

Agenda

PLANNING COMMISSION

Monday, July 27, 2026

5:30 PM

INTRODUCTION

The City of Newport, Washington is a Mayor Council form of government and is a non-charter code city. The City of Newport Planning Commission was created by ordinance No. 308, which set forth the membership, terms of office, powers, and duties. This ordinance was updated by ordinance No. 2018, February 2, 2015. The Commission members shall serve without compensation and are appointment by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. Regular meetings are conducted at the Newport City Hall, 200 S. Washington Ave., at 5:30 PM, on the fourth Monday of each month. The Planning Commission is responsible for a variety of duties, such as, updating the City Comprehensive Plan, granting conditional use permits, acting on zoning matters, making recommendations to the City Council that concern subdivision and annexation petitions and such other matters as maybe requested by the City Council. Planning Commission members are not professional planners; however, they are responsible community leaders from all walks of life, who are vitally interested in orderly growth of our community.

Questions concerning the Planning Commission or to place a topic on the Planning Commission agenda, please call the Newport City Hall at 509-447-5611.

PLANNING COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Position #1
Commissioner Position #2 (Chair)
Commissioner Position #3 (Vice-Chair)
Commissioner Position #4
Commissioner Position #5

Chris Thomas
Troy Moody
Ty Krohn
Dana Rivera
Elizabeth Nelson

CALL TO ORDER

- ◇ **ROLL CALL**
- ◇ **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
- ◇ **AMENDMENTS TO THE AGENDA**
- ◇ **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- ◇ **AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES**
- ◇ **APPROVAL OF PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES**

CHAIR AND COMMISSIONER COMMENTS

NEW BUSINESS

Comprehensive Plan /Climate Element Discussion - Rachel Granrath, City Planner

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

ADJOURNMENT

MINUTES OF THE NEWPORT CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Monday, June 26, 2026

A meeting of the Newport City Planning Commission was held on June 26, 2026, at 5:30 PM at City Hall, 200 S. Washington Avenue, Newport, Washington, with the following present:

	Abby Gribi	City Administrator
	Rachel Granrath	Contracted Planner
	Theresa Schoener	Clerk/Treasurer
Chris Thomas		Commissioner (Absent)
Troy Moody		Chair
Ty Krohn		Vice Chair
Dana Rivera		Commissioner (Absent)
Elizabeth Nelson		Commissioner

Commissioner Moody called the meeting to order at 5:30 PM, followed by roll call.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA & MINUTES:

Commissioner Krohn moved to approve the agenda; Commissioner Nelson seconded. Motion carried.

Commissioner Krohn moved to approve the minutes from the Monday May 26, 2026, meeting; Commissioner Nelson seconded. Motion carried.

CHAIR AND COMMISSIONER COMMENTS

Commissioner Moody also requested a copy of the Comprehensive Plan to verify that all revisions requested by the Planning Commission have been incorporated. He expressed concern about specific language that, in his view, could enable a situation in which an external party might dictate how a property owner utilizes their property. City Planner Granrath responded that all requested changes are incorporated in real time.

City Planner Granrath informed the Commission that revisions will be reflected as they are integrated into the final draft. Commissioner Nelson requested that updated drafts be distributed following each meeting and suggested that edits be color-coded by the entity requesting the change. Planner Granrath expressed reluctance to distribute drafts after each meeting due to the potential for multiple versions circulating, and noted that a final draft is tentatively expected in October. Administrator Gribi added that a workshop with the City Council is planned for September.

Commissioner Nelson, asked whether the names of entities throughout the Comprehensive Plan had been updated for consistency. Planner Granrath confirmed that the final cleanup will be completed prior to presenting the final draft. Commissioner Moody thanked her for the clarification and discussion.

Commissioner Nelson then asked about the anticipated shortfall in Commerce Comprehensive Plan funds. Administrator Gribi stated she expects the shortage to be less than on thousand dollars but has not received final confirmation. Commissioner Nelson requested that the Commission be notified once the amount is finalized.

Commissioner Moody requested going forward that there would be more detail added to the minutes. Clerk Schoener asked some clarifying questions and said going forward she will add more details to the minutes.

NEW BUSINESS:

City Planner, Rachel Granrath went over the Growth Management Act.

Megan Clark, City Attorney was present via Zoom and led the Commission through a power point training on the Legal Basis for Land Use & Development Regulation.

ADJOURNMENT:

The meeting was adjourned at 7:15 PM.

