![King County logo](King County)

Metropolitan King County Council
Mobility and Environment Committee

REVISED STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:		**Name:**	Jake Tracy
Proposed No.:	2020-0349	**Date:**	

COMMITTEE ACTION

Proposed Substitute Motion 2020-0349.2 approving a climate action toolkit for use by cities and other regional partners, a summary of recommendations, a summary of the toolkit outreach and engagement process, and plan for distribution of the toolkit, and expressing King County's intent to continue to work in partnerships with a range of entities and groups on climate action, passed out of committee on 2/24/2021 with a "Do Pass" recommendation. The Motion was amended in committee with Amendment 1 which made a number of changes to Attachment A, the Climate Action Toolkit. The changes include additional context, an increased focus on education, and an increased focus on climate actions involving the building energy and transportation sectors.

SUBJECT

Proposed Motion (PM) 2020-0349 would approve a climate action toolkit for use by cities and other regional partners, a summary of recommendations, a summary of the toolkit outreach and engagement process, and plan for distribution of the toolkit, and express King County's intent to continue to work in partnerships with a range of entities and groups on climate action.

SUMMARY

In 2014, the King County – Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C), a partnership between the County, 16 cities, and the Port of Seattle, adopted shared Joint Commitments to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in support of the countywide GHG reduction targets. These commitments were updated in 2019 and include commitments around climate policy, transportation and land use, clean fuels and electric vehicles, energy supply, green building and energy efficiency, consumption and materials management, forests and farming, government operations, and climate preparedness. These priority areas generally reflect the topics King County code requires the County to consider in the development of its climate action plans.

In December 2019, King County passed Motion 15555. The motion asked the executive to greatly expand efforts to accelerate the reduction of GHG emissions in order to meet established communitywide climate goals, and to transmit a climate action toolkit, summary of recommendations, outreach and engagement report, and distribution plan to the Council by July 31, 2020. Motion 15555 stated that the toolkit should include recommended actions and best practices to support the development and implementation of comprehensive local climate action plans by local jurisdictions and other partners to reduce communitywide emissions.

PM 2020-0349 transmits the Climate Action Toolkit as well as the other documents requested in Motion 15555. The toolkit includes recommended actions for local governments in multiple GHG reduction focus areas, provides guidance specific to cities of different sizes and resources, and provides a link to an excel-based multicriteria decision analysis tool for prioritizing climate actions based on their emissions reduction potential, ease of implementation, climate justice and equity impact, cost savings, and contribution to economic recovery and local resiliency.

BACKGROUND

In 2014, through the King County Growth Management Council, King County and its 39 cities unanimously adopted shared, countywide GHG emission reduction targets. Compared to a 2007 baseline, the partners sought to reduce countywide emissions by 25 percent by 2020, 50 percent by 2030, and 80 percent by 2050.

In 2014, the K4C, a partnership between the County, 16 cities, and the Port of Seattle, adopted shared Joint Commitments to reduce GHG emissions in support of meeting the countywide targets. These commitments were updated in 2019 and include commitments around climate policy, transportation and land use, clean fuels and electric vehicles, energy supply, green building and energy efficiency, consumption and materials management, forests and farming, government operations, and climate preparedness. These priority areas generally reflect the topics King County code requires the County to consider in the development of its climate action plans.[1]

In December 2019, King County passed Motion 15555. The motion noted that King County and its cities were unlikely to achieve the shared 2020 goal of a 25 percent reduction in GHG emissions compared to 2007 levels, considering that, in 2017, only a 1.4 percent reduction had been achieved. The motion therefore asked the executive to greatly expand efforts to accelerate the reduction of GHG emissions in order to meet established communitywide climate goals, and to transmit a climate action toolkit, summary of recommendations, outreach and engagement report, and distribution plan to the Council by July 31, 2020.[2]

Motion 15555 stated that the toolkit should include recommended actions and best practices to support the development and implementation of comprehensive local climate action plans by local jurisdictions and other partners to reduce communitywide emissions. It further stated that the toolkit should enable the user to assess the user's,

---

[1] K.C.C. 18.25.010
[2] Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the due date was extended by 60 days by Motion 15620.

jurisdiction's or agency's individualized needs, provide a comprehensive list of recommended actions to help reduce communitywide emissions and identify the expected co-benefits of those actions.

