- Reduced Snowpack
- Sea Level Rise
- Wildfire

Due the unique Geography in and around Toppenish, this report will focus on the Drought, Extreme Heat, Extreme Precipitation, Flooding, and Wildfire hazard categories.

To understand the importance of these hazards as they relate to applicable sectors, the exposure, sensitivity, and potential impacts data points are defined below:

EXPOSURE: Local exposure to changes in the climate depends on the amount and rate of change, as well as the presence of systems, assets, and people in places that are projected to change. Local variation in exposure requires local information about current exposure to hazards, such as flood zones, wildland-urban interface, urban heat islands and locations of vulnerable populations.

SENSITIVITY: Not all people, assets, or systems will be affected the same way by climate change. Sensitivity is the degree to which a system or population is likely to be affected by the change. Locally, sensitivity will depend on characteristics and current conditions of systems, assets, and populations that predispose them to climate impacts. Local information and expertise should be combined with the climate projections provided in the webtool to assess sensitivity.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS: Without adaptation, changes in the climate are expected to affect systems, assets, and populations in many ways that will vary by sector and hazard. The impacts in your area will also depend on local exposure, sensitivity, and the capacity to adapt to the changes.

B. Assets

Sectors:	Assets
Agriculture & Food Systems	Agriculture and Food Processing Uses
Buildings & Energy	Single and Multi-Family Residences, Apartments, Commercial, and Industrial Properties
Cultural Resources & Practices	Yakama Nation, Historic Downtown, Library and Mural Society
Economic Development	Local Retail and Service Establishments
Ecosystems	Shoreline/Creeks, Wetlands, Priority Habitat, Over Steepened Slopes, Public Parks and Open Space
Emergency Management	Fire and Police Stations
Health & Well-being	Medical Practitioners, Hospital
Transportation	Roads, sidewalks, trails, Hwy 97, SR22, railroad
Waste Management	Transfer Station
Water Resources	Water Reservoir, Irrigation
Zoning & Development	Single and Multi-Family Residences, Apartments, Commercial and Industrial Properties

C. Hazards

As noted above, the Climate Mapping tool identified Drought, Extreme Heat, Extreme Precipitation, Flooding, and Wildfire Hazard categories applicable to Toppenish.

DROUGHT: Drought can be further broken down into a subcategory of Precipitation Drought.

Precipitation Drought: Washington State's legal definition of drought for a declaration and associated response is 75% of normal water supply and hardship. A greater likelihood of below summer precipitation indicates a greater likelihood of drought in any year. Based on the data, there is a 32% chance of a year in the planning period with summer precipitation at or below 75% of normal. This will affect the following:

- Agriculture
- Emergency Management
- Water Resources

EXTREME HEAT: Extreme Heat can be further broken into six subcategories; Summer Maximum Temperature, Hot Days, 90°F Maximum Humidex Days, 65°F Minimum Humidex Days, Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days.

Summer Maximum Temperature: Warmer summers directly affect the health and well-being of people and stress the water availability for crops and ecosystems. For Toppenish, it is anticipated that the average summer maximum temperature will increase 3.7°F, this will affect:

- Agriculture
- Economic Development

- Ecosystems
- Health and Well-being

Hot Days: Days with a temperature of over 100°F is an indicator of potential damage to transportation infrastructure. Based on the data from the Climate Mapping tool, Toppenish is expected to see an additional 10-days per year above 100°F. This can affect:

- Transportation

90°F Maximum Humidex Days: The humidex is a measure of experienced heat conditions, and takes into consideration both temperature and humidity. An increase in days over a maximum humidex of 90°F is an indicator of day-time heat stress for people. Based on the data from the Climate Mapping tool, Toppenish is expected to see an average of 20.3 additional days per year above the 90°F Humidex. This will affect:

- Emergency Management
- Health and Well-being

65°F Minimum Humidex Days: The humidex is a measure of experienced heat conditions and takes into consideration both temperature and humidity. An increase in days over 65°F is an indicator of nighttime heat stress for people. Based on the data, Toppenish is expected to see an average of an additional 14.8 days per year above the 65°F humidex, this can affect:

- Emergency Management
- Health & Well-being

Heating Degree Days: Heating Degree Days are the annual number of degree days below a threshold of an average daily temperature of 65°F. A decrease in heating degree days indicates a lower potential energy demand for heating buildings in the winter. Based on data from the Climate Mapping Tool, Toppenish is expected to see a decrease of 667 days during the planning period – all of Washington State is expected to experience a decrease in heating degree days, this will affect:

- Buildings & Energy

Cooling Degree Days: Cooling degree days are the annual number of days above an average daily temperature of 65°F. An increase in cooling degree days indicates greater potential energy demand for cooling buildings in the summer. Based on the data, Toppenish is expected to see an increase of 361 cooling degree days during the planning period – all of Washington State is expected to experience an increase in cooling degree days with the largest increases expected in eastern Washington. An increase in cooling degree days will affect:

- Buildings & Energy

EXTREME PRECIPITATION: Extreme Precipitation can be broken down into two subcategories; Heavy Precipitation Magnitude and Extreme Precipitation Magnitude.

Heavy Precipitation Magnitude: A heavy precipitation day is the maximum daily precipitation that occurs with a 2-year storm, or on average once every two years. Toppenish is expected to see a 7-10% increase in the total precipitation of the 2-year storm, this can affect:

- Agriculture
- Economic Development
- Transportation
- Zoning & Development

Extreme Precipitation Magnitude: An extreme precipitation day occurs with the 25-year storm, or on average once every twenty-five years. Toppenish is expected to see a 13-25% increase in precipitation during the 25-year storm which can affect:

- Agriculture
- Economic Development
- Emergency Management
- Transportation
- Waste Management
- Zoning & Development

FLOODING: Flooding can be further broken down into two subcategories; Peak Streamflow and Return Interval of 25-yr Peak Streamflow.

Peak Streamflow: An increase in the annual peak streamflow indicates a potential for higher streamflow and larger areas inundated every year at high flows. The Yakima River could see a 13% increase in maximum streamflow during the planning period. This could affect:

- Emergency Management
- Transportation
- Zoning & Development
- Ecosystems
- Cultural Resources & Practices

Return Interval of 25-yr Peak Streamflow: The 25-year peak streamflow is the streamflow that occurs on average every 25 years. The return interval of the historical 25-year peak streamflow indicates how much more frequently streamflow's of this magnitude are expected to occur in the future with heavier precipitation and more rain in the winter. Based on the data, the Yakima River could see high streamflow about every 6.4 years instead of every 25 years which can affect:

- Emergency Management
- Transportation
- Economic Development
- Waste Management
- Zoning and Development
- Ecosystems

WILDFIRE: Wildfire can be further broken down into two subcategories, wildfire danger and wildfire likelihood.

Wildfire Danger: A high fire danger day is a day in which 100-hour fuel moisture is less than the historical 20th percentile. More high fire danger days indicates a greater potential for wildfire activity, assuming ignition sources and sufficient fuels are present. Based on the data, Toppenish is expected to see an additional 7 high fire danger days annually. This will affect:

- Economic Development
- Emergency Management

Wildfire Likelihood: Although Toppenish does not display any marked increase in the likelihood for wildfire, there is a significant increase in several portions of Yakima County. Due to its location, Toppenish could still see the impacts of nearby wildfires, particularly due to travelling smoke. This could affect:

- Agriculture

- Buildings & Energy
- Cultural Resources & Practices
- Economic Development
- Ecosystems
- Emergency Management
- Human Health
- Transportation
- Waste Management
- Water Resources
- Zoning & Development

D. Threats

DROUGHT:

- More frequent and severe droughts due to low summer precipitation will reduce the amount of water available for livestock and irrigation during the same time that warmer temperatures and longer growing seasons are expected to increase the demand for irrigation water.
- More frequent and severe droughts due to low summer precipitation are expected to increase the need for emergency services to plan, prepare, and respond to water shortages.
- More frequent and severe droughts due to low summer precipitation have the potential to increase voluntary or mandatory conservation requirements and water use restrictions.