Attest: _____
Theresa Schoener
Clerk/Treasurer

By: _____
Troy Moody
Chair

Tasks 3.1-3.3: Assess sensitivity and adaptive capacity to characterize vulnerability

Number	Asset-Hazard Pair (from Column B of Task 1.3 tab)	Sensitivity — Task 3.1 (Low, Medium, or High)	Adaptive Capacity — Task 3.2 (Low, Medium, or High)	Vulnerability — Task 3.3 (Low, Medium, or High)	Notes (The <i>CARV</i> tool used in Step 1 describes general factors that affect a given sector's sensitivity (susceptibility to change). To qualitatively rate the sensitivity and adaptive capacity of a specific local asset or a broader asset category, start with a core question and then select indicators and available information (e.g., online census data, local plans, and community knowledge) to answer the question. Use the sensitivity and adaptive capacity ratings -- and other information, as desired -- to characterize the asset's vulnerability.)	Indicator Discussion (If desired, use this col to discuss your indicators and how they affect ratings.)
1	Grocery-Drought & Extreme Precipitation (Ag & Food Systems)	Low	Medium	Low	Asset is anticipated to experience slight inconveniences from disruptions to food chain supply by climate-exacerbated hazards. Disruptions may be resolved through contract negotiations, supply source alternatives, or consumer diet changes. (Low Sensitivity) Safeway supermarket and the farmer's market are major food sources in the city. The supermarket has protective measures in place to mitigate supply chain disruptions. - transportation/logistics, routing, regular shipments, warehouse sourcing, etc. Adaptation measures are dependent on private vendor-distributor-market contractual relationships. City may support local food retailers in operations necessary to maintain adequate food supply and distribution during emergency situations (source: 2023 County EMP). (Medium Adaptive Capacity)	Contract
2	Grocery-Extreme heat	Low	Medium	Low	Extreme heat is anticipated to impact vendors ability to deliver groceries by reducing crop quality and additional refrigeration to prevent spoilage, adding strain to supply chains. Transportation of Grocery produce may be limited to non-peak heat times during the day. (Low sensitivity) Safeway supermarket and the farmer's market are major food sources in the city. The supermarket has protective measures in place to mitigate supply chain disruptions. - transportation/logistics, routing, regular shipments, warehouse sourcing, etc. Adaptation measures are dependent on private vendor-distributor-market contractual relationships. (Medium Adaptive Capacity)	Contract
3	Grocery-Reduced snowpack	Low	Medium	Low	Streamflow timing is directly correlated to precipitation patterns. The impacts of reduced snowpack include reduced crop quality and quantity, adding strain to supply chains. (Low sensitivity) Safeway supermarket and the farmer's market are major food sources in the city. The supermarket has protective measures in place to mitigate supply chain disruptions - transportation/logistics, routing, regular shipments, warehouse sourcing, etc. Adaptation measures are dependent on private vendor-distributor-market contractual relationships. (Medium Adaptive Capacity)	Contract
4	Grocery-Wildfire	Low	Medium	Low	Asset is anticipated to experience temporary delays in food supply and distribution to consumers. Safeway supermarket and the farmer's market are major food sources in the city. Delays in food supply varies depending on wildfire extent and severity. (Low Sensitivity) The supermarket has protective measures in place to mitigate supply chain disruptions. - transportation/logistics, routing, regular shipments, warehouse sourcing, etc. Adaptation measures are dependent on private vendor-distributor-market contractual relationships. City may support local food retailers in operations necessary to maintain adequate food supply and distribution during emergency situations (source: 2023 County EMP). (Medium Adaptive Capacity)	Contract
5	Food bank-Drought & Extreme precipitation	Medium	High	Low	Projected lower summertime precipitation and heavier wintertime precipitation is anticipated to impact crop quality and quantity, adding strain to supply chains and potential food donations. Food banks are typically privately owned and operated with limited personnel and resources, making the asset particularly sensitive to supply disruptions resulting in potential loss of functionality and operations closure. (Medium Sensitivity) Food banks rely on private donations to help address communitywide food security gaps, and can face difficulties when less donations are received. Other sources may include donations from supermarkets that are required to meet statewide organics waste diversion laws but would still largely rely on donations. Residents are anticipated to drive further to receive food from regional food banks or other sources. (High Adaptive Capacity)	Cascading effects
6	Food bank-Extreme heat	Medium	High	Low	Extreme heat is expected to increase demand for potable water. Perishable foods can also spoil faster thus limiting food distribution and donations. (Medium sensitivity) City food banks are heavily reliant on private donations and good samaritan acts and are sensitive to market volatility and politics. Other sources may include donations from supermarkets that are required to meet statewide organics waste diversion laws but would still largely rely on donations. Residents are anticipated to drive further to receive food from regional food banks or other sources. (High adaptive capacity)	Cascading effects
7	Food bank-Reduced snowpack	Low	High	Low	Reduced snowpack is anticipated to cause secondary impacts to food banks by limiting food distribution and donations. (Low sensitivity) City food banks are heavily reliant on private donations and good samaritan acts and are sensitive to market volatility and politics. Residents are anticipated to drive further to receive food from regional food banks or other sources. (High adaptive capacity)	Cascading effects
8	Food bank-Wildfire	Low	High	Low	Wildfire has direct impacts on food banks i.e., closure of services and/or potential destruction of building. However most structure fires in the Bend oreille river valley can be caused by wind-blown embers from surrounding forests. SPOFR receives around 24 calls for structure fires out of about 1,100 calls. (Low sensitivity) City food banks are heavily reliant on private donations and good samaritan acts and are sensitive to market volatility and politics. Residents are anticipated to drive further to receive food from regional food banks or other sources. (High adaptive capacity)	Cascading effects
9	Administrative buildings-Extreme heat (Buildings & Energy)	Medium	Medium	Medium	City hall and other admin buildings with frequent usage and located in downtown Newport are more susceptible to heat. Buildings were constructed in the mid-1900s and remodeled in 2012 or later. Older buildings with limited renovations are anticipated to temporarily lose functionality from forced electricity grid shut downs resulting in operations closure. (Medium Sensitivity) Electrical upgrades for buildings go through the state's department of labor & industries (L&I) electrical permit process per the city's building permit for compliance with the National Electrical Code. The process mainly considers fire line safety and installation that is reviewed by qualified engineers. The City utilizes engineering contracted services to process building permits and works with PUD to energize city buildings and may be cost prohibitive. (Medium Adaptive capacity)	Building codes