The motion laid out several specifics to be included in the toolkit, including the following:

- Recommended approaches, resources and tools that local governments and other large organizations can use to calculate a baseline of communitywide greenhouse gas emissions within their jurisdiction;
- Recommended actions for advancing Joint County-City Climate Commitments and reducing emissions in transportation and land use; green building and energy efficiency; consumption and waste management, forests and agriculture, and water and energy utilities' operations;
- Recommended approaches for assessing local greenhouse gas emissions sources, development patterns, and areas of local influence to identify and prioritize actions that will have the most impact in reducing emissions within the city and at the community scale;
- A comprehensive list of recommended actions, weighted based on their relative potential for emissions reductions and including information regarding their expected co-benefits such as public health, mobility, climate justice and equity, jobs and economic growth and the natural environment in jurisdictions with varying population sizes, land use patterns and emissions sources;
- Policy actions, grant funding, utility incentives, business and community partnerships and financing strategies that can support implementation of actions;
- Best practices for setting goals and targets, monitoring progress and publicly reporting actual greenhouse gas emissions reductions, and best or emerging practices for public engagement, outreach and education to involve the broader community, and especially frontline communities, in reducing communitywide greenhouse gas emissions;
- Recommendations to assist the user in overseeing and coordinating climate actions in the various substantive areas to maximize the overall impact; and
- Recommendations for achieving climate justice and equity for frontline and disadvantaged populations.

In addition to the toolkit itself, Motion 15555 asked the executive to transmit a summary of recommendations, a report documenting the outreach and engagement process and feedback received, and a plan for distribution of the toolkit, all for approval by the County Council.

ANALYSIS

PM 2020-0349 includes four attachments for Council approval, each of which was a requirement of Motion 15555: A Climate Action Toolkit (Attachment A), Summary of Recommendations (Attachment B), Outreach and Engagement Process Report (Attachment C) and Outreach Plan (Attachment D). This staff report provides a summary and analysis of each attachment.

The proposed motion also states that King County will continue to partner with local governments, utilities, community-based organizations, and community organizations to "promote investment, programs and policies that support, promote and incent reductions in countywide greenhouse gas emissions," and will continue to partner with frontline communities to "ensure that these communities have the knowledge, skills, resources and capacity to recover, adapt and thrive in a changing climate."

Climate Action Toolkit. The primary goal of the Climate Action Toolkit is to help local governments in King County to meet the communitywide GHG reduction targets. These targets, as well as the "wedge analysis" showing how different strategies and actions can potentially meet these targets, align with the executive's proposed 2020 Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP).[3]

As described above, Motion 15555 included several specifics relating to the content of the Climate Action Toolkit. Each requirement is discussed below.

Toolkit Requirement 1: The toolkit should include recommended actions and best practices to support the development and implementation of comprehensive local climate action plans by local jurisdictions and other partners to reduce communitywide emissions.

Section 2 of the toolkit, entitled "Creating a Climate Action Plan," gives a broad overview of the five steps recommended for a local government to create a Climate Action Plan. Each step is discussed more in depth through the report. The five recommended steps and predicted timeframes are:

1. Understand your Community' Emissions (1 to 6 months)
2. Determine Your Community's Level of Commitment (2 to 3 months)
3. Develop a Climate Action Strategy (3 to 6 months)
4. Identify and Implement Emissions Reduction Actions (2 to 3 months for identification stage)
5. Measure and Report Progress (Ongoing)

King County created its first Strategic Climate Action Plan in 2012, and by that point had already undertaken actions in several climate-related areas, including four previous emissions inventories. Executive staff states that the County's 2012 SCAP, which was "limited in scope and ambition" took roughly four months, and the 2015 SCAP was developed in roughly 11 months, falling within the overall timeframe estimated above.

This section also recommends that the community, particularly frontline communities,[4] are consistently engaged in each step of the process. It also provides brief guidance on how to integrate climate action into existing efforts, including economic recovery and growth strategies, equity and justice work, land use planning, and capital planning.

---

[3] Proposed Motion 2020-0288.
[4] Defined as the communities that often experience the earliest and most acute impacts of climate change, face historic and current inequities, and have limited resources and/or capacity to adapt.

Toolkit Requirement 2: Recommended approaches, resources and tools that local governments and other large organizations can use to calculate a baseline of communitywide greenhouse gas emissions within their jurisdiction.

Section 7 of the proposed Climate Action Toolkit is "calculating a greenhouse gas inventory," and this is identified as the first step in pursuing climate action at the local level. An inventory provides a baseline against which to track performance and helps decision makers understand the sources of the jurisdiction's emissions and their relative contribution to overall emissions.

