City of Sunnyside Climate Element
Public Engagement Plan – December 2025

HLA

City of
SUNNYSIDE
WASHINGTON

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Background

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

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

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

The City of Sunnyside received a $150,000 grant from Commerce in 2023, funded by Washington's Climate Commitment Act. A portion of the grant, $82,000 will be used to develop the Climate Element, with the remainder available for future implementation.

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

Purpose

Early and continuous public engagement is an important component of any long-range planning effort. The purpose of this Public Engagement Plan is to reach a diverse population in equitable and meaningful ways. Through public engagement, the city hopes to better understand how the effects of climate change are felt throughout the community. The plan provides for ample public participation which is vital to creating an inclusive and usable Climate Element.

Advisory Team Roles and Responsibilities

Creating and seating members onto a Climate Resilience Advisory Team (CRAT) is the first step toward the creation of a new Climate Element. The group will meet periodically throughout the duration of the project, which is scheduled to run through December 2026. Policy team member responsibilities will include:

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

The CRAT is currently composed of the following individuals:

Name	Organization / Specialty	Interest
Karen Van de Graaf		
Juan Alvarez		
Jory Anderson		
Maria Fernandez	Ella	Environmental Justice
Kenton Gartrell		
Hector Mejia	City of Sunnyside	Public Works
Councilmember Julia Hart	Sunnyside City Council	Local Government

Public Engagement Strategy

To engage the public in an equitable manner, the city proposes early and continuous opportunities to provide public comment through the establishment of a project webpage. This website will be the central hub for all information related to the Climate Change Element. Public meetings are scheduled throughout the process to inform interested stakeholders about key deliverables.

Project Webpage

The city established a project webpage dedicated to the Climate Element development process – https://www.sunnyside-wa.gov/543/Climate-Resilience-Planning. Draft documents will be available for public review at various points throughout the planning period. Interested stakeholders will be able to sign up to receive regular updates throughout the planning period.

Public Meetings

The city anticipates a wide variety of public and stakeholder engagement opportunities throughout this process. Members of the public will be invited to submit written comment about

the Climate Element via email or through an online comment form on the project webpage. A total of four public meetings are scheduled, in addition to the final adoption at City Council, as follows:

Meeting 1 – Project kickoff

The project kickoff meeting is the integral first step in starting the Climate Element planning process. A rough outline was presented including background information, formation of the CRAT, the importance of meaningful public engagement, necessary steps to complete the Climate Element, and a draft timeline.

Meeting 2 – Showcase data exhibits

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

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

Meeting 3 will outline a review of the planning process to-date and include the presentation of new or modified goals and policies designed to fill climate resiliency gaps. This will be the final public meeting prior to development of the draft plan.

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

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

Final adoption

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

In order to encourage participation and engage a wide range of stakeholders and interested parties, public meetings will be scheduled in the evening, where practical, and will include light refreshments. Meeting dates and times will be advertised on the City's website as they are scheduled.

Tribal Engagement Strategy

New GMA requirements for Tribal Coordination were established in 2022 by House Bill 1717. RCW 36.70A.040 allows tribes to voluntarily participate in the local comprehensive planning process. The City of Sunnyside currently engages with the Yakama Nation through the environmental review process. Additional engagement during this Climate Update process will occur as requested by the Yakama Nation.

Washington State
Tribal Reservations and Draft Treaty Ceded Areas
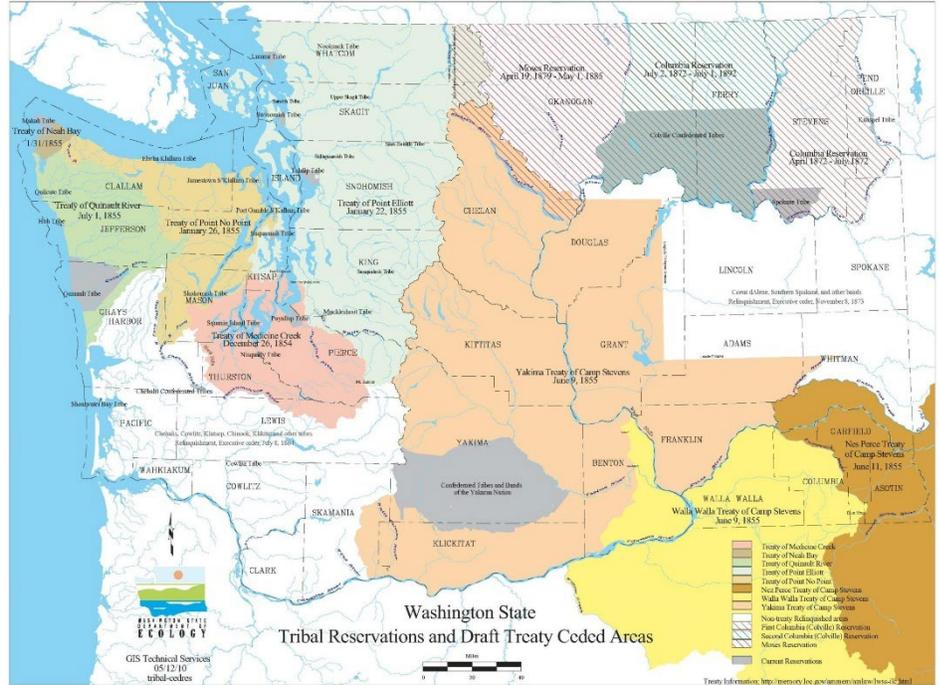
Inclusive Outreach

The City of Sunnyside is committed to providing multiple opportunities for public engagement. Based on demographic data, the City of Sunnyside is 86% Hispanic, 24% White, and 3% Native (2020 Decennial Census). In order to reach all demographic segments, the city plans on providing notice documents and website information in English and Spanish. The webpage has a built-in translator that is accessible through the settings icon.

Interpretive services will be provided at in-person meetings if requested at least 3-business days in advance. Please contact the City of Sunnyside using the contact below for additional information.

Sunnyside Climate Element – Public Engagement Plan

Outreach Goals

Based on the White House Council on Environmental Quality developed a Climate and Economic Justic Screening Tool and the Department of Health Information by Location Tool, the City of Sunnyside has developed the following Outreach Goals and Outcomes (See Appendix A for complete Equity Analysis data):

Outreach Goal 1:

Engage the community at-large so that all residents affected by climate change can voice their opinion and contribute to the process.

Outcome 1.1:

Receive a wide variety of comments and opinions from the community.

Outcome 1.2:

Identify alternative methods of outreach and communication, which may change throughout the project timeline, to reach the highest number of residents and interested stakeholders.