EXTREME HEAT:

- Warmer summers are expected to increase the potential for heat stress on some crops and livestock and decrease crop yields. Some agricultural pests are expected to have greater survival rates and population size with warming. Warmer summer temperatures are expected to increase demand for irrigation water
- Warmer summer temperatures could decrease opportunities for warm season recreation activities in some areas and increase them in others.
- Warmer summers are expected to reduce summer soil moisture and increase physiological stress for some plants and animals. Warmer summer temperatures are expected to reduce tree growth and forest productivity in some areas and increase growth and productivity in mild climates.
- Outbreaks of some forest pests, such as mountain pine beetles, are expected to increase.
- Warmer summers are expected to increase concentrations of air pollutants, such as ozone and some vector borne illnesses, such as West Nile virus.
- More very hot days have the potential to damage the surfaces of roads and bridges, leading to greater maintenance and repair costs and more frequent traffic and service disruptions.
- More frequent extreme daytime heat events are expected to increase the demand for emergency services to plan, prepare, and respond to human health impacts. Extreme heat may also impact emergency services due to transportation and travel disruptions such as warped and buckling pavement on roads.
- An increase in the number of days with a maximum humidex of above 90°F is expected to increase heat related deaths, illness, and hospitalizations.
- More frequent extreme nighttime heat events are expected to increase the demand for emergency services to plan, prepare, and respond to human health impacts.
- An increase in the number of nights with a minimum humidex above 65°F is expected to increase heat-related deaths, illness, and hospitalizations.

- An increase in cooling degree days is expected to increase energy demand for air conditioning and industrial cooling systems in summer when regional hydropower supply is expected to decrease. Demand for air conditioning and infrastructure with cooling systems is also expected to increase where it does not exist.

EXTREME PRECIPITATION

- Heavier precipitation is expected to intensify flooding and inundation of agricultural lands, which can delay spring planting, affect crop quality and quantity, increase erosion and runoff, and increase the susceptibility of root diseases.
- Heavier precipitation is expected to intensify flooding in low lying areas and require higher capacity storm water drainage systems.
- Heavier precipitation events are expected to intensify flooding, landslides, and erosion, which can interrupt transportation routes, damage infrastructure, and increase maintenance and repair costs.
- Heavier precipitation events are expected to intensify urban flooding and demands on storm water systems, which can affect zoning restrictions on new buildings, and require revised building codes for development in more frequently flooded areas.
- Heavier precipitation has the potential to increase the demand for emergency response services by intensifying flood events and increasing other emergencies associated with heavy precipitation.
- Heavier precipitation has the potential to increase storm damage to infrastructure and generate more waste and debris. More waste will strain municipal cleanup and refuse capacity.
- Heavier precipitation is expected to increase the extent of flooding in low-lying areas and flood zones. This could reduce the suitability of some areas for certain land uses and require relocation of some development.

FLOODING:

- Higher streamflow is expected to directly affect salmonid populations and alter salmonid habitat, reducing the quantity of a culturally important species for northwest tribes.
- High stream flow can scour the streambed and remove or crush salmon eggs, increasing mortality and reducing return rates.
- Higher streamflow can reduce the availability of slow water habitat and can increase sedimentation that affects habitat quality.
- Higher stream flow is expected to directly affect salmonid populations and alter salmonid habitat, reducing the quantity of a culturally important species for Northwest Tribes.
- Higher streamflow's are expected to increase riverine flooding within existing floodplains and could expand flooding to new areas not currently in existing floodplains. More flooding has the potential to increase the demand for emergency services to plan, prepare, and respond to flood events.
- Higher stream flow is expected to increase riverine flooding, which can damage roads, bridges, railways and overwhelm drainage structures, such as culverts.
- Higher stream flow is expected to increase damage to all types of infrastructure in flood zones and could expand the flood zone in some areas leading to damage of development not currently in flood zones.

- More frequent and high stream flows are expected to increase the frequency of flooding impacts to businesses and the economy by disrupting travel, shipping routes, and damaging property.
- More frequent flooding has the potential to increase insurance premiums or make some properties more difficult to insure.
- More frequent and high stream flows can reduce the population of salmonids and other fish species over time by increasing the frequency with which juvenile salmonids are flushed downstream prematurely, reducing salmonid migration returns, and inhibiting incubation and migration life stages for steelhead.
- More frequent and high streamflow is expected to increase riverine flooding and the need for emergency services to plan, prepare and respond to flood events.
- More frequent and high stream flow is expected to increase the frequency of flood damage to roads, bridges, and railways which leads to higher costs for operation and maintenance. Service delays, cancellations, and reroutes are expected to become more common.
- More frequent and high stream flow is expected to increase the damage to assets and property located in flood zones. This could reduce the suitability of some areas for certain land uses and require relocation for some development.

WILDFIRE:

- More days with high wildfire danger are expected to affect businesses through more frequent closures of recreation areas and restrictions on outdoor activities during the wildfire season, more high fire danger days will interrupt timber operations and outdoor recreation.
- More days with high fire danger will increase the need for fire bans and associated enforcement and capacity to respond to wildfires.
- More frequent wildfires have the potential to increase damage to crops, livestock, agriculture infrastructure and operations. Wildfire smoke may reduce the quality of some crops and adversely affect farm workers and other outdoor laborers in the industry.
- More frequent wildfires have the potential to affect energy transmission by damaging infrastructure and interrupting transmission and distribution. More frequent wildfires are expected to cause property damage and loss. Poor air quality due to wildfire smoke could increase the demand for air filtration systems in buildings.
- More frequent wildfires have the potential to damage cultural and historical sites, buildings, and cultural resources. More frequent wildfires can also reduce access to culturally important sites and resources for Northwest Tribes.
- More frequent wildfires are expected to affect businesses and economic development through more interruptions and closures of businesses and recreation areas due to wildfires and poor air quality. More wildfires could lead to higher insurance premiums or more difficulty insuring properties.
- More frequent wildfires have the potential to reduce timber, non-timber forest products, carbon storage, and forest habitat for some wildlife. Wildfires also increase the establishment of invasive species. More frequent wildfires have the potential to increase runoff and sediment to streams, which can reduce aquatic habitat quality.
- More frequent wildfires will require more response from emergency management services, increasing demand for resources and costs.
- More frequent wildfires are expected to reduce human health associated with displacement. Poor air quality due to more wildfire smoke can cause adverse respiratory health effects.

- More frequent wildfires are expected to reduce human health through loss of life, injury, and reduced mental health associated with displacement. Poor air quality due to more wildfire smoke can cause adverse respiratory health effects.
- More frequent wildfires, and related smoke, can disrupt travel, increase road closures and delay construction projects. Wildfire smoke has the potential to affect labor in the transportation sector because of health effects on outdoor laborers. More roadside brush fires can create safety hazards and disrupt transportation.
- More frequent wildfires have the potential to generate greater amounts of debris and waste. More waste will strain municipal cleanup and refuse capacity.
- More frequent wildfires have the potential to damage water distribution infrastructure and reduce water quality in reservoirs due to more runoff, erosion, and turbidity. Changes in water quality could increase the need for water treatment and filtration.
- More frequent wildfires are expected to increase damage to homes and infrastructure and displace residents.
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IV. RESILIENCY SUBELEMENT

The resiliency sub-element is intended to identify ways that Toppenish can adapt and become more responsive to potential changes in the climate. RCW 70A.65.010 defines Climate Resilience as

“The ongoing process of anticipating, preparing for, and adapting to changes in climate and minimizing negative impacts to our natural systems, infrastructure, and communities.”