10	Administrative buildings-Extreme precipitation	Low	Medium	Low	Heavy rain and flooding can disrupt energy supply chains, threaten operations, and damage infrastructure, which can cause power outages. Buildings were constructed in the mid-1900s and remodeled in 2012 or later. City hall and other admin buildings with frequent usage are more susceptible to potential loss of functionality and operations closure from forced electricity grid shut downs resulting in operations closure. (Low Sensitivity) Electrical upgrades go through the state's department of labor & industries (L&I) electrical permit process per the city's building permit for compliance with the National Electrical Code. The process mainly considers the fire line safety and installation that is reviewed by qualified engineers. The City utilizes engineering contracted services to process building permits and works with PUD to energize city buildings and may be cost prohibitive. (Medium Adaptive capacity)	Building codes
11	Administrative buildings-Flooding	Medium	High	Low	Assets are located outside 100-year and 500-year flood zones; however, temporary flooding can occur from stormwater systems overflowing. Historic heavy rains have caused some intersections to flood, thus resulting in temporary closures and operation/service disruptions. (Medium sensitivity) PWD installs and maintains approved backflow preventers by ensuring the devices will not be inundated and submerged (2024 water system plan). Avoiding flood hazards are preferred; zoning code NCMC 17.12.050 includes building standards for new development (i.e., anchoring manufactured homes, flood damage resistant construction materials, siting water wells on high ground on flood zones, etc.) that is enforceable by a building official. For existing development, there is one active flood insurance policy with about five reported repetitive loss properties (source: 2024 HMP, vol 2). (High adaptive capacity)	Exposure
12	Administrative buildings-Wildfire	Low	Medium	Low	Wildfire and smoke can disrupt energy supply chains, threaten operations, and damage infrastructure, which can cause power outages. Buildings were constructed in the mid-1900s and remodeled in 2012 or later. City hall and other admin buildings with frequent usage are more susceptible to potential loss of functionality and operations closure from forced or voluntary electricity grid shut downs. Older buildings that have not been weatherized to withstand wildfire smoke are more susceptible to health impacts from pollution. (Low Sensitivity) Electrical upgrades go through the state's department of labor & industries (L&I) electrical permit process per the city's building permit for compliance with the National Electrical Code. The process mainly considers fire line safety and installation that is reviewed by qualified engineers. The City utilizes engineering contracted services to process building permits and works with PUD to energize city buildings, potentially limiting the city's ability to quickly adapt and may be cost prohibitive. (Medium Adaptive capacity)	Building codes
13	Utilities-Extreme heat	Low	Medium	Low	Although weather-related consumption may increase grid load, residential uses remain the lowest compared to industrial and commercial users. Summer season exhibits the lowest use of electricity and may increase during summer extreme heat events, but remains significantly lower annually compared to wintertime use. (Low sensitivity) The City levies taxes from utility sales, delivery, distribution, or service to consumers via NCMC Ch. 3.12. The PUD manages Industrial Customers under a negotiated contract system due to high power operations >500kVA per month. Summertime and overall tax revenue may increase for the city due to increased cooling degree days. Private utility companies continue to work with cities and customers to improve services and equipment resiliency with a focus on renewable energy sources. Solutions include undergrounding utilities, fire adaptive plants and building materials, etc. The PUD maintains non-exclusive rights and are required to underground new electricity and telecommunication lines. - Ord. No. 2093. Existing above-ground utilities require significant capital to implement. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Seasonal use