Outreach Goal 2:

Through equitable public engagement, identify segments of the community who may be more affected by climate change.

Outcome 2.1:

Ensure that any barriers to achieving meaningful outreach to certain segments of the community such as language, internet access, time-of-day (for public meetings), or others are remedied through appropriate accommodations.

Outcome 2.2:

Provide on-site translation services for public meetings, when requested at least three business days in advance.

Outcome 2.3:

If necessary based on community requests, provide both an in-person and electronic options for public meetings.

Project Schedule

Based on grant requirements, the City plans on completing this effort by December 2026. Additional project components include the following:
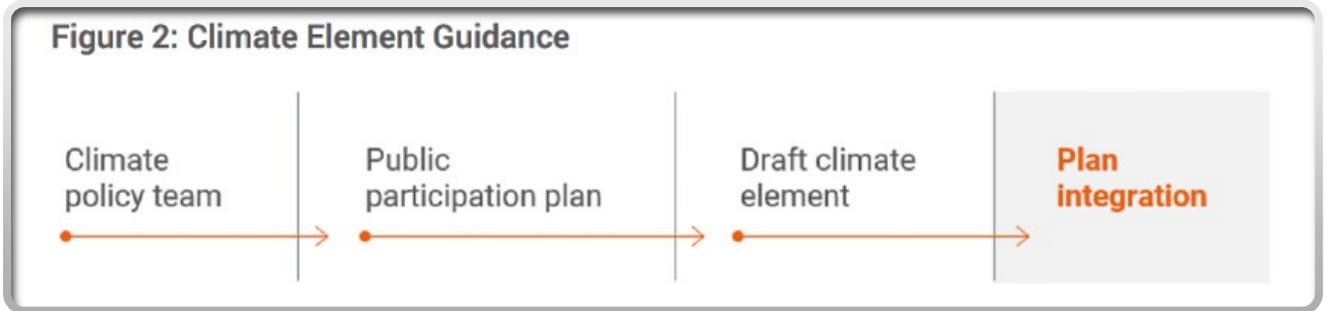
Figure 2: Climate Element Guidance

Climate policy team → Public participation plan → Draft climate element → **Plan integration**

Figure: Dept. of Commerce Climate Element Planning Guidance – Dec. 2023

Figure 3: Steps and Pathways to Integrate Resilience into Comprehensive Plan

Step 1 Explore Climate Impacts → **Step 2** Audit Plan and Policies → **Step 3** Assess Vulnerability and Risk → **Step 4** Pursue Pathways → **Step 5** Integrate Goals and Policies

Pathway 1 Select and/or adapt **existing** goals and policies

Pathway 2 Develop **new** goals and policies

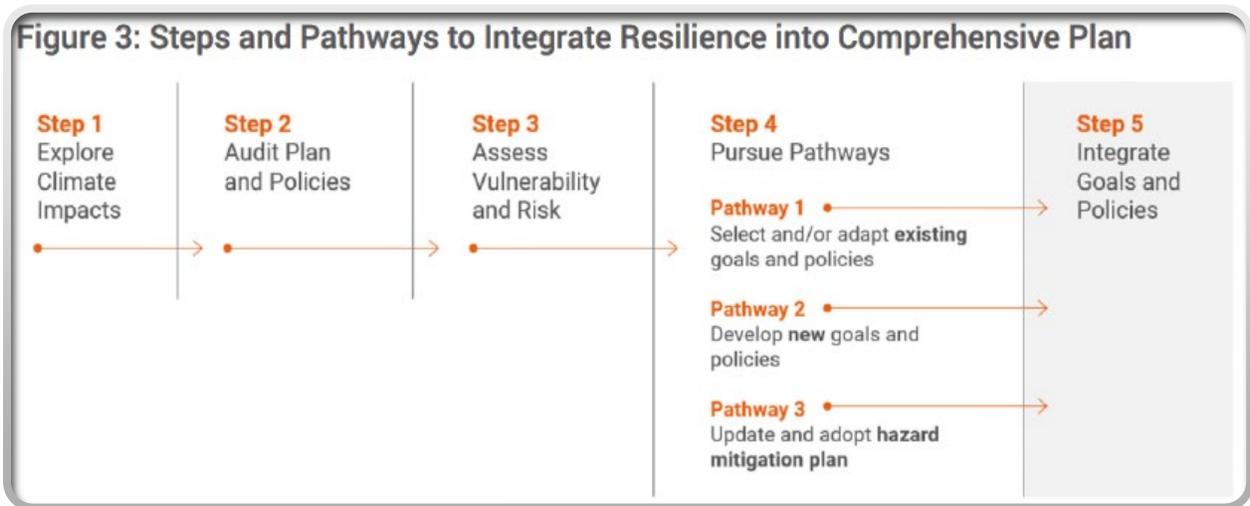**Pathway 3** Update and adopt **hazard mitigation plan**

Figure: Dept. of Commerce Climate Element Planning Guidance – Dec. 2023

Contact: Sunnyside Community and Economic Development staff: ctaylor@sunnyside-wa.gov

Sunnyside Climate Element – Public Engagement Plan

Appendix A: Equity Analysis

Demographics

The City of Sunnyside has a population of 16,375 people, 86% of whom are Hispanic or Latino. The city has 4,845 households and an average household size of 4.39 persons. Spanish is the primary language spoken at home at 70.9%; 28.6% of homes speak English only.

The median age in Sunnyside is 27.2, and 40.2% of the population is under 18 years old and 10.2% of the population is over the age of 65.

Populations and People
Total Population
16,375
P1 | 2020 Decennial Census

Employment
Employment Rate
55.7%
DP03 | 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Families and Living Arrangements
Total Households
4,416
DP02 | 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Income and Poverty
Median Household Income
$53,350
S1901 | 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing
Total Housing Units
4,845
H1 | 2020 Decennial Census

Race and Ethnicity
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
14,193
P9 | 2020 Decennial Census

The median household income in Sunnyside is $53,350 which is below both Yakima County ($69,525) and WA State ($94,602). Approximately 9.0% of Sunnyside residents have a bachelor's degree or higher.

The city has a 55.7% employment rate, with the top 3 sectors being Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (31.1%), Educational services, and health care and social assistance (21.4%), and Transportation and warehousing, and utilities (8.5%).

About 59.8% of homes are owned in the city limits. The median gross rent for rental housing is $1,065 per month.