What this means for Toppenish is determining what potential policy changes can be incorporated to help the city deal with projected hazards such as more frequent wildfires, longer heat waves, more frequent drought, and stronger storms. It is an analysis of community preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.

This resiliency sub-element will identify goals and policies that Toppenish may pursue during the Comprehensive Plan planning cycle to improve resiliency to projected climate impacts. In accordance with RCW 36.70A.070(9), the sub-element must prioritize actions that benefit overburdened communities that will disproportionately suffer from compounding environmental impacts and will be the most impacted by natural hazards due to climate change. Specific goals, policies, and programs of the resiliency sub-element must include, but are not limited to, those designed to:

1. Identify, protect, and enhance natural areas to foster resiliency to climate impacts, as well as areas of vital habitat for safe passage and species migration;
2. Identify, protect, and enhance community resiliency to climate change impacts, including social, economic, and built environment factors, that support adaptation to climate impacts consistent with environmental justice; and
3. Address natural hazards created or aggravated by climate change.

A. GOALS AND POLICIES

The purpose of establishing goals and policies is to provide an implementation framework to meet the City’s vision and state requirements for the Climate Resiliency Element. Goals provide a general statement or broad concept of the desired outcome. Policies then include a set protocol or proposal designed to achieve the stated Goal.

To achieve this, Toppenish decided to pursue a combination of Pathway 1 and Pathway 2 by identifying existing goals and policies to incorporate by reference or modify along with developing new goals and policies with the help of the Climate Policy Explorer. By combining the two pathways, Toppenish is acknowledging the existing climate-related work that has already been adopted into its plans and policies.



New Goals and Policies

The following goals and policies are adapted from the Washington State Department of Commerce’s “Climate Policy Explorer.”

Goal CE-1: *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 CE-1.1: Create evacuation plans and outreach materials to help residents plan and practice actions that make evacuation quicker and safer.

Policy CE-1.2: Provide private forestland owners and 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.

Policy CE-1.3: 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 CE-1.4: 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.

Goal CE-2: *Adopt fire-resilience standards for new and redeveloped sites in high-risk wildfire areas.*

Policy CE-2.1: Identify and implement strategies for reducing residential development pressure in the wildland-urban interface (WUI).

Policy CE-2.2: Require new subdivisions to bury electricity transmission lines and associated infrastructure to reduce damage from storms and wildfire ignition risks.

Policy CE-2.3: Support local businesses' efforts to bolster climate preparedness and continuity of operations.

Goal CE-3: *Ensure that the local transportation system — including 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.*

Policy CE-3.1: Improve street connectivity and walkability; including sidewalks and street crossings, to serve as potential evacuation routes.

Goal CE-4: *Develop and implement a comprehensive drought resilience strategy's for different drought stages.*

Policy CE-4.1: 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 CE-4.2: 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.

Policy CE-4.3: Support the use of green infrastructure (including public parks) and low-impact development to address increased storm intensities and stormwater runoff.

Policy CE-4.4: Choose native drought- and pest-resistant trees, shrubs, and grasses in restoration efforts to support climate resilience.

Policy CE-4.5: 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.

Goal CE-5: *Ensure that the local agricultural economy – including food and materials producers, distributors, and sellers – is resilient to the impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by climate change.*

Policy CE-5.1: Promote sustainable water-storage practices that help agricultural producers adapt to changing conditions and reduce production losses while balancing ecosystem needs.

Goal CE-6: *Consider a program/identify funding sources to install cooling systems and heat pumps, and upgrade insulation and windows/doors; prioritizing households with residents most vulnerable to extreme temperature events.*

Policy CE-6.1: Develop or modify design standards to integrate exterior building features that reduce the impacts of climate change and increase resilience.

Goal CE-7: *Establish development regulations that incorporate best practices for reducing the risk of wildfire, extreme heat, flooding, and other climate-exacerbated hazards.*

Policy CE-7.1: Consider overlays, special zoning districts, design standards, or other strategies to increase resilience to climate hazards.

Goal CE-8: *Require the design and construction of commercial and residential buildings and their surrounding sites to reduce and treat stormwater runoff and pollution.*

Policy CE-8.1: Reduce stormwater impacts from transportation and development through watershed planning, redevelopment and retrofit projects, and low-impact development.

Goal CE-9: *Identify and plan for climate impacts to valued community assets such as parks and recreation facilities, including relocation or replacement.*

Policy CE-9.1: Consider future climate conditions during siting and design of capital facilities, including changes to temperature, rainfall, and wildfire activity, to help ensure they function as intended over their planned life cycle.

Goal CE-10: *Develop and implement an urban heat resilience strategy that includes land use, urban design, urban greening, and waste heat reduction actions.*

Policy CE-10.1: Develop or modify design standards to integrate exterior building features that reduce the impacts of climate change and increase resilience.

Goal CE-11: *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.*

Policy CE-11.1: Protect significant historic sites prone to hazards worsened by climate change.

Incorporation of Existing Goals and Policies

The following existing goals and policies are found within various sections of the Toppenish Comprehensive Plan and are incorporated herein by reference.

Natural Systems Element:

Goal NS-3 - *Enhance the quantity and quality of surface water.*

Policy NS-3.4 - Identify future needs and promote increase water supplies through coordinated development and conservation efforts.

Goal NS-9 - *Prevent the loss of life or property and minimize public and private costs associated with repairing or preventing flood damages from development in frequently flooded areas.*

Policy NS-9.3 - Direct new critical facility development away from areas subject to catastrophic, life-threatening flood hazards where the hazards cannot be mitigated.

Policy NS-9.4 - Where the effects of flood hazards can be mitigated require appropriate standards for subdivisions, parcel reconfigurations, site developments and for the design of structures.

Land Use Element:

Goal LU-2 - *Coordinate land uses to minimize the loss of natural resources due to urbanization and reduce uncertainty and unpredictable development which sacrifices conservation and sound land management.*

Housing Element:

Policy HS-3.3 - The city of Toppenish will work cooperatively with other public agencies, private institutions and organizations to foster housing rehabilitation and neighborhood reinvestment in areas suitable for rehabilitation.

Policy HS-3.4 - The city of Toppenish will encourage property maintenance and pride in the community. Objective: Encourage the presentation of workshops on low or no cost weatherization and energy conservation skills by a qualified organization.

Capital Facilities Element:

Goal CF-7 - *Expand the range of active recreational opportunities for the citizens of Toppenish.*

Policy CF-7.2 - The City will encourage multiple use of public facilities which could be used for youth facilities, senior activities, meetings or other functions.

Transportation Element:

Goal TR-1 - *To develop, maintain, and operate a balanced, safe, and efficient multimodal transportation system to serve all people, special needs populations and activities in the community.*

Policy TR-1.7 - Provide and promote the development of pedestrian and bicycle paths to schools, parks, and activity centers, as well as linkages between these paths.

Goal TR-5 - To manage, conserve and protect Toppenish's natural resources through a balance of development activities complemented with sound environmental practices.

Policy TR-5.1 - New transportation facilities should be designed in a manner which minimizes impacts on natural drainage patterns and soil profiles.

Policy TR-5.2 - Promote the use and development of routes and methods of alternative modes of transportation, such as transit, bicycling, and walking, which reduce Toppenish's consumption of non-renewable energy sources.

Parks and Recreation Element:

Goal PR-1 - To preserve and improve existing parks and recreational facilities to meet the recreational needs of Toppenish residents.

Policy PR-1.1 - Upgrade existing parks where needed with restrooms, gazebos/shaded areas, barbecues, picnic tables, and playground equipment.

Goal PR-2 - To improve and expand recreational facilities to meet the current and future needs of Toppenish residents.

Policy PR-2.2 - Investigate funding opportunities and feasibility for locating and constructing a community center that would provide indoor recreational and physical fitness opportunities for Toppenish residents of all ages.

