

Multi-family Residential	102	51.0	1.0%
Other Residential	45	113.2	2.2%
Public Recreation	15	59.6	1.1%
Public Service	32	133.2	2.6%
Single-family Residential	2878	1,180.8	22.7%
Transportation	58	78.3	1.5%
Unassigned	22	94.9	1.8%
Undeveloped Land	488	875.9	16.8%
Utilities/Communication	24	1,011.4	19.4%
Total	4,009	5,201.2	100%

Residential Land Use

Within Grandview's UGA, approximately 1,345 acres are devoted to residential use. Single family residential uses account for 22.7% of the land area, covering about 1,180.8 acres. Commercial Land Use There are approximately 419.3 acres of commercial land within the UGA, accounting for 8.1% of the land area.

Multifamily housing accounts for 1.0% of the total housing stock. The most recent multifamily development was Carriage Court Apartments, 1200 Carriage Court, which contains 41 units of low-income and farmworker housing.

The majority of residential development is located in the south half of the city, particularly south of 2nd Street and west of Grandridge Road (see Figure 2-2, page 21). Residential zoning in this area includes R-1 (low-density residential), R-2 (medium-density residential), R-3 (high-density residential), and MR (manufactured home park). New residential development is expanding south of I-82, focused on the north and west side of the city.

Figure 2-2, page 22 illustrates population density in the City of Grandview. A significant amount of land in the north and south ends of the city are zoned R-2 or R-3; much of that land is currently in manufactured home park, vacant, or agriculture land uses. The densest areas of the city correspond with R-3 zoning. There are also some high density areas scattered around the central business district which are composed of small-lot single-family homes. Lower density areas are associated with AG (agriculture) and R-1 zoning, with agriculture and larger-lot single-family home uses, farther outside of the central business district.

Figure 2-2 Population Density

DRAFT

Commercial Land Use

There are 191 acres of commercial land within the City limits, accounting for 4.7% of the total acreage within the UGA. The intensity of commercial development can be measured by estimating the number of acres per 1,000 of population. Grandview has 17.5 acres of commercial land per 1,000 population based on the current land use inventory and 2020 population of 10,910 (Yakima County Final 2046 Population Projections and Allocations)

Most of the commercial development in Grandview is located within two areas: along Wine Country Road between North Third Street and the railroad tracks, and downtown. The downtown core also has two distinct commercial areas. The first is along Wine Country Road from east of Grandridge to Dayton Road, and the second is located south of Wine Country Road to Fourth Street, between Grandridge and Ash Street. There are also a few commercial properties located in the blocks east of Ash Street. The largest single commercial development in Grandview is the 113 acre Walmart Distribution Center at 546 Woodall Road at the north end of Grandview.

Commercial development along Wine Country Road is characterized by auto-oriented service businesses such as retail stores, mini marts, grocery stores, automotive repair shops, service stations, restaurants, and petroleum product distributors.

South of Wine Country Road, the commercial development pattern is more characteristic of a central business district. Businesses are more pedestrian-oriented, and typically are retail and professional businesses that serve the local community, consisting of retail shops, beauty and barber shops, grocery stores, banks, restaurants, offices, including attorneys, accountants, real estate, insurance, dentist and doctor's offices, and several churches. In 2009, the City invested \$5.1 million in a downtown revitalization project that included new asphalt, reconstruction of curb and gutter, storm-water facilities, relocation of utilities, widened sidewalks, improved street lighting, streetscape treatments including flower pots, textured paving, street trees and shrubs, and benches.

Industrial Land Use

Approximately 3.2% of the total acreage within the City limits, 166.4 acres, is occupied by industrial lands. The intensity of industrial land can also be measured in the same manner as described above. Grandview has approximately 15.2 acres of industrial land per 1,000 population.

The majority of the industrial lands are located along the Washington Central railroad tracks between Bonnieview Road and Elm Street, and the Walmart Distribution Center located at Bethany and Stover Roads. Grandview is known as the center of the food processing industry in the Lower Valley. Most of the City's industrial lands are used for fruit or vegetable processing/packing plants, such as Shonan USA, Smucker Fruit Processing Company, Stimson Lane Ltd. (Chateau Ste. Michelle), Welch Foods, FruitSmart, Oasis Blueberry Packing, Olsen Brothers Ranches and Conrad & Adams. Other industrial land uses include a Walmart food distribution center, commercial trailer manufacturer, cold storage facilities, wholesale distributors of agricultural chemicals, construction contractors, irrigation suppliers and plumbing and

heating contractors. Most of the commodities produced in Grandview are transported by truck or rail service.

Agricultural Lands

Agricultural lands account for 1,017.3 acres within the Grandview's UGA, or 19.6% of the City's total land area. Orchards and Concord grape vineyards make up most of agricultural lands within the study area. Alfalfa, mint, corn and asparagus crops can also be found, although these crops are produced in smaller quantities.

Public Lands

The public land use category is composed of several varying land uses, each of which is described below.

Park, Recreation, and Open Space Land

The Lower Yakima Valley offers many recreational opportunities to residents and visitors alike, including picnicking at wineries, bicycling, fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, and organized sporting activities such as softball, soccer, and croquet. Grandview residents also have access to other recreational facilities not within City limits. The Sunnyside Wildlife Recreational Area is approximately six miles south of Grandview, and provides fishing and hunting access. The 30-acre Sunnyview Park located 2.5 miles to the northwest includes the Black Rock Creek Golf Course, and provides further recreational opportunities to City residents.

The City of Grandview is currently providing approximately 63.25 acres of City-owned park recreation areas. This figure includes all nine Grandview parks, but does not include the portion of the Lower Valley Pathway that passes through Grandview, the Community Center or the Grandview Museum. The City of Grandview Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan 2015-2020 states that there are 69.75 acres of park land in 10 city-owned parks. However, the year after the Parks and Recreation Plan was adopted, Euclid Park (6.5 acres) was sold to the Grandview School District. The Grandview area has approximately 121.5 acres available for recreational purposes when land provided by the Grandview School District and private entities is added to the City's acreage. In addition, the southern, non-contiguous portion of the City, which is largely dedicated to the City's wastewater treatment plant facilities, contains approximately 250 acres of open space associated with the Sunnyside Wildlife Recreation Area, which offers trails and bird watching.

Open Space Corridors

The Growth Management Act requires cities to identify open space corridors within and between urban growth areas. These corridors shall include lands that are useful for recreation, wildlife habitat, trails and connection of critical areas.

The Yakima County Trails Plan was updated in 2020. The Trails Plan provides an overview of the trails in Yakima County, the extent of the trail system, the standards for trail design and other features. In the Lower Valley, the process of developing open space corridors began with the development of the Lower Valley Pathway – a pedestrian and bicycle path which connects the cities of Sunnyside, Grandview and Prosser by using the abandoned railroad right-of-way which runs between Yakima Valley Highway/Wine

Country Road and I-82 from Sunnyside, through Grandview to Prosser. The current Trails Plan includes a recommendation to support the identification and development of further trails in the Lower Valley, including an SR 24 trail corridor from Mabton to Grandview (Figure 2-4).

Figure 2-3 Parks and Open Space

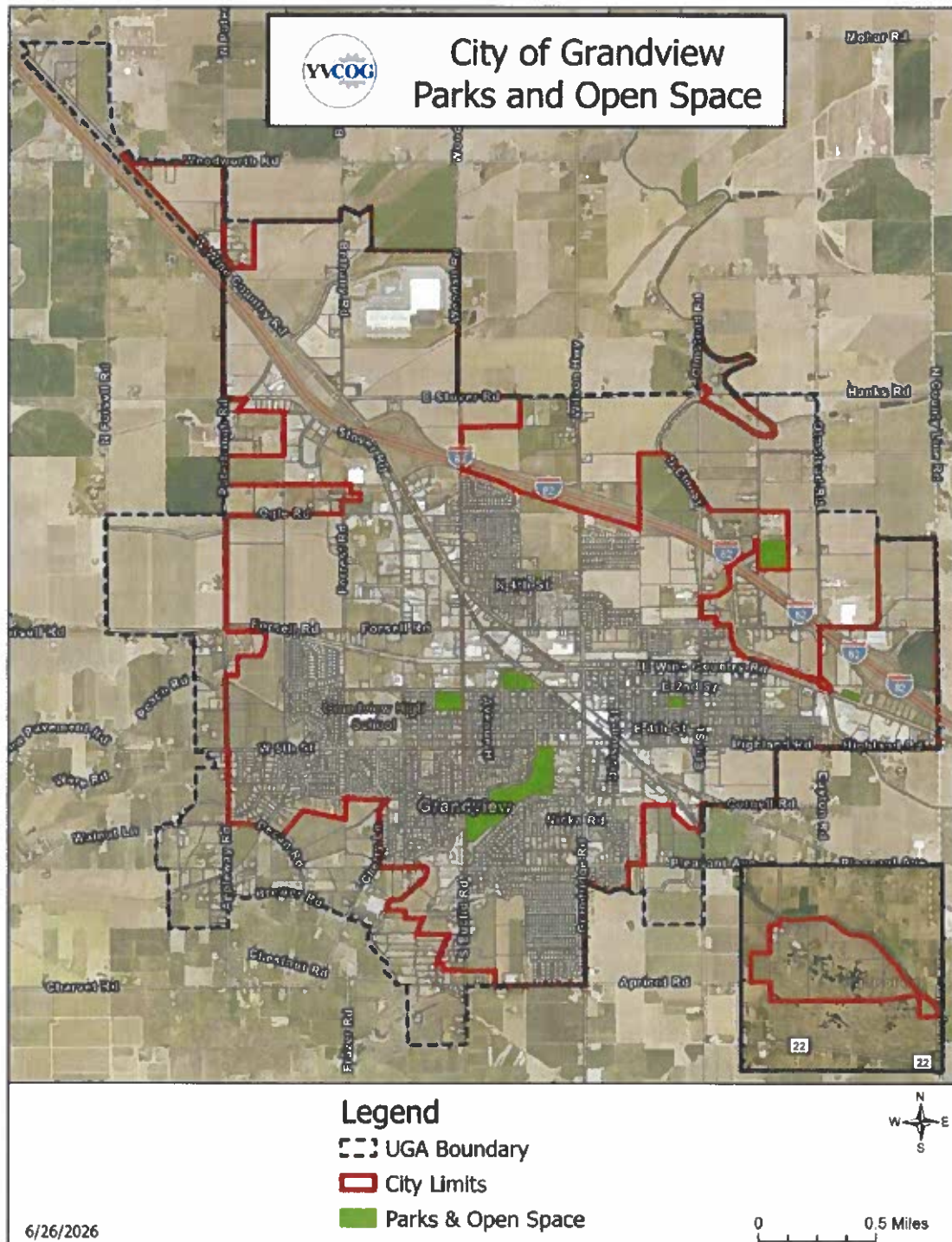
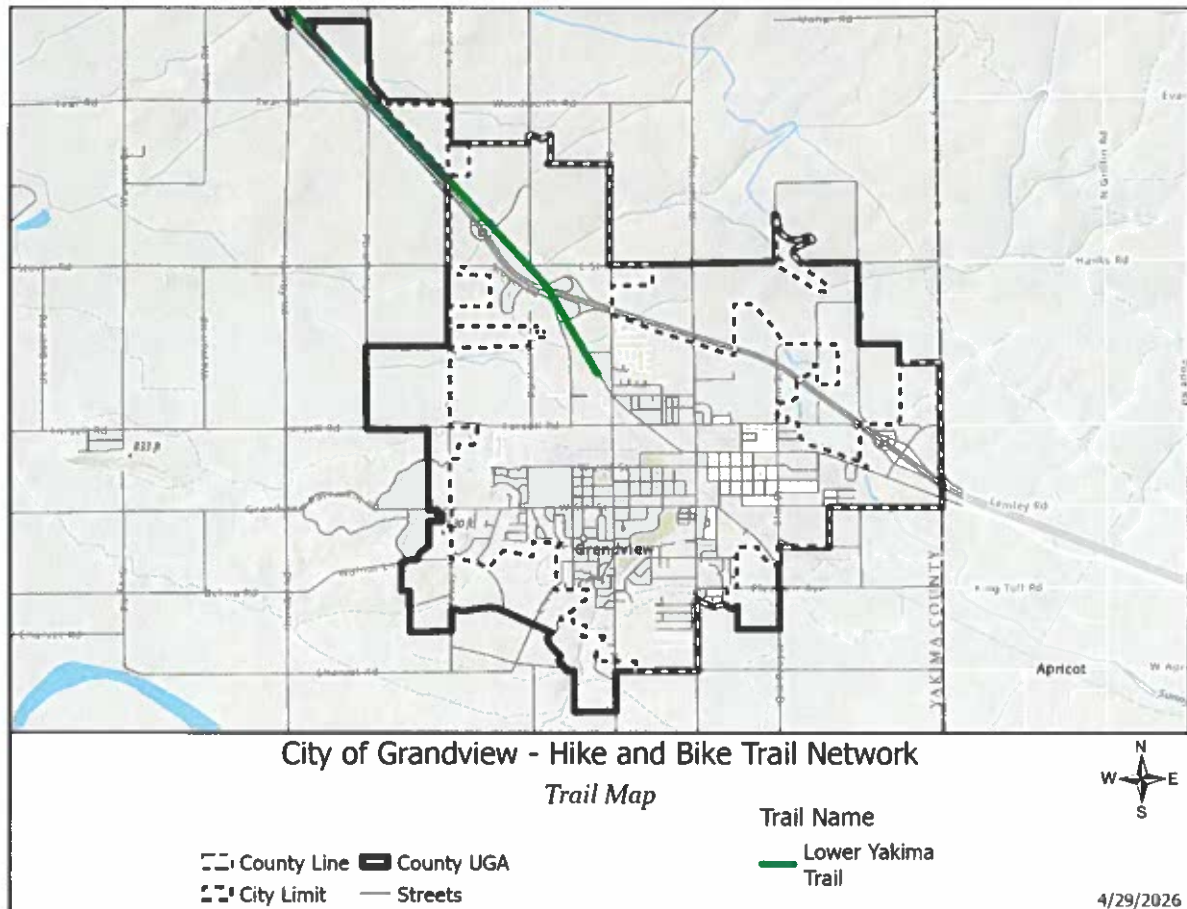


Figure 2-4. Proposed and Existing Trails and Corridors, Lower Valley



Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Of the 1,333.8 acres identified in public use, more than 720 acres of these lands are within the noncontiguous portion of the City used for wastewater treatment and disposal. These lands also include an area which contains the City's now closed landfill area.

Schools

All of the elementary and secondary schools of the Grandview School District lie within the City of Grandview. The Grandview Campus of the Yakima Valley Community College is also in the City limits.

Other Public Lands

The remainder of the public lands are scattered throughout the City and mainly contain municipal uses including the City Hall, police department, fire station, community center, library, museum, public works department, parks and recreation department, well and reservoir sites, and similar uses.

Vacant or Underdeveloped Land

Vacant lands account for 339.8 acres or 9.5% of Grandview's total parcel land area. A large portion of Grandview's vacant lands are located at the northwest corner of the City, west of the I-82 interchange, and are owned by the Port of Grandview. Another large portion of vacant lands are in the northeast, south of I-82 and north of Bonnieview Road; and a third is located southwest of Wine Country Road and north of Bonnieview Road. Other smaller vacant parcels are scattered throughout the City. Some smaller, scattered parcels are located in areas currently zoned R-1 (Low Density Residential) or R-2 (Medium Density Residential), while the larger parcels to the north are located in area currently zoned M-1 (Light Industrial), AG (Agriculture), or R-2.

Cultural Resource Uses

Table 2-2 below identifies Grandview historic buildings and properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places or State Register of Historic Places. Grandview had five historic buildings, a road, and a farmstead on the National Register of Historic Places, as well as three buildings on the State Register of Historic Places.

Historic preservation may be defined as active protection of properties significant to Grandview's past. In the City, there are historically or culturally significant places that are important to the citizens of Grandview, but not protected as the City does not have a local historic preservation program. These historic places range from houses associated with people who were instrumental in the shaping of the City and greater Grandview area or houses that represent a particular architectural or vernacular style found only in this area, to buildings and laterals associated with Grandview's agricultural past, such as the Marble Ranch Barn (one of the few round barns left in the state), and the Rocky Ford Lateral which brought the first irrigation water close to the City.

Table 2-2. City of Grandview and Vicinity Historic Buildings and Places

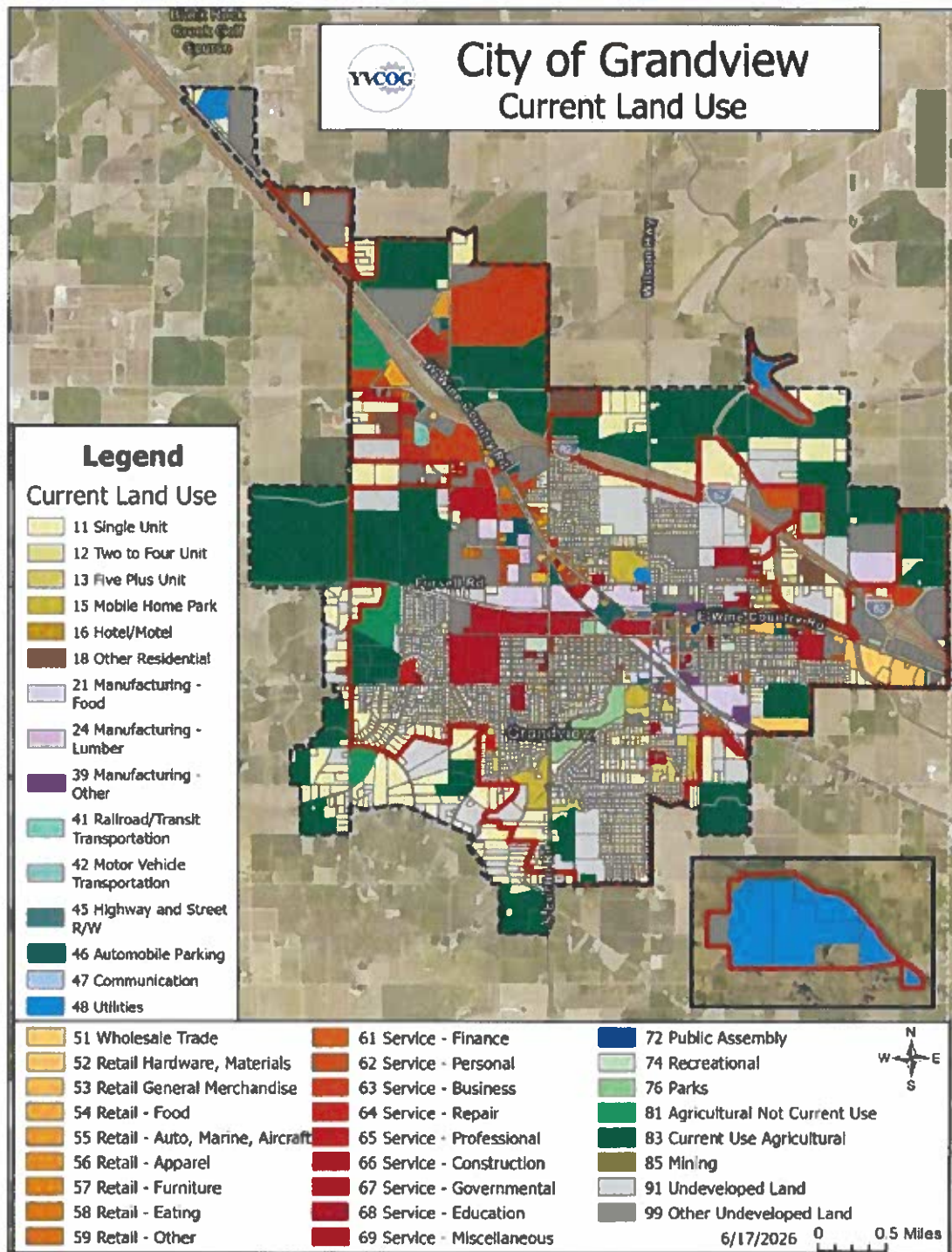
National Register of Historic Places	
Grandview Herald Building	107 Division Street
Grandview High School	913 West Second Street
Grandview Road--Yellowstone Trail	Grandview Pavement Rd. between Mabton-- Sunnyside Rd. and Apple Way
Grandview State Bank	100 West Second Street
Howay-Dykstra House	114 Birch Street
Morse House	404 Wine Country Road
Cornell Farmstead	Pleasant Road & Old Prosser Road
State Register of Historic Places	
Grandview City Hall	201 West Second Street
Iowa Building	125-133 Division Street
Keck Building	138 Division Street

Historic preservation can enhance the quality of life in a City by complementing economic development efforts, promoting a revitalized downtown and neighborhoods, emphasizing the qualities of rehabilitated housing and the City's past, providing cost effective re-use of the community's capital facilities, and preserving urban design that protects existing community character. A variety of incentives are available to promote historic preservation as well.

Preservation efforts in Grandview should focus on several areas:

- Older residential neighborhoods to the east and west of the central business district.
- The central business district, including the surrounding ring of agricultural warehousing, cold storage and food processing plants.
- Cultural and historic resources in and around Grandview related to its unique development spurred on by the railroads and irrigation.

Figure 2-5. Current Land Use



IV. ANALYSIS/FORECASTS

Population Trend

The average rate of growth since 2010 within the City has ranged from a low of 0.1% per year between 2012 and 2013, to a high of 3.7% per year between 2023-2024. While the city grew over 29% between 2000 and 2010, growth stalled between 2010 and 2020, growing only 0.4% between 2010 and 2020.