Sunnyside city, Washington - Census Bureau Profile

Education
Bachelor's Degree or Higher
9.0%
S1501 | 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Health
Without Health Care Coverage
18.5%
*S2701 | 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

WA State Department of Health

The Washington State Department of Health developed a mapping tool for health disparities that displays location-based information to help identify health disparities in a community. The mapping tool includes a variety of datasets showing information on health outcomes, social determinants of health, and economic determinants of health. The City of Sunnyside lies within several Census Tracts: 5307700-2001, 5307700-2002, 5307700-2102, and 5307700-1800.

Information by Location | Washington Tracking Network (WTN)

Environmental Health Disparities

Overall, the City of Sunnyside ranks between 7 and 9 out of 10 for Environmental Health Disparities, depending on Census Tract.

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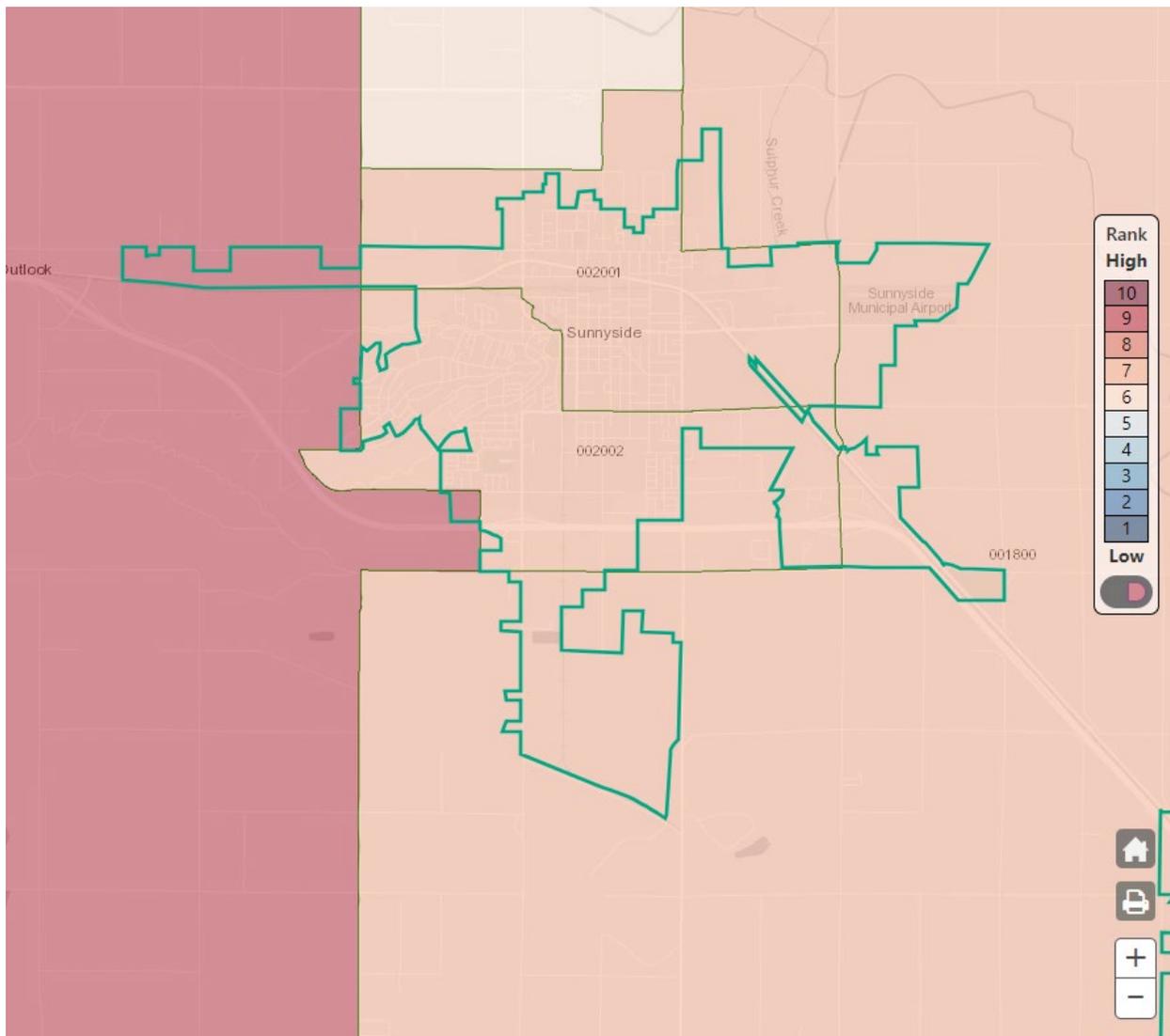
Environmental Exposures

For overall Environmental Exposures, the City of Sunnyside ranks between 4 and 5 out of 10, depending on census tract. Across all census tracts, the levels of Ozone Concentration and PM2.5 Concentration rank 10/10.

Ozone Concentration: Ozone is a highly reactive gas consisting of oxygen atoms. Ozone is both anthropogenic and naturally occurring in the upper atmosphere, in both the stratosphere and the troposphere (ground level). While ozone is naturally occurring in the stratosphere, significant amounts of ozone in the troposphere are formed primarily from photochemical reactions between air pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NOx). Sources of these air pollutants include motor vehicles, biogenic sources, solvent use, residential wood combustion, gasoline pumps, and industrial point sources. Depending on sunlight and emission patterns, ozone levels shift.

Significant health threats exist with exposure to high levels of ozone. For those living in areas of serious ozone exposure, health risks include higher rates of asthma and increased daily deaths. In addition, exposure to ozone has been associated with increased cardiovascular and respiratory mortality.

Environmental Exposures		5
Diesel Exhaust PM2.5 Emissions		3
Ozone Concentration		10
PM2.5 Concentration		10
Proximity to Heavy Traffic Roadways		3
Toxic Releases from Facilities (RSEI Model)		1

PM2.5 Concentration: Particulate matter is a chemical mixture of particles with diameters that are 2.5 micrometers and smaller. These particles come from many different sources such as residential wood combustion, wildfires and other outdoor burning, dust, industrial point sources, commercial cooking, and motor vehicles. Particulate matter can be emitted directly from a source or form through secondary chemical reactions of chemicals like sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides. The composition of PM2.5 depends on seasonal periods, geography, and weather patterns, on both local and regional scales.