Yakima County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Yakima County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan is updated every 5 years, and was last updated January 13, 2023. The mission of the HMP is to promote sound public policy designed to protect community members, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property, and the environment from natural, technological, and human-caused hazards. The following Mitigation Goals in the HMP are adopted by reference.

Mitigation Goals:

Protect Life, Property and Public Welfare

- Implement sustainable activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other property more resilient to natural and technological hazards.
- Reduce losses and repetitive damages for chronic hazard events while promoting insurance coverage for catastrophic hazards.
- Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for encouraging higher standards for safer development in areas vulnerable to natural and technological hazards.

Public Awareness

- Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural and technological hazards.

- Provide information on tools, partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

Natural Systems

- Balance watershed planning, natural resource management, and land use planning with natural hazard mitigation to protect life, property, and the environment.
- Preserve, rehabilitate, re-establish, and enhance natural systems to serve natural hazard mitigation functions.

Partnerships and Implementation

- Strengthen communication and coordinate participation among and within public agencies, community members, non-profit organizations, business, and industry to gain a vested interest in implementation.
- Encourage leadership within the public and private sector organizations to prioritize and implement local, county, and regional hazard mitigation activities.

Emergency Services

- Prioritize mitigation projects for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure.
- Improve understanding of hazard risks through monitoring and assessment projects.
- Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry.
- Coordinate and integrate natural and technological hazard mitigation activities, where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.

V. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A. Introduction

Early and continuous public engagement is an important component of any long-range planning effort. The purpose of this public engagement plan is to reach a diverse population in equitable and meaningful ways. Through public engagement, the city hopes to better understand how the effects of climate change are felt throughout the community.

B. Project Webpage

The city established a project webpage dedicated to the Climate Element. Draft documents will be available for public review at various points throughout the planning period. Interested stakeholders will be able to sign up to be included in a mailing list to receive regular updates throughout the planning period. Notices of upcoming public meetings will be posted online when scheduled and linked on the City's Facebook page.

CLIMATE COMMITMENT

City of Zillah Climate Resilience Planning

With the passage of [LB 20-48](#) during the 2023 Washington state legislative session, the City of Zillah must now add a Climate Change Element to its Comprehensive Plan. The legislation creates a new mandate that spans several elements in the comprehensive plan, such as transportation, land use, parks and recreation, capital facilities and utilities, environmental, and economic development.

The Washington State Department of Commerce [developed guidance](#) for local governments to follow as part of this legislation. The City of Zillah received a \$100,000 grant through the Climate Commitment Act to complete this work.

Climate Policy Advisory Team

The city seeks applicants interested in participating in a consensus-based process to creatively and collaboratively develop goal and policy recommendations for the city's Climate Element. The public and the City Council will review and consider these policy recommendations.

The group will meet periodically throughout the project, which will run through May 2025. Policy team member responsibilities will include:

- Advising staff on project priorities;
- Assist with the development of the public participation plan;
- Reviewing and providing feedback on key project deliverables;
- Developing goal and policy recommendations; and,
- Encouraging community members to participate in the public process.

The Climate Policy Team will demonstrate a balanced commitment to the adopted project scope of work and represent a broad spectrum of interests, including but not limited to the following:

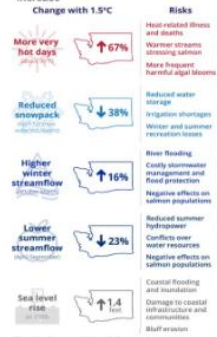
- Affordable and market-rate housing
- Agriculture/farming
- Bicycle and Pedestrian
- Business
- Economy and workforce development
- Education
- Environment
- Freight/Industry
- Healthcare
- Land Development
- Outdoor Recreation

To Apply

Please send an email with the subject line "Climate Policy Team" to Ardele Steele, Planning & Community Development Director, at asteele@cityofzillah.wa. Please include your area of interest and contact information. The application deadline is Friday, May 10, 2024, at 5:00 pm.



Figure 1: Washington Climate Impacts Associated with a 1.5°C Temperature Increase



SOURCE: University of Washington Climate Impacts Group

C. Climate Policy Advisory Team

Creating and seating members onto a Climate Policy Advisory Team (CPAT) is the first step toward the creation of a new Climate Element. The group will meet periodically throughout the duration of the project, which is scheduled to run through May 2025. Policy team member responsibilities will include:

- Advising staff on project priorities;
- Assist with development of the public participation plan and vision statement;
- Reviewing and providing feedback on key project deliverables;
- Developing goal and policy recommendations; and,
- Encouraging community members to participate in the public process.

A press release was issued in April 2024, and again in November 2024, to invite interested residents to apply to join the group. The CPAT is composed of the following individuals:

Name	Organization	Interest
Andrew Hattori	Planning	CED Director
Tia Hickman	Toppenish Staff	Code Enforcement
Jesus M. Aguirre	Planning Commission	Volunteer

Below is a summary of agenda topics from the City of Toppenish CRAT meetings. Additional meeting information is available in the minutes.

Meeting 1 – March 12, 2025

- Committee member introductions
- Powerpoint: Project Overview
 - Background of the project and grant
 - CPAT roles
 - Public engagement strategy
 - Climate Element overview
 - Timeline

Meeting 2 – March 26, 2026

- Review and discussion of the Public Engagement Plan

Meeting 3 – April 9, 2025

- Additional discussion on the Public Engagement Plan.
- Review and discuss Climate Element Workbook S3.Task 1.1: Identify Community Assets.
- Review and discuss Climate Element Workbook S3.Task 1.2: Explore hazards and changes in the climate.

Meeting 4 – June 6, 2025

- Review climate graphics and exhibits
- Review new grant timeline

Meeting 5 – September 18, 2025

- Review draft survey questions and survey flyer

Meeting 6 – September 24, 2025

- Review Climate Element Workbook Tasks 3.1-3.3 – Assess Sensitivity

Meeting 7 – October 22, 2025

- Review of Climate Element Workbook Tasks 3.4-3.5 Characterize Risk and Decide Course of Action

Meeting 10 – November 5, 2025

- Finalize survey for publication
- Review of Climate Element Workbook Tasks 4.1-4.3 – Develop goals and policies and identify co-benefits

Meeting 11 – January 14, 2026

- Review survey results and discuss next steps – Climate Element drafting

D. Public Meetings

The city anticipates a wide variety of public and stakeholder engagement opportunities throughout this process. Members of the public are invited to submit written comments about the Climate Element via email or in writing. A total of four public meetings are scheduled, in addition to the final adoption at City Council, as follows:

Meeting 1 – Project kickoff

The project kickoff meeting was held on November 20, 2024, at the Toppenish Planning Commission meeting. An outline of the project was presented including background information, formation of the CPAT, the importance of meaningful public engagement, necessary steps to complete the Climate Element, and a timeline.

Meeting 2 – Showcase data exhibits

Meeting 2 will include the presentation of a significant amount of climate data. The initial phase of this project includes using a climate mapping tool developed by the University of Washington to identify and explore potential climate hazards. A secondary component of this meeting will be presenting a compilation of existing goals and policies that deal, either directly or indirectly, with climate resilience found in the city's comprehensive plan, shoreline master program, critical areas ordinance, and work completed for Yakima County multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan. Data exhibits were presented to the CPAT on March 26, 2025.

Meeting 3 – Review planning process and present new goals and policies

Meeting 3 will outline a review of the planning process to date and include the presentation of new or modified goals and policies designed to fill climate resiliency gaps. This will be the final meeting prior to the development of the draft plan. Toppenish held a public open house on August 19, 2026 to review the draft plan.

Meeting 4 – Present draft Climate Element and receive final public comment

The final scheduled public meeting is where the draft Climate Element will be presented to the Planning Commission. The draft will include a summary of the previous public engagement meetings along with a list of all the comments received. This will be the final meeting to submit public comments prior to the presentation of the Climate Element to City Council for adoption.