However, growth has increased in recent years, growing 8.1% since 2020. Table 2-3. City of Grandview Population Trends, 1910-2024

Year	U.S. Census Population	OFM Population Estimate	Total Change Per Decade	Total Change Per Year	Percent Change Per Decade	Percent Change Per Year
1910	320	---	---	---	---	---
1920	1,011	---	691	---	215.9%	---
1930	1,085	---	74	---	7.3%	---
1940	1,449	---	364	---	33.6%	---
1950	2,503	---	1,054	---	72.7%	---
1960	3,366	---	863	---	34.5%	---
1970	3,605	---	239	---	7.1%	---
1980	5,615	---	2,010	---	55.8%	---
1990	7,169	---	1,554	---	27.7%	---
2000	8,377	---	1,208	---	14.4%	---
2010	10,862	-	2,485	35	29.7%	0.3%
2011	---	10,920	---	58	---	0.5%
2012	---	11,000	---	80	---	0.7%
2013	---	11,010	---	10	---	0.1%
2014	---	11,170	---	160	---	1.5%
2020	10,910		48	-	0.4%	-
2021		10,960		50		0.5%
2022		11,020		60		0.5%
2023		11,250		5		2.1%
2024		11,680		430		3.7%
2025		11,797		117		1.0%

Source: OFM Population Estimates and Yakima County Final 2046 Population Projections and Allocations

Demographics

Based on 2020 Census population data, 32% of Grandview's population is white, 31.5% of the population is classified as two or more races, and 86% of the population is classified as being of Hispanic or Latino, a 7% increase over the 2010 Census. Approximately 39% of the population is nineteen years old or younger, and 8.6% of the population is 65 years or older. 47% of Grandview's population is between the ages of 20 and 49.

Population Projections

Table 2-4 summarizes the City's existing population projections through the year 2046. These population projections were developed by Yakima County and the Countywide Planning Policy Committee (CWPPC) in 2025, based on projections for the County as a whole that were provided by the OFM for use in comprehensive planning efforts. The OFM's medium population projection was considered the preferred alternative for Yakima County jurisdictions.

Table 2-4. Population Projection Through 2046²

Year	Medium Projected Growth
2021	10,910
2022	11,020
2023	11,250
2024	11,680
2025	11,797
2030	12,399
2040	13,696
2046	14,538

Source: Yakima County 2046 Population Projections and Allocations

The unincorporated UGA surrounding the City of Grandview is expected to grow more slowly than the City.

Analysis of Economic Conditions

Economic Status of the Population

In Grandview, 17.9% of individuals live below the poverty line (2024 American Community Survey [ACS] 5-year estimates). In comparison, 16.9% of all persons in Yakima County and only 9.9% of all persons in the state of Washington live below the poverty line. Grandview's median household income is \$61,106 (2024 ACS 5-year estimates). For comparison, the median household income in Yakima County is \$75,399 and \$99,389 for Washington State

Employment of Grandview Residents

As of 2024, Grandview had 11,680 residents (OFM 2024). An estimated 3,838, or 34% of the population

fell in the category of 16 years and older and employed in the labor force. The unemployment rate was 15.8% . “Sales and office” was the largest occupation group in Grandview, employing 28% of the available workforce. “Management, business, science, and arts” occupations followed with 20% of the workforce (ACS 2009-2013) (see Table 2.5 below). The largest industry sector employing the Grandview workforce was the “Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining” sector with 22% of the workforce, closely followed “Educational services, and health care and social assistance” with 20% and “Retail trade” with 17% (see Table 2.6 below).

Table 2.5. Workforce Employment in Occupation Groups

Occupation Group	# Employed	% Employed
Sales and office occupations	757	15%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,718	35%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	802	16%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	961	20%
Service occupations	663	14%

Source: ACS 2024 5-Year Estimates

Table 2.6. Workforce Employment by Industry

Industry Sector	# Employed	% Employed
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,505	31%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	736	16%
Retail trade	735	15%
Manufacturing	470	10%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	163	3%
Construction	276	6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	131	3%
Other services, except public administration	196	4%
Wholesale trade	228	5%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	285	6%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	96	2%
Public administration	37	1%
Information	16	0.3%

Source: ACS 2024 5-Year Estimates

Economic Base

Grandview is generally considered the center of the food industry in the Lower Yakima Valley, with numerous food processing plants. This sector is expected to remain strong or grow slightly. Grandview's major industrial employer is the Walmart Distribution Center. Another major site is the Hanford Site in Richland. Cleanup at the Hanford Site has increased the number of workers and is expected to last 40 or more years.

Land Available for Economic Development

In the City of Grandview, the Port of Grandview owns approximately 100 acres of property that is zoned and available for light industrial development. The Port of Grandview works to broaden and strengthen Grandview's economic base and is an important partner with the City of Grandview in economic development. The Port of Grandview's Strategic Goals and Objectives, adopted February 2024, are hereby incorporated by reference, as amended.

Within the City, there are currently 988.6 acres of undeveloped land, or 28% of Grandview's total land area. The term "undeveloped land" includes parcels designated by the County Assessor as "vacant," "residential land undeveloped," "current use agricultural," and "agricultural not current use." Land designated as undeveloped has the potential to develop to a residential, commercial, industrial, or public use within the 20-year planning period. Much of the undeveloped land occurs on the north side of the City, particularly the northwest corner near the north I-82 interchange; at the southeast corner of the City near the I-82 interchange; and at smaller, scattered sites in and around the central business district. Table 2-8 below summarizes the amount of undeveloped land that is potentially available for future development, in each future land use designation (see page 42). The future land use designation indicates how land is planned to be used in the future, as indicated by the Future Land Use Map, illustrated in Figure 2-6, page 43.

Table 2-8. Undeveloped Land in Future Land Use Designations in City of Grandview

Designation	# Parcels	Total Acres
Residential		645
Public	6	93.1
Commercial	26	95
Industrial	13	81.86
Undeveloped Land Total		462

Analysis of Physical Conditions

Natural constraints to development in Grandview are discussed in Chapter 1 – Physical Character Element. Most critical areas in and around Grandview such as steep slopes, other geologic hazards, wetlands, and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas are small and isolated and do not limit further development in any particular direction outward from the City. The Physical Character Element includes maps and discussion of the critical areas identified within City limits and the unincorporated UGA, including

wetlands, critical aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, and geologically hazardous areas.

The main constraints to development take place in the form of physical barriers such as the Yakima River and its adjacent floodplain located approximately two miles south of the City; I-82, which passes through the northern portions of the City; and the railroads, which cross near the center of the City. These barriers must be crossed or bridged at a cost generally much higher than that for normal roadway construction.

Analysis of Infrastructure

Water System

Grandview's water system and current and future water needs are discussed in the 2022 City of Grandview Water System Plan. The future service area generally corresponds with the City's UGA. The gallons per day (GPD). The City's total existing water rights are 6,955 GPM and 4,640 acre-feet per year (1,512 million gallons) for existing and future wells, and a projected need of 554,000 GMP in 2042. The Grandview domestic water system consists of one distribution pressure zone between elevations of 740 feet and 840 feet above sea level. The static pressure level ranges from 30 to 87 psi. Water storage is provided by two reservoirs within Grandview's water system. The single distribution pressure zone is served by one 3.017 million-gallon (MG) standpipe steel reservoir and one 554,000-gallon elevated steel reservoir, with a combined capacity of 3.561 million gallons.

In Grandview, the greatest fire flow requirements are within industrial areas, with isolated large demands at locations such as the Kenyon Zero Storage Facility. The Grandview Fire Department has requested that all locations without a specified minimum fire flow range have a minimum fire flow capacity of 1,000 GPM.

Wastewater Disposal Facilities

The City of Grandview's collection and conveyance system consists of gravity sewers ranging from six to 21 inches, with seven force mains and sewage lift stations. The total length of gravity sewers is approximately 158,800 linear feet. The system is in good condition, with negligible infiltration and inflow. Trunk mains are generally of adequate capacity, except for those serving developing areas.

Grandview's sewage treatment system consists of both a lagoon sewerage system and secondary activated sludge treatment facilities with an approved NPDES discharge permit of 563 lbs per day of treated effluent into the Yakima River. The treatment facilities are located two and one-half miles south of the City. Piped flow is by gravity to the Yakima River where a pumping station forces it across the river and up into the wastewater diversion station. In 2025, the Department of Ecology requested an analysis and report to address groundwater concerns at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). A WWTP Facility Plan was submitted and approved by Ecology and included a proposed schedule for those improvements. Design of the WWTP improvements was completed in 2025. The City did not receive Public Works Board funding for Phase 1 in 2026, but may proceed with funding it locally. It is recommended the City continue to apply for construction funding for phases 2 through 4.

Storm Water Facilities

The City of Grandview does not operate a separate storm drainage facility. The City's storm drain system is included within the roadway system. When roadway improvements are made, the associated drainage

facilities are evaluated and the necessary replacements or modifications are incorporated into the street project.

The City of Grandview's stormwater collection system is limited to the downtown commercial / manufacturing core and a small area west of Euclid Road between W. Fifth Street and the old Union Pacific rail lines. A number of drywells exist throughout the City to handle runoff in specific areas. Several drains operated by the SVID also cross the City.

A majority of the Grandview concrete curb and gutter storm drain system consists of catch basins which drain to surface waters. Catch basins which discharge to dry wells constitute approximately 10% of the City's stormwater system. There are parts of the City which do not have curbs and gutters, and storm waters typically drain to neighboring unpaved properties in these areas.

Each catch basin within the City is cleaned annually, and storm drain lines are known to receive large amounts of leaves, gravel, or other debris. In addition, catch basin lids are inventoried annually as to their condition and replaced if necessary.

Grandview is planning to improve stormwater management in the city. Additionally, the city enacts corrective actions when run-off discharges pollutants or hazards into local watersheds and water of the State.

Analysis of Public Facilities and Services

Public services are an integral part of land use planning to accommodate future growth in Grandview. The City has a total of 1,333.8 acres devoted to public facilities and services, and public or private utilities. Approximately 720 of those acres are dedicated to the wastewater treatment plant and associated outfall areas and sprayfields; the remaining 613.8 acres is devoted to other public facilities and services. The location of public services should be determined carefully, as there is important health, safety, environmental and aesthetic considerations associated with their location.

Solid Waste Disposal

Solid waste collection is provided by the City for incorporated areas, and by Yakima Waste Systems for unincorporated areas. The solid waste is transported to the Lower Valley Transfer Station of the Cheyne Road Landfill, a County facility.

The Cheyne Road Landfill is located about six miles north of Zillah, and currently serves the cities of Grandview, Sunnyside, Toppenish, Wapato, Grandview, Mabton and Zillah, Yakima Waste Systems, agricultural firms, construction and food processing businesses, self-haul businesses, and private residences. The Cheyne Road Landfill currently occupies 40 acres of a 960-acre site, and is in the process of being expanded to provide additional capacity.

The Terrace Heights Landfill is located about six miles east of Yakima at 7151 Roza Hill Drive. Phase 1 and 2 of the Terrace Heights Landfill are expected to reach capacity in about 2030. The actual timing of closure will be affected by waste generation, recycling, and disposal rates, as well as landfill operations and design factors. Once the Terrace Heights Landfill is closed, some garbage disposal could be redirected to the Cheyne Landfill, which would affect its projected capacity (*Yakima County Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, 2023*). The Yakima County Solid Waste Plan contains provisions for siting

organic waste.

Recycling

Recycling is becoming an increasingly important aspect of waste disposal. Yakima County has defined urban and rural service zones using the U.S. Census Urbanized Area boundary. Areas defined as urban must put in place household collection programs (“curbside recycling”) or must put in place alternative programs which exceed the waste diversion anticipated from a curbside recycling program. Grandview is defined as a rural area, in which drop off centers and other methods can be used (*Yakima County Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan*, 2023).

There is currently one recycling drop-off center in Grandview at 801 Dykstra Lane.

Police and Fire Protection

The City of Grandview and Yakima County Fire District No. 5 operate a first aid/rescue transport capable vehicle. Transport to hospital is by area ambulance service. The volunteer firefighters are trained and equipped to provide emergency medical services for victims of trauma or severe medical problems.

The City of Grandview and Yakima County Fire District No. 5 both use and co-own the fire station, which is located adjacent to the City Hall facing Avenue “A”. The facility accommodates the length of the ladder truck and brings all department vehicles under one roof. There is also a Volunteer Fire Department Building leased by the Volunteer Association and located at the Country Park Events Center on Wallace Way.

Grandview has adequate water and hydrants to ensure safety against fire for the residents of the City. The City currently employs one full-time Chief, Deputy Chief, and has 32 volunteer firemen. one full-time captain and has 32 volunteer firemen. The Grandview/Yakima County Fire District No. 5 Station has four Engines (Engine 71, E-70, reserve 71, and 214)) with the newest being Engine E-71 KM on a custom chassis.

Medical and Emergency Facilities

Residents of Grandview have access to Astria Sunnyside Hospital or Prosser Memorial Hospital. Both hospitals offer Emergency Department and outpatient services, and both hospitals are approximately 10-15 minutes away... The City of Yakima and the Tri-Cities also have hospitals with a variety of specialties. Grandview has three medical clinics: the Prosser Memorial Health Grandview Clinic, Grandview Yakima Valley Farmworkers Clinic and Astria Health Center. Three dental clinics, one chiropractor and one optometrist clinic are located in Grandview.

Public Education Facilities

Educational services for the City are provided by the Grandview School District No. 200. The school district boundary extends beyond the Grandview City limits. All of the district’s public school facilities lie within the City of Grandview. The Grandview School District has a current enrollment of 3,604 students. Adult education services, such as Basic Education classes, G.E.D. classes, and English as a Second Language are also available at the Learning Center. In addition, other adult education programs and continuing education classes are available at the Grandview Campus of the Yakima Valley College (YVC) located

between Main Street and Second Street just west of downtown. The City is served by the Grandview YVC offers bachelor's degrees in Agricultural Sciences, Business, IT, Dental Hygiene and Teacher Education. Associate of Applied Science degrees and certificates are offered in Medical Assisting, Medical Billing and Coding, Nursing Assistant, Phlebotomy, Tree Fruit Production, Winery Technology, and Vineyard Technology. The campus has a workforce education building that houses winery and vineyard technology and allied health programs, thus offering more learning opportunities to students at the Grandview Campus. YVC also offers partial degree coursework and prerequisites for other programs such as Business, Criminal Justice, Education, and Nursing.

The YVC campus is engaged in a variety of activities designed to grow enrollment in particular programs. Over the past several years, the college has expanded its footprint by acquiring several pieces of property. Future physical expansions included in the YVC Grandview Campus facility master plan include a new entrance into the campus off Wine Country Road, constructing additional buildings, and moving parking to the west of its current location.

Community Facilities

The Grandview Community Center at 812 Wallace Way houses the Grandview Parks and Recreation Department, and provides services and activities for senior citizens, children and adults living within the City and UGA.

Other community facilities found in the City, include the Grandview Chamber of Commerce, the Grandview Grange, 37 clubs or organizations that meet the varied interests of the citizens of Grandview, 21 churches serving many denominations, the Grandview City/College (YVCC) Library at 500 W. Main Street and the Grandview Museum at 115 West Wine Country Road.

Future Land Use Needs

The GMA requires that jurisdictions identify where future growth will occur, how the land will be used, and the density and intensity of that growth. To meet this requirement and wisely manage future growth, the community must decide how it will grow in the future and develop a future land use map that reflects community decisions.

In 2025, YVCOG performed a detailed land capacity analysis for Grandview and its UGA.

Residential Land Use Needs

Grandview has four zoning districts that allow for residential development. The analysis showed that there is enough capacity within Grandview's vacant lands for an additional 3,232 housing units.

Grandview's average number of people per household is 3.34, equaling enough capacity for a total of 10,793 people.

R-1 Low Density Residential

The R-1 Low Density Residential District has a total of 2,671 parcels totaling approximately 1,625.93 acres. Approximately 29% of that area, or 472.43 acres, is fully developed lands. Approximately 36%, or 58.6 acres are under-developed lands, meaning they could be potentially divided and additional home(s)

built. The remaining 548.57 acres are vacant lands.

With an effective market rate deduction of 30% (15% for infrastructure improvements and 15% for market factor), approximately 384.00 acres are developable. Using the highest density allowed in the zoning district (4 du/nra), vacant lands have the potential to accommodate an additional 2,303 housing units. With an average household size of 3.34, there is enough land in the R-1 Low Density Zoning District for 7,695 people.

R-2 Medium Density Residential

The R-2 Medium Density Residential District has a total of 134 parcels totaling approximately 97.63 acres. Approximately 42% of that area, or 41.78 acres, are vacant lands. Approximately 28.94 acres, or 29%, is partially developed and underutilized, and the remaining 5.17 acres, or 5.3%, are developed. Medium Density development has a density of 10 du/nra. Using that density, and subtracting the 30% market rate factor, there is the potential to accommodate an additional 292 multi-family housing units. With the household size of 3.34, units would provide housing for approximately 976 people.

R-3 High Density Residential Zoning

The R-3 Rural Residential Zoning District has 213 parcels totaling approximately 126.26 acres. 29.25 acres is underutilized, meaning they could be divided and another home built. Approximately 36% of that area, or 45.11 acres, are vacant lands. Approximately 29.25 acres, or 23%, is partially developed and underutilized, and the remaining 51.21, or 40%, are developed. High Density development has the highest density at 10 du/nra. Using that density, and subtracting the 30% market rate factor, there is the potential to accommodate an additional 442 multi-family housing units. With the household size of 3.34, units would provide housing for approximately 1,476 people.

MR Manufacture Home Park Zoning

The MR Manufactured Home Park Zoning District has 29 parcels totaling approximately 75.85 acres. 12.18 acres is underutilized or partially developed, meaning they could be divided and another home built. Approximately 20% of that area, or 15.34 acres, are vacant lands. Using the density for the Manufactured Home Park zone, and subtracting the 30% market rate factor, there is the potential to accommodate an additional 193.2 Manufactured home housing units. With the household size of 3.34, units would provide housing for approximately 645 people.

Commercial Land Use Needs

Commercial

When determining the amount of commercial need and availability, the following method was used:

1. Determine the acreage of developed, partially developed/underutilized in zoning district that support commercial development.
2. Determine the population density needed for employment (plus reductions for street needs and parcel development).

3. Compare the acreage needed for commercial growth to the acreage of available commercial land.

Grandview has four zoning districts (three within the city and one in the UGA) that allow for commercial development. They are the C-1 Neighborhood Business District, C-2 General Business District, GC General Commercial District, and the HC Highway Commercial District (UGA). There are 690 acres of vacant land available for commercial development. This leaves 622 acres surplus land available in 2046.

Industrial/Manufacturing Land Use Needs

Industrial land uses currently occupy approximately 274.1 acres. To estimate the future land use need of industrial development during the planning period, the existing per capital industrial acreage (0.024 acres/person) was multiplied by the projected 2015-2035 population increase. This resulted in an estimated additional 44.8 acres needed.

Public Facilities Land Use Needs

Public Facilities and Services

Approximately 720 of the 1,333.8 acres in public use are dedicated to the wastewater treatment plant and associated outfall areas and sprayfields; the remaining 613.8 acres is devoted to other public facilities and services. Because any future expansion to the wastewater treatment plant is expected to take place on the existing 720 acres, this analysis will estimate future land use needs based on the 613.8 acres currently being used for other public facilities and services.

There will be 215.49 acres total of public land needed in 2046. There will be 25.24 acres additional acres of public land needed, and 144.71 acres of vacant public land available, leaving a 119.46 acres surplus.

Parks and Recreation

Another public land use is parks. Currently, Grandview has nine public parks totaling approximately 63.3 acres, or 0.011 acres per person. Using another measure, this is approximately 5.75 acres of park land per 1,000 residents. To maintain the existing ratio of park land to population, an additional 20.5 acres of park land would be needed during the 2015-2035 planning period.

Level of service standards are often used to assess the need for additional park and recreation facilities. Many communities have adopted standards based on the National Recreation and Park Association's (NRPA) guidelines. NRPA recommends a total of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of parks and open space per 1,000 people. Additionally, NRPA suggests a classification system for parks based on their service area. The different types of parks, such as neighborhood or community parks vary in size and service area, with community parks having a service area of a one to two mile radius.

Using both of these NRPA guidelines, the City of Grandview has sufficient park and open space areas. Grandview's 2024 population of 11,680 (2024 OFM estimate) and 63.3 acres of parkland is just below the NRPA guidelines of supplying 5.4 acres per 1,000 people. However, this estimate only includes City-owned parks. Grandview has an additional 88.2 acres of parks and recreation lands in the Grandview School District, and private holdings, which brings the total number of park lands in the City to 121.5 acres

and exceeds NRPA standards. Grandview also uses the NRPA's second service area suggestion of having a classification system for the different community, neighborhood, mini-parks, and pathways. The broad distribution of park facilities leaves no portion of the City outside of a parks service area and therefore no residents are underserved by not having a park within their vicinity. There is a need for more parks in the city, which can be addressed through expanding public open space and recreational activities, as well as developing neighborhood or "pocket parks" in new residential subdivisions.

Further details about Grandview parks can be found in the City of Grandview Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, which is hereby incorporated by reference, as amended.

Agricultural Land Use Needs

Agricultural production is expected to continue as is necessary to support Grandview's agricultural industries. However, these lands will be considered transitional until future residential, commercial and industrial growth pressures result in conversion of these lands to other uses.

Transportation Land Use Needs

This analysis assumes that 15% of the total acreage needed for future uses would be composed of locally-owned street rights-of-way and other transportation-related facilities. This means that approximately 38 additional acres of land will be needed by 2035 for these uses.

Market Choice

To account for market choice, 25% of the total non-industrial acreage, or 91.2 acres, was added to the total acreage needed during the 20-year planning period.

Comparison of Additional Land Requirements to Future Land Use Designations

When market choice is added to the other land requirements, the City of Grandview will potentially need an estimated 562.2 additional acres of development during the planning period to accommodate the anticipated 2030 medium population projection and accomplish its land use goals.

V. FUTURE LAND USE

Figure 2-6, page 43 illustrates the City of Grandview's Future Land Use Map. Comprehensive Plan future land use designations make up a vision of how the City of Grandview will grow and develop in the future without compromising the quality of life or livelihoods of its residents, or placing undue strain on natural systems. The Future Land Use Map will be consistent with and implemented by the City of Grandview zoning code, and indicates where new residential, commercial, industrial, and public land uses are anticipated and planned to occur.

The Future Land Use Map may change over time to reflect changing development patterns, landowner or developer requests, or other factors. As discussed in the Administration Element, and as mandated by the GMA, City Council will act upon proposed amendments to Grandview's Comprehensive Plan, including the Future Land Use map, once a year only. Subsequent to any Future Land Use Map changes, the map included in this plan will be replaced with an updated map.