Particulate matter is extremely hazardous because the small particles can penetrate the bloodstream and be absorbed deep into organs, resulting in poor health outcomes. The elderly, those with preexisting respiratory health conditions, and children are most susceptible to the significant health impacts posed by PM2.5.
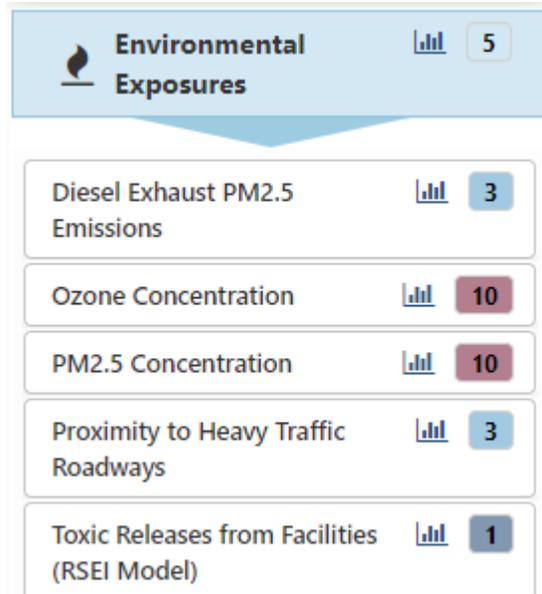
Environmental Effects

The City of Sunnyside ranks between 2 to 4 out of 10 for Environmental Effects, depending on census tract. Across the census tracts, Sunnyside ranks between 7 and 9 out of 10 for Lead Risk from Housing.

Lead Risk From Housing: Lead poisoning is a serious but preventable public health issue. Lead is a naturally-occurring toxic heavy metal. Much of the lead found in human environments is due to the use of lead in products such as gasoline and house paint. There are no known safe levels of lead exposure, and even small amounts can lead to significant health implications. Exposure can lead to chronic health conditions, neurological defects, and nervous system damage. Those that live in low socioeconomic housing or in poverty are more likely to live in older homes and be exposed to lead poisoning.
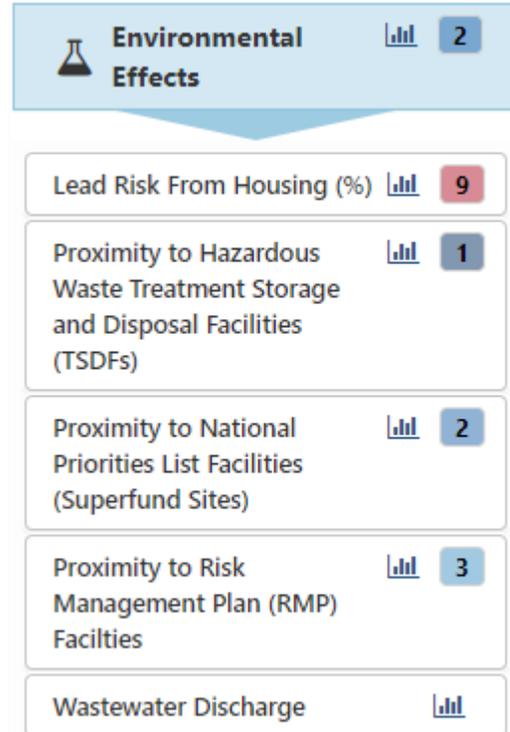
Proximity to Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs): The WA State DOH data shows this indicator as a 1/10. The CRAT discussed the close proximity of Sunnyside to several Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) facilities and the waste generated therein. Nearby CAFO facilities have the potential to generate hazardous waste that can affect Sunnyside, particularly during times of drought and limited precipitation.

Sunnyside Climate Element – Public Engagement Plan
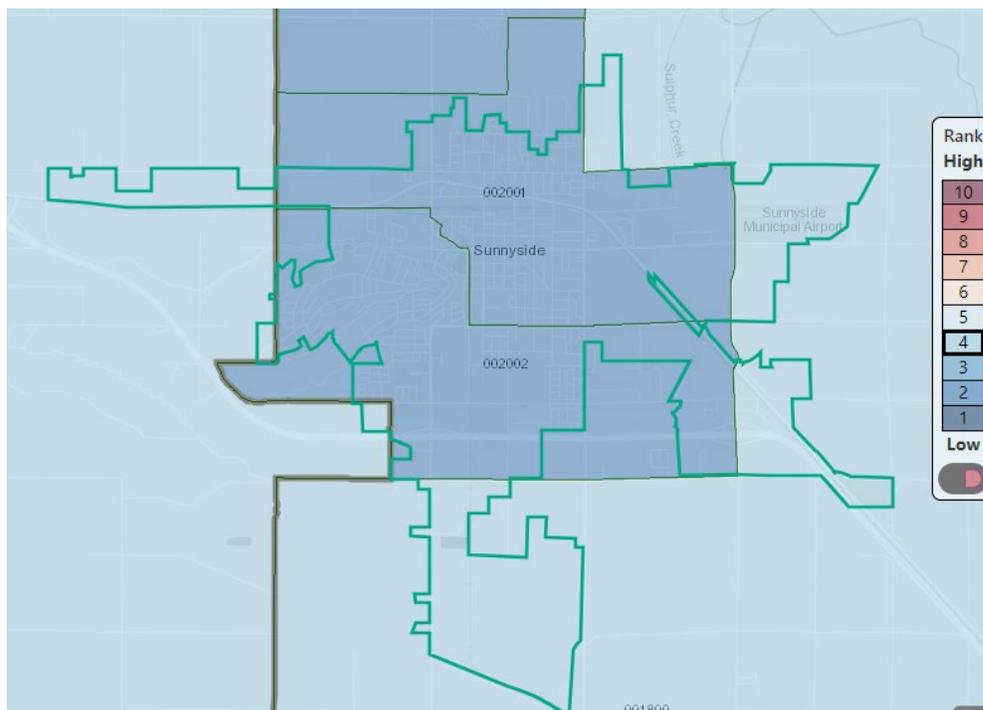
Socioeconomic Factors

The City of Sunnyside ranks 10/10 for Socioeconomic Factors across all census tracts. This metric looks at several compounding factors including: No High School Diploma (10/10), People of Color (10/10), Population Living in Poverty (10/10), Primary Language other than English (10/10), Transportation Expense (9/10), Unaffordable Housing (9/10) and Unemployed (7/10).

No High School Diploma: Educational attainment is a very important social determinant of health as it provides insight into individual and community health and well-being for various health outcomes. Those who have a high school diploma or higher have less risk of mortality caused by particulate matter pollution. Communities with lower educational attainment are more susceptible to developing asthma and other air pollution-related cardiopulmonary health outcomes.

People of Color: An individual's race/ethnicity is a primary social determinant of health and is strongly associated with exposure to environmental pollutants. Race and ethnicity significantly impact an individual's exposure to environmental hazards and air pollution. An individual's race/ethnicity shapes one's access to nutrition, occupation, housing, healthcare resources, and more. Among communities of color, increased chronic and psychosocial stress persist, and disparities in chronic and infectious diseases are evident. Communities of color and ethnic minorities are disproportionately exposed to environmental hazards well across the socioeconomic spectrum.