Final adoption

Once all public comments have been received and implemented into the draft Climate Element, it will be presented to City Council for adoption at an open public meeting.

DRAFT

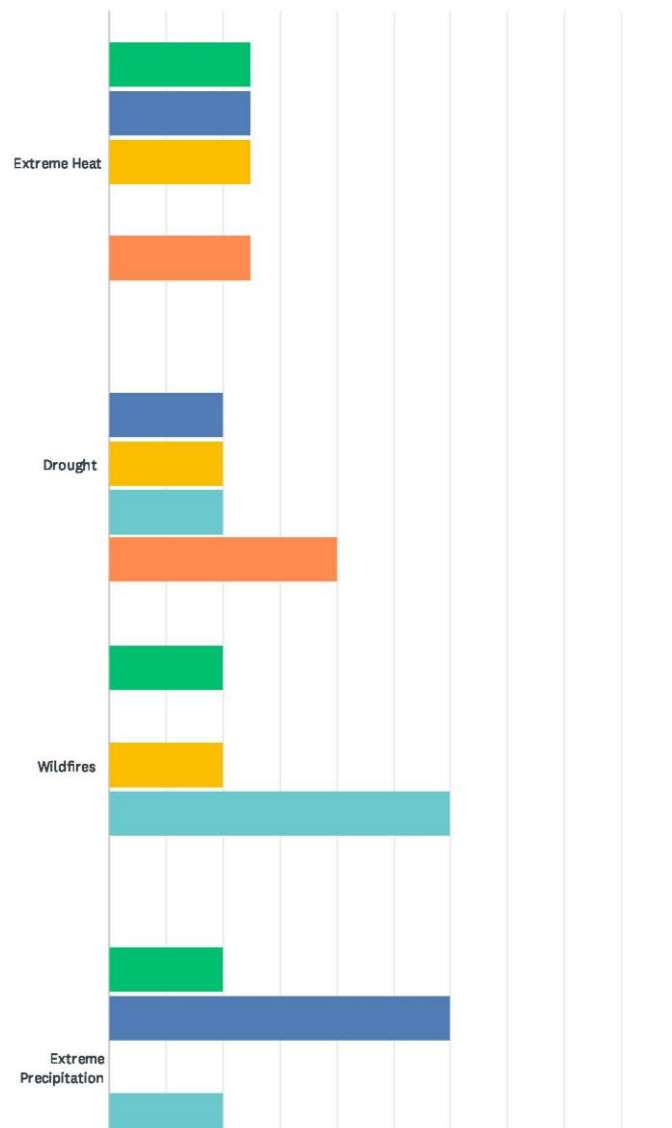
APPENDIX

Survey Results

City of Toppenish Climate Element

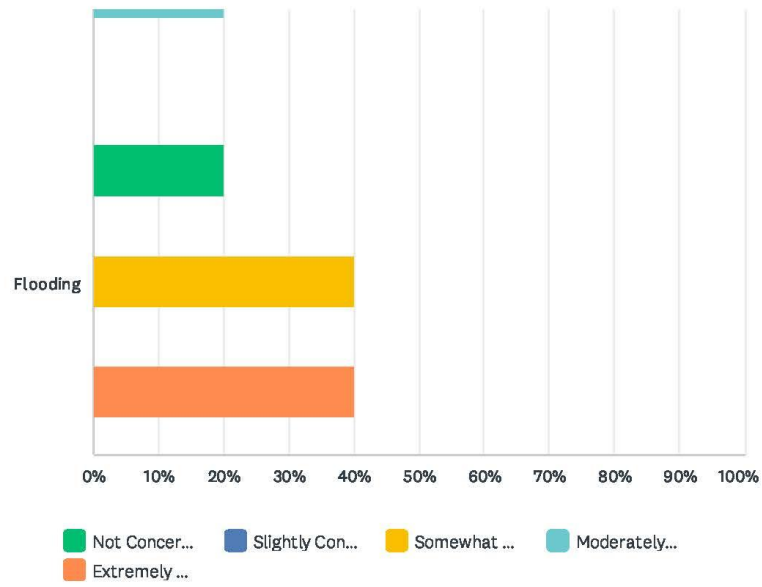
Q1 How concerned are you about the impact of each hazard in Toppenish?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



1 / 25

City of Töppenish Climate Element

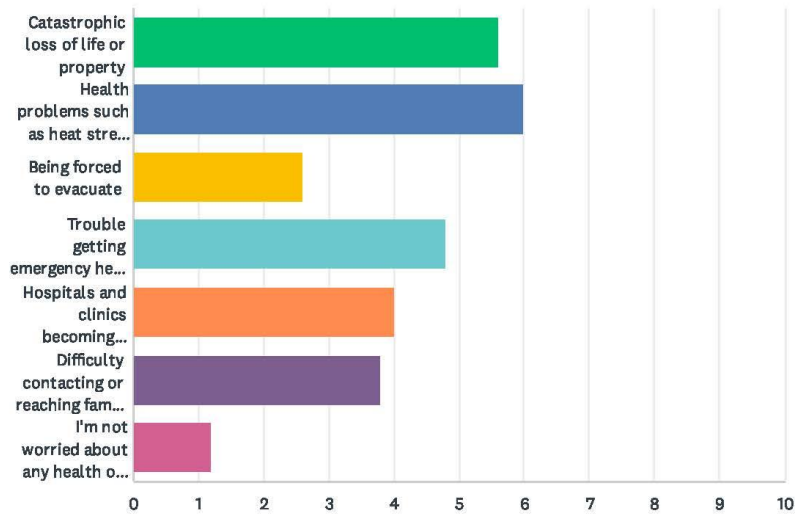


	NOT CONCERNED AT ALL	SLIGHTLY CONCERNED	SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	MODERATELY CONCERNED	EXTREMELY CONCERNED	TOTAL
Extreme Heat	25.00% 1	25.00% 1	25.00% 1	0.00% 0	25.00% 1	4
Drought	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	5
Wildfires	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	5
Extreme Precipitation	20.00% 1	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5
Flooding	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	5

City of Toppenish Climate Element

Q2 What health or well-being challenges due to these hazards concern you most?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	SCORE
Catastrophic loss of life or property	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	5.60
Health problems such as heat stress, breathing issues, or mental health issues	40.00% 2	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	6.00
Being forced to evacuate	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	5	2.60
Trouble getting emergency help during high impact events	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	4.80
Hospitals and clinics becoming overwhelmed	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5	4.00
Difficulty contacting or reaching family and friends	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5	3.80
I'm not worried about any health or well-being issues	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	80.00% 4	5	1.20

City of Toppenish Climate Element

Q3 Please include any additional health and well-being challenges not listed above.