Future Land Use Map designations include the following. These are discussed along with the corresponding zoning designations that could implement each Future Land Use Map designation.

- **Residential:** Areas appropriate for rural, single-family, and multifamily residential living.
 - Corresponding zoning designations (GMC Title 17 Zoning):
 - R-1 Single-family Residential Suburban. Provides a low-density residential environment permitting four dwelling units per acre. Lands within this district should contain suburban residential development with large lots and expansive yards. R-1 Low Density Residential. The R-1 low-density residential district is established to provide a low-density residential environment. Lands within this district generally should contain single-family conventional dwellings with smaller lots and useful yard spaces. R-2 Medium Density Residential. The R-2 district is established to provide a medium density residential environment. Lands within this district generally should contain multiple unit residential structures of a scale compatible with structures in lower density districts with useful yard spaces. The R-2 district is intended to allow for a gradual increase in density from low density residential districts and, where compatible, can provide a transition between different use areas. R-3 High Density Residential. The R-3 district is established to provide a high density residential environment. Lands within this district generally contain multiple-unit residential structures. The R-3 district is intended to allow for a gradual increase in density from lower density residential districts and, where compatible, can provide a transition between different use areas. R-1P Single-Family Residential Park District. The R-1P single-family residential park district is established to provide for medium density residential areas which would be compatible for the development of residential parks, and to prohibit the development of incompatible uses that are detrimental to the residential character. It is also to provide protection from hazards, objectionable influences, building congestion and lack of light, air and privacy. MR Manufactured Home Park District. It is the purpose of this chapter to establish a procedure to accommodate the placement of manufactured homes in designated park developments where individual spaces are leased or rented and not sold to the occupants. Up to 12 manufactured homes are permitted per park; up to 18 may be allowed with the addition of site amenities such as sidewalks and walking paths.
- **Commercial:** Includes a variety of commercial uses, such as retail, wholesale, medical, and professional businesses. Commercial areas should provide for the continuance and/or expansion of existing businesses within the City.
 - Corresponding zoning designations (GMC Title 17 Zoning):
 - C-1 Neighborhood Business District. The C-1 neighborhood business district is established to provide for the location of commercial activities outside the central business district that meet the retail shopping and service needs of the community. There are no lot area requirements except for nonconforming residential uses.
 - C-2 General Business District. The C-2 general business district is established to

promote the centralization of business and reinforce a positive public image and confidence in commercial revitalization, within a compact commercial area having primarily common-wall building construction. There are no lot area requirements except for nonconforming residential uses.

- **BP Business Park District.** The purpose of the business park district is to provide for and encourage the development of business parks that are established in a campus-like setting with landscaping and architectural amenities that create a sense of place and an aesthetically attractive urban development. There are no lot area requirements except for nonconforming residential uses.
- **O Office District.** The purpose of the office district is to provide areas of adequate size and appropriate location characteristics for the development and operation of professional and administrative offices and certain complementary uses. It is further intended that this district serve as a buffer or transition between residential districts and commercial districts. There are no lot area requirements except for nonconforming residential uses.
- **Industrial:** Areas for industrial development including manufacturing, processing, packaging, or storage of products or articles. These areas may also be appropriate for large commercial development and for public facilities such as public works shops, water and wastewater facilities, and facilities of regional or statewide significance.
 - Corresponding zoning designations (GMC Title 17 Zoning):
 - **M-1 Light Industrial District.** The M-1 light industrial district is established to preserve areas for industrial and related uses of such a nature that they do not create serious problems of compatibility with other kinds of land uses. Uses permitted in this district should not generate noise levels, light, odor or fumes that would constitute a nuisance or hazard. There are no lot area requirements except for nonconforming residential uses.
 - **M-2 Heavy Industrial District.** The M-2 heavy industrial district is established to provide areas for necessary industrial and related uses that could create problems of compatibility with other land uses. Uses in this district have the potential to generate high levels of noise, light, odor, fumes or smoke that require their protection from encroachment by incompatible land uses. There are no lot area requirements except for nonconforming residential uses.
 - **Public:** This land use consists of lands and facilities that are suitable and desirable for public and institutional uses necessary to meet the needs and requirements of the residents of Grandview and surrounding areas. This land use may also include public facilities of regional or statewide significance.
 - Corresponding zoning designations:
 - **PF Public Facility District.** The purpose of the public facility zone (PF) is to provide areas for major public and quasi-public uses, and other compatible uses. There are no lot area requirements.

DRAFT

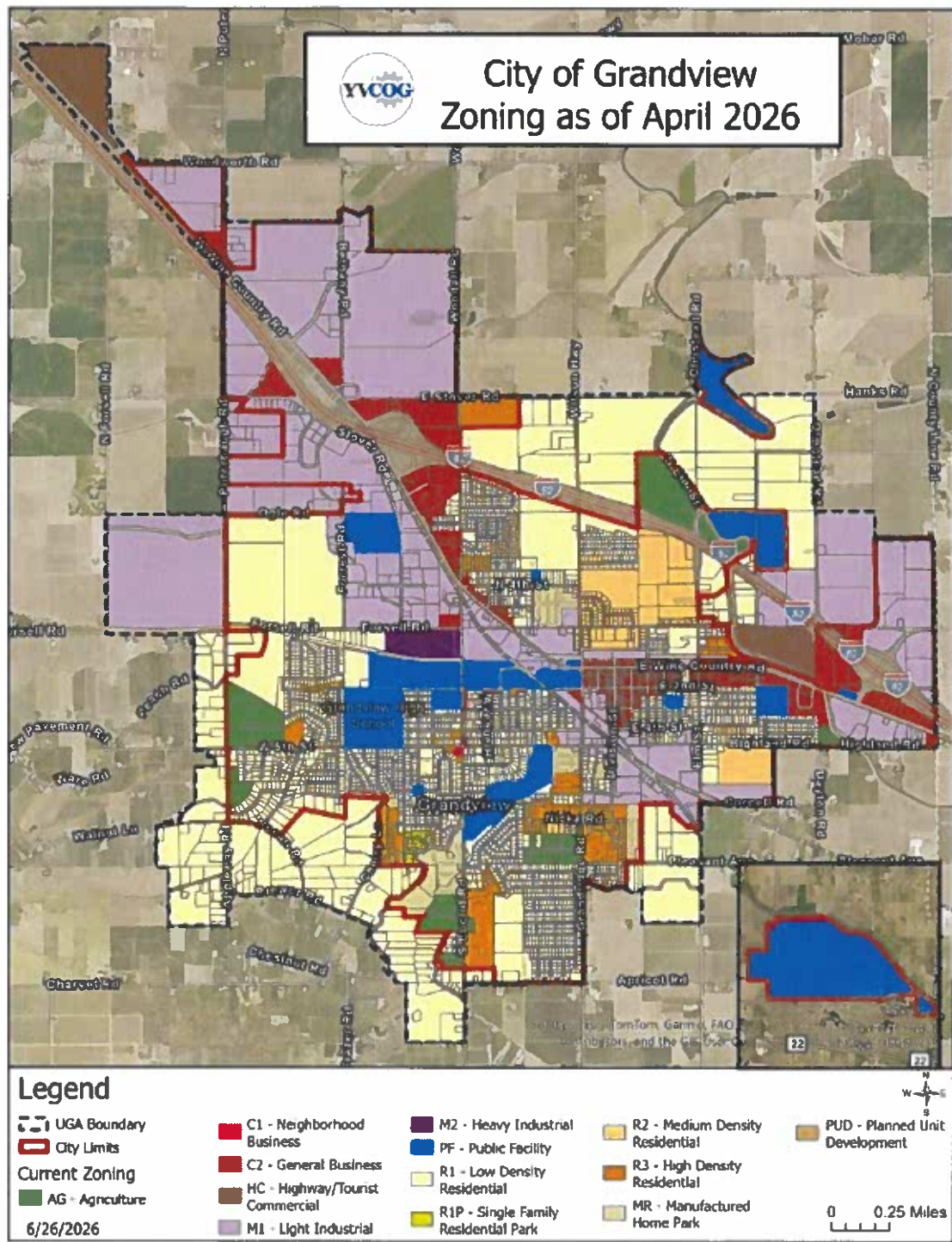
**City of Grandview
Future Land Use**

Legend

- UGA Boundary
- City Limits
- Future Land Use**
 - Commercial
 - Industrial
 - Low Density Residential
 - Public
 - Residential

0 0.5 Miles

Figure 2-7 Zoning



VI. GOALS AND POLICIES

This section presents the land use goals and policies for the City of Grandview.

GOAL 1: *Create a balanced community by controlling and directing growth in a manner that enhances, rather than detracts from, community quality and values.*

Policy 1.1 In its land use management decisions, the City should strive to influence both rates and patterns of growth in order to achieve goals of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.2 The City should resist growth pressures that could adversely affect community values, amenities, and infrastructure. The City should support development that furthers community goals.

Policy 1.3 Encourage urban infill where possible to avoid sprawl and the inefficient leapfrog pattern of development.

Policy 1.4 Accommodate future population growth primarily through infilling and utilization of undeveloped subdivision lots. Conversion of agricultural land to residential, commercial, or industrial use will be encouraged to occur only after existing undeveloped parcels have been built out.

Policy 1.5 Adopt the medium population projections in the Comprehensive Plan as the guide for the amount of growth the City will accommodate through the year 2046.

Policy 1.6 Revise the urban growth area boundaries as needed, and ensure that the urban growth area includes all lands within current City limits and sufficient land contiguous to the City limits to be able to support Grandview's growth through the year 2046.

Policy 1.7 Revise development regulations as needed to be consistent with the adopted Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.8 Promote the use and development of routes and methods of alternative modes of transportation, such as transit, bicycling and walking, which reduce Grandview's consumption of non-renewable energy sources and promote physical activity.

GOAL 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.*

Policy 2.1 Support the preservation and enhancement of natural resource lands and support occupations associated with agriculture, such as farming, and marketing of agricultural products within agricultural areas adjacent to the City and its urban growth area.

- Policy 2.2 Support the protection of agricultural and other resource lands within the Grandview area from incompatible development, keeping them available for recreational use, wildlife habitat, and economic purposes.
- Policy 2.3 Encourage new developments to locate in areas that are relatively free of environmental problems relating to soil, slope, bedrock, and the water table. Proposed developments should be reviewed by the appropriate City staff or consultants to identify site-specific environmental problems.
- Policy 2.4 Adequate on-site disposal of surface water runoff shall be provided by all types of development.
- Policy 2.5 Where there is a high probability of erosion, grading should be kept to a minimum and disturbed vegetation should be restored as soon as is feasible. In all cases, appropriate measures to control erosion and sedimentation shall be required.
- Policy 2.6 The City shall consider the impacts of new development on water quality as part of its review process and will require any appropriate mitigating measures. Impacts that may affect the quality of drinking water shall be a priority concern in such reviews.
- Policy 2.7: Monitor stormwater, drainage, and flood run-off. Enact corrective actions when run-off discharges pollutants or hazards into local watersheds and water of the State.
- GOAL 3:** *To actively manage land use change and protect the City's character by developing City facilities and services in a way that directs and controls land use patterns and intensities.*
- Policy 3.1 Ensure that new development does not outpace the City's ability to provide and maintain adequate public facilities and services, by allowing new development to occur only when and where adequate facilities exist or will be provided.
- Policy 3.2 New urban development shall be encouraged to locate first within the City limits, and second within the urban growth area where municipal services and public facilities are already present.
- Policy 3.3 Development within the unincorporated portion of the urban growth area shall be encouraged to occur only on a limited scale to prevent inefficient use and distribution of public facilities and services. Urban development outside of the urban growth boundary shall be discouraged.
- Policy 3.4 To facilitate planned growth, the City encourages combining and assisting in service areas such as fire protection, public transit, water/sewer, criminal justice and administration, where such combinations implement efficient, cost-effective delivery of such services.

- Policy 3.5 Future land uses will be coordinated with the Transportation and Capital Facilities Elements of the Comprehensive Plan.
- GOAL 4:** *To pursue well-managed, orderly expansion of the urban area in a manner that is within the sustainable limits of the land.*
- Policy 4.1 The future distribution, extent, and location of generalized land uses will be established by the Future Land Use Map contained within this plan.
- Policy 4.2 Provide residential areas that offer a variety of housing densities, types, sizes, costs and locations to meet future demand.
- Policy 4.3 Ensure that new residential development makes efficient use of the existing transportation network and provides adequate access to all lots.
- Policy 4.4 Discourage incompatible uses from locating adjacent to each other. Encourage protection of other land uses from the negative impacts of industrial uses through appropriate siting, setbacks, landscaping and buffering.
- Policy 4.5 Provide ample opportunities for light industrial development at locations with suitable access and adequate municipal services. At these locations, encourage industrial park-like development.
- Policy 4.6 Attempt to assure that basic community values and aspirations are reflected in the City's planning program, while recognizing the rights of individuals to use and develop private property in a manner consistent with City regulations.
- Policy 4.7 Provide an efficient and predictable development process that provides for ample public discussion of proposals for development.
- GOAL 5:** *Establish and maintain an appropriate image for the community to assist in most effectively attracting the types of economic activities which best meet the needs and desires of the community.*
- Policy 5.1 Make revitalization of the downtown core one of the priorities in establishing an appropriate image for the community. As part of the revitalization effort, use urban design treatment to make the downtown a safe, comfortable, clean and convenient place for visitors to be and go. Improvements should provide some kind of amenity for shoppers, such as awnings to protect pedestrians from the climate, large display windows, wide sidewalks with trees, flowers, and occasional benches for people to rest.
- Policy 5.2 Identify, preserve and protect archaeologically, architecturally, and historically significant structures and sites where feasible as a means of strengthening the community's identity and image.

Policy 5.3 Consider developing a clean physical appearance as part of an appropriate image for the community. Encourage property maintenance and clean vacant lots as a way to accomplish this.

GOAL 6: *Develop an economic development program or plan that establishes guidelines or actions that accomplish the following:*

- Maintains and enhances existing agricultural production and related agricultural businesses and industries within the community.
- Recruits new business, industry, or facilities to the community that supports diversifying Grandview's economy and provides year-round employment.
- Encourages new business development and supports the retention and expansion of existing businesses and industries.
- Targets industries that are mutually supportive and can serve as suppliers to existing local businesses and industries.
- Decreases small business failures.

GOAL 7: *To preserve the character, agricultural heritage, and quality of life in Grandview and the surrounding rural areas that are part of the community.*

Policy 7.1 Build upon Grandview's rural characteristics by allowing the necessary agricultural services and facilities that support surrounding agricultural land uses.

Policy 7.2 Establish a pattern of development that supports a sense of community.

Policy 7.3 Encourage land use decisions that are sensitive to Grandview's history and culture.

Policy 7.4 Utilize recreation and open space lands and facilities as a means of enhancing community image and the general quality of life. Strive to accomplish the following:

- Providing a balance of active and passive recreational uses in both existing and proposed parks with a priority on pedestrian access to the natural environment. Active recreational uses include programmed parks with play fields and ball courts, while passive parks feature pathways, benches and picnic tables.
- Encouraging the development of recreational activities that meet the needs of the residents of Grandview, and where feasible using existing public schools as neighborhood parks and recreation/community center locations.
- Continuing to work with the Grandview School District using joint use agreements to increase available park land and facilities.

- Planning bike and jogging trails in the community that serve local needs and link differing neighborhoods.
- Limiting the use of open lands designated to remain in their natural state to those activities which will: A) Maintain their scenic beauty and aesthetic qualities; and B) Provide for recreational activities compatible with these goals.
- Ensure that needs for parks and open space are considered in land use decisions.

Policy 7.5 Ensure that new development in Grandview enhances the “quality of life” within the community, and that any environmental problems that arise from such development are corrected by the developer through enforcement of subdivision control, regulations and fees.

Goal 8: *To maintain critical areas protection measures to protect environmentally sensitive areas, and protect people and property from hazards.*

Policy 8.1: Use the best available science in a reasonable manner to develop regulations to protect the functions and values of critical areas. (WAC 365-195-900)

Policy 8.2: Ensure proposed subdivisions, other development, and associated infrastructure are designed at a density, level of site coverage, and occupancy to preserve the structure, values and functions of the natural environment or to safeguard the public from hazards to health and safety.

Policy 8.3 Proactively manage natural systems and discourage development and land use decisions that adversely impact the natural environment.

Policy 8.4 Discourage development and land use decisions that create additional risk to lives and property. Consider ways to increase community resiliency to natural hazards.

Policy 8.5 Identify and preserve open space corridors to enhance aesthetic of the community, to protect critical areas including flood prone lands, and to conserve fish and wildlife habitat.

Goal 9: *To ensure a healthy community that minimizes environmental health disparities and provides opportunities for physical activity.*

Policy 9.1 Remove physical and regulatory barriers to healthy and nutritious foods.

Policy 9.2 Actively promote the adoption and maintenance of healthy lifestyles among residents.

Policy 9.3 Promote active transportation such as biking or walking to local businesses, schools, and parks.

GOAL 10 *To acknowledge the impacts that wildfires have on the Yakima Valley and the City of Tieton. Seek to develop and implement approaches to adapt to the risks of wildfires making the City of Tieton more resilient to wildfires.*

Policy 10.1 Support Yakima County’s development and implementation of future hazard mitigation plans such as the Yakima County’s Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2023); Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan(2022) and the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (2025).

Policy 10.2 Coordinate and establish procedures between the electrical utility purveyor and the Town to ensure adequate fire flow capability even when wildfire poses risk to electrical or water infrastructure.

Policy 10.3 Regularly evaluate wildfire hazards including grassland fires, wildfire smoke, transportation disruptions and impacts to critical infrastructure

Chapter X - Climate Resilience Element

Executive Summary

Climate Resilience Vision

Grandview is a resilient community that is prepared to adapt to changing climate conditions while maintaining the essential services, infrastructure, natural resources, economic opportunities, and community experiences that contribute to the health, safety, and quality of life of its residents.

Grandview recognizes that thoughtful planning, strategic investments, strong partnerships, and responsible stewardship of public resources can reduce community vulnerability, improve preparedness, strengthen recovery, and enhance its ability to adapt over time.

This Climate Resilience Element establishes a long-range framework for integrating resilience into community planning and decision-making. It identifies climate-related hazards, establishes goals and policies, and provides practical implementation strategies that support the continued functioning of the community before, during, and after climate-related events.

Why Climate Resilience Matters

Climate-related hazards such as drought, flooding, extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, severe winter storms, public health emergencies, and agricultural disease have the potential to affect many aspects of community life. These hazards may disrupt public infrastructure, utilities, transportation systems, natural resources, local businesses, emergency services, and the daily lives of residents.

Resilience planning recognizes that these hazards are interconnected and that investments made today can reduce future risks while providing additional benefits to the community. Many resilience strategies also improve public health, transportation, environmental quality, economic vitality, recreation, and neighborhood livability.

Rather than focusing solely on responding to individual hazards, this element emphasizes maintaining the community functions that residents depend upon every day and improving Grandview's ability to prepare for, withstand, respond to, recover from, and adapt to changing conditions.

Grandview's Climate Resilience Approach

The Climate Resilience Element is organized around three fundamental questions:

What climate-related hazards could affect Grandview? The element identifies the primary climate-related hazards that may affect the community and establishes goals and policies to reduce vulnerability and improve resilience.

What community functions are most important to protect? Through public outreach and City direction, Grandview identified Priority Community Assets that provide essential services and functions supporting the community's health, safety, economy, environment, and quality of life.

How can Grandview improve resilience over time? The Community Asset Resilience Strategies identify practical implementation opportunities that may be considered during future planning efforts, capital investments, infrastructure improvements, grant applications, and regional partnerships.

Priority Community Assets

Grandview identified the following Priority Community Assets through community engagement and City direction:

- Drinking Water Supply
- Grocery Stores
- Wastewater Treatment Facilities
- Educational Facilities

- Parks & Recreation
- Emergency Response
- Multimodal Transportation
- Residential Neighborhoods
- Yakima River Corridor & Game Ponds
- Agricultural Industries
- Community Events

These assets were selected because of the essential community functions they provide. Maintaining the resilience of these assets helps protect public health, support economic vitality, preserve natural resources, strengthen emergency preparedness, and improve the community's ability to recover following climate-related hazards.

Looking Ahead

The Climate Resilience Element is intended to be both a policy document and a practical planning resource. It supports future Comprehensive Plan updates, capital improvement planning, infrastructure investments, emergency management, economic development, and grant applications while providing a flexible framework that can evolve as community priorities, climate conditions, and funding opportunities change.

By integrating resilience into planning and investment decisions, Grandview can continue building a healthy, safe, and vibrant community that is prepared to meet future challenges while preserving the qualities that make it a desirable place to live, work, and visit.

I. Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of the Climate Resilience Element is to establish a long-range planning framework that helps Grandview reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards and maintain essential community functions over time. The element identifies climate hazards that may affect the community, establishes goals and policies, identifies Priority Community Assets, and provides Community Asset Resilience Strategies that may guide future planning, investment, partnerships, and grant opportunities.

This element is intended to be practical, durable, and useful to City staff, elected officials, advisory bodies, partner agencies, and the public. It is not a hazard mitigation plan or engineering report. Rather, it is a Comprehensive Plan element that integrates climate resilience into Grandview's broader planning framework.

Growth Management Act and Climate Element Requirements

Washington's Growth Management Act requires certain jurisdictions to address climate resilience as part of comprehensive planning. This element is intended to support consistency with state climate planning requirements by identifying climate-related hazards, establishing resilience goals and policies, and connecting local priority assets to implementation strategies that reduce vulnerability and strengthen adaptive capacity.

The element is organized to demonstrate how Grandview has considered climate hazards, Commerce climate sectors, local community assets, goals and policies, and implementation opportunities within a single planning framework.

Applicable Plans, Resources, and Policies

This element may be informed by regional and state resources, including the Yakima County Hazard Mitigation Plan, state climate planning guidance, the Climate Mapping for a Resilient Washington tool, regional climate and hazard information, local infrastructure planning, emergency preparedness efforts, and other plans and data sources.