The Toolkit includes, in Appendix B, tools and resources that local governments can use to compile an initial GHG inventory at both the communitywide and government-operations scale. While the toolkit identifies this as the most accurate way to judge emissions, it also states that jurisdictions with limited resources can use a similar city or county's inventory as a proxy to estimate its own emissions. It notes that many cities choose to hire a consultant or temporary staffer to conduct their GHG inventory. King County has worked with consultants in the past to develop its own inventories.

The toolkit provides other information for local governments as well, including an overview of the typical framework for an inventory, tips on ensuring data quality, and brief synopses of three GHG inventories (Seattle, Kirkland, and San Leandro, CA).

Toolkit Requirements 3, 4 & 5: Recommended actions for advancing Joint County-City Climate Commitments and reducing emissions in each of the following action categories. The recommended actions should be focused on reducing communitywide greenhouse gas emissions, but also include actions intended to support reductions in emissions from local government operations and water and energy utilities operations:
(1) transportation and land use;
(2) green building and energy efficiency;
(3) consumption and waste management, including food;
(4) forests and agriculture, including healthy city tree canopies and the promotion of carbon dioxide sequestration in soils; and
(5) water and energy utilities operations.

A comprehensive list of recommended actions, weighted based on their relative potential for emissions reductions and including information regarding their expected co-benefits such as public health, mobility, climate justice and equity, jobs and economic growth and the natural environment in jurisdictions with varying population sizes, land use patterns and emissions sources.

Policy actions, grant funding, utility incentives, business and community partnerships and financing strategies that can support implementation of actions.

Section 3 of the toolkit contains what the executive considers the top ten actions to reduce communitywide emissions, and top ten actions to reduce government operations emissions. It states that the actions were developed using a collection of local and national sources, but tailored to the regulatory environment, demographics, and utility mix of King County.

Section 8 of the toolkit expands on these twenty actions, with tables of further "top actions" that local governments can take at the communitywide and government operations scales to reduce emissions in the five GHG-reduction categories that King County Code requires to be considered in the SCAP.[5] These categories roughly match the first four categories listed in Motion 15555, and each one lists the K4C Joint Commitments that relate to that sector. Actions that could be taken by energy utilities are not specifically addressed and water utilities receive only a brief mention on Page 51 of the toolkit. Executive staff state that the actions recommended for local governments can also apply to the operations of an electric utilities, and that overall, actions related to utility operations were deemphasized due to stakeholder feedback that most local governments do not operate their own utilities. Executive staff responses indicate that the motion was interpreted as requesting actions for cities to take to reduce emissions from city-operated utilities, rather than actions for standalone local utility entities to take.

In each category, the toolkit lists several policies, actions, advocacy/partnership activities, and capital investments that a local government could use to reduce emissions within that sector. Each line item includes and assessment of the amount of resources required (high/medium/low) and the emissions reduction potential from that item (also on a high/medium/low scale). Executive staff state that the determinations of resource requirements were reached through research on other state and local climate action plan determinations, interviews with climate professionals, and feedback from staff representatives from the King County Cities Climate Collaboration. Emissions reduction potential was determined by comparison to King County's GHG emissions inventory, on the assumption that most cities' emissions profiles will roughly reflect the overall King County profile.

Finally, each line item in Section 8 includes a list of co-benefits that the action may generate. Co-benefits are listed as one or more of the following: cost savings, economic recovery and growth, resiliency, climate justice and equity, mobility, public health, and natural environment.

Table 1 below gives an example of one line item from each of the five top action tables, in order to give a sense of the information contained in these tables. Each example deals with communitywide emissions, although government emissions are addressed in each section as well.

Table 1: Examples of Top Action Items from the Climate Action Toolkit

Policy/Action/Programming/Advocacy/Partnership	Resources Required	Emissions Reduction	Co-Benefits
Use incentives to encourage purchase of electric vehicles (such as: sales tax rebates, incentivize dealerships, car rental agency incentives for EVs). Consider stronger incentives for low-income residents. [Policy, Transportation and Land Use]	Med	Med	Cost Savings, Public Health
Incentivize a full transition to electric or solar thermal heating/cooling and electric water heating (solar or heat pumps) for existing commercial and residential buildings by a determined year (e.g. 2040). Strategies	Med	Med	Cost Savings, Public Health, Climate Justice & Equity, Economic

---

[5] K.C.C. 18.25.010.A.1.a.