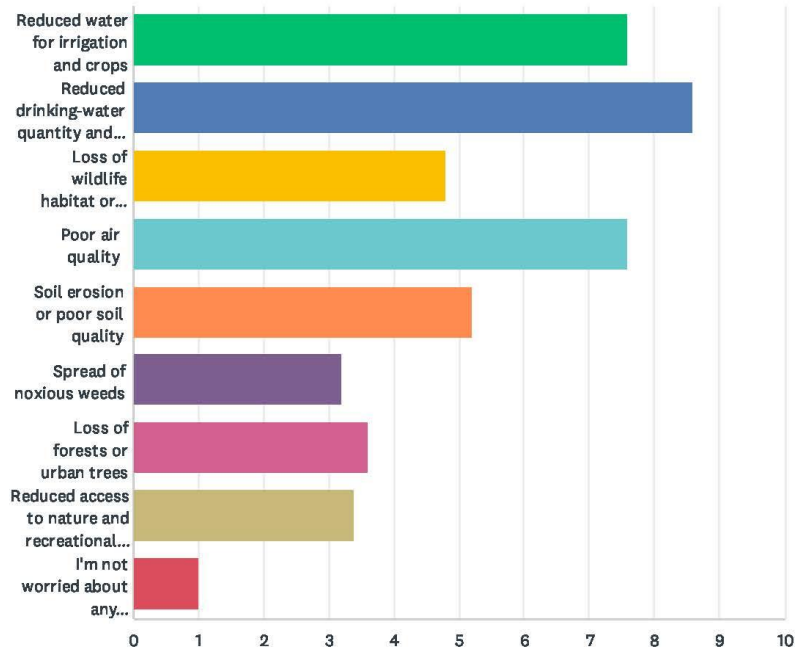
Answered: 0 Skipped: 5

#	RESPONSES	DATE
	There are no responses.	

City of Töppenish Climate Element

Q4 What environmental challenges due to these hazards concern you most?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



City of Töppenish Climate Element

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL	SCORE
Reduced water for irrigation and crops	0.00% 0	60.00% 3	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	7.60
Reduced drinking-water quantity and quality	60.00% 3	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	8.60
Loss of wildlife habitat or species diversity	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	4.80
Poor air quality	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	7.60
Soil erosion or poor soil quality	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	5.20
Spread of noxious weeds	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5	3.20
Loss of forests or urban trees	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5	3.60
Reduced access to nature and recreational areas	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	5	3.40
I'm not worried about any environmental challenges	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	100.00% 5	5	1.00

Q5 Please include any additional environmental challenges not listed above.

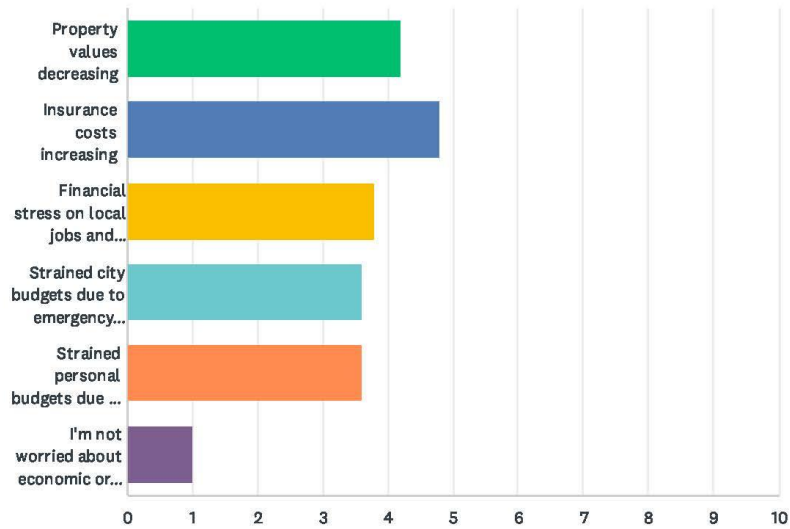
Answered: 0 Skipped: 5

#	RESPONSES	DATE
	There are no responses.	

City of Töppenish Climate Element

Q6 What economic and financial challenges related to these hazards concern you the most?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	SCORE
Property values decreasing	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	5	4.20
Insurance costs increasing	20.00% 1	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	4.80
Financial stress on local jobs and businesses	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	80.00% 4	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	3.80
Strained city budgets due to emergency response and infrastructure damage	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	5	3.60
Strained personal budgets due to lost wages or property damage	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5	3.60
I'm not worried about economic or financial challenges	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	100.00% 5	5	1.00

City of Toppenish Climate Element

Q7 Please include any additional financial challenges not listed above.

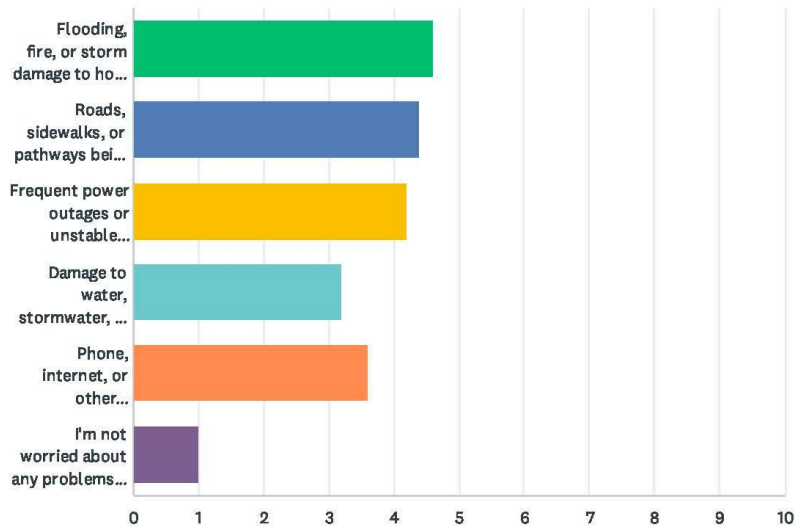
Answered: 0 Skipped: 5

#	RESPONSES	DATE
	There are no responses.	

City of Töppenish Climate Element

Q8 What challenges related to buildings, roads, and services due to theses hazards concerns you most?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	SCORE
Flooding, fire, or storm damage to homes and businesses	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5	4.60
Roads, sidewalks, or pathways being blocked or damaged	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5	4.40
Frequent power outages or unstable electricity	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	4.20
Damage to water, stormwater, or sewer infrastructure	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	5	3.20
Phone, internet, or other communication problems	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5	3.60
I'm not worried about any problems with buildings, roads, and services	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	100.00% 5	5	1.00

City of Toppenish Climate Element

Q9 Please include any additional building, road, or service challenges not listed above.

Answered: 1 Skipped: 4

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	lack of funding for depleted and City roads and road surfaces.	10/17/2025 7:16 AM

City of Toppenish Climate Element

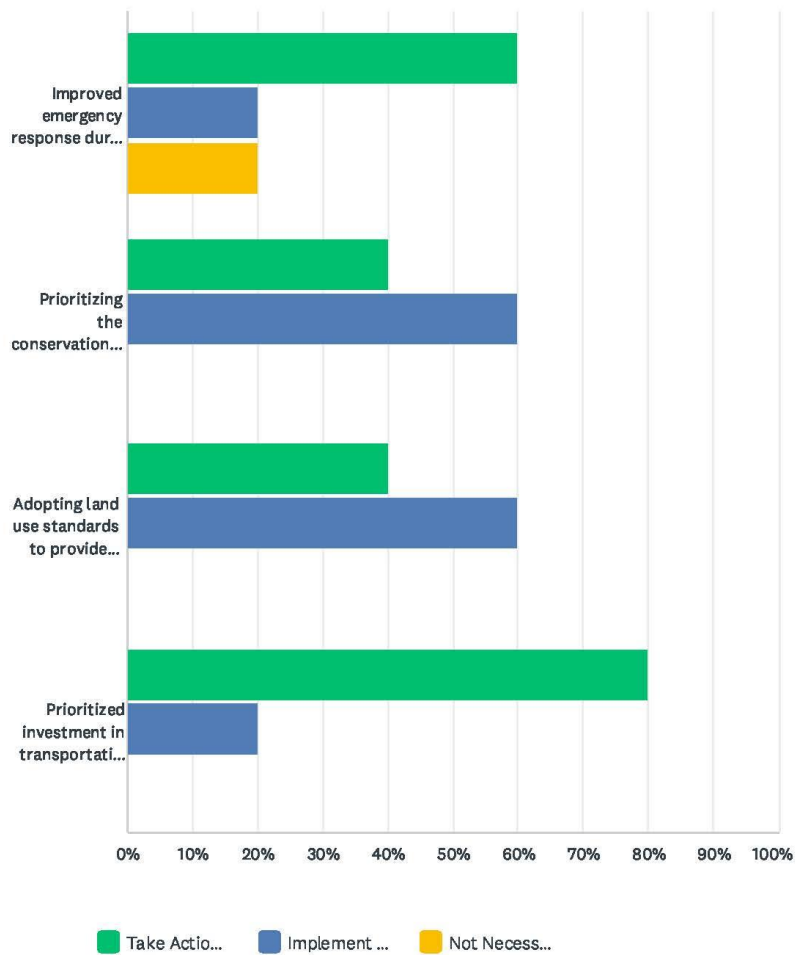
Q10 When you think about these identified hazards, what areas in Toppenish are you most concerned about? This could include places you live, work or visit.