Relationship to Other Comprehensive Plan Elements

Climate resilience is closely related to the other elements of the Comprehensive Plan. Land use decisions influence exposure to hazards and access to services. Transportation planning affects emergency access, safe mobility, and connectivity to essential destinations. Utilities and capital facilities planning affect the reliability of drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, public facilities, and other essential infrastructure. Parks and recreation planning can support shade, cooling, public health, stormwater management, and community gathering. Housing, economic development, and natural resource policies also influence the community's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate-related disruptions.

This element is intended to complement and support these other elements by integrating resilience considerations into future planning and decision-making.

How This Element Was Developed

Grandview's Climate Resilience Element was developed through a local planning process that included review of climate hazards, identification of Priority Community Assets, public and

stakeholder outreach, staff review, Planning Commission discussion, and City Council direction. The process was designed to identify locally meaningful assets and community functions while aligning resilience planning with the climate sectors identified by the Washington State Department of Commerce.

II. Climate Resilience Planning Framework

What is Climate Resilience?

Climate resilience is the ability of a community to anticipate, prepare for, withstand, respond to, recover from, and adapt to climate-related hazards while maintaining the essential services and functions that support the health, safety, economy, environment, and quality of life of its residents.

Local governments play an important role in reducing community vulnerability through thoughtful planning, coordinated investments, public infrastructure, emergency preparedness, environmental stewardship, and regional partnerships.

This Climate Resilience Element recognizes that resilience is not achieved through a single project or policy. Rather, resilience is strengthened through ongoing planning, collaboration, and investments that improve Grandview's ability to continue providing essential community functions before, during, and after climate-related hazards.

The Climate Resilience Element is intended to complement the other elements of the Comprehensive Plan by integrating resilience considerations into future land use decisions, transportation planning, utility planning, parks and recreation, housing, economic development, capital improvements, emergency management, and other planning efforts.

Climate Resilience as an Ongoing Planning Process

Climate resilience is not a single project, regulation, or capital improvement. It is an ongoing planning process that considers how future decisions may improve Grandview's ability to prepare for, withstand, respond to, recover from, and adapt to climate-related hazards. As community priorities, climate conditions, funding opportunities, and infrastructure needs evolve, Grandview can continue integrating resilience into planning, public investment, and partnerships to strengthen the community over time.

Planning Through Community Functions

Throughout this element, climate resilience is evaluated based on the ability to maintain the community functions that residents, businesses, and visitors depend upon every day. Community functions include the public infrastructure, utilities, transportation networks, natural systems, businesses, public services, community facilities, and civic activities that support Grandview's health, safety, economy, and quality of life.

Protecting community functions does not necessarily mean preventing climate-related impacts. Rather, it means improving the ability to reduce disruption, maintain essential services, recover efficiently, and adapt over time. By focusing on the functions that community assets provide, rather than individual facilities, Grandview can prioritize investments that provide lasting public benefit and improve resilience across multiple sectors.

Planning Principles

- **Community Functions:** Focus resilience planning on maintaining the essential services and functions that support the health, safety, economy, environment, and quality of life of the community.
- **Integrated Planning:** Incorporate climate resilience into future planning, public investment, and decision-making rather than treating resilience as a stand-alone initiative.
- **Multi-Benefit Investments:** Whenever practical, pursue actions that improve resilience while advancing multiple community objectives.
- **Flexible Implementation:** Implement resilience over time as priorities, funding opportunities, partnerships, and community needs evolve.
- **Regional Collaboration:** Coordinate with regional partners to address climate-related hazards that extend beyond jurisdictional boundaries.

Climate Resilience in Practice

Climate resilience is achieved through planning and investment decisions made over time. Future land use decisions, transportation improvements, utility investments, emergency preparedness activities, natural resource management, economic development initiatives, and community partnerships all contribute to improving Grandview's resilience. The goals, policies, and Community Asset Resilience Strategies contained in this element establish the framework for guiding those decisions over the planning horizon.

III. Climate Hazards, Goals, and Policies

This section identifies the climate-related hazards addressed by the Climate Resilience Element and establishes goals and policies for improving community resilience. Each hazard section provides a concise overview, local context, a goal, and supporting policies. The hazards are presented in a logical sequence that begins with water resource conditions and continues through infrastructure, public health, emergency response, and the agricultural economy.

1. Drought

Hazard Overview

Reliable water resources are fundamental to Grandview's public health, economy, agricultural industries, natural systems, and overall quality of life. Although water availability in the Yakima Basin has historically fluctuated, changing climate conditions are expected to influence snowpack, streamflows, groundwater recharge, and seasonal water availability, increasing the potential for drought conditions throughout Central Washington.

Drought is generally characterized by an extended period of below-average precipitation that results in reduced water availability. The effects of drought may develop gradually and can affect communities over months or years. While drought primarily influences water resources, it may also increase stress on public infrastructure, natural systems, agriculture, local businesses, and community services.

Grandview can improve its resilience through thoughtful planning, coordinated water resource management, strategic investments, and regional partnerships that support reliable water resources and the long-term sustainability of essential community functions.

Grandview Context

Grandview is located within the Yakima River Basin, where water resources support municipal water systems, agriculture, industry, parks, natural systems, and the local economy. Water availability is influenced by regional snowpack, reservoir operations, irrigation systems, groundwater conditions, and seasonal precipitation patterns.

As temperatures increase and precipitation patterns change, drought conditions may become more frequent or prolonged. These changes have the potential to affect municipal water supplies, agricultural production, landscape irrigation, streamflows, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational resources. Because many community functions depend upon reliable water resources, improving drought resilience remains an important long-term planning consideration.

Goal CR 1

Improve Grandview's resilience to drought by promoting efficient water use, protecting water resources, supporting essential community functions, and improving its ability to adapt to changing water conditions.

Policies

CR 1.1 Incorporate drought resilience considerations into future planning efforts, development regulations, capital investments, and land use decisions to reduce long-term vulnerability to water shortages.

CR 1.2 Support strategies that improve the long-term reliability of municipal drinking water supplies through planning, conservation, and coordination with water providers.

CR 1.3 Promote landscaping, site design, and development practices that reduce potable water demand while maintaining community character and supporting community livability.

CR 1.4 Support planning efforts that improve the resilience of agricultural industries to changing water availability and drought conditions.

CR 1.5 Promote water-efficient planning, design, and management of parks and recreational facilities to reduce long-term irrigation demands while maintaining recreational opportunities.

CR 1.6 Coordinate with regional partners to promote water conservation, public education, and drought preparedness.

CR 1.7 Incorporate drought resilience into future capital improvement planning to prioritize investments that improve the long-term reliability and sustainability of public infrastructure.

CR 1.8 Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that improve community resilience to drought and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

CR 1.9 Periodically evaluate available climate information, drought conditions, and water resource data to inform future planning efforts, policy updates, and capital investment priorities.

2. Flooding

Hazard Overview

Flooding has the potential to affect public infrastructure, transportation networks, utilities, neighborhoods, natural systems, and other community functions throughout Grandview. While flooding is commonly associated with rivers and streams, localized flooding may also result from intense precipitation, stormwater runoff, irrigation infrastructure, drainage limitations, utility failures, or other conditions that temporarily overwhelm the built and natural environment.

Changing climate conditions are expected to influence the frequency and intensity of precipitation events, increasing the potential for localized flooding and placing additional demands on stormwater systems, transportation infrastructure, utility systems, and public facilities. Improving flood resilience helps protect public safety, maintain essential services, reduce damage to infrastructure, and support efficient community recovery following flood-related events.

Grandview Context

Grandview's flood risk is influenced by both natural and built systems. The Yakima River corridor, stormwater facilities, irrigation infrastructure, drainage systems, streets, utilities, and developed areas all influence how flood-related impacts may occur within the community. Even areas outside mapped floodplains may experience localized flooding during intense storm events or infrastructure-related disruptions.

As the community continues to grow and climate conditions evolve, integrating flood resilience into future land use decisions, infrastructure investments, stormwater management, maintenance activities, and natural resource planning can help reduce vulnerability while improving the reliability of essential community services.

Goal CR 2

Improve Grandview's resilience to flooding by reducing vulnerability, protecting community functions, and integrating flood resilience into future planning, infrastructure investment, and natural resource management.

Policies

CR 2.1 Incorporate flood resilience considerations into future planning efforts, development regulations, capital investments, and land use decisions to reduce long-term flood risk.

CR 2.2 Direct development away from areas with known flood hazards whenever practical while supporting development practices that reduce long-term community flood risk.

CR 2.3 Protect and restore natural floodplain functions, riparian areas, wetlands, and other natural systems that reduce flood impacts while providing environmental and community benefits.

CR 2.4 Support planning efforts that improve the resilience of drinking water, wastewater, transportation, emergency response, and other critical public facilities to flooding.

CR 2.5 Promote site design, stormwater management, and development practices that reduce runoff, improve infiltration where appropriate, and minimize flood impacts associated with new development and redevelopment.

CR 2.6 Coordinate with Yakima County, neighboring jurisdictions, special purpose districts, state agencies, the Yakama Nation, and other partners to improve regional flood preparedness, response, recovery, and long-term resilience.

CR 2.7 Support public education and outreach that increases community awareness of flood hazards, emergency preparedness, and opportunities to reduce flood risk.

CR 2.8 Prioritize capital improvement planning and maintenance activities that improve the resilience and reliability of public infrastructure vulnerable to flooding.

CR 2.9 Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that reduce flood risk and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

CR 2.10 Periodically evaluate flood hazard information, climate projections, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and best available science to inform future planning efforts and investment priorities.

3. Extreme Temperatures

Hazard Overview

Extreme temperatures, including prolonged periods of excessive heat and severe cold, have the potential to affect public health, infrastructure, utilities, transportation systems, parks, community events, and the daily lives of residents. Extreme heat may increase risks of heat-related illness, reduce outdoor activity, strain energy and water systems, affect workers and vulnerable populations, and limit the usability of public spaces. Severe cold may affect transportation, utilities, buildings, and access to essential services.

Changing climate conditions are expected to increase the frequency, duration, and intensity of extreme heat events throughout Central Washington. While cold weather events will continue to occur, future climate variability may also result in less predictable seasonal conditions. Improving resilience to extreme temperatures helps protect public health, maintain community services, support safe mobility, and improve the ability of residents and businesses to adapt to changing conditions.

Grandview Context

Grandview's residents, neighborhoods, schools, parks, community gathering places, transportation corridors, agricultural industries, and public facilities may all be affected by extreme temperature events. Heat exposure can be especially challenging for older adults, children, outdoor workers,

people with existing health conditions, low-income households, and residents with limited access to cooling, transportation, or shaded public spaces.

As the community continues to grow and climate conditions evolve, integrating temperature resilience into future land use decisions, parks planning, transportation improvements, public facility investments, emergency preparedness, and neighborhood planning can help reduce vulnerability while improving public health, comfort, and quality of life.

Goal CR 3

Improve Grandview's resilience to extreme temperatures by reducing risks to public health, priority community assets, infrastructure, and essential services through coordinated planning, resilient development practices, and strategic public investment.

Policies

CR 3.1 Incorporate extreme temperature resilience considerations into future planning efforts, development regulations, capital investments, and land use decisions to reduce long-term vulnerability to excessive heat and severe cold.

CR 3.2 Support planning efforts that improve access to cooling and warming opportunities for residents, particularly vulnerable populations, during extreme temperature events.

CR 3.3 Promote site design, landscaping, tree canopy, shade, and building orientation practices that reduce heat exposure while maintaining community character and supporting efficient use of water resources.

CR 3.4 Support the resilience of parks, recreation facilities, educational facilities, community gathering spaces, and public facilities that may serve residents during extreme temperature events.

CR 3.5 Encourage multimodal transportation improvements, including sidewalks, pathways, transit stops, and active transportation facilities, that consider shade, heat exposure, winter conditions, and safe access to essential services.

CR 3.6 Coordinate with schools, service providers, emergency responders, public health agencies, community organizations, and regional partners to improve preparedness, response, and recovery during extreme temperature events.

CR 3.7 Support public education and outreach regarding extreme heat, severe cold, available community resources, and actions residents can take to reduce health risks.

CR 3.8 Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the resilience of essential public facilities, utilities, transportation systems, and community assets during extreme temperature events.

CR 3.9 Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that reduce vulnerability to extreme temperatures and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

CR 3.10 Periodically evaluate available climate information, public health data, community vulnerability, and best available science to inform future planning efforts, policy updates, and investment priorities.

4. Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke

Hazard Overview

Wildfire and wildfire smoke are regional climate-related hazards that can affect public health, emergency response, transportation systems, utilities, outdoor recreation, agricultural operations, schools, community events, and the daily lives of residents. For communities such as Grandview, the most direct and recurring wildfire-related impact is often smoke from regional fires rather than direct wildfire exposure.

Wildfire smoke can reduce air quality, limit outdoor activity, affect vulnerable populations, disrupt community events, and increase demand for public health and emergency response services. Smoke events may also affect schools, parks, outdoor workers, agricultural industries, transportation, and residents with asthma, cardiovascular conditions, respiratory illness, or other health vulnerabilities.

Changing climate conditions are expected to influence wildfire risk throughout Central Washington by increasing temperatures, drying vegetation, extending fire seasons, and contributing to conditions that may support larger or more frequent wildfires. Because wildfire smoke can travel long distances, Grandview may experience air quality impacts even when active fires are located outside the immediate area. Improving resilience to wildfire and wildfire smoke helps protect public health, maintain essential services, support emergency preparedness, and reduce disruptions to community life.

Grandview Context

Grandview's direct exposure to wildfire may be lower than communities located closer to forested or wildland areas; however, it remains vulnerable to smoke impacts from regional wildfire events. Smoke may affect outdoor recreation, schools, community gatherings, agricultural operations, outdoor workers, public health, and the ability of residents to safely use parks, trails, streets, and other public spaces.

Regional wildfire events may also affect transportation corridors, utility systems, emergency response resources, agricultural operations, and supply chains that support Grandview's economy and community functions. As the community continues to grow and climate conditions evolve, integrating wildfire smoke resilience into emergency preparedness, public facility planning, transportation planning, parks and recreation, public health coordination, and regional partnerships can help reduce community vulnerability.

Goal CR 4

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to wildfire and wildfire smoke by reducing smoke-related public health impacts, supporting essential services, maintaining community functions, and improving coordination with regional emergency response and public health partners.

Policies

CR 4.1 Incorporate wildfire and wildfire smoke resilience considerations into future planning efforts, development regulations, capital investments, and land use decisions where appropriate.

CR 4.2 Support planning efforts that improve the resilience of critical facilities, essential public services, emergency response operations, and priority community assets to disruptions caused by wildfire and wildfire smoke.

CR 4.3 Promote site design, landscaping, vegetation management, and maintenance practices that reduce wildfire risk where appropriate while supporting community character and environmental stewardship.

CR 4.4 Support strategies that reduce public health risks associated with wildfire smoke, particularly for vulnerable populations, outdoor workers, students, older adults, and residents with respiratory or cardiovascular health conditions.

CR 4.5 Promote the resilience of transportation routes, utility systems, parks, schools, public facilities, agricultural industries, and emergency response facilities that may be affected by regional wildfire events or prolonged smoke conditions.

CR 4.6 Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions, emergency management agencies, fire districts, the Yakama Nation, public health agencies, school districts, agricultural partners, and regional partners to improve preparedness, communication, response, and recovery related to wildfire and wildfire smoke.

CR 4.7 Support public education and outreach regarding wildfire preparedness, smoke impacts, air quality information, emergency notifications, and actions residents and businesses can take to improve resilience.

CR 4.8 Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the continuity of essential public services during wildfire and wildfire smoke events.

CR 4.9 Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that improve community resilience to wildfire and wildfire smoke and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

CR 4.10 Periodically evaluate available wildfire hazard information, smoke impacts, community vulnerabilities, public health data, and best available science to inform future planning efforts, policy updates, and investment priorities.

5. Severe Winter Storms

Hazard Overview

Severe winter storms, including snow, ice, freezing rain, prolonged freezing temperatures, and high winds, can disrupt transportation, utilities, emergency response, public facilities, schools, businesses, and daily community activities. These events may limit mobility, affect access to essential services, increase demand for emergency response, and create hazards for residents, workers, and vulnerable populations.

Winter storms may also affect water and wastewater systems, roadways, sidewalks, public facilities, communications infrastructure, and utility service. Even short-duration events can create significant community impacts when they interrupt travel, delay emergency response, reduce access to grocery stores or schools, or affect the reliability of essential infrastructure.

Grandview Context

Grandview may experience winter storm impacts that affect local streets, regional transportation routes, public infrastructure, residential neighborhoods, schools, emergency response, and access to essential services. Freezing temperatures, snow, ice, and wind may increase maintenance needs, affect utility reliability, create unsafe travel conditions, and disrupt normal community operations.

As the community continues to grow and climate conditions evolve, integrating winter storm resilience into transportation planning, utility planning, emergency preparedness, public facility investment, maintenance practices, and regional coordination can help reduce service disruptions and improve the reliability of essential community functions.

Goal CR 5

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to severe winter storms by improving the reliability of essential services, maintaining access to critical facilities and community assets, supporting coordinated emergency response, and reducing disruptions to community functions.

Policies

CR 5.1 Incorporate severe winter storm resilience considerations into future planning efforts, development regulations, capital investments, and land use decisions to reduce disruptions to essential community functions.

CR 5.2 Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for critical public facilities, utilities, emergency response services, transportation systems, and other priority community assets during and following severe winter storm events.

CR 5.3 Prioritize transportation planning and capital investment strategies that maintain access to emergency services, grocery stores, schools, residential neighborhoods, public facilities, and other essential destinations during severe winter weather.

CR 5.4 Support improvements to drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, and utility systems that increase reliability and reduce service interruptions during freezing temperatures, snow, ice, high winds, and related winter storm impacts.

CR 5.5 Promote site design, building design, and maintenance practices that reduce risks associated with snow, ice, freezing temperatures, and winter storm-related disruptions where appropriate.

CR 5.6 Coordinate with emergency responders, utility providers, school districts, Yakima County, neighboring jurisdictions, state agencies, and regional partners to improve preparedness, communication, response, and recovery related to severe winter storms.

CR 5.7 Support public education and outreach regarding severe winter storm preparedness, emergency communications, safe travel, protection of property, and available community resources.

CR 5.8 Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, planning studies, and capital improvement strategies that improve community resilience to severe winter storms and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

CR 5.9 Periodically evaluate severe winter storm impacts, infrastructure vulnerabilities, emergency response needs, and best available information to inform future planning efforts, policy updates, and investment priorities.

6. Public Health Emergencies

Hazard Overview

Public health emergencies, including communicable disease events, poor air quality episodes, heat-related health impacts, and other climate-related health disruptions, can affect residents, businesses, public services, schools, community facilities, and the daily functioning of the community. These events may increase demand for emergency response, disrupt access to essential services, limit public

gatherings, affect vulnerable populations, and require coordinated communication among local, regional, and state partners.

Climate-related hazards can contribute to public health risks by increasing exposure to extreme heat, wildfire smoke, poor air quality, flooding-related contamination, service disruptions, and other conditions that may affect community health and well-being. Improving resilience to public health emergencies helps maintain essential services, support vulnerable populations, protect public health, and strengthen Grandview's ability to coordinate response and recovery activities.

Grandview Context

Grandview's residents may experience public health impacts associated with extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, communicable disease events, disruptions to utilities or transportation, and reduced access to essential goods and services. Older adults, children, people with disabilities, outdoor workers, low-income households, residents with limited English proficiency, and people with existing health conditions may face increased vulnerability during public health emergencies.

Public health resilience depends on coordinated communication, reliable infrastructure, access to essential services, emergency response capacity, community facilities, and partnerships with public health agencies, schools, service providers, and community organizations. As the community continues to grow and climate conditions evolve, integrating public health resilience into emergency preparedness, public facility planning, transportation planning, utility planning, parks and recreation, and community outreach can help reduce vulnerability and support continuity of community functions.

Goal CR 6

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to public health emergencies by supporting continuity of essential services, protecting vulnerable populations, improving public communication, and coordinating with regional partners to maintain community functions during and following public health-related disruptions.

Policies

CR 6.1 Incorporate public health emergency resilience considerations into future planning efforts, development regulations, capital investments, and land use decisions to reduce disruptions to essential community functions.

CR 6.2 Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for emergency response, drinking water, wastewater, transportation, public facilities, grocery stores, educational facilities, and other priority community assets during and following public health emergencies.

CR 6.3 Coordinate with public health agencies, emergency responders, school districts, service providers, neighboring jurisdictions, Yakima County, the Yakama Nation, and regional partners to improve preparedness, communication, response, and recovery related to public health emergencies.

CR 6.4 Support strategies that improve access to essential goods and services, including food, water, sanitation, transportation, emergency response, and public information, during public health emergencies.

CR 6.5 Promote planning and communication strategies that address the needs of vulnerable populations, including older adults, children, people with disabilities, low-income households, limited-English-proficiency residents, outdoor workers, and residents with limited access to transportation.

CR 6.6 Support the use of parks, recreation facilities, community facilities, educational facilities, and other appropriate community assets as part of public health preparedness, response, and recovery planning where feasible.

CR 6.7 Encourage public facility planning, site design, and operational practices that improve flexibility, accessibility, sanitation, ventilation, and the ability to adapt services during public health emergencies.

CR 6.8 Support public education and outreach regarding public health preparedness, emergency communications, available community resources, and actions residents and businesses can take to improve resilience.

CR 6.9 Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, planning studies, and capital improvement strategies that improve community resilience to public health emergencies and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

CR 6.10 Periodically evaluate public health emergency impacts, community vulnerabilities, service disruptions, lessons learned from prior events, and best available information to inform future planning efforts, policy updates, and investment priorities.

7. Agricultural Disease

Hazard Overview

Agricultural disease, invasive pests, and other climate-related threats to agricultural production have the potential to affect one of Grandview's most important economic sectors and community assets. Agriculture supports local employment, food production, food processing, transportation, supporting businesses, and the broader regional economy. It also contributes to Grandview's identity, community character, and long-term economic vitality.

Changing climate conditions may influence the distribution, severity, and timing of crop diseases, invasive insects, weeds, livestock diseases, and other agricultural pests. Drought, extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, and changing seasonal conditions may also increase stress on agricultural systems and affect the infrastructure, workforce, and services that support agricultural production, processing, storage, and distribution.