Pre-existing factors such as housing, geographic location, occupation, and financial stability significantly influence the extent of exposure to hazards such as toxic waste, exposure to ozone, proximity to Superfund sites, etc. Landfills, toxic waste facilities, hazardous waste sites, and industrial facilities are more likely to be located in areas with a high population of people of color (Kravitz-Wirtz et al., 2016).

In addition, in conditions of water pollution, lead exposure, and climate change communities of color experience higher vulnerability than their white counterparts. Children and women of color are most susceptible to negative health outcomes resulting from exposure to environmental pollutants such as poor birth outcomes, cardiopulmonary diseases, and increased hospitalizations due to chronic health conditions. The association between racial status and environmental exposure is complex but is rooted in racial discrimination and disparities.

Population Living in Poverty: Poverty is a primary social determinant of health and is strongly associated with exposure to environmental pollutants. Low-income communities are significantly impacted by their socioeconomic status. Economic status shapes one's nutrition, occupation, housing, access to healthcare resources, and more. Due to increased psychosocial stress and decreased resilience, individuals experiencing poverty bear poor mental and physical health. Furthermore, many do not have the resources or access to healthcare services or delay
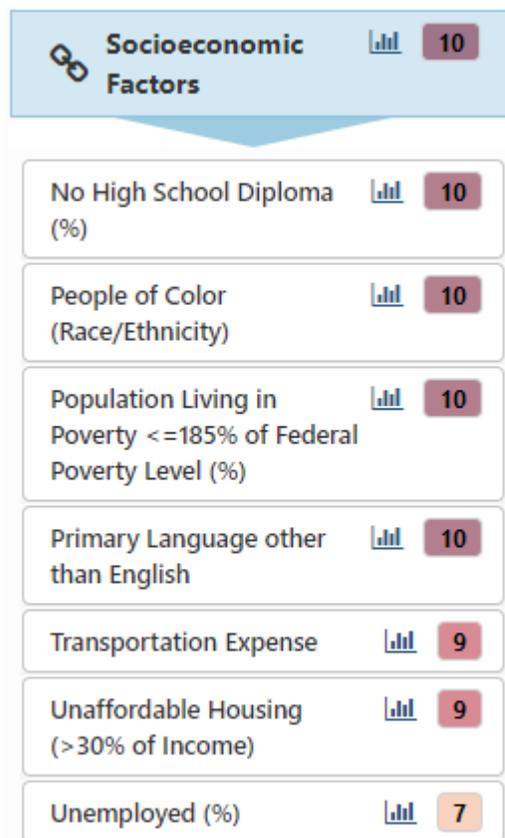
healthcare due to financial insecurity. Thus, underlying pre-existing health conditions in low income communities may be exacerbated by exposure to environmental pollutants. Individuals in low socioeconomic status face higher concentrations of air pollutants, making them more susceptible to chronic respiratory health outcomes such as asthma. In addition, those experiencing poverty may not have access to safe or healthy living conditions, leading to additional vulnerability to infectious diseases and exposure to environmental hazards.

Primary Language other than English: Linguistic isolation is measured by the US Census Bureau in households to assess if all members 14 years of age or above have at least some difficulty speaking English. Among individuals and communities that have high levels of linguistic isolation, there is a concern about the limited access to health education and health services. Lack of proficiency may place individuals at the loss of clear communication at times of environmental risk or emergencies such as with hazards and air pollution. In addition, households that are linguistically limited might experience greater racial discrimination, social isolation, and increased exposure to environmental pollution.

Transportation Expense: Transportation affordability captures many of the socioeconomic conditions that affect social health and well-being. As a social determinant of health, this indicator may influence the effect of exposure to environmental pollution. Those that experience a transportation burden may be at a greater risk of living in areas of environmental degradation and increased levels of air pollution. Individuals living in areas of heavy traffic and limited transportation options may be exposed to a greater extent of air pollution and experience vulnerability to respiratory health outcomes and increased mortality. Additionally, those that experience transportation burdens may delay medical care and services and suffer more long-term impacts due to financial insecurity or distance to resources. Low-income and financially vulnerable individuals may also experience greater periods of instability, resulting in increased vulnerability to chronic and acute health conditions. Such health effects include stress and depression.

Unaffordable Housing: The housing burden captures many of the socioeconomic conditions that affect social health and well-being. As a social determinant of health, this indicator may influence the effect of exposure to environmental pollution. Those that live with a housing burden may be at a greater risk of living in areas of environmental degradation and increased levels of air pollution. Individuals experiencing a housing burden are at greater risk of exposure to air pollution and higher mortality. Those that experience a housing burden may delay medical care services and suffer more long-term impacts due to financial insecurity. Low-income and financially vulnerable households may also experience greater periods of residential instability, and increased vulnerability to chronic and acute health conditions. Such health effects include stress and depression.

Unemployed: Unemployment is a major factor when considering individual health and well-being. Unemployment can significantly impact mental and physical health as financial and emotional stress increases. This stress may lead to an increased susceptibility to environmental pollutants. With unemployment, individuals may experience the burden of financial strain, resulting in reduced access to healthcare resources, insurance, and nutritious food, leading to an increased risk of poor health outcomes related to environmental pollutants. When experiencing unemployment, individuals experience high levels of biological stress and long-term unemployment may lead to increased morbidity and mortality. Unemployment may lead individuals to seek housing in lower-income areas, which are often associated with higher levels of air pollution and environmental decline. In addition, in communities with high rates of unemployment, the increased cardiovascular disease persists.