Answered: 1 Skipped: 4

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Asotin Avenue by Les Schwab S. Toppenish Avenue by City Hall.	10/17/2025 7:16 AM

Q11 What kinds of actions or policies should the city of Toppenish consider implementing to become more resilient to climate hazards?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



City of Toppenish Climate Element

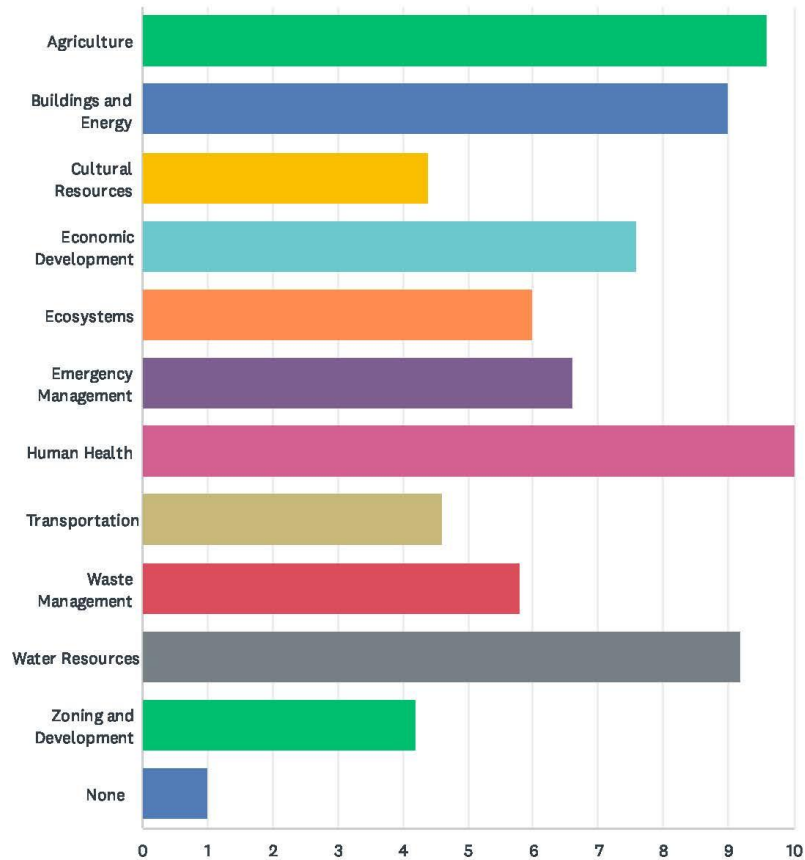
	TAKE ACTION NOW	IMPLEMENT IN THE FUTURE	NOT NECESSARY	TOTAL
Improved emergency response during hazard events	60.00% 3	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	5
Prioritizing the conservation and/or restoration of nature areas, parks, and open spaces	40.00% 2	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	5
Adopting land use standards to provide climate resilience such as fire-resistant building/construction standards or increasing landscaping requirements in parking lots	40.00% 2	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	5
Prioritized investment in transportation and infrastructure upgrades such as more street trees, stormwater infrastructure, or identified evacuation routes	80.00% 4	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	The bad air quality and rancid smell that we endure every night needs to be addressed immediately. What are you doing about Washington beef? What are you doing to address the smells that envelope the town each night like clockwork? Why does it smell like raw sewage?	10/16/2025 7:46 PM

City of Töppenish Climate Element

Q12 Climate issues have the potential to interact with several areas of the city. Rank the following climate and resiliency sectors in order of importance:

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



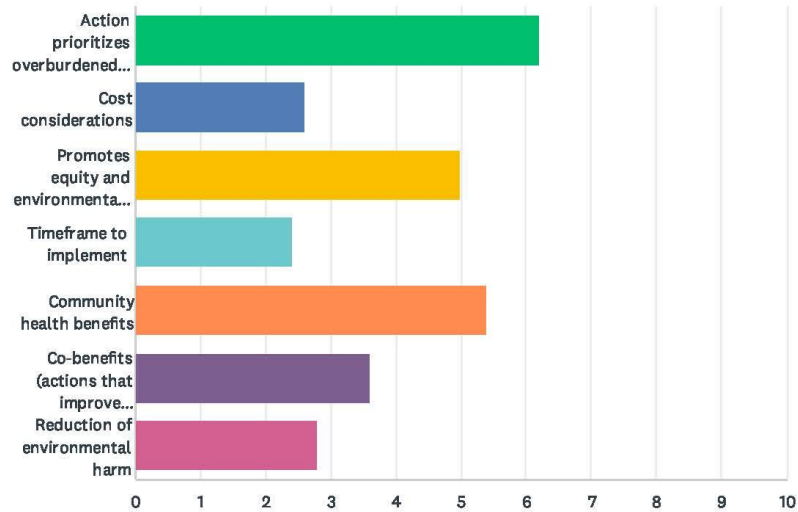
City of Toppenish Climate Element

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0
Buildings and Energy	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0
Cultural Resources	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1
Economic Development	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0
Ecosystems	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	0.00% 0
Emergency Management	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0
Human Health	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0
Transportation	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	40.00% 2
Waste Management	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0
Water Resources	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0
Zoning and Development	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2
None	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0

City of Toppenish Climate Element

Q13 What factors should be weighed when choosing policies to implement? Rank from most to least important.

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	SCORE
Action prioritizes overburdened communities	40.00% 2	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	6.20
Cost considerations	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	5	2.60
Promotes equity and environmental justice	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	5.00
Timeframe to implement	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	5	2.40
Community health benefits	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5	5.40
Co-benefits (actions that improve multiple features in the community)	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	5	3.60
Reduction of environmental harm	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	5	2.80

City of Toppenish Climate Element

Q14 What else should be considered when prioritizing city policies?

Answered: 1 Skipped: 4

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Efficiency, accountability, transparency and communication from the city to the public. For example, instead of asking for email addresses for updates on this work, why not plan on posting it for everyone?	10/16/2025 7:46 PM

City of Toppenish Climate Element

Q15 Please provide your email address if you would like to be kept up to date on climate planning efforts in Toppenish.