Policy/Action/Programming/Advocacy/Partnership	Resources Required	Emissions Reduction	Co-Benefits
include adding permit fees for natural gas units while providing property tax exemptions for electric units. Provide funding (rebates and incentives) to prioritize inefficient low-income housing. [Action/Programming, Energy Use and Infrastructure]			Recovery & Growth, Resiliency
Partner with housing authorities and other affordable housing providers to educate and encourage retrofits to existing, old building stock. Use meaningful, inclusive, and community-driven approaches to develop implementation strategies that serve low- and no-income people, BIPOC, immigrants and refugees, people with disabilities, and limited-English-speaking communities in ways that work for them. [Advocacy/Partnership, Green Building]	Low	Med	Cost Savings, Climate Justice & Equity, Economic Recovery & Growth, Resiliency
Adjust zoning requirements, lower barriers, and increase incentives for industrial centers to more easily share/reuse/recycle waste (metal/cardboard/plastics, heat, water, etc.) – often referred to as industrial symbiosis or eco-parks. [Policy, Consumption and Waste]	Low	High	Cost Savings, Economic Recovery & Growth, Resiliency
Develop a plan to increase tree canopy within the city. Prioritize areas subjected to high urban heat island effect. Consider engaging residents on open space restoration efforts through Forterra's Green Cities program. _Case Study: Redmond Strategic Plan_ [Action/Programming, Forests and Agriculture]	Med	High	Resiliency, Natural Environment, Public Health, Climate Justice & Equity

In addition to the top actions listed in Section 8, additional actions are listed in Appendix E. For the purposes of determining "top actions" listed in the toolkit, the executive used King County as a whole for reference to determine how different factors (emissions reduction potential, ease of implementation, climate justice and equity, cost savings, and economic recovery & local resilience) influenced the relative importance of each action. This scoring resulted in the weighting called for in Motion 15555 and subsequent prioritization of actions. Additional information on this excel-based scoring tool is included in the section below.

In terms of financial guidance, Section 5 of the toolkit contains a partial list of grant and loan programs available for climate mitigation actions, and the full list is found in Appendix A. These include county programs like Conservation Futures, State programs such as the Department of Commerce's Clean Energy Fund and Building Infrastructure Loans, and National programs through the Environmental Protection Agency and other public and private sources.

Toolkit Requirement 6: Recommended approaches for assessing local greenhouse gas emissions sources, development patterns, and areas of local influence to identify and prioritize actions that will have the most impact in reducing emissions within the city and at the community scale.

In Section 3, the toolkit states that there are several considerations that a community should consider in order to maximize the emissions reductions it achieves for its investment. It notes that the toolkit is not a "one-size-fits-all approach," but rather is

intended "to help each local government discover, evaluate, and determine their own course of action in support of the emission reduction targets agreed to by the Growth Management Planning Council."

In Section 3, the toolkit lists four non-exhaustive factors that influence what types of actions the community should consider:

- Relative density of the jurisdiction
- Types of buildings and operations within the jurisdiction
- Interests and demographics of residents
- Capacity for action

Section 3 of the toolkit also provides examples of four different community types, their likely main sources of emissions, and actions to potentially focus on, shown below:

Table 2: Examples of Community Types

Identifying Characteristics	Main Source of Emissions	Actions to Focus On
Heavy agriculture	Activities associated with farmlands and likely older buildings with inefficient energy use	Carbon sequestering farming practices, on-site renewable energy, fuel-switching and retro-fitting older buildings
Dense city, high public transport use	High rise buildings and the high volume of traffic coming into/out of the city	Building efficiency, permeable pavement, green roofs, first-/last-mile transport options
Bedroom community, high commuter population	Commuters leaving and returning	Effective public transport, telecommute options, promote dense centers, electrifying vehicles
Residents with strong Environmental Focus	Your residents will play a big role in determining what they are capable of and willing to do	Farmers markets, public transport, 10-minute walkable communities, community solar options

It should be noted that, unlike the first three community typologies, which are focused on land use patterns and infrastructure, the fourth category is focused on resident enthusiasm. It is therefore possible that the fourth typology could overlap with any of the other three. Additionally, given the fact that "residents will play a big role in determining what they are capable of and willing to do," the actions to focus on in that category may be significantly different than those listed, depending on the community's preferences.