Improving agricultural resilience helps protect local jobs, support food systems, maintain economic activity, and strengthen the community's ability to adapt to changing environmental and economic conditions.

Grandview Context

Grandview is located within one of Washington's most productive agricultural regions. Agricultural lands, orchards, vineyards, food processing facilities, storage facilities, transportation routes, irrigation systems, and supporting businesses all contribute to Grandview's economy and regional role within the Yakima Valley.

Agricultural disease and pest impacts may affect Grandview directly through local agricultural operations and indirectly through disruptions to processing, transportation, employment, water demand, supply chains, and related businesses. As the community continues to grow and climate conditions evolve, integrating agricultural resilience into economic development, infrastructure planning, utility planning, transportation planning, land use decisions, and regional partnerships can help support the long-term viability of agriculture and related industries.

Goal CR 7

Strengthen the resilience of Grandview's agricultural economy and supporting community assets by promoting coordinated planning, protecting agricultural infrastructure, supporting regional partnerships, and improving the community's ability to adapt to climate-related agricultural disease and pest impacts.

Policies

CR 7.1 Incorporate agricultural resilience considerations into future planning efforts, development regulations, capital investments, and land use decisions to support the long-term viability of agriculture and related industries.

CR 7.2 Support planning efforts that protect agricultural lands, agricultural industries, and infrastructure that contribute to the production, processing, storage, and distribution of agricultural products.

CR 7.3 Promote planning strategies that improve the resilience of agricultural industries, food systems, and supporting businesses to climate-related disease, invasive pests, and other emerging agricultural threats.

CR 7.4 Support efforts that maintain reliable transportation, drinking water, wastewater, and utility services that are essential to agricultural production, processing, storage, and distribution.

CR 7.5 Encourage protection and enhancement of natural systems that support agricultural resilience, including healthy soils, pollinator habitat, riparian areas, and other ecological functions where appropriate.

CR 7.6 Coordinate with agricultural producers, conservation districts, Washington State University Extension, Yakima County, the Yakama Nation, state and federal agencies, and regional partners to improve preparedness for climate-related agricultural disease, invasive pests, and emerging agricultural challenges.

CR 7.7 Support public education, information sharing, and regional collaboration regarding agricultural resilience, emerging threats, and available technical assistance programs.

CR 7.8 Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, planning studies, and infrastructure investments that improve long-term agricultural resilience and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

CR 7.9 Periodically evaluate emerging agricultural threats, climate information, economic trends, and best available science to inform future planning efforts, policy updates, and investment priorities.

IV. Priority Community Assets

Purpose of Priority Community Assets

Grandview identified Priority Community Assets to help focus climate resilience planning on the services, systems, facilities, natural resources, economic activities, and community functions that are most important to the health, safety, economy, environment, and quality of life of the community.

These assets are not limited to City-owned facilities or infrastructure. Some assets are publicly owned, while others are privately owned, regionally managed, or supported through partnerships. The purpose of identifying Priority Community Assets is to recognize the important community functions they provide and to guide future planning, investment, coordination, and implementation efforts that improve resilience over time.

How Priority Community Assets Were Identified

The Priority Community Assets were identified through the local climate resilience planning process, including public outreach, stakeholder input, staff review, Planning Commission discussion, and City Council direction. The assets were selected within the climate sectors identified by the Washington State Department of Commerce to ensure that Grandview's Climate Resilience Element addresses the broad range of systems and community functions that may be affected by climate-related hazards.

The following table identifies the Commerce climate sector, the locally selected Priority Community Asset, and the primary community function provided by each asset.

Table X. Priority Community Assets by Commerce Climate Sector

Commerce Climate Sector	Grandview Priority Community Asset	Community Function
Agriculture & Food Systems	Grocery Stores	Food access, essential supplies, household preparedness, and community recovery
Buildings & Energy	Educational Facilities	Education, youth services, community coordination, and potential emergency support
Cultural Resources & Practices	Community Events	Social connection, cultural identity, civic participation, and community continuity
Economic Development	Agricultural Industries	Employment, food production, processing, business continuity, and economic vitality
Ecosystems	Yakima River Corridor & Game Ponds	Natural systems, habitat, water quality, recreation, and treatment-related functions
Emergency Management	Emergency Response	Public safety, emergency response, preparedness, and recovery
Health & Well-being	Parks & Recreation	Recreation, public health, cooling, gathering, and neighborhood livability
Transportation	Multimodal Transportation	Access, mobility, emergency routes, goods movement, and connectivity

Waste Management	Wastewater Treatment Facilities	Sanitation, environmental protection, water quality, and public health
Water Resources	Drinking Water Supply	Public health, fire protection, daily operations, and water reliability
Zoning & Development	Residential Neighborhoods	Housing, neighborhood stability, access to services, and quality of life

V. Community Asset Resilience Strategies

Purpose of the Community Asset Resilience Strategies

The Community Asset Resilience Strategies identify opportunities Grandview may consider over time to improve the resilience of the Priority Community Assets identified in this element. These strategies are intended to support future planning, capital investment, infrastructure improvements, grant applications, partnerships, emergency preparedness, and other implementation efforts that strengthen the community's ability to maintain essential community functions during and following climate-related hazards.

The strategies are not intended to establish mandatory projects, schedules, or funding commitments. Rather, they provide a flexible menu of planning, engineering, operational, educational, partnership, and funding opportunities that may be evaluated and implemented over time based on community priorities, available resources, infrastructure needs, and future funding opportunities.

Many actions that improve resilience also provide additional community benefits. Whenever practical, Grandview should consider strategies that advance multiple Comprehensive Plan goals, improve the resilience of Priority Community Assets, and provide long-term value to residents, businesses, and the community as a whole. Projects that provide multiple benefits may also be more competitive for state and federal funding opportunities.

The Community Asset Resilience Strategies are intended to be used by staff, elected officials, advisory bodies, partner agencies, and community organizations as a reference when preparing plans, evaluating capital improvements, pursuing grants, coordinating with regional partners, and updating programs or regulations.

Strategy Format

- **Community Value** describes why the asset is important to Grandview and the community functions it supports.
- **Related Climate Hazards** identify the climate-related hazards most likely to affect the asset or the community functions it provides.
- **Related Goals and Policies** identify the climate resilience goals and policies that support future action related to the asset.
- **Potential Implementation Strategies** identify planning, capital improvement, operational, educational, and partnership opportunities Grandview may consider over time.

- **Implementation Partners** identifies public agencies, service providers, community organizations, regional partners, and other entities that may assist with planning, funding, coordination, or implementation.
- **Potential Funding Opportunities** identifies examples of grant programs, loan programs, and other funding sources that may support future resilience-related projects or planning efforts.

Drinking Water Supply

Community Value

Reliable drinking water is fundamental to Grandview's public health, fire protection, economic activity, residential neighborhoods, public facilities, parks, schools, emergency response, and daily community operations. Drinking water supports homes, businesses, educational facilities, agricultural industries, public services, and community gathering places while providing an essential resource before, during, and after climate-related hazards.

Maintaining a resilient drinking water system helps reduce service disruptions, protect public health, support emergency response, improve drought preparedness, and strengthen Grandview's ability to maintain essential community functions during changing climate conditions.

Related Climate Hazards

Drinking Water Supply may be affected by drought, flooding, extreme temperatures, severe winter storms, public health emergencies, and other events that affect water availability, water quality, system reliability, infrastructure condition, or emergency operations.

Related Goals and Policies

Goal CR 1: Drought

Improve Grandview's resilience to drought by promoting efficient water use, protecting water resources, supporting essential community functions, and improving Grandview's ability to adapt to changing water conditions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 1.2** Support strategies that improve the long-term reliability of municipal drinking water supplies through planning, conservation, and coordination with water providers.
- **CR 1.7** Incorporate drought resilience into future capital improvement planning to prioritize investments that improve the long-term reliability and sustainability of public infrastructure.
- **CR 1.8** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that improve community resilience to drought and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CR 2: Flooding

Improve Grandview's resilience to flooding by reducing vulnerability, protecting community functions, and integrating flood resilience into future planning, infrastructure investment, and natural resource management.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 2.4** Support planning efforts that improve the resilience of drinking water, wastewater, transportation, emergency response, and other critical public facilities to flooding.

- **CR 2.8** Prioritize capital improvement planning and maintenance activities that improve the resilience and reliability of public infrastructure vulnerable to flooding.

Goal CR 3: Extreme Temperatures

Improve Grandview's resilience to extreme temperatures by reducing risks to public health, priority community assets, infrastructure, and essential services through coordinated planning, resilient development practices, and strategic public investment.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 3.8** Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the resilience of essential public facilities, utilities, transportation systems, and community assets during extreme temperature events.

Goal CR 5: Severe Winter Storms

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to severe winter storms by improving the reliability of essential services, maintaining access to critical facilities and community assets, supporting coordinated emergency response, and reducing disruptions to community functions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 5.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for critical public facilities, utilities, emergency response services, transportation systems, and other priority community assets during and following severe winter storm events.
- **CR 5.4** Support improvements to drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, and utility systems that increase reliability and reduce service interruptions during freezing temperatures, snow, ice, high winds, and related winter storm impacts.

Goal CR 6: Public Health Emergencies

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to public health emergencies by supporting continuity of essential services, protecting vulnerable populations, improving public communication, and coordinating with regional partners to maintain community functions during and following public health-related disruptions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 6.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for emergency response, drinking water, wastewater, transportation, public facilities, grocery stores, educational facilities, and other priority community assets during and following public health emergencies.
- **CR 6.4** Support strategies that improve access to essential goods and services, including food, water, sanitation, transportation, emergency response, and public information, during public health emergencies.

Potential Implementation Strategies

Planning

- Incorporate climate resilience into future utility planning, capital planning, infrastructure investment, and Comprehensive Plan updates.
- Evaluate climate-related vulnerabilities affecting drinking water sources, storage, distribution, treatment, pumping, backup power, and emergency operations.

- Consider water supply reliability, conservation, redundancy, and emergency operations when planning future growth and public infrastructure investments.
- Coordinate drinking water resilience planning with land use, housing, parks, transportation, emergency management, and economic development planning.
- Identify opportunities to improve drought preparedness, water conservation, and long-term system reliability.

Engineering and Capital Improvements

- Replace, rehabilitate, or upgrade aging drinking water infrastructure where needed to improve reliability and reduce service disruptions.
- Improve water storage, pumping, pressure, treatment, and distribution capacity where appropriate to support existing and future community needs.
- Improve backup power, system redundancy, emergency connections, and operational reliability for critical drinking water facilities.
- Protect critical drinking water infrastructure from flooding, freezing, extreme temperatures, and other climate-related disruptions where feasible.
- Modernize monitoring, metering, leak detection, telemetry, and control systems to improve system efficiency and emergency response.
- Evaluate opportunities to improve interties, emergency water supply connections, or other redundancy measures where feasible.

Operations and Maintenance

- Continue routine inspection, maintenance, and asset management practices for critical drinking water infrastructure.
- Update emergency response and continuity of operations procedures for water service disruptions.
- Incorporate climate resilience into infrastructure replacement schedules, maintenance priorities, and operational planning.
- Maintain emergency equipment, backup power systems, and critical spare parts needed to support drinking water service continuity.
- Coordinate with emergency responders, utility providers, and regional partners regarding water system vulnerabilities and emergency operations.

Education and Outreach

- Promote water conservation, drought preparedness, and efficient water use by residents, businesses, institutions, and public facilities.
- Provide public information regarding emergency water preparedness and actions residents can take during water service disruptions.
- Coordinate public messaging during drought conditions, water quality concerns, emergency repairs, or other service interruptions.
- Support community education regarding the relationship between water conservation, public health, emergency preparedness, and long-term resilience.

Implementation Partners

City Planning	Yakima County
Public Works	Utility Providers
Water Utility	Emergency Management Agencies
YVCOG	Engineering Consultants
Washington State Department of Health	Funding Agencies
Washington State Department of Ecology	Regional Partners

Potential Funding Opportunities

Potential funding opportunities may include state and federal drinking water infrastructure programs, water system planning and preconstruction programs, public works funding, hazard mitigation assistance, rural infrastructure programs, and other grant or loan programs that support water system reliability, conservation, emergency preparedness, and climate resilience.

Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Community Value

Reliable wastewater collection and treatment facilities are essential to protecting public health, environmental quality, water quality, economic activity, residential neighborhoods, schools, businesses, and daily community operations. Wastewater infrastructure supports sanitation, protects surface water and groundwater resources, and helps maintain safe and functional homes, businesses, public facilities, and community gathering places.

Maintaining resilient wastewater facilities helps reduce service disruptions, protect public health, support environmental stewardship, and improve Grandview's ability to maintain essential community functions during and following climate-related hazards.

Related Climate Hazards

Wastewater Treatment Facilities may be affected by flooding, extreme temperatures, severe winter storms, public health emergencies, power disruptions, and other events that affect infrastructure reliability, treatment capacity, collection systems, pumping facilities, emergency operations, or environmental compliance.

Related Goals and Policies

Goal CR 2: Flooding

Improve Grandview's resilience to flooding by reducing vulnerability, protecting community functions, and integrating flood resilience into future planning, infrastructure investment, and natural resource management.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 2.4** Support planning efforts that improve the resilience of drinking water, wastewater, transportation, emergency response, and other critical public facilities to flooding.

- **CR 2.8** Prioritize capital improvement planning and maintenance activities that improve the resilience and reliability of public infrastructure vulnerable to flooding.
- **CR 2.9** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that reduce flood risk and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CR 3: Extreme Temperatures

Improve Grandview's resilience to extreme temperatures by reducing risks to public health, priority community assets, infrastructure, and essential services through coordinated planning, resilient development practices, and strategic public investment.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 3.8** Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the resilience of essential public facilities, utilities, transportation systems, and community assets during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.9** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that reduce vulnerability to extreme temperatures and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CR 5: Severe Winter Storms

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to severe winter storms by improving the reliability of essential services, maintaining access to critical facilities and community assets, supporting coordinated emergency response, and reducing disruptions to community functions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 5.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for critical public facilities, utilities, emergency response services, transportation systems, and other priority community assets during and following severe winter storm events.
- **CR 5.4** Support improvements to drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, and utility systems that increase reliability and reduce service interruptions during freezing temperatures, snow, ice, high winds, and related winter storm impacts.
- **CR 5.8** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, planning studies, and capital improvement strategies that improve community resilience to severe winter storms and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CR 6: Public Health Emergencies

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to public health emergencies by supporting continuity of essential services, protecting vulnerable populations, improving public communication, and coordinating with regional partners to maintain community functions during and following public health-related disruptions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 6.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for emergency response, drinking water, wastewater, transportation, public facilities, grocery stores, educational facilities, and other priority community assets during and following public health emergencies.
- **CR 6.4** Support strategies that improve access to essential goods and services, including food, water, sanitation, transportation, emergency response, and public information, during public health emergencies.

- **CR 6.9** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, planning studies, and capital improvement strategies that improve community resilience to public health emergencies and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Potential Implementation Strategies

Planning

- Incorporate climate resilience into future utility planning, capital planning, infrastructure investment, and Comprehensive Plan updates.
- Evaluate climate-related vulnerabilities affecting wastewater collection, conveyance, pumping, treatment, discharge, backup power, and emergency operations.
- Coordinate wastewater planning with future land use, housing, economic development, transportation, stormwater, and capital facilities planning.
- Consider wastewater system reliability, capacity, redundancy, and emergency operations when planning for future growth and public infrastructure investments.
- Identify opportunities to improve long-term system reliability, reduce service disruptions, and protect environmental quality.

Engineering and Capital Improvements

- Replace, rehabilitate, or upgrade aging wastewater infrastructure where needed to improve reliability and reduce service disruptions.
- Improve pump station reliability, backup power capabilities, telemetry, controls, alarms, and emergency operations.
- Reduce infiltration and inflow within the wastewater collection system where appropriate.
- Improve flood protection, drainage, and site resilience for wastewater facilities vulnerable to localized flooding or storm-related impacts.
- Improve system redundancy for critical wastewater collection, conveyance, pumping, and treatment infrastructure.
- Modernize monitoring, control, and reporting systems to improve system efficiency, emergency response, and operational reliability.
- Incorporate resilient design practices into future wastewater facility improvements and infrastructure replacement projects.

Operations and Maintenance

- Continue proactive inspection, maintenance, and asset management practices for critical wastewater infrastructure.
- Update emergency response and continuity of operations procedures for wastewater service disruptions.
- Incorporate climate resilience into infrastructure replacement schedules, maintenance priorities, and operational planning.
- Maintain emergency equipment, backup power systems, and critical spare parts needed to support wastewater service continuity.

- Coordinate with emergency responders, utility providers, regulatory agencies, and regional partners regarding wastewater system vulnerabilities and emergency operations.

Education and Outreach

- Promote proper disposal practices that reduce impacts on the wastewater system.
- Provide public information regarding sewer backup prevention, emergency preparedness, and actions residents can take during wastewater service disruptions.
- Coordinate public messaging during emergency repairs, service interruptions, flooding events, or other wastewater-related disruptions.
- Support community education regarding the relationship between wastewater service, sanitation, public health, environmental quality, and long-term resilience.

Implementation Partners

City Planning	Washington State Department of Ecology
Public Works	Yakima County
Wastewater Utility	Emergency Management Agencies
YVCOG	Utility Providers
Engineering Consultants	Funding Agencies
Regional Partners	

Potential Funding Opportunities

Potential funding opportunities may include state and federal clean water infrastructure programs, wastewater system planning and preconstruction programs, public works funding, hazard mitigation assistance, rural infrastructure programs, and other grant or loan programs that support wastewater system reliability, treatment capacity, emergency preparedness, environmental protection, and climate resilience.

Grocery Stores

Community Value

Grocery stores provide access to food, drinking water, medications, household supplies, and other essential goods that support the health, safety, and well-being of Grandview's residents. During climate-related hazards, access to food and household necessities becomes especially important for residents with limited mobility, limited transportation options, fixed incomes, health conditions, or other vulnerabilities.

Grandview's selection of grocery stores is based on the essential community function they provide. Maintaining access to grocery stores and other food access locations supports household preparedness, public health, economic stability, and community recovery during and following climate-related disruptions.

Related Climate Hazards

Grocery stores may be affected by extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, severe winter storms, flooding, public health emergencies, transportation disruptions, utility interruptions, supply chain disruptions, and other events that affect access to food, essential goods, employees, customers, or delivery routes.

Related Goals and Policies

Goal CR 2: Flooding

Improve Grandview's resilience to flooding by reducing vulnerability, protecting community functions, and integrating flood resilience into future planning, infrastructure investment, and natural resource management.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 2.5** Promote site design, stormwater management, and development practices that reduce runoff, improve infiltration where appropriate, and minimize flood impacts associated with new development and redevelopment.
- **CR 2.8** Prioritize capital improvement planning and maintenance activities that improve the resilience and reliability of public infrastructure vulnerable to flooding.
- **CR 2.9** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that reduce flood risk and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CR 3: Extreme Temperatures

Improve Grandview's resilience to extreme temperatures by reducing risks to public health, priority community assets, infrastructure, and essential services through coordinated planning, resilient development practices, and strategic public investment.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 3.2** Support planning efforts that improve access to cooling and warming opportunities for residents, particularly vulnerable populations, during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.5** Encourage multimodal transportation improvements, including sidewalks, pathways, transit stops, and active transportation facilities, that consider shade, heat exposure, winter conditions, and safe access to essential services.
- **CR 3.8** Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the resilience of essential public facilities, utilities, transportation systems, and community assets during extreme temperature events.

Goal CR 4: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to wildfire and wildfire smoke by reducing smoke-related public health impacts, supporting essential services, maintaining community functions, and improving coordination with regional emergency response and public health partners.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 4.4** Support strategies that reduce public health risks associated with wildfire smoke, particularly for vulnerable populations, outdoor workers, students, older adults, and residents with respiratory or cardiovascular health conditions.

- **CR 4.6** Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions, emergency management agencies, fire districts, the Yakama Nation, public health agencies, school districts, agricultural partners, and regional partners to improve preparedness, communication, response, and recovery related to wildfire and wildfire smoke.
- **CR 4.7** Support public education and outreach regarding wildfire preparedness, smoke impacts, air quality information, emergency notifications, and actions residents and businesses can take to improve resilience.

Goal CR 5: Severe Winter Storms

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to severe winter storms by improving the reliability of essential services, maintaining access to critical facilities and community assets, supporting coordinated emergency response, and reducing disruptions to community functions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 5.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for critical public facilities, utilities, emergency response services, transportation systems, and other priority community assets during and following severe winter storm events.
- **CR 5.3** Prioritize transportation planning and capital investment strategies that maintain access to emergency services, grocery stores, schools, residential neighborhoods, public facilities, and other essential destinations during severe winter weather.
- **CR 5.7** Support public education and outreach regarding severe winter storm preparedness, emergency communications, safe travel, protection of property, and available community resources.

Goal CR 6: Public Health Emergencies

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to public health emergencies by supporting continuity of essential services, protecting vulnerable populations, improving public communication, and coordinating with regional partners to maintain community functions during and following public health-related disruptions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 6.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for emergency response, drinking water, wastewater, transportation, public facilities, grocery stores, educational facilities, and other priority community assets during and following public health emergencies.
- **CR 6.4** Support strategies that improve access to essential goods and services, including food, water, sanitation, transportation, emergency response, and public information, during public health emergencies.
- **CR 6.5** Promote planning and communication strategies that address the needs of vulnerable populations, including older adults, children, people with disabilities, low-income households, limited-English-proficiency residents, outdoor workers, and residents with limited access to transportation.

Potential Implementation Strategies

Planning

- Consider food access and essential goods availability during future Comprehensive Plan updates, emergency preparedness planning, transportation planning, and community resilience planning efforts.
- Evaluate pedestrian, bicycle, transit, ADA, and vehicle access to grocery stores and other food access locations.
- Consider grocery stores and food access locations when identifying critical routes, emergency access needs, and priority transportation improvements.
- Coordinate with grocery providers, local businesses, emergency management partners, and regional agencies to better understand vulnerabilities affecting food access and essential supplies.
- Consider food access needs of vulnerable populations when evaluating land use, transportation, housing, and public facility planning decisions.