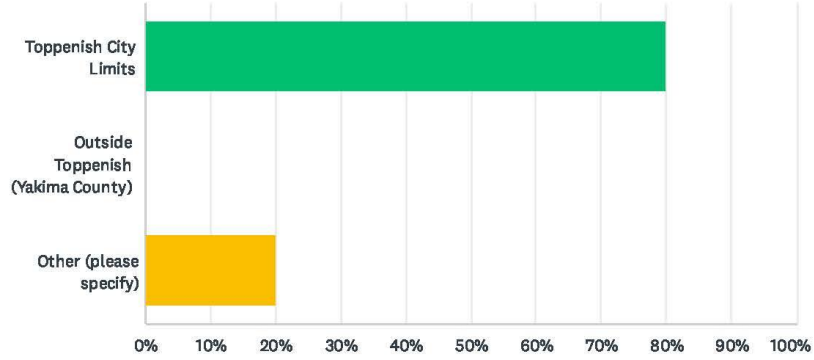
Answered: 0 Skipped: 5

#	RESPONSES	DATE
	There are no responses.	

City of Toppenish Climate Element

Q16 Where do you live?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0

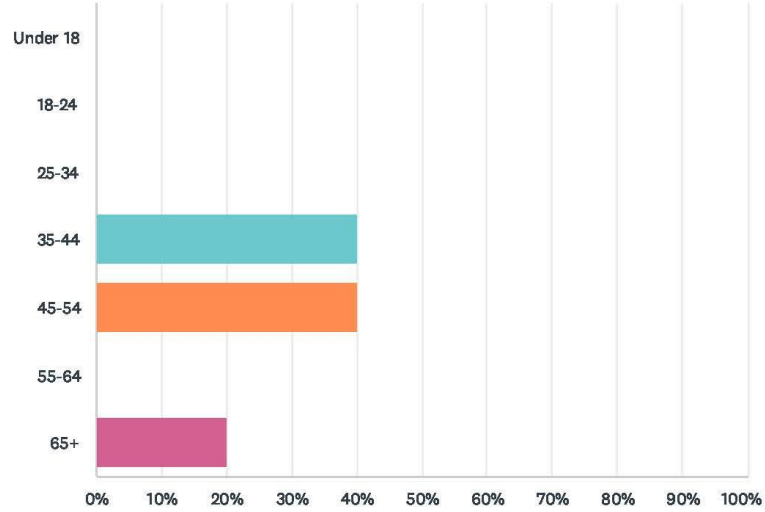


ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Toppenish City Limits		80.00%	4
Outside Toppenish (Yakima County)		0.00%	0
Other (please specify)		20.00%	1
TOTAL			5

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Burger addition	10/17/2025 2:30 PM

Q17 What is your age group?

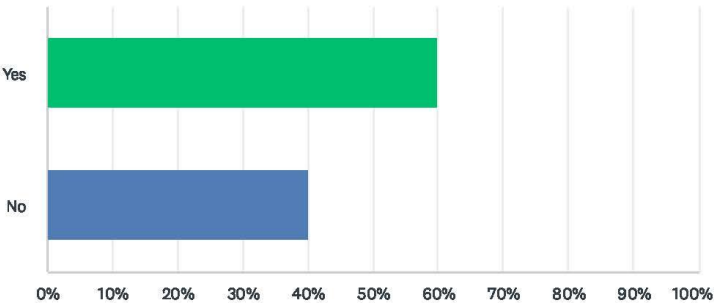
Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 18	0.00%	0
18-24	0.00%	0
25-34	0.00%	0
35-44	40.00%	2
45-54	40.00%	2
55-64	0.00%	0
65+	20.00%	1
TOTAL		5

Q18 Do you have children under 18 in your immediate household?

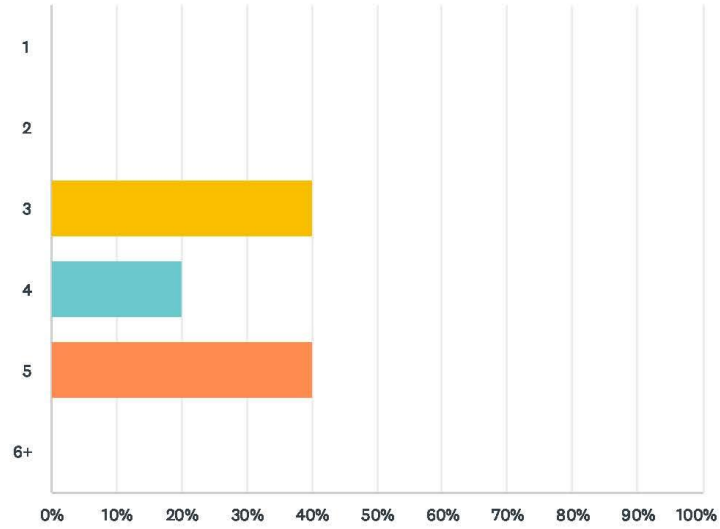
Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	60.00%	3
No	40.00%	2
TOTAL		5

Q19 What best describes your household size?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0

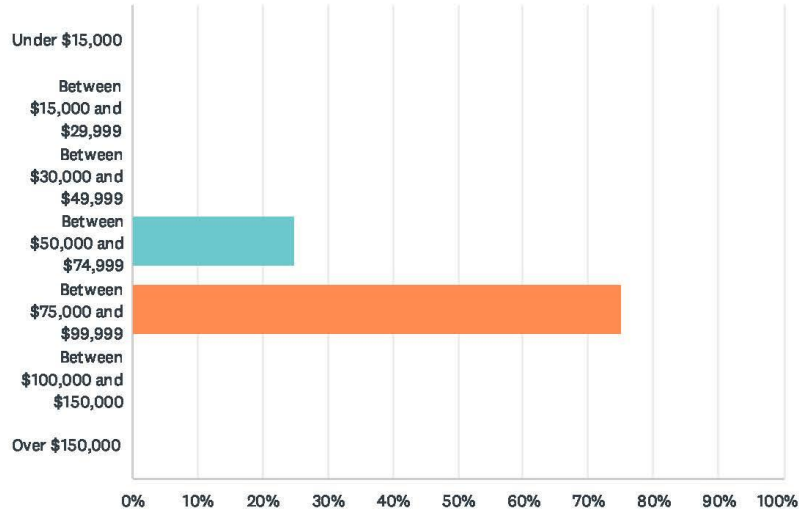


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1	0.00%	0
2	0.00%	0
3	40.00%	2
4	20.00%	1
5	40.00%	2
6+	0.00%	0
TOTAL		5

City of Töppenish Climate Element

Q20 What is your approximate household income?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 1

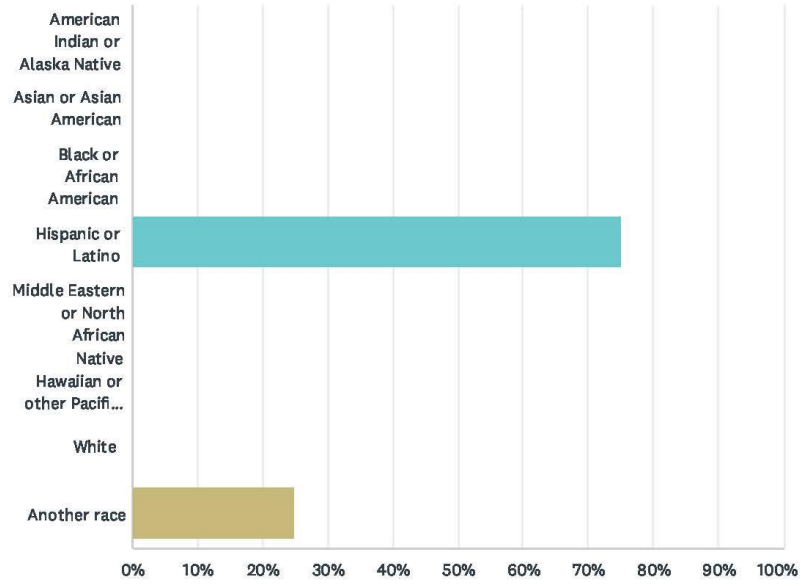


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under \$15,000	0.00%	0
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	0.00%	0
Between \$30,000 and \$49,999	0.00%	0
Between \$50,000 and \$74,999	25.00%	1
Between \$75,000 and \$99,999	75.00%	3
Between \$100,000 and \$150,000	0.00%	0
Over \$150,000	0.00%	0
TOTAL		4

City of Töppenish Climate Element

Q21 What is your race and ethnicity?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.00%	0
Asian or Asian American	0.00%	0
Black or African American	0.00%	0
Hispanic or Latino	75.00%	3
Middle Eastern or North African	0.00%	0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.00%	0
White	0.00%	0
Another race	25.00%	1
TOTAL		4

UW CLIMATE IMPACT DATA

DRAFT