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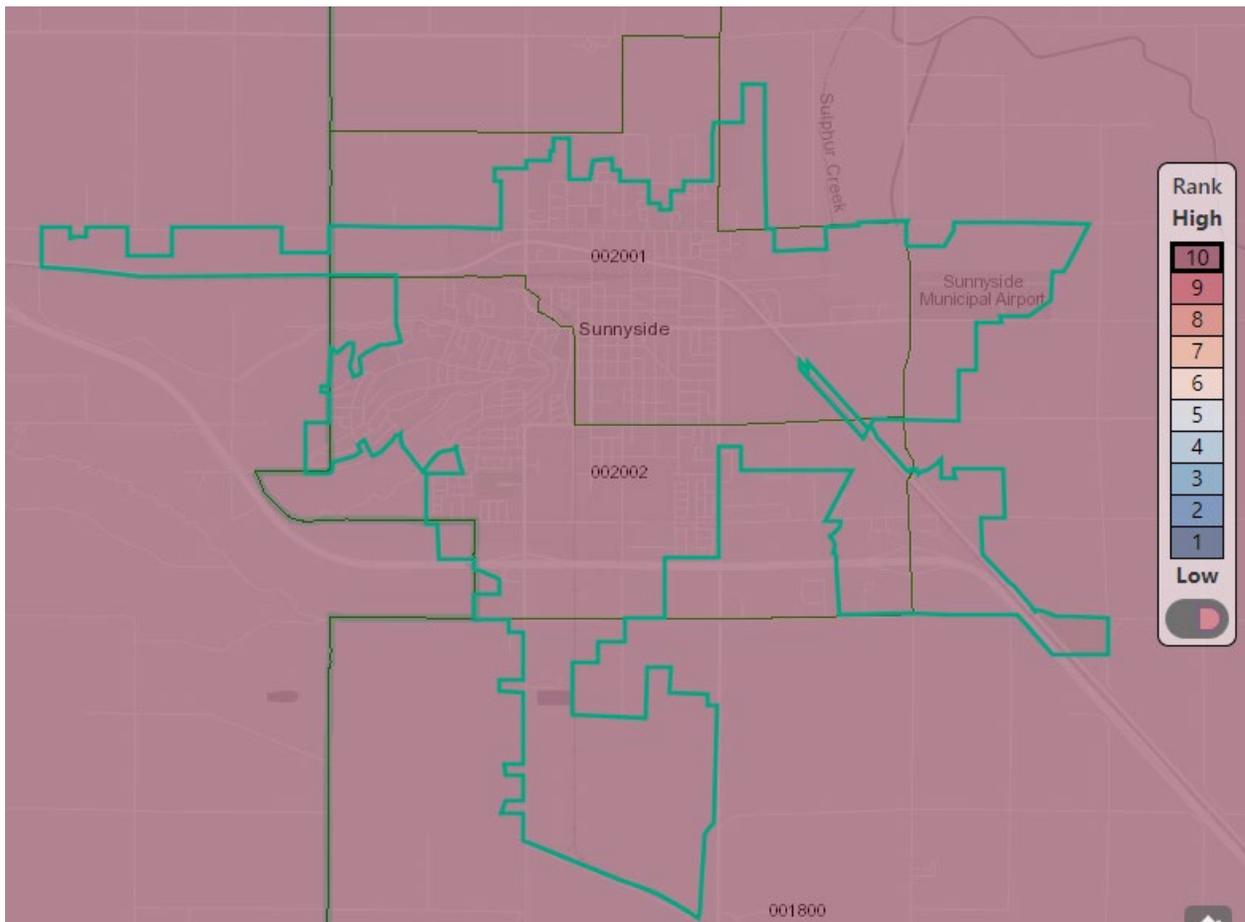
Sensitive Populations

The City of Sunnyside ranks between a 5 and a 9 out of 10 for Sensitive Populations, based on census tract. This health disparity metric looks at Death from Cardiovascular Disease (6-8/10) and Low Birth Weight (2-10/10).

Death from Cardiovascular Disease: This measure was developed using cardiovascular disease mortality data from the Washington State DOH Center for Health Statistics. The Center for Health Statistics collects information on the deaths of Washington state residents from their death certificates, including the deaths of Washington state residents that died in other states or in Canada.

Mortality from cardiovascular diseases represents the proportion of deaths to a population due to cardiovascular disease. The rate represents the age adjusted rate per 100,000 population.

The prevalence of cardiovascular disease in a community truly captures the population susceptible to environmental risk factors; however, no such publicly available data exists. Mortality data may underestimate the true population with pre-existing heart disease in the community.
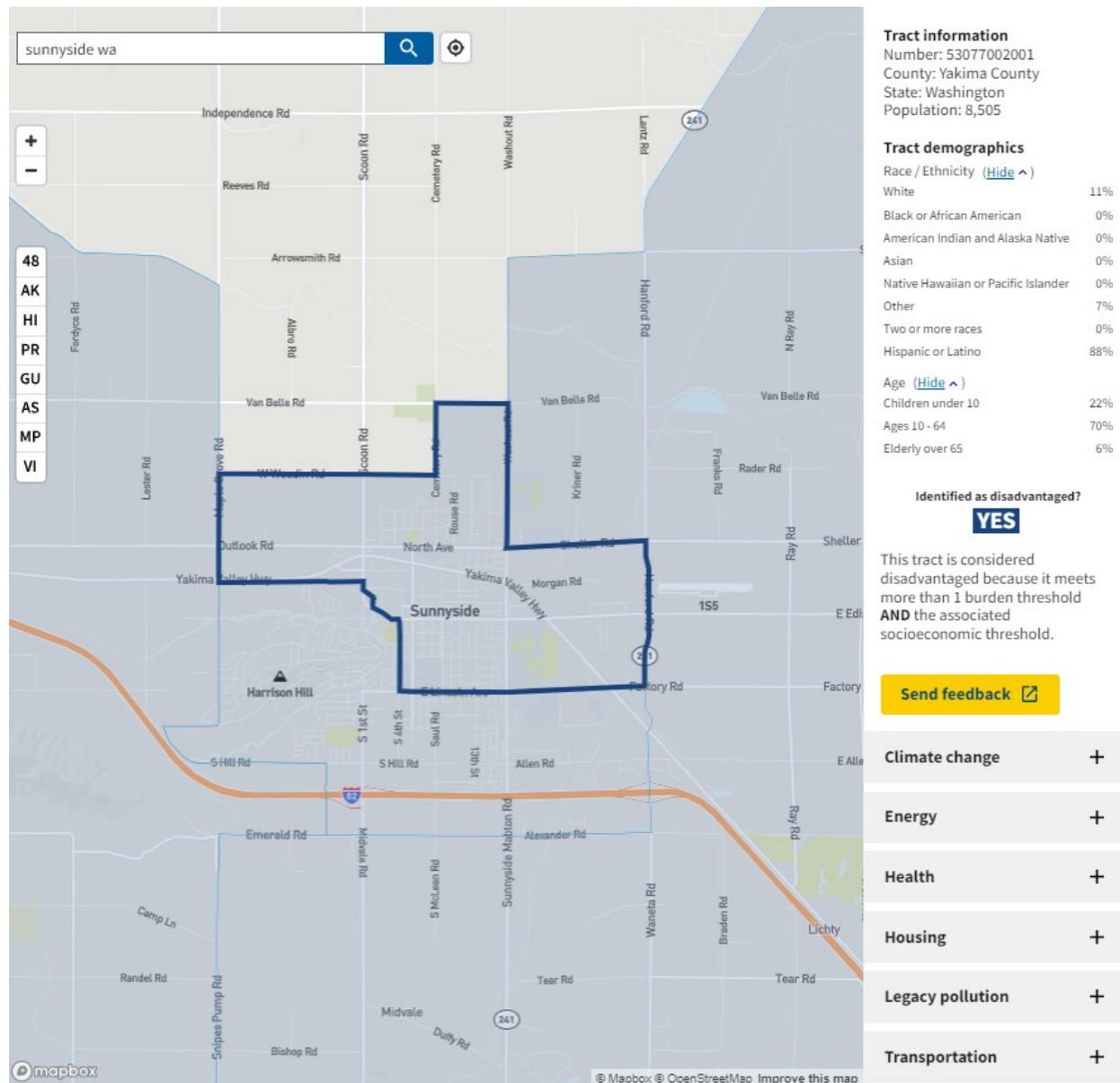
Low Birth Weight: Outcomes such as Low birth weight (LBW) is a globally recognized marker for population health due to existing disparities because certain demographics put infants at risk of LBW. For example, Black or Hispanic women have a higher risk of giving birth to a LBW baby, or older women have higher risk of delivering a LBW baby. Additional risk factors associated with LBW include nutritional status, lack of prenatal care, stress, and maternal smoking. There is evidence that environmental stressors not only impact LBW infants throughout their lifetime but also put infants at risk for LBW before birth.

Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool

The White House Council on Environmental Quality developed a Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool that examines overburdened and underserved areas at the census tract level. Sunnyside is located within several Census Tracts, with the majority of the city limits in Tracts 5307700-2001 and 5307700-2002, which are identified as disadvantaged. Smaller portions of the city are located within Tracts 5307700-2102 (disadvantaged), 5307700-1800 (disadvantaged), and 5307700-2101 (not disadvantaged), which are significantly larger and contain vast areas of county jurisdiction. Since the bulk of the population and area is not within city limits, only Tracts 5307700-2001 and 5307700-2002 will be further examined below.

Explore the map - Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (geoplatform.gov)

Sunnyside Climate Element – Public Engagement Plan

Climate change —

Expected agriculture loss rate
Economic loss to agricultural value resulting from natural hazards each year
61st not above 90th percentile

Expected building loss rate
Economic loss to building value resulting from natural hazards each year
2nd not above 90th percentile

Expected population loss rate
Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year
56th not above 90th percentile

Projected flood risk
Projected risk to properties from projected floods, from tides, rain, riverine and storm surges within 30 years
84th not above 90th percentile

Projected wildfire risk
Projected risk to properties from wildfire from fire fuels, weather, humans, and fire movement in 30 years
33rd not above 90th percentile

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed
92nd above 65th percentile

Energy —

Energy cost
Average annual energy costs divided by household income
61st not above 90th percentile

PM2.5 in the air
Level of inhalable particles, 2.5 micrometers or smaller
71st not above 90th percentile

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed
92nd above 65th percentile

Health —

Asthma
Share of people who have been told they have asthma
80th not above 90th percentile

Diabetes
Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy
81st not above 90th percentile

Heart disease
Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease
53rd not above 90th percentile

Low life expectancy
Average number of years a person can expect to live
42nd not above 90th percentile

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed
92nd above 65th percentile

Housing —

Housing cost
Share of households making less than 80% of the area median family income and spending more than 30% of income on housing

47th
not above 90th percentile

Lack of green space
Amount of land, not including crop land, that is covered with artificial materials like concrete or pavement

86th
not above 90th percentile

Lack of indoor plumbing
Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing

21st
not above 90th percentile

Lead paint
Share of homes that are likely to have lead paint

69th
not above 90th percentile

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed

92nd
above 65th percentile

Legacy pollution —

Abandoned mine land
Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract

No

Formerly Used Defense Sites
Presence of one or more Formerly Used Defense Site within the tract

--
missing data

Proximity to hazardous waste facilities
Count of hazardous waste facilities within 5 kilometers

8th
not above 90th percentile

Proximity to Risk Management Plan facilities
Count of Risk Management Plan (RMP) facilities within 5 kilometers

19th
not above 90th percentile

Proximity to Superfund sites
Count of proposed or listed Superfund (or National Priorities List (NPL)) sites within 5 kilometers

20th
not above 90th percentile

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed

92nd
above 65th percentile

Transportation —

Diesel particulate matter exposure
Amount of diesel exhaust in the air

18th
not above 90th percentile

Transportation barriers
Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation

22nd
not above 90th percentile

Traffic proximity and volume
Count of vehicles at major roads within 500 meters

30th
not above 90th percentile

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed

92nd
above 65th percentile

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Water and wastewater —

Underground storage tanks and releases
Formula of the density of leaking underground storage tanks and number of all active underground storage tanks within 1500 feet of the census tract boundaries

93rd
above 90th percentile

Wastewater discharge
Modeled toxic concentrations at parts of streams within 500 meters