Engineering and Capital Improvements

- Improve sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, bicycle facilities, ADA access, transit stops, and roadway connections serving grocery stores and essential commercial areas.
- Improve stormwater infrastructure, drainage, and localized flood resilience in areas serving grocery stores where appropriate.
- Support utility reliability improvements that reduce the likelihood of prolonged power, water, wastewater, or communications disruptions affecting essential commercial areas.
- Evaluate opportunities to improve emergency access routes serving grocery stores and other essential destinations.
- Incorporate shade, pedestrian amenities, lighting, and safety improvements along routes connecting residential neighborhoods to grocery stores and essential services.

Operations and Maintenance

- Maintain transportation routes that provide access to grocery stores and essential commercial areas during and following hazard events.
- Coordinate with emergency management partners regarding continuity of food access during climate-related emergencies.
- Incorporate grocery stores and food access locations into emergency response, recovery, and public communication planning where appropriate.
- Coordinate post-event recovery discussions with local businesses and service providers to identify barriers to reopening, access, deliveries, or service continuity.
- Evaluate maintenance priorities for sidewalks, streets, drainage systems, and public infrastructure serving essential commercial areas.

Education and Outreach

- Promote household emergency preparedness, including maintaining emergency food, water, medications, and essential supplies.

- Support public education regarding available community resources before, during, and after climate-related events.
- Coordinate with local businesses, service providers, and community organizations to improve awareness of emergency preparedness resources.
- Provide clear public information during disruptions affecting access to food, essential goods, transportation routes, or public services.
- Encourage preparedness partnerships that support residents with limited mobility, limited transportation access, or other vulnerabilities.

Implementation Partners

City Planning	Yakima County
Public Works	Yakima Health District
Emergency Management	Washington State Department of Commerce
YVCOG	Washington State Department of Transportation
Grocery Store Owners and Operators	Community Organizations
Local Businesses	Service Providers
Transit Providers	Regional Partners

Potential Funding Opportunities

Potential funding opportunities may include community development programs, transportation safety and access programs, emergency preparedness funding, hazard mitigation assistance, economic development programs, food access and community resilience grants, and other funding sources that support access to essential goods, public health, transportation connectivity, and community recovery.

Educational Facilities

Community Value

Educational facilities support more than classroom instruction. Schools and related facilities provide youth services, meals, communication with families, recreation, community gathering opportunities, emergency coordination, and neighborhood stability. They are important community institutions that contribute to public health, quality of life, workforce development, and long-term community resilience.

Climate-related disruptions affecting educational facilities may interrupt learning, reduce access to student services, affect transportation and safe routes to school, limit outdoor activities, disrupt community programs, and reduce the availability of facilities that may support emergency response or recovery. Maintaining resilient educational facilities helps protect students, families, educators, and community functions before, during, and after climate-related hazards.

Related Climate Hazards

Educational facilities may be affected by extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, severe winter storms, flooding, public health emergencies, utility interruptions, transportation disruptions, poor air quality, and other events that affect facility operations, student safety, access, communications, or continuity of services.

Related Goals and Policies

Goal CR 2: Flooding

Improve Grandview's resilience to flooding by reducing vulnerability, protecting community functions, and integrating flood resilience into future planning, infrastructure investment, and natural resource management.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 2.4** Support planning efforts that improve the resilience of drinking water, wastewater, transportation, emergency response, and other critical public facilities to flooding.
- **CR 2.8** Prioritize capital improvement planning and maintenance activities that improve the resilience and reliability of public infrastructure vulnerable to flooding.

Goal CR 3: Extreme Temperatures

Improve Grandview's resilience to extreme temperatures by reducing risks to public health, priority community assets, infrastructure, and essential services through coordinated planning, resilient development practices, and strategic public investment.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 3.2** Support planning efforts that improve access to cooling and warming opportunities for residents, particularly vulnerable populations, during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.4** Support the resilience of parks, recreation facilities, educational facilities, community gathering spaces, and public facilities that may serve residents during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.5** Encourage multimodal transportation improvements, including sidewalks, pathways, transit stops, and active transportation facilities, that consider shade, heat exposure, winter conditions, and safe access to essential services.
- **CR 3.6** Coordinate with schools, service providers, emergency responders, public health agencies, community organizations, and regional partners to improve preparedness, response, and recovery during extreme temperature events.

Goal CR 4: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to wildfire and wildfire smoke by reducing smoke-related public health impacts, supporting essential services, maintaining community functions, and improving coordination with regional emergency response and public health partners.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 4.4** Support strategies that reduce public health risks associated with wildfire smoke, particularly for vulnerable populations, outdoor workers, students, older adults, and residents with respiratory or cardiovascular health conditions.

- **CR 4.5** Promote the resilience of transportation routes, utility systems, parks, schools, public facilities, agricultural industries, and emergency response facilities that may be affected by regional wildfire events or prolonged smoke conditions.
- **CR 4.6** Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions, emergency management agencies, fire districts, the Yakama Nation, public health agencies, school districts, agricultural partners, and regional partners to improve preparedness, communication, response, and recovery related to wildfire and wildfire smoke.

Goal CR 5: Severe Winter Storms

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to severe winter storms by improving the reliability of essential services, maintaining access to critical facilities and community assets, supporting coordinated emergency response, and reducing disruptions to community functions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 5.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for critical public facilities, utilities, emergency response services, transportation systems, and other priority community assets during and following severe winter storm events.
- **CR 5.3** Prioritize transportation planning and capital investment strategies that maintain access to emergency services, grocery stores, schools, residential neighborhoods, public facilities, and other essential destinations during severe winter weather.
- **CR 5.6** Coordinate with emergency responders, utility providers, school districts, Yakima County, neighboring jurisdictions, state agencies, and regional partners to improve preparedness, communication, response, and recovery related to severe winter storms.

Goal CR 6: Public Health Emergencies

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to public health emergencies by supporting continuity of essential services, protecting vulnerable populations, improving public communication, and coordinating with regional partners to maintain community functions during and following public health-related disruptions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 6.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for emergency response, drinking water, wastewater, transportation, public facilities, grocery stores, educational facilities, and other priority community assets during and following public health emergencies.
- **CR 6.5** Promote planning and communication strategies that address the needs of vulnerable populations, including older adults, children, people with disabilities, low-income households, limited-English-proficiency residents, outdoor workers, and residents with limited access to transportation.
- **CR 6.6** Support the use of parks, recreation facilities, community facilities, educational facilities, and other appropriate community assets as part of public health preparedness, response, and recovery planning where feasible.
- **CR 6.7** Encourage public facility planning, site design, and operational practices that improve flexibility, accessibility, sanitation, ventilation, and the ability to adapt services during public health emergencies.

Potential Implementation Strategies

Planning

- Coordinate with school districts during Comprehensive Plan updates, emergency preparedness planning, transportation planning, parks and recreation planning, and community resilience planning efforts.
- Consider educational facilities when evaluating community resilience, emergency preparedness, public facility needs, and access to essential services.
- Evaluate pedestrian, bicycle, transit, ADA, and vehicle access to schools and related educational facilities.
- Coordinate resilience planning with Safe Routes to School initiatives, transportation improvement planning, and other efforts that improve safe access for students, families, and staff.
- Consider the role of educational facilities as community-serving institutions during extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke events, winter storms, public health emergencies, and other disruptions.

Engineering and Capital Improvements

- Improve sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, bicycle facilities, ADA access, transit stops, lighting, and roadway connections serving educational facilities.
- Improve transportation safety and emergency access routes serving schools and related facilities.
- Support utility reliability improvements that reduce the likelihood of prolonged power, water, wastewater, or communications disruptions affecting educational facilities.
- Improve shade, tree canopy, outdoor gathering areas, and weather-protected routes where appropriate.
- Improve drainage, stormwater management, and localized flood resilience in areas serving educational facilities where appropriate.
- Incorporate resilient design practices into future public infrastructure improvements serving schools and related community facilities.

Operations and Maintenance

- Coordinate emergency preparedness and continuity planning with school districts and emergency response agencies.
- Maintain transportation routes, sidewalks, drainage systems, and public infrastructure serving educational facilities.
- Coordinate public communication procedures related to school access, transportation disruptions, poor air quality, extreme temperatures, winter weather, and public health emergencies.
- Evaluate maintenance priorities that improve safe access to educational facilities during and following climate-related hazards.
- Support post-event coordination with school districts to identify service disruptions, access concerns, facility needs, and recovery priorities.

Education and Outreach

- Promote emergency preparedness education for students, families, and school communities where appropriate.
- Support public information regarding school access, emergency procedures, air quality, extreme heat, winter weather, and available community resources.
- Coordinate with schools and community organizations to share information with families, including vulnerable populations and limited-English-proficiency households.
- Support climate resilience education opportunities that connect students with water conservation, public health, emergency preparedness, natural systems, and community stewardship.
- Encourage partnerships between schools, local agencies, and community organizations that strengthen youth engagement and community resilience.

Implementation Partners

Grandview School District	Yakima Health District
City Planning	Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Public Works	Washington Emergency Management Division
Emergency Management	Washington State Department of Transportation
YVCOG	Community Organizations
Yakima County	Service Providers
Fire District	Regional Partners

Potential Funding Opportunities

Potential funding opportunities may include Safe Routes to School programs, transportation safety and access programs, school facility improvement programs, emergency preparedness funding, hazard mitigation assistance, community development programs, public health preparedness funding, and other grant or loan programs that support safe access, facility resilience, public health, emergency preparedness, and continuity of educational services.

Parks & Recreation

Community Value

Parks and recreation facilities contribute to Grandview's health, safety, quality of life, neighborhood livability, and community identity. Parks, trails, open spaces, recreation facilities, sports fields, playgrounds, and gathering areas provide opportunities for physical activity, social connection, youth activities, community events, and access to outdoor space.

Parks and recreation areas also support climate resilience by providing shade, reducing heat exposure, supporting stormwater management, improving air quality, protecting natural resources, and offering places for residents to gather, recreate, and recover from daily stress and climate-related disruptions.

Maintaining resilient parks and recreation facilities helps protect public health, strengthen neighborhood connections, and improve Grandview's ability to maintain important community functions during changing climate conditions.

Related Climate Hazards

Parks and recreation facilities may be affected by drought, flooding, extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, severe winter storms, public health emergencies, poor air quality, water limitations, utility disruptions, and other events that affect public access, facility operations, outdoor activity, maintenance needs, or community programming.

Related Goals and Policies

Goal CR 1: Drought

Improve Grandview's resilience to drought by promoting efficient water use, protecting water resources, supporting essential community functions, and improving Grandview's ability to adapt to changing water conditions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 1.3** Promote landscaping, site design, and development practices that reduce potable water demand while maintaining community character and supporting community livability.
- **CR 1.5** Promote water-efficient planning, design, and management of parks and recreational facilities to reduce long-term irrigation demands while maintaining recreational opportunities.
- **CR 1.8** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that improve community resilience to drought and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CR 2: Flooding

Improve Grandview's resilience to flooding by reducing vulnerability, protecting community functions, and integrating flood resilience into future planning, infrastructure investment, and natural resource management.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 2.3** Protect and restore natural floodplain functions, riparian areas, wetlands, and other natural systems that reduce flood impacts while providing environmental and community benefits.
- **CR 2.5** Promote site design, stormwater management, and development practices that reduce runoff, improve infiltration where appropriate, and minimize flood impacts associated with new development and redevelopment.
- **CR 2.8** Prioritize capital improvement planning and maintenance activities that improve the resilience and reliability of public infrastructure vulnerable to flooding.

Goal CR 3: Extreme Temperatures

Improve Grandview's resilience to extreme temperatures by reducing risks to public health, priority community assets, infrastructure, and essential services through coordinated planning, resilient development practices, and strategic public investment.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 3.2** Support planning efforts that improve access to cooling and warming opportunities for residents, particularly vulnerable populations, during extreme temperature events.

- **CR 3.3** Promote site design, landscaping, tree canopy, shade, and building orientation practices that reduce heat exposure while maintaining community character and supporting efficient use of water resources.
- **CR 3.4** Support the resilience of parks, recreation facilities, educational facilities, community gathering spaces, and public facilities that may serve residents during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.5** Encourage multimodal transportation improvements, including sidewalks, pathways, transit stops, and active transportation facilities, that consider shade, heat exposure, winter conditions, and safe access to essential services.

Goal CR 4: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to wildfire and wildfire smoke by reducing smoke-related public health impacts, supporting essential services, maintaining community functions, and improving coordination with regional emergency response and public health partners.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 4.4** Support strategies that reduce public health risks associated with wildfire smoke, particularly for vulnerable populations, outdoor workers, students, older adults, and residents with respiratory or cardiovascular health conditions.
- **CR 4.7** Support public education and outreach regarding wildfire preparedness, smoke impacts, air quality information, emergency notifications, and actions residents and businesses can take to improve resilience.

Goal CR 5: Severe Winter Storms

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to severe winter storms by improving the reliability of essential services, maintaining access to critical facilities and community assets, supporting coordinated emergency response, and reducing disruptions to community functions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 5.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for critical public facilities, utilities, emergency response services, transportation systems, and other priority community assets during and following severe winter storm events.
- **CR 5.5** Promote site design, building design, and maintenance practices that reduce risks associated with snow, ice, freezing temperatures, and winter storm-related disruptions where appropriate.
- **CR 5.7** Support public education and outreach regarding severe winter storm preparedness, emergency communications, safe travel, protection of property, and available community resources.

Goal CR 6: Public Health Emergencies

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to public health emergencies by supporting continuity of essential services, protecting vulnerable populations, improving public communication, and coordinating with regional partners to maintain community functions during and following public health-related disruptions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 6.5** Promote planning and communication strategies that address the needs of vulnerable populations, including older adults, children, people with disabilities, low-income households, limited-English-proficiency residents, outdoor workers, and residents with limited access to transportation.
- **CR 6.6** Support the use of parks, recreation facilities, community facilities, educational facilities, and other appropriate community assets as part of public health preparedness, response, and recovery planning where feasible.
- **CR 6.8** Support public education and outreach regarding public health preparedness, emergency communications, available community resources, and actions residents and businesses can take to improve resilience.

Potential Implementation Strategies

Planning

- Incorporate climate resilience into future parks, recreation, open space, transportation, capital planning, and Comprehensive Plan updates.
- Evaluate parks and recreation facilities for climate-related vulnerabilities, including heat exposure, irrigation needs, flooding, air quality, accessibility, and utility reliability.
- Identify opportunities to improve park access, shade, cooling, recreation opportunities, and public gathering spaces in underserved neighborhoods.
- Coordinate parks and recreation planning with transportation, public health, emergency preparedness, stormwater, urban forestry, and natural resource planning.
- Consider the role of parks and recreation facilities in supporting public health, community events, emergency preparedness, and community recovery.

Engineering and Capital Improvements

- Install or expand shade structures, trees, covered seating, drinking fountains, restrooms, and other amenities that improve usability during hot weather.
- Improve irrigation efficiency, water conservation infrastructure, and drought-tolerant or climate-adapted landscaping where appropriate.
- Improve sidewalks, pathways, ADA access, bicycle connections, lighting, and multimodal access to parks and recreation facilities.
- Incorporate stormwater management, green infrastructure, and low impact development techniques into park improvements where feasible.
- Improve drainage, surfacing, trail resilience, and facility design to reduce damage from localized flooding, storms, and seasonal weather impacts.
- Upgrade recreation facilities, playgrounds, sports fields, gathering spaces, and visitor amenities to improve long-term durability, accessibility, and community use.

Operations and Maintenance

- Incorporate climate resilience into park maintenance practices, irrigation schedules, tree care, facility inspections, and replacement planning.

- Maintain shade trees, landscaping, irrigation systems, drainage facilities, trails, and recreation infrastructure to support long-term park resilience.
- Develop procedures for modifying or temporarily suspending recreation programming during extreme heat, wildfire smoke, winter storms, public health emergencies, or poor air quality events.
- Coordinate maintenance priorities for parks and recreation facilities following significant climate-related disruptions.
- Evaluate opportunities to improve long-term tree health, water efficiency, and facility reliability through routine maintenance and asset management.

Education and Outreach

- Promote public education regarding water conservation, tree stewardship, heat safety, air quality, park stewardship, and climate-resilient landscaping.
- Encourage volunteer tree planting, cleanup, restoration, and park stewardship activities.
- Support educational programming that increases awareness of public health, environmental resilience, natural resource conservation, and emergency preparedness.
- Provide public information regarding park access, recreation programming, cooling opportunities, facility closures, and available community resources during climate-related events.
- Partner with schools, community organizations, and volunteers to support environmental education, youth engagement, and community resilience activities.

Implementation Partners

City Planning	Washington Recreation and Conservation Office
Public Works	Washington State Department of Commerce
Parks and Recreation	Washington State Department of Ecology
YVCOG	Conservation District
Yakima County	Community Organizations
Yakima Health District	Local Volunteer Groups
School District	Regional Partners

Potential Funding Opportunities

Potential funding opportunities may include parks and recreation grant programs, urban and community forestry programs, transportation access and safety programs, stormwater and water quality funding, community development programs, hazard mitigation assistance, public health and resilience grants, private foundation funding, and other programs that support parks, open space, recreation, tree canopy, public health, accessibility, and community resilience.

Emergency Response

Community Value

Emergency response services are essential to protecting life, property, public health, and community well-being before, during, and after climate-related hazards. Fire protection, emergency medical services, law enforcement, public works, utilities, emergency management, and other response partners work together to provide critical services that help the community prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies.

Climate-related hazards may increase demand for emergency response while also disrupting transportation, communications, utilities, public facilities, and access to vulnerable populations. Maintaining resilient emergency response capabilities helps ensure that essential services remain available, supports coordinated decision-making, protects residents, and improves Grandview's ability to restore community functions following climate-related disruptions.

Related Climate Hazards

Emergency Response may be affected by flooding, extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, severe winter storms, public health emergencies, utility interruptions, transportation disruptions, communications outages, and other events that affect response capacity, facility operations, equipment reliability, staffing, emergency access, or public communication.

Related Goals and Policies

Goal CR 2: Flooding

Improve Grandview's resilience to flooding by reducing vulnerability, protecting community functions, and integrating flood resilience into future planning, infrastructure investment, and natural resource management.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 2.4** Support planning efforts that improve the resilience of drinking water, wastewater, transportation, emergency response, and other critical public facilities to flooding.
- **CR 2.6** Coordinate with Yakima County, neighboring jurisdictions, special purpose districts, state agencies, the Yakama Nation, and other partners to improve regional flood preparedness, response, recovery, and long-term resilience.
- **CR 2.8** Prioritize capital improvement planning and maintenance activities that improve the resilience and reliability of public infrastructure vulnerable to flooding.

Goal CR 3: Extreme Temperatures

Improve Grandview's resilience to extreme temperatures by reducing risks to public health, priority community assets, infrastructure, and essential services through coordinated planning, resilient development practices, and strategic public investment.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 3.2** Support planning efforts that improve access to cooling and warming opportunities for residents, particularly vulnerable populations, during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.6** Coordinate with schools, service providers, emergency responders, public health agencies, community organizations, and regional partners to improve preparedness, response, and recovery during extreme temperature events.

- **CR 3.8** Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the resilience of essential public facilities, utilities, transportation systems, and community assets during extreme temperature events.

Goal CR 4: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to wildfire and wildfire smoke by reducing smoke-related public health impacts, supporting essential services, maintaining community functions, and improving coordination with regional emergency response and public health partners.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 4.2** Support planning efforts that improve the resilience of critical facilities, essential public services, emergency response operations, and priority community assets to disruptions caused by wildfire and wildfire smoke.
- **CR 4.6** Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions, emergency management agencies, fire districts, the Yakama Nation, public health agencies, school districts, agricultural partners, and regional partners to improve preparedness, communication, response, and recovery related to wildfire and wildfire smoke.
- **CR 4.8** Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the continuity of essential public services during wildfire and wildfire smoke events.

Goal CR 5: Severe Winter Storms

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to severe winter storms by improving the reliability of essential services, maintaining access to critical facilities and community assets, supporting coordinated emergency response, and reducing disruptions to community functions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 5.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for critical public facilities, utilities, emergency response services, transportation systems, and other priority community assets during and following severe winter storm events.
- **CR 5.3** Prioritize transportation planning and capital investment strategies that maintain access to emergency services, grocery stores, schools, residential neighborhoods, public facilities, and other essential destinations during severe winter weather.
- **CR 5.6** Coordinate with emergency responders, utility providers, school districts, Yakima County, neighboring jurisdictions, state agencies, and regional partners to improve preparedness, communication, response, and recovery related to severe winter storms.

Goal CR 6: Public Health Emergencies

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to public health emergencies by supporting continuity of essential services, protecting vulnerable populations, improving public communication, and coordinating with regional partners to maintain community functions during and following public health-related disruptions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 6.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for emergency response, drinking water, wastewater, transportation, public facilities, grocery stores, educational facilities, and other priority community assets during and following public health emergencies.

- **CR 6.3** Coordinate with public health agencies, emergency responders, school districts, service providers, neighboring jurisdictions, Yakima County, the Yakama Nation, and regional partners to improve preparedness, communication, response, and recovery related to public health emergencies.
- **CR 6.5** Promote planning and communication strategies that address the needs of vulnerable populations, including older adults, children, people with disabilities, low-income households, limited-English-proficiency residents, outdoor workers, and residents with limited access to transportation.

Potential Implementation Strategies

Planning

- Incorporate climate resilience into emergency preparedness planning, capital planning, public facility planning, transportation planning, utility planning, and Comprehensive Plan updates.
- Identify climate-related vulnerabilities affecting emergency response facilities, equipment, communications, staffing, utilities, and access routes.
- Coordinate emergency response planning with land use, transportation, utility, parks, public health, housing, and capital facilities planning.
- Identify critical routes, facilities, neighborhoods, and community assets that may require priority access or service continuity during climate-related hazards.
- Coordinate with regional emergency management partners to improve preparedness, communication, response, and recovery planning.