As noted above, the executive and consultant utilized an excel-based tool in order to weight the relative importance of various actions. Although not officially transmitted with PM 2020-0349, this tool is publicly available on the King County website and is

accessible by link within the toolkit document.[6] The tool is fully editable and, though populated with the executive's scoring of actions for the County as a whole, contains instructions for how communities can populate the tool with their own scores in order to generate lists of top actions that suit their individualized needs. The executive states that the tool was tested by staff representatives from the King County Cities Climate Collaboration to ensure its functionality for this purpose.

Toolkit Requirement 7: Recommendations to assist the user in overseeing and coordinating climate actions in the various substantive areas to maximize the overall impact.

In addition to the guidance the toolkit provides on determining the relative impact of individual climate actions with regard to each jurisdiction's unique circumstances, Section 5 of the toolkit provides additional tips for successful implementation of a climate action plan. This includes setting clear measurable goals and reporting progress regularly, starting with easy, cost-saving measures, ensuring that there is buy-in from senior leadership, having a dedicated staff member or green team, aligning climate actions with other efforts, and setting internal accountability measures for reaching goals.

Section 5 also lists several common barriers to success, such as lack of resources or support, and strategies to overcome these barriers.

Toolkit Requirement 8: Best practices for setting goals and targets, monitoring progress and publicly reporting actual greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

Section 4 of the Climate Action Toolkit contains guidance on developing climate action goals. It states that prior to setting goals, the community should understand its baseline emissions, determine the level of commitment, seek multi-stakeholder buy-in on the process, and establish accountability measures. It also gives advice on what to do and not do when setting goals, such as "Do set goals to tackle your biggest sources of emissions…do not create goals that focus on areas of low impact" and "do build in flexibility, so you can revise your goals once barriers and opportunities are fully understood…do not shy away from setting a goal in fear that you will not be able to reach it."

The toolkit further recommends that local governments can look to the King County SCAP and K4C Joint Commitments for ideas on how to align their goals with the overall county strategy. The section concludes with a list of example goals from various King County jurisdictions and why they are relevant.

Specific guidance on measuring and reporting progress is limited to discussion in Section 7 on measuring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions through the emissions process – guidance on measuring and reporting the relative impact of different policies or actions is not explicitly discussed, but the toolkit does advise that communities award

---

[6] The "Return on Climate" excel tool can be found on this webpage:
https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/climate/actions-strategies/initiatives-programs/climate-action-toolkit.aspx

and publicly recognize actions or policies that are high-performing in reducing emissions.

Toolkit Requirements 10 & 11: Best or emerging practices for public engagement, outreach and education to involve the broader community, and especially frontline communities, in reducing communitywide greenhouse gas emissions.

Recommendations for achieving climate justice and equity for frontline and disadvantaged populations.

Section 6 of the Climate Action Toolkit discusses community outreach and engagement in the context of climate action planning and implementation, stating that engagement during both of these stages can have multiple benefits, including more equitable and inclusive policies, increased social capital, more successful implementation, and greater understanding of what the community's needs and interests are.

The toolkit contains a table of engagement types, such as online surveys, town halls, advisory panels, and community events, and briefly discusses the pros and cons of each approach, discussing both resource intensiveness and level of engagement.

Noting that climate change impacts certain communities in a disproportionate manner, the toolkit recommends that local governments develop an ongoing engagement strategy rooted in social justice that results in "deep community engagement with communities of color, minority communities, and low-income populations to advise on equitable policy development, program design, and implementation of climate-related actions." Equitable solutions will "consider root causes of marginalization and work to mitigate or reverse any further disproportionate and negative impact on these communities. They will focus on removing barriers that have previously disabled these communities from engaging in climate action and will improve your success rate of program implementation."

Recommendations to facilitate equitable community engagement include providing childcare, holding meetings at different times of the day to accommodate work schedules, or providing translators and/or materials in predominantly spoken languages in that community.

The toolkit also discusses how engagement with frontline communities may require different strategies than general outreach, providing specific guidance for online engagement, advocacy group partnerships, and outreach to the business community and subject matter experts.

Outreach and Engagement Process. Motion 15555 called for a report on the outreach and engagement process undertaken to develop the toolkit. This report is Attachment C to PM 2020-0349. Engagement included:

- Two workshops with K4C staff steering committee (comprised of all member jurisdictions) in April 2020 to develop framing and recommended actions for the toolkit. The steering committee also recommended that the toolkit primarily be focused on medium-sized cities with limited resources.