--
missing data

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed

92nd
above 65th percentile

Workforce development —

Linguistic isolation
Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well

88th
not above 90th percentile

Low median income
Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area

55th
not above 90th percentile

Poverty
Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level

72nd
not above 90th percentile

Unemployment
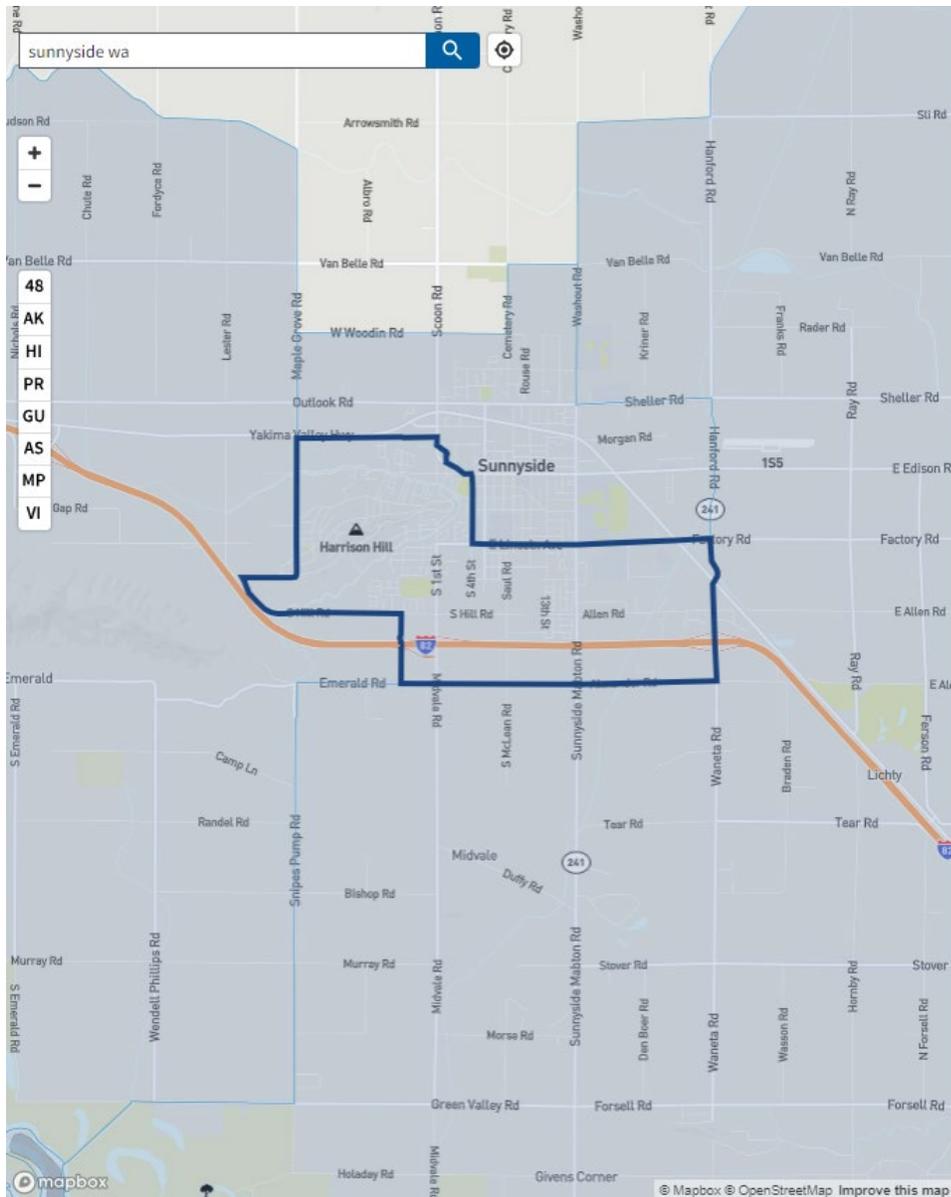Number of unemployed people as a part of the labor force

92nd
above 90th percentile

AND

High school education
Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma

54%
above 10% percent

Sunnyside Climate Element – Public Engagement Plan

Tract information
Number: 53077002002
County: Yakima County
State: Washington
Population: 9,424

Tract demographics

Race / Ethnicity (Hide ^)

White	18%
Black or African American	0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0%
Asian	0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0%
Other	11%
Two or more races	3%
Hispanic or Latino	79%

Age (Hide ^)

Children under 10	21%
Ages 10 - 64	67%
Elderly over 65	10%

Identified as disadvantaged?

YES

This tract is considered disadvantaged because it meets 1 burden threshold **AND** the associated socioeconomic threshold.

Send feedback [↗]

Climate change	+
Energy	+
Health	+
Housing	+
Legacy pollution	+
Transportation	+

Sunnyside Climate Element – Public Engagement Plan

Climate change —

Expected agriculture loss rate
Economic loss to agricultural value resulting from natural hazards each year

61st
not above 90th percentile

Expected building loss rate
Economic loss to building value resulting from natural hazards each year

2nd
not above 90th percentile

Expected population loss rate
Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year

56th
not above 90th percentile

Projected flood risk
Projected risk to properties from projected floods, from tides, rain, riverine and storm surges within 30 years

65th
not above 90th percentile

Projected wildfire risk
Projected risk to properties from wildfire from fire fuels, weather, humans, and fire movement in 30 years

33rd
not above 90th percentile

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed

93rd
above 65th percentile

Energy —

Energy cost
Average annual energy costs divided by household income

49th
not above 90th percentile

PM2.5 in the air
Level of inhalable particles, 2.5 micrometers or smaller

71st
not above 90th percentile

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed

93rd
above 65th percentile

Health —

Asthma
Share of people who have been told they have asthma

82nd
not above 90th percentile

Diabetes
Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy

85th
not above 90th percentile

Heart disease
Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease

75th
not above 90th percentile

Low life expectancy
Average number of years a person can expect to live

38th
not above 90th percentile

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed

93rd
above 65th percentile

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Housing	—	Legacy pollution	—	Transportation	—

Housing

Housing cost
Share of households making less than 80% of the area median family income and spending more than 30% of income on housing
73rd not above 90th percentile

Lack of green space
Amount of land, not including crop land, that is covered with artificial materials like concrete or pavement
70th not above 90th percentile

Lack of indoor plumbing
Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing
21st not above 90th percentile

Lead paint
Share of homes that are likely to have lead paint
56th not above 90th percentile

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed
93rd *above 65th percentile*

Legacy pollution

Abandoned mine land
Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract
No

Formerly Used Defense Sites
Presence of one or more Formerly Used Defense Site within the tract
-- missing data

Proximity to hazardous waste facilities
Count of hazardous waste facilities within 5 kilometers
8th not above 90th percentile

Proximity to Risk Management Plan facilities
Count of Risk Management Plan (RMP) facilities within 5 kilometers
19th not above 90th percentile

Proximity to Superfund sites
Count of proposed or listed Superfund (or National Priorities List (NPL)) sites within 5 kilometers
20th not above 90th percentile

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed
93rd *above 65th percentile*

Transportation

Diesel particulate matter exposure
Amount of diesel exhaust in the air
25th not above 90th percentile

Transportation barriers
Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation
48th not above 90th percentile

Traffic proximity and volume
Count of vehicles at major roads within 500 meters
26th not above 90th percentile

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed
93rd *above 65th percentile*

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Water and wastewater —

Underground storage tanks and releases
Formula of the density of leaking underground storage tanks and number of all active underground storage tanks within 1500 feet of the census tract boundaries

86th
not above 90th percentile

Wastewater discharge
Modeled toxic concentrations at parts of streams within 500 meters

--
missing data

AND

Low income
People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed

93rd
above 65th percentile

Workforce development —

Linguistic isolation
Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well

92nd
above 90th percentile

Low median income
Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area

65th
not above 90th percentile

Poverty
Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level

79th
not above 90th percentile

Unemployment
Number of unemployed people as a part of the labor force

55th
not above 90th percentile

AND

High school education
Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma

39%
above 10% percent

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