Engineering and Capital Improvements

- Improve transportation routes, access, and circulation serving emergency response facilities and critical community destinations.
- Improve backup power, communications systems, utility reliability, and facility resilience for critical response facilities where appropriate.
- Improve drainage, flood protection, site access, and facility design for emergency response facilities vulnerable to localized flooding or severe weather.
- Improve redundancy of critical infrastructure that supports emergency response operations, including communications, utilities, fuel supply, and emergency equipment.
- Incorporate resilient design practices into future public facility, transportation, utility, and communications improvements that support emergency response.
- Evaluate opportunities to improve emergency sheltering, cooling, warming, staging, or resource distribution capabilities in coordination with appropriate partners.

Operations and Maintenance

- Update continuity of operations procedures for emergency response services and supporting City functions.
- Conduct multi-agency emergency preparedness exercises, tabletop exercises, and post-event evaluations where appropriate.

- Maintain emergency equipment, backup power systems, communications systems, and critical supplies needed to support response operations.
- Coordinate maintenance priorities for transportation routes, utilities, public facilities, and communications infrastructure that support emergency response.
- Review emergency communication protocols, public notification procedures, and interagency coordination following significant hazard events.
- Coordinate post-event recovery planning and after-action reviews to identify opportunities for continuous improvement.

Education and Outreach

- Promote household emergency preparedness, including emergency supplies, evacuation awareness, communication plans, and preparedness for vulnerable populations.
- Support public awareness of emergency notification systems, air quality alerts, extreme weather information, and available community resources.
- Encourage neighborhood preparedness, volunteer preparedness, and community resilience initiatives where appropriate.
- Coordinate preparedness messaging with public health agencies, schools, community organizations, service providers, and regional partners.
- Provide public information regarding emergency routes, sheltering or cooling/warming resources, service disruptions, and recovery resources during climate-related events.

Implementation Partners

Fire District	Yakima Health District
Police Department	Washington Emergency Management Division
Public Works	FEMA
City Planning	Utility Providers
Emergency Management	School District
YVCOG	Community Organizations
Yakima County	Service Providers
Yakama Nation	Regional Partners

Potential Funding Opportunities

Potential funding opportunities may include emergency management grants, hazard mitigation assistance, critical facility resilience programs, public safety communications funding, infrastructure grant and loan programs, public health preparedness funding, transportation safety and access programs, and other funding sources that support emergency preparedness, response capacity, continuity of operations, public communication, and community recovery.

Multimodal Transportation

Community Value

A safe, reliable, and connected multimodal transportation system is essential to Grandview's health, safety, economic vitality, emergency response, and quality of life. Streets, sidewalks, bicycle facilities, trails, transit connections, freight routes, and pedestrian crossings provide access to homes, schools, grocery stores, parks, employment centers, public facilities, emergency services, healthcare, and other important community destinations.

Transportation infrastructure also supports emergency response, evacuation, goods movement, agricultural industries, business activity, and access to essential services before, during, and after climate-related hazards. Maintaining a resilient multimodal transportation system helps improve mobility, reduce service disruptions, support vulnerable populations, and strengthen Grandview's ability to maintain community functions during changing climate conditions.

Related Climate Hazards

Multimodal transportation may be affected by flooding, extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, severe winter storms, public health emergencies, localized drainage issues, pavement deterioration, poor air quality, utility disruptions, and other events that affect mobility, safety, emergency access, freight movement, active transportation, or access to essential services.

Related Goals and Policies

Goal CR 2: Flooding

Improve Grandview's resilience to flooding by reducing vulnerability, protecting community functions, and integrating flood resilience into future planning, infrastructure investment, and natural resource management.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 2.4** Support planning efforts that improve the resilience of drinking water, wastewater, transportation, emergency response, and other critical public facilities to flooding.
- **CR 2.5** Promote site design, stormwater management, and development practices that reduce runoff, improve infiltration where appropriate, and minimize flood impacts associated with new development and redevelopment.
- **CR 2.8** Prioritize capital improvement planning and maintenance activities that improve the resilience and reliability of public infrastructure vulnerable to flooding.
- **CR 2.9** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that reduce flood risk and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CR 3: Extreme Temperatures

Improve Grandview's resilience to extreme temperatures by reducing risks to public health, priority community assets, infrastructure, and essential services through coordinated planning, resilient development practices, and strategic public investment.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 3.3** Promote site design, landscaping, tree canopy, shade, and building orientation practices that reduce heat exposure while maintaining community character and supporting efficient use of water resources.

- **CR 3.5** Encourage multimodal transportation improvements, including sidewalks, pathways, transit stops, and active transportation facilities, that consider shade, heat exposure, winter conditions, and safe access to essential services.
- **CR 3.8** Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the resilience of essential public facilities, utilities, transportation systems, and community assets during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.9** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that reduce vulnerability to extreme temperatures and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CR 4: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to wildfire and wildfire smoke by reducing smoke-related public health impacts, supporting essential services, maintaining community functions, and improving coordination with regional emergency response and public health partners.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 4.5** Promote the resilience of transportation routes, utility systems, parks, schools, public facilities, agricultural industries, and emergency response facilities that may be affected by regional wildfire events or prolonged smoke conditions.
- **CR 4.6** Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions, emergency management agencies, fire districts, the Yakama Nation, public health agencies, school districts, agricultural partners, and regional partners to improve preparedness, communication, response, and recovery related to wildfire and wildfire smoke.
- **CR 4.8** Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the continuity of essential public services during wildfire and wildfire smoke events.

Goal CR 5: Severe Winter Storms

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to severe winter storms by improving the reliability of essential services, maintaining access to critical facilities and community assets, supporting coordinated emergency response, and reducing disruptions to community functions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 5.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for critical public facilities, utilities, emergency response services, transportation systems, and other priority community assets during and following severe winter storm events.
- **CR 5.3** Prioritize transportation planning and capital investment strategies that maintain access to emergency services, grocery stores, schools, residential neighborhoods, public facilities, and other essential destinations during severe winter weather.
- **CR 5.5** Promote site design, building design, and maintenance practices that reduce risks associated with snow, ice, freezing temperatures, and winter storm-related disruptions where appropriate.
- **CR 5.8** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, planning studies, and capital improvement strategies that improve community resilience to severe winter storms and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CR 6: Public Health Emergencies

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to public health emergencies by supporting continuity of essential services, protecting vulnerable populations, improving public communication, and coordinating with regional partners to maintain community functions during and following public health-related disruptions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 6.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for emergency response, drinking water, wastewater, transportation, public facilities, grocery stores, educational facilities, and other priority community assets during and following public health emergencies.
- **CR 6.4** Support strategies that improve access to essential goods and services, including food, water, sanitation, transportation, emergency response, and public information, during public health emergencies.
- **CR 6.5** Promote planning and communication strategies that address the needs of vulnerable populations, including older adults, children, people with disabilities, low-income households, limited-English-proficiency residents, outdoor workers, and residents with limited access to transportation.

Potential Implementation Strategies

Planning

- Incorporate climate resilience into future transportation planning, capital planning, corridor studies, active transportation planning, Safe Routes to School planning, and Comprehensive Plan updates.
- Identify transportation routes that provide critical access to emergency services, grocery stores, schools, parks, public facilities, residential neighborhoods, agricultural industries, and utility infrastructure.
- Evaluate transportation vulnerabilities associated with localized flooding, stormwater drainage, extreme heat, wildfire smoke, severe winter weather, pavement condition, and emergency access.
- Coordinate transportation planning with land use, housing, parks, public health, emergency management, utility, economic development, and capital facilities planning.
- Consider the needs of vulnerable populations, including older adults, children, people with disabilities, low-income households, limited-English-proficiency residents, and residents with limited access to vehicles when evaluating transportation resilience.

Engineering and Capital Improvements

- Improve roadway drainage, culverts, stormwater facilities, and localized flood resilience in transportation corridors where appropriate.
- Improve sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, bicycle facilities, ADA access, transit stops, trails, and active transportation connections serving essential community destinations.
- Expand street trees, shade, pedestrian amenities, and weather-protected facilities where appropriate to improve comfort and usability during extreme temperatures.
- Improve transportation infrastructure serving emergency response facilities, schools, grocery stores, parks, residential neighborhoods, agricultural industries, and other priority community assets.

- Upgrade pavement, bridges, culverts, signals, signage, lighting, and other transportation infrastructure to improve safety, reliability, and long-term resilience.
- Incorporate resilient design practices into future transportation improvement projects, including consideration of drainage, heat exposure, winter conditions, emergency access, and maintenance needs.

Operations and Maintenance

- Prioritize maintenance of transportation routes that provide access to emergency services, grocery stores, schools, public facilities, utility infrastructure, and other essential destinations.
- Incorporate climate resilience considerations into pavement management, sidewalk maintenance, snow and ice response, drainage maintenance, and transportation asset management programs.
- Coordinate emergency route planning, detour planning, traffic control, and post-event transportation recovery with emergency response and public works partners.
- Maintain drainage systems, sidewalks, crossings, signage, signals, and public rights-of-way to support safe and reliable access during changing weather conditions.
- Evaluate maintenance practices following significant hazard events to identify opportunities to improve transportation reliability and reduce future disruptions.

Education and Outreach

- Promote safe walking, bicycling, transit use, and driving during changing weather conditions, poor air quality, extreme temperatures, and severe winter weather.
- Support public education regarding emergency routes, road closures, detours, transportation disruptions, and available community resources during hazard events.
- Coordinate transportation-related public information with schools, emergency responders, public health agencies, service providers, and community organizations.
- Encourage active transportation opportunities that improve public health, reduce transportation barriers, and support access to essential services.
- Support community engagement during transportation planning efforts to identify access barriers, safety concerns, and resilience priorities.

Implementation Partners

City Planning	Washington State Department of Transportation
Public Works	Transportation Improvement Board
YVCOG	Washington Traffic Safety Commission
Yakima County	Transit Providers
Emergency Management	Grandview School District
Fire District	Utility Providers
Yakima Health District	Community Organizations

Potential Funding Opportunities

Potential funding opportunities may include transportation improvement programs, active transportation programs, Safe Routes to School funding, transportation alternatives funding, Safe Streets and Roads for All, surface transportation programs, hazard mitigation assistance, stormwater and drainage funding, public works funding, community development programs, and other grant or loan programs that support safe access, emergency routes, multimodal connectivity, transportation safety, infrastructure reliability, and climate resilience.

Residential Neighborhoods

Community Value

Residential neighborhoods are the foundation of Grandview's community life. They provide housing, support neighborhood identity, connect residents to schools, parks, grocery stores, employment, transportation, healthcare, and public services, and contribute to overall quality of life. Safe, healthy, and resilient neighborhoods support public health, economic stability, social connection, and community well-being.

Climate-related hazards may affect neighborhoods through localized flooding, extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, severe winter weather, public health emergencies, utility disruptions, transportation barriers, and reduced access to essential services. Improving neighborhood resilience helps protect residents, maintain housing stability, strengthen access to daily needs, and support Grandview's ability to maintain community functions during changing climate conditions.

Related Climate Hazards

Residential neighborhoods may be affected by flooding, extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, severe winter storms, public health emergencies, poor air quality, utility interruptions, transportation disruptions, localized drainage issues, and other events that affect housing, mobility, public health, access to services, or neighborhood livability.

Related Goals and Policies

Goal CR 2: Flooding

Improve Grandview's resilience to flooding by reducing vulnerability, protecting community functions, and integrating flood resilience into future planning, infrastructure investment, and natural resource management.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 2.1** Incorporate flood resilience considerations into future planning efforts, development regulations, capital investments, and land use decisions to reduce long-term flood risk.
- **CR 2.2** Direct development away from areas with known flood hazards whenever practical while supporting development practices that reduce long-term community flood risk.
- **CR 2.5** Promote site design, stormwater management, and development practices that reduce runoff, improve infiltration where appropriate, and minimize flood impacts associated with new development and redevelopment.
- **CR 2.8** Prioritize capital improvement planning and maintenance activities that improve the resilience and reliability of public infrastructure vulnerable to flooding.

Goal CR 3: Extreme Temperatures

Improve Grandview's resilience to extreme temperatures by reducing risks to public health, priority community assets, infrastructure, and essential services through coordinated planning, resilient development practices, and strategic public investment.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 3.2** Support planning efforts that improve access to cooling and warming opportunities for residents, particularly vulnerable populations, during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.3** Promote site design, landscaping, tree canopy, shade, and building orientation practices that reduce heat exposure while maintaining community character and supporting efficient use of water resources.
- **CR 3.5** Encourage multimodal transportation improvements, including sidewalks, pathways, transit stops, and active transportation facilities, that consider shade, heat exposure, winter conditions, and safe access to essential services.
- **CR 3.7** Support public education and outreach regarding extreme heat, severe cold, available community resources, and actions residents can take to reduce health risks.
- **CR 3.8** Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the resilience of essential public facilities, utilities, transportation systems, and community assets during extreme temperature events.

Goal CR 4: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to wildfire and wildfire smoke by reducing smoke-related public health impacts, supporting essential services, maintaining community functions, and improving coordination with regional emergency response and public health partners.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 4.4** Support strategies that reduce public health risks associated with wildfire smoke, particularly for vulnerable populations, outdoor workers, students, older adults, and residents with respiratory or cardiovascular health conditions.
- **CR 4.7** Support public education and outreach regarding wildfire preparedness, smoke impacts, air quality information, emergency notifications, and actions residents and businesses can take to improve resilience.
- **CR 4.8** Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the continuity of essential public services during wildfire and wildfire smoke events.

Goal CR 5: Severe Winter Storms

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to severe winter storms by improving the reliability of essential services, maintaining access to critical facilities and community assets, supporting coordinated emergency response, and reducing disruptions to community functions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 5.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for critical public facilities, utilities, emergency response services, transportation systems, and other priority community assets during and following severe winter storm events.

- **CR 5.3** Prioritize transportation planning and capital investment strategies that maintain access to emergency services, grocery stores, schools, residential neighborhoods, public facilities, and other essential destinations during severe winter weather.
- **CR 5.5** Promote site design, building design, and maintenance practices that reduce risks associated with snow, ice, freezing temperatures, and winter storm-related disruptions where appropriate.
- **CR 5.7** Support public education and outreach regarding severe winter storm preparedness, emergency communications, safe travel, protection of property, and available community resources.

Goal CR 6: Public Health Emergencies

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to public health emergencies by supporting continuity of essential services, protecting vulnerable populations, improving public communication, and coordinating with regional partners to maintain community functions during and following public health-related disruptions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 6.4** Support strategies that improve access to essential goods and services, including food, water, sanitation, transportation, emergency response, and public information, during public health emergencies.
- **CR 6.5** Promote planning and communication strategies that address the needs of vulnerable populations, including older adults, children, people with disabilities, low-income households, limited-English-proficiency residents, outdoor workers, and residents with limited access to transportation.
- **CR 6.8** Support public education and outreach regarding public health preparedness, emergency communications, available community resources, and actions residents and businesses can take to improve resilience.

Potential Implementation Strategies

Planning

- Incorporate neighborhood resilience into future land use planning, housing planning, transportation planning, parks planning, utility planning, capital planning, and Comprehensive Plan updates.
- Evaluate neighborhood vulnerability to localized flooding, extreme heat, wildfire smoke, severe winter weather, public health emergencies, utility disruptions, and access barriers.
- Consider neighborhood access to grocery stores, schools, parks, emergency services, public facilities, transit, sidewalks, and other essential destinations when evaluating future planning and investment decisions.
- Encourage development patterns that support neighborhood connectivity, safe access, efficient infrastructure, and proximity to daily needs.
- Consider resilience when evaluating infill development, redevelopment, housing affordability, neighborhood revitalization, and infrastructure improvement opportunities.

Engineering and Capital Improvements

- Improve neighborhood drainage, stormwater systems, culverts, and localized flood resilience where appropriate.
- Expand street trees, shade, landscaping, and pedestrian amenities where appropriate to reduce heat exposure and improve neighborhood livability.
- Improve sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, bicycle facilities, ADA access, lighting, traffic calming, and safe routes to schools, parks, grocery stores, and other essential destinations.
- Upgrade water, wastewater, stormwater, transportation, and utility infrastructure serving residential neighborhoods to improve reliability during climate-related disruptions.
- Incorporate green infrastructure, low impact development, and climate-resilient site design practices into neighborhood improvements where feasible.
- Improve neighborhood access routes for emergency response, evacuation, maintenance, and post-event recovery.

Operations and Maintenance

- Prioritize maintenance of neighborhood infrastructure that supports access to essential services, emergency response, utilities, parks, schools, and grocery stores.
- Incorporate climate resilience considerations into pavement management, sidewalk maintenance, stormwater maintenance, tree care, and infrastructure replacement programs.
- Maintain drainage systems, sidewalks, crossings, signage, public rights-of-way, and other neighborhood infrastructure to support safe access during changing weather conditions.
- Coordinate maintenance activities that improve long-term neighborhood resilience, reduce service disruptions, and support public health and safety.
- Evaluate post-event impacts to residential neighborhoods to identify recurring vulnerabilities and future improvement opportunities.

Education and Outreach

- Promote household emergency preparedness, including emergency supplies, communication plans, water conservation, heat safety, winter storm preparedness, and wildfire smoke awareness.
- Encourage tree stewardship, water-efficient landscaping, neighborhood cleanup, and property maintenance practices that support resilience.
- Support public education regarding available community resources before, during, and after climate-related hazards.
- Coordinate outreach with schools, service providers, community organizations, public health agencies, and emergency response partners to reach vulnerable populations.
- Encourage neighborhood-level preparedness, volunteerism, and community-building activities that strengthen social connection and recovery capacity.

Implementation Partners

City Planning	Yakima Health District
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Public Works	Utility Providers
YVCOG	Emergency Management
Yakima County	School District
Parks and Recreation	Community Organizations
Housing Partners	Neighborhood Organizations
Conservation District	Regional Partners

Potential Funding Opportunities

Potential funding opportunities may include community development programs, housing and neighborhood revitalization programs, transportation safety and access programs, active transportation funding, stormwater and drainage funding, urban and community forestry programs, hazard mitigation assistance, public works funding, utility infrastructure programs, public health and resilience grants, and other programs that support safe, healthy, connected, and resilient neighborhoods.

Yakima River Corridor & Game Ponds

Community Value

The Yakima River Corridor and Game Ponds are important natural and community assets that support environmental health, water quality, habitat, recreation, community identity, and long-term resilience. These areas provide valuable ecosystem functions, including floodwater storage, groundwater recharge, riparian habitat, wildlife habitat, water quality protection, and opportunities for recreation, education, and environmental stewardship.

The Game Ponds are also located near and associated with important water treatment facilities, highlighting the relationship between natural systems, public infrastructure, and community resilience. Maintaining the resilience of the Yakima River Corridor and Game Ponds helps protect water resources, support natural systems, reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards, and preserve community benefits for future generations.

Related Climate Hazards

The Yakima River Corridor and Game Ponds may be affected by drought, flooding, extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, public health emergencies, changes in water availability, water quality impacts, habitat stress, invasive species, erosion, stormwater runoff, and other events that affect natural systems, public access, treatment-related functions, or environmental quality.

Related Goals and Policies

Goal CR 1: Drought

Improve Grandview's resilience to drought by promoting efficient water use, protecting water resources, supporting essential community functions, and improving Grandview's ability to adapt to changing water conditions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 1.6** Coordinate with regional partners to promote water conservation, public education, and drought preparedness.
- **CR 1.7** Incorporate drought resilience into future capital improvement planning to prioritize investments that improve the long-term reliability and sustainability of public infrastructure.
- **CR 1.9** Periodically evaluate available climate information, drought conditions, and water resource data to inform future planning efforts, policy updates, and capital investment priorities.

Goal CR 2: Flooding

Improve Grandview's resilience to flooding by reducing vulnerability, protecting community functions, and integrating flood resilience into future planning, infrastructure investment, and natural resource management.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 2.3** Protect and restore natural floodplain functions, riparian areas, wetlands, and other natural systems that reduce flood impacts while providing environmental and community benefits.
- **CR 2.5** Promote site design, stormwater management, and development practices that reduce runoff, improve infiltration where appropriate, and minimize flood impacts associated with new development and redevelopment.
- **CR 2.6** Coordinate with Yakima County, neighboring jurisdictions, special purpose districts, state agencies, the Yakama Nation, and other partners to improve regional flood preparedness, response, recovery, and long-term resilience.
- **CR 2.8** Prioritize capital improvement planning and maintenance activities that improve the resilience and reliability of public infrastructure vulnerable to flooding.
- **CR 2.10** Periodically evaluate flood hazard information, climate projections, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and best available science to inform future planning efforts and investment priorities.

Goal CR 3: Extreme Temperatures

Improve Grandview's resilience to extreme temperatures by reducing risks to public health, priority community assets, infrastructure, and essential services through coordinated planning, resilient development practices, and strategic public investment.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 3.3** Promote site design, landscaping, tree canopy, shade, and building orientation practices that reduce heat exposure while maintaining community character and supporting efficient use of water resources.
- **CR 3.4** Support the resilience of parks, recreation facilities, educational facilities, community gathering spaces, and public facilities that may serve residents during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.8** Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the resilience of essential public facilities, utilities, transportation systems, and community assets during extreme temperature events.

Goal CR 4: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to wildfire and wildfire smoke by reducing smoke-related public health impacts, supporting essential services, maintaining community functions, and improving coordination with regional emergency response and public health partners.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 4.5** Promote the resilience of transportation routes, utility systems, parks, schools, public facilities, agricultural industries, and emergency response facilities that may be affected by regional wildfire events or prolonged smoke conditions.
- **CR 4.7** Support public education and outreach regarding wildfire preparedness, smoke impacts, air quality information, emergency notifications, and actions residents and businesses can take to improve resilience.

Goal CR 6: Public Health Emergencies

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to public health emergencies by supporting continuity of essential services, protecting vulnerable populations, improving public communication, and coordinating with regional partners to maintain community functions during and following public health-related disruptions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 6.6** Support the use of parks, recreation facilities, community facilities, educational facilities, and other appropriate community assets as part of public health preparedness, response, and recovery planning where feasible.
- **CR 6.8** Support public education and outreach regarding public health preparedness, emergency communications, available community resources, and actions residents and businesses can take to improve resilience.