- Two stakeholder workshops in May 2020, each with 75-80 participants. Representatives from several public and private organizations, as well as community members, were present. Appendices B and C contain summaries of comments received at the two May stakeholder workshops.
- A meeting with the Climate Equity Community Task force in May 2020. This meeting resulted in climate justice and equity being included as a criterion in the Return on Investment Toolkit.
- A presentation on the draft toolkit to 42 elected officials representing 19 King County jurisdictions in June 2020.
- A youth workshop in July 2020 with eight current and recent high school students. Feedback informed the outreach plan for the toolkit.
- A 14-question survey on the toolkit, which received comments from 43 respondents.

In addition to the inclusion of the equity criterion and changes to the outreach plan mentioned above, executive staff report that stakeholder feedback resulted in several additions to the recommended actions in Section 8 and Appendix E, and influenced which actions were emphasized. Discussion of consumption-based inventories was also included based on feedback from the outreach and engagement process.

Outreach Plan for Distribution of the Toolkit. Attachment D to PM 2020-0349 contains the Outreach Plan for distribution and implementation of the toolkit, which was requested by Motion 15555.

The plan focuses on four audiences and three timelines, summarized below:

Table 3: Climate Outreach Plan Audiences and Timeline

Audience Type	After Transmittal ~ 3 months	During Council Hearings	Post-Passage by KC Council ~ 3 months
City Councils & Staff	Briefings/Key Messages	Email updates	High Engagement
Key Implementation Partners	Email or meeting	Email updates	High Engagement
NGOs, Agencies & Community Orgs	Email update	Email updates	High Engagement
Residents	--	Email updates	High Engagement

For each audience, the plan lists the specific partners that will be engaged, the channels for promotion and distribution, the materials needed, and the key messages that will be targeted to the audience. The report states that engagement will continue beyond three months post-passage.

To provide an example of how this is done in the plan, in the "residents" category, audience members include residents of King County, with a focus on frontline communities and youth. Channels for distribution include social media, media coverage,

the King County website, newsletters, and neighborhood associations and organizations identified by each city. Key messages to frontline communities include encouragement of communities to use the toolkit to advocate for local climate action and messaging that climate action provides long and short-term benefits to frontline communities, among other things.

As shown in the table above, the first stage of outreach on the toolkit has already begun and will, as of the date of this meeting, be concluded. Executive staff have provided an update on actions that were taken during the after-transmittal period, copied below:

> "*There has been strong interest in the Climate Toolkit after transmittal. Outreach has been conducted very close to plan with some positive amendments as noted in detail below. Since September 30, the following outreach has taken place:*
>
> - *Presentation to K4C Elected Official Work Session, with over 40 elected officials and staff present. Participants suggested video trainings to provide an overview of the Toolkit and to help users learn how to use the Return on Climate tool. These videos were made with the generous volunteered time of the City of Renton and City of Issaquah elected officials and staff. (The City of Bellevue also volunteered, but we were unable to coordinate a time that worked for participants.) These videos were completed in late December and are posted on the Climate Action Toolkit site.*
> - *Presentation to Burien City Council on November 23, 2020*
> - *Presentation to Shoreline City Council on January 25, 2021*
> - *Presentation/discussion with Northwest Energy Coalition on October 27, 2020*
> - *Engagement with the League of Women Voters – The LWV Environmental Committee has been deeply involved in the promotion of the Toolkit. The LWV EC sees the Toolkit's emphasis on resident and stakeholder input resonating strongly with the League's focus on democracy through informed participation in government. [Executive staff] have met with the LWV EC multiple times for trainings on the Toolkit and Return on Climate Tool as they seek to deploy "Climate Guides" for King County cities. These climate guides offer to support cities' efforts to develop a climate action plan. This partnership was an unplanned, but very positive development that supports the education and use of the Toolkit. [Executive staff] also presented the Toolkit as part of an online forum hosted by the LWV on December 3. The video is available online.[7]*
> - *Presentation/discussion with Washington Environmental Council – November 9, 2020*
> - *Highlighted in 2020 SCAP presentations as a way for partners to contribute to countywide emission reduction goals.*
> - *Announced in the October K4C Elected Official Newsletter*

---

[7] https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=wxHhXxXeQ_A

- *Announcement of the transmittal and press release were sent on 9/30 to all stakeholders who participated in development process, K4C partners, and other community members.*
- *The AWC is planning to release a Resiliency Toolkit sometime in 2021. [Executive staff] sent the Climate Toolkit to staff and had preliminary conversations about co – marketing the two toolkits."*

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 make a number of changes to Attachment A, the Climate Action Toolkit. The changes include additional context, an increased focus on education, and an increased focus on climate actions involving the building energy and transportation sectors.