Potential Implementation Strategies

Planning

- Incorporate climate resilience into future shoreline, parks, recreation, utility, stormwater, open space, natural resource, capital planning, and Comprehensive Plan updates.
- Evaluate climate-related vulnerabilities affecting the Yakima River Corridor, Game Ponds, treatment-related facilities, public access areas, habitat, water quality, and natural flood functions.
- Coordinate natural resource planning with utility planning, parks and recreation planning, stormwater management, emergency preparedness, and capital facilities planning.
- Identify opportunities to protect or restore riparian areas, floodplain functions, wetlands, habitat, and other natural systems that support long-term resilience.
- Coordinate with regional partners to improve watershed stewardship, water quality protection, habitat conservation, flood resilience, and public education.

Engineering and Capital Improvements

- Restore or enhance riparian vegetation, tree canopy, shoreline areas, wetlands, and habitat areas where appropriate.
- Improve shoreline stabilization, erosion control, stormwater treatment, and bank protection using nature-based approaches where feasible.

- Improve resilience of public infrastructure, treatment-related facilities, access routes, and utilities located near or connected to the Yakima River Corridor and Game Ponds.
- Improve public access, trails, signage, viewing areas, or recreation amenities where consistent with resource protection and public safety.
- Incorporate green infrastructure, low impact development, and stormwater management improvements that support water quality, habitat, and flood resilience.
- Evaluate opportunities to improve floodplain function, water quality protection, and natural resource resilience through future capital projects and partnerships.

Operations and Maintenance

- Coordinate vegetation management, invasive species management, erosion control, and maintenance practices to support habitat, water quality, public safety, and infrastructure reliability.
- Monitor natural system conditions, public access areas, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and maintenance needs following climate-related events.
- Maintain drainage, stormwater, access, and treatment-related infrastructure that supports the long-term function of the Yakima River Corridor and Game Ponds.
- Incorporate climate resilience considerations into future operations, maintenance, inspection, and asset management practices.
- Coordinate maintenance activities with resource agencies and regional partners where appropriate.

Education and Outreach

- Promote public education regarding watershed stewardship, water quality protection, habitat conservation, floodplain functions, and climate resilience.
- Support volunteer restoration, cleanup, tree planting, and stewardship activities where appropriate.
- Increase awareness of the relationship between healthy natural systems, water quality, recreation, public infrastructure, and community resilience.
- Promote environmental education opportunities in partnership with schools, community organizations, resource agencies, and regional partners.
- Provide public information regarding safe access, resource protection, and community stewardship of the Yakima River Corridor and Game Ponds.

Implementation Partners

City Planning	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Public Works	Yakama Nation
Parks and Recreation	Yakima County
YVCOG	Conservation District

Washington State Department of Ecology	Recreation and Conservation Office
Utility Providers	Watershed Organizations
Engineering Consultants	Community Organizations
School District	Regional Partners

Potential Funding Opportunities

Potential funding opportunities may include natural resource restoration programs, floodplain management programs, stormwater and water quality funding, habitat restoration grants, parks and recreation grants, salmon recovery and watershed restoration programs, hazard mitigation assistance, public works funding, environmental education grants, and other programs that support natural systems, water quality, habitat, recreation, public infrastructure, and climate resilience.

Agricultural Industries

Community Value

Agricultural industries are a cornerstone of Grandview's economy, identity, and community character. Agricultural production, processing, storage, transportation, and supporting businesses provide employment opportunities, contribute to the local tax base, support regional food systems, and help sustain long-term economic vitality.

Agriculture also shapes the surrounding landscape and contributes significantly to Grandview's cultural heritage and quality of life. Maintaining resilient agricultural industries helps support continued economic activity, protect employment opportunities, strengthen regional food systems, and improve the community's ability to adapt to changing environmental and economic conditions.

Related Climate Hazards

Agricultural industries may be affected by drought, extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, public health emergencies, agricultural disease, invasive pests, water limitations, transportation disruptions, utility interruptions, workforce disruptions, and other events that affect production, processing, storage, distribution, or business continuity.

Related Goals and Policies

Goal CR 1: Drought

Improve Grandview's resilience to drought by promoting efficient water use, protecting water resources, supporting essential community functions, and improving Grandview's ability to adapt to changing water conditions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 1.2** Support strategies that improve the long-term reliability of municipal drinking water supplies through planning, conservation, and coordination with water providers.
- **CR 1.4** Support planning efforts that improve the resilience of agricultural industries to changing water availability and drought conditions.
- **CR 1.6** Coordinate with regional partners to promote water conservation, public education, and drought preparedness.

- **CR 1.8** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that improve community resilience to drought and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CR 3: Extreme Temperatures

Improve Grandview's resilience to extreme temperatures by reducing risks to public health, priority community assets, infrastructure, and essential services through coordinated planning, resilient development practices, and strategic public investment.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 3.6** Coordinate with schools, service providers, emergency responders, public health agencies, community organizations, and regional partners to improve preparedness, response, and recovery during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.8** Prioritize planning and capital investment opportunities that improve the resilience of essential public facilities, utilities, transportation systems, and community assets during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.9** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, and planning initiatives that reduce vulnerability to extreme temperatures and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CR 4: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to wildfire and wildfire smoke by reducing smoke-related public health impacts, supporting essential services, maintaining community functions, and improving coordination with regional emergency response and public health partners.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 4.4** Support strategies that reduce public health risks associated with wildfire smoke, particularly for vulnerable populations, outdoor workers, students, older adults, and residents with respiratory or cardiovascular health conditions.
- **CR 4.5** Promote the resilience of transportation routes, utility systems, parks, schools, public facilities, agricultural industries, and emergency response facilities that may be affected by regional wildfire events or prolonged smoke conditions.
- **CR 4.6** Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions, emergency management agencies, fire districts, the Yakama Nation, public health agencies, school districts, agricultural partners, and regional partners to improve preparedness, communication, response, and recovery related to wildfire and wildfire smoke.

Goal CR 6: Public Health Emergencies

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to public health emergencies by supporting continuity of essential services, protecting vulnerable populations, improving public communication, and coordinating with regional partners to maintain community functions during and following public health-related disruptions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 6.4** Support strategies that improve access to essential goods and services, including food, water, sanitation, transportation, emergency response, and public information, during public health emergencies.

- **CR 6.5** Promote planning and communication strategies that address the needs of vulnerable populations, including older adults, children, people with disabilities, low-income households, limited-English-proficiency residents, outdoor workers, and residents with limited access to transportation.
- **CR 6.9** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, planning studies, and capital improvement strategies that improve community resilience to public health emergencies and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CR 7: Agricultural Disease

Strengthen the resilience of Grandview's agricultural economy and supporting community assets by promoting coordinated planning, protecting agricultural infrastructure, supporting regional partnerships, and improving the community's ability to adapt to climate-related agricultural disease and pest impacts.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 7.1** Incorporate agricultural resilience considerations into future planning efforts, development regulations, capital investments, and land use decisions to support the long-term viability of agriculture and related industries.
- **CR 7.2** Support planning efforts that protect agricultural lands, agricultural industries, and infrastructure that contribute to the production, processing, storage, and distribution of agricultural products.
- **CR 7.3** Promote planning strategies that improve the resilience of agricultural industries, food systems, and supporting businesses to climate-related disease, invasive pests, and other emerging agricultural threats.
- **CR 7.4** Support efforts that maintain reliable transportation, drinking water, wastewater, and utility services that are essential to agricultural production, processing, storage, and distribution.
- **CR 7.5** Encourage protection and enhancement of natural systems that support agricultural resilience, including healthy soils, pollinator habitat, riparian areas, and other ecological functions where appropriate.
- **CR 7.6** Coordinate with agricultural producers, conservation districts, Washington State University Extension, Yakima County, the Yakama Nation, state and federal agencies, and regional partners to improve preparedness for climate-related agricultural disease, invasive pests, and emerging agricultural challenges.
- **CR 7.7** Support public education, information sharing, and regional collaboration regarding agricultural resilience, emerging threats, and available technical assistance programs.
- **CR 7.8** Seek opportunities to pursue grant funding, partnerships, planning studies, and infrastructure investments that improve long-term agricultural resilience and support implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.
- **CR 7.9** Periodically evaluate emerging agricultural threats, climate information, economic trends, and best available science to inform future planning efforts, policy updates, and investment priorities.

Potential Implementation Strategies

Planning

- Incorporate agricultural resilience into future economic development, infrastructure, utility, transportation, land use, capital planning, and Comprehensive Plan updates.
- Coordinate with agricultural producers, processors, conservation partners, and regional agencies to identify climate-related vulnerabilities and opportunities to improve resilience.
- Consider the needs of agricultural industries when evaluating transportation, utility, infrastructure, land use, and economic development investments.
- Support long-term planning efforts that maintain the viability of agricultural lands, agricultural industries, processing facilities, storage facilities, and supporting businesses.
- Coordinate agricultural resilience planning with regional food systems, water resource planning, emergency preparedness, workforce development, and economic development efforts.

Engineering and Capital Improvements

- Improve transportation infrastructure that supports the movement of agricultural products, employees, equipment, and supplies.
- Improve utility reliability serving agricultural production, food processing, cold storage, packing, distribution, and related facilities.
- Support water conservation, water efficiency, and infrastructure improvements that improve long-term agricultural resilience where appropriate.
- Improve public infrastructure that supports agricultural industries, including transportation, water, wastewater, stormwater, and utility systems.
- Incorporate resilient design practices into future public infrastructure investments serving agricultural areas and agricultural-related businesses.
- Evaluate opportunities to improve emergency access, freight mobility, and continuity of operations for agricultural industries and supporting infrastructure.

Operations and Maintenance

- Coordinate with regional partners regarding emerging agricultural hazards, pests, diseases, water conditions, and climate-related disruptions.
- Maintain transportation and utility infrastructure that supports agricultural operations, processing, storage, and distribution.
- Incorporate climate resilience considerations into maintenance and replacement planning for public infrastructure serving agricultural industries.
- Coordinate post-event recovery discussions with agricultural businesses, producers, processors, and regional partners to identify disruptions and recovery needs.
- Support communication between City departments, agricultural partners, resource agencies, and economic development organizations regarding resilience-related needs and opportunities.

Education and Outreach

- Support information sharing regarding climate resilience, emerging agricultural risks, invasive pests, agricultural disease, water conservation, and available technical assistance.

- Promote partnerships with educational institutions, conservation organizations, agricultural agencies, and regional partners.
- Increase awareness of the relationship between resilient agricultural industries, food security, employment, economic vitality, and community resilience.
- Support outreach efforts that connect agricultural businesses and producers with technical assistance, grant opportunities, and resilience-related programs.
- Encourage regional collaboration and public education regarding agricultural resilience and the importance of agriculture to Grandview's economy and identity.

Implementation Partners

City Planning	Washington State Department of Agriculture
Public Works	Washington State University Extension
YVCOG	Conservation District
Yakima County	Yakama Nation
Agricultural Producers	USDA
Food Processors	Economic Development Organizations
Port District, where applicable	Regional Partners

Potential Funding Opportunities

Potential funding opportunities may include rural development programs, agricultural resilience programs, economic development funding, transportation and freight mobility programs, water conservation and efficiency programs, conservation assistance programs, public works funding, hazard mitigation assistance where applicable, and other grant or loan programs that support agricultural infrastructure, food systems, business continuity, natural resource stewardship, and climate resilience.

Community Events

Community Value

Community events contribute to Grandview's identity, social connections, cultural heritage, civic life, and economic vitality. Festivals, parades, community celebrations, farmers markets, sporting events, concerts, school activities, and other public gatherings strengthen relationships among residents, support local businesses, celebrate Grandview's agricultural heritage, and enhance quality of life.

These activities foster community pride, encourage civic participation, and create opportunities for residents and visitors to connect with one another. Maintaining resilient community events helps preserve local traditions, support community organizations, strengthen social connection, and contribute to its ability to recover following climate-related disruptions.

Related Climate Hazards

Community events may be affected by extreme temperatures, wildfire smoke, severe winter storms, flooding, public health emergencies, poor air quality, utility disruptions, transportation disruptions, facility closures, and other events that affect public gatherings, outdoor activity, public safety, event operations, or access to community spaces.

Related Goals and Policies

Goal CR 2: Flooding

Improve Grandview's resilience to flooding by reducing vulnerability, protecting community functions, and integrating flood resilience into future planning, infrastructure investment, and natural resource management.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 2.5** Promote site design, stormwater management, and development practices that reduce runoff, improve infiltration where appropriate, and minimize flood impacts associated with new development and redevelopment.
- **CR 2.8** Prioritize capital improvement planning and maintenance activities that improve the resilience and reliability of public infrastructure vulnerable to flooding.

Goal CR 3: Extreme Temperatures

Improve Grandview's resilience to extreme temperatures by reducing risks to public health, priority community assets, infrastructure, and essential services through coordinated planning, resilient development practices, and strategic public investment.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 3.2** Support planning efforts that improve access to cooling and warming opportunities for residents, particularly vulnerable populations, during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.3** Promote site design, landscaping, tree canopy, shade, and building orientation practices that reduce heat exposure while maintaining community character and supporting efficient use of water resources.
- **CR 3.4** Support the resilience of parks, recreation facilities, educational facilities, community gathering spaces, and public facilities that may serve residents during extreme temperature events.
- **CR 3.5** Encourage multimodal transportation improvements, including sidewalks, pathways, transit stops, and active transportation facilities, that consider shade, heat exposure, winter conditions, and safe access to essential services.
- **CR 3.7** Support public education and outreach regarding extreme heat, severe cold, available community resources, and actions residents can take to reduce health risks.

Goal CR 4: Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to wildfire and wildfire smoke by reducing smoke-related public health impacts, supporting essential services, maintaining community functions, and improving coordination with regional emergency response and public health partners.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 4.4** Support strategies that reduce public health risks associated with wildfire smoke, particularly for vulnerable populations, outdoor workers, students, older adults, and residents with respiratory or cardiovascular health conditions.
- **CR 4.7** Support public education and outreach regarding wildfire preparedness, smoke impacts, air quality information, emergency notifications, and actions residents and businesses can take to improve resilience.

Goal CR 5: Severe Winter Storms

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to severe winter storms by improving the reliability of essential services, maintaining access to critical facilities and community assets, supporting coordinated emergency response, and reducing disruptions to community functions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 5.2** Support planning efforts that improve continuity of operations for critical public facilities, utilities, emergency response services, transportation systems, and other priority community assets during and following severe winter storm events.
- **CR 5.3** Prioritize transportation planning and capital investment strategies that maintain access to emergency services, grocery stores, schools, residential neighborhoods, public facilities, and other essential destinations during severe winter weather.
- **CR 5.7** Support public education and outreach regarding severe winter storm preparedness, emergency communications, safe travel, protection of property, and available community resources.

Goal CR 6: Public Health Emergencies

Strengthen Grandview's resilience to public health emergencies by supporting continuity of essential services, protecting vulnerable populations, improving public communication, and coordinating with regional partners to maintain community functions during and following public health-related disruptions.

Applicable policies include:

- **CR 6.4** Support strategies that improve access to essential goods and services, including food, water, sanitation, transportation, emergency response, and public information, during public health emergencies.
- **CR 6.6** Support the use of parks, recreation facilities, community facilities, educational facilities, and other appropriate community assets as part of public health preparedness, response, and recovery planning where feasible.
- **CR 6.8** Support public education and outreach regarding public health preparedness, emergency communications, available community resources, and actions residents and businesses can take to improve resilience.

Potential Implementation Strategies

Planning

- Consider climate resilience when planning community events, festivals, farmers markets, parades, concerts, sporting events, and other public gatherings.
- Coordinate event planning with emergency management, public works, parks and recreation, public health agencies, event organizers, local businesses, and community partners.

- Evaluate event venues for climate-related vulnerabilities, including heat exposure, wildfire smoke, flooding, accessibility, shade, drinking water access, emergency access, and utility reliability.
- Encourage flexibility in event planning to accommodate changing weather conditions, poor air quality, emergency situations, or public health disruptions.
- Consider opportunities to incorporate emergency preparedness, public health, environmental stewardship, and climate resilience information into community events.

Engineering and Capital Improvements

- Improve parks, public spaces, streets, plazas, and event venues to support safe and reliable community use.
- Expand shade, seating, drinking water access, restrooms, cooling opportunities, lighting, and accessibility improvements at public gathering spaces where appropriate.
- Improve pedestrian access, ADA accessibility, bicycle facilities, transit connections, parking, and multimodal connections serving event venues.
- Improve utility reliability, drainage, stormwater management, and emergency access serving major community gathering locations.
- Incorporate resilient design practices into future improvements at parks, public facilities, streetscapes, plazas, and other public event spaces.
- Evaluate opportunities to improve flexible public spaces that can support community events, emergency response, public communication, and recovery activities.

Operations and Maintenance

- Coordinate event operations with emergency response, public works, parks and recreation, public health, and public safety partners.
- Develop or update contingency planning procedures for climate-related disruptions, including extreme heat, wildfire smoke, severe weather, flooding, public health emergencies, or utility disruptions.
- Maintain public facilities, parks, streets, sidewalks, event spaces, signage, lighting, and utilities that support reliable community use.
- Evaluate lessons learned following major events or disruptions to improve future planning, operations, and communication.
- Coordinate maintenance priorities for event venues and supporting infrastructure before and after major community events.

Education and Outreach

- Promote public awareness of emergency preparedness, heat safety, smoke impacts, air quality, severe weather, and available community resources during community events where appropriate.
- Encourage partnerships with local organizations, schools, businesses, and volunteers that support community resilience and event preparedness.

- Provide educational opportunities related to environmental stewardship, water conservation, public health, emergency preparedness, and climate resilience during appropriate community events.
- Celebrate local resilience successes and recognize community partners that contribute to resilience initiatives.
- Provide clear public information regarding event changes, closures, health precautions, transportation access, and available resources during climate-related disruptions.

Implementation Partners

City Planning	Yakima Health District
Public Works	Chamber of Commerce
Parks and Recreation	Community Organizations
Emergency Management	Event Organizers
YVCOG	Local Businesses
Yakima County	School District
Volunteer Organizations	Regional Partners

Potential Funding Opportunities

Potential funding opportunities may include parks and recreation grants, community development programs, transportation access and safety programs, public space improvement programs, public health preparedness funding, emergency management grants, private foundation funding, sponsorships, partnerships with local businesses and community organizations, and other funding sources that support public gathering spaces, community events, accessibility, public health, and community resilience.

VI. Implementation and Ongoing Resilience Planning

Purpose of Implementation

The Climate Resilience Element is intended to guide long-term planning, public investment, coordination, and decision-making that improve Grandview's ability to maintain essential community functions during changing climate conditions. Implementation will occur over time through future Comprehensive Plan updates, capital planning, utility planning, transportation improvements, parks and recreation planning, emergency preparedness, development regulations, grant applications, partnerships, and other City actions.

The goals, policies, and Community Asset Resilience Strategies contained in this element are not intended to create a fixed project list or mandatory implementation schedule. Rather, they provide a flexible framework used to evaluate opportunities, pursue funding, coordinate with partners, and incorporate resilience into future decisions.

Integrating Resilience into City Planning

Climate resilience should be integrated into existing planning and decision-making processes rather than treated as a separate or stand-alone effort. Many actions that improve resilience also support other Comprehensive Plan goals related to land use, housing, transportation, utilities, parks, economic development, public health, environmental quality, and capital facilities.

Grandview may use this element to inform future planning efforts, including but not limited to:

- Comprehensive Plan updates and amendments
- Capital improvement planning and budgeting
- Utility planning and infrastructure replacement
- Transportation planning and active transportation improvements
- Parks, recreation, and open space planning
- Emergency preparedness and continuity of operations planning
- Development regulation updates
- Grant applications and funding strategies
- Public outreach and community education
- Coordination with regional, state, tribal, and local partners

By integrating resilience into these ongoing activities, Grandview can improve long-term preparedness while making efficient use of available resources.

Using the Community Asset Resilience Strategies

The Community Asset Resilience Strategies are intended to serve as a practical reference for staff, elected officials, advisory bodies, partner agencies, and community organizations. They identify potential planning, engineering, operational, educational, partnership, and funding opportunities that may be considered as projects, programs, and priorities are developed over time.

The strategies may be especially useful when preparing grant applications, evaluating capital improvements, updating infrastructure plans, coordinating with partner agencies, or considering how future investments may support multiple community benefits. The strategies should be reviewed periodically and may be refined as new information, funding opportunities, infrastructure needs, or community priorities emerge.

Partnerships and Regional Coordination

Many climate-related hazards extend beyond city limits and affect multiple jurisdictions, agencies, service providers, businesses, residents, and natural systems. Effective implementation will require continued coordination with regional partners, including Yakima County, neighboring jurisdictions, the Yakama Nation, state agencies, utility providers, school districts, emergency response agencies, public health partners, conservation organizations, agricultural partners, businesses, and community organizations.

Regional coordination helps share information, align planning efforts, pursue joint funding opportunities, improve emergency preparedness, and address hazards that affect the broader Yakima Valley. Partnerships may also help implement strategies that are beyond Grandview's sole authority or resources but are important to maintaining community functions.

Funding and Grant Readiness

Implementation of the Climate Resilience Element will depend in part on the availability of local, state, federal, private, and partnership funding. The goals, policies, and Community Asset Resilience Strategies are intended to help position Grandview for future funding opportunities by clearly identifying local priorities, community benefits, resilience needs, and potential implementation actions.

When pursuing funding, Grandview should consider projects and programs that provide multiple benefits, such as improving public health, reducing infrastructure vulnerability, increasing access to essential services, improving transportation safety, protecting natural systems, supporting economic vitality, and strengthening emergency preparedness. Projects that advance multiple Comprehensive Plan objectives may be more competitive for grant and loan programs.

Ongoing Review and Adaptive Management

Climate conditions, community priorities, funding opportunities, infrastructure needs, and best available information will continue to change over time. For that reason, implementation of the Climate Resilience Element should be viewed as an ongoing process.

Grandview may review this element during future Comprehensive Plan updates, capital planning cycles, budget discussions, infrastructure planning efforts, emergency preparedness activities, and grant development. As implementation occurs, it is important to identify completed actions, emerging needs, new partnerships, and additional opportunities to improve resilience. Periodic review will help ensure that the Climate Resilience Element remains useful, current, and aligned with Grandview's long-term planning priorities.