14	Utilities-Extreme precipitation	Medium	High	Low	Heavy rain and flooding can disrupt energy supply chains, threaten operations, and damage infrastructure, which can cause power outages. Outages during precipitation events typically result in temporary loss of functionality and requires specialized personnel to repair/restore transmission lines from outside properties. Multiple outages may result in longer service wait times. (Medium sensitivity) The PUD has an outage center and is typically easy to reach. Private utility companies continue to work with cities and customers to improve services and equipment resiliency with a focus on renewable energy sources. (High adaptive capacity)	Outages
15	Utilities-Flooding	Low	High	Low	Flooding can affect important digital communication and internet infrastructure. Flooding can also contaminate underground water wells/pipelines. Older utilities located in the 100-year flood zone are more prone to shutoffs resulting in power outages. However the area is relatively small and can be restored. (Low sensitivity) The PUD has an outage center and is typically easy to reach. Private utility companies continue to work with cities and customers to improve services and equipment resiliency with a focus on renewable energy sources. (High adaptive capacity)	Flood zone
16	Utilities-Wildfire	High	Medium	High	Utilities in WUI intermix zones / outskirts of city limits are exposed to wildfire damage and can cause cascading effects - smoke pollution, widespread shut offs, etc. making them sensitive to all wildfire activities. Electricity lines supplying power to water wells/reservoirs and treatment plants are especially vulnerable. (High sensitivity) PUD is responsible for distribution lines and equipment, property owner is responsible for servicing equipment (i.e., service panel, meter socket, mast, weatherhead, etc. Fire-safe mode and Elevated Fire-safe mode is a procedure implemented by the PUD when wildfire conditions are likely and extremely likely, resulting in more frequent power outages and potential evacuation. PUD has a safety plan in place to help at-risk populations such as individuals without access to emergency notifications or ability to self-evacuate who are more likely to require emergency service needs. Technological upgrades are occurring to better monitor and coordinate the power system (i.e., replacing hydraulic redusers with electric redusers). (Medium adaptive capacity)	WUI zone
17	Housing-Extreme heat	Medium	Medium	Medium	Residential energy usage is the lowest compared to commercial and industrial users. General trends show that residential electricity usage decreases from June to October and is highest from Nov to April. Extreme heat events may cause usage from June to October to increase due to higher energy demand for cooling but remains significantly lower than winter usage for heating. Mobile homes along Kelly Dr and Spokane Ave or older homes without weatherization upgrades are most prone to ambient temperature changes. (Medium sensitivity) The PUD follows state law ESHB 1329 that prohibits utilities from disconnecting electric or water to customers for nonpayment during extreme heat events. Other adaptive measures include weatherization programs for low-income households (i.e., Rural Resources Community Action, Dept. of Commerce, etc). (Medium adaptive capacity)	Vulnerable population
18	Housing-Extreme precipitation	Low	Medium	Low	Homes with flat roofs are more prone to damage due to pooling of excessive amounts of water. Older homes constructed of wood are also more prone to mold from more frequent and intense rainfall events. Damage to power lines that supply energy to homes can also occur as a cascading effect. For example, mobile homes along Kelly Dr and Spokane Ave or older homes without weatherization upgrades are sensitive to extreme precipitation due to somewhat flat sheetmetal roofs. Most homes in the city are constructed with gabled roofs and are more efficient at shedding rain. (Low sensitivity) The PUD implements a moratorium from Nov 1st- March 15th to maintain power for low-income households. Other adaptive measures include weatherization programs for low-income households (i.e., Rural Resources Community Action, Dept. of Commerce, etc). (Medium adaptive capacity)	Usage by month
19	Housing-Flooding	Low	Medium	Low	Some homes at Circle Drive are located in the 100-year flood zone (roughly 1.25 miles west of the river; homes whose slab foundation is attached to the ground are more likely to experience damage from groundwater inundation, or those with basements or without adequate drainage, increasing the likelihood of inhabitable conditions or power outages. Most homes consist of 6-in. concrete slab foundation with wood frame. (Low sensitivity) Zoning code NCMC 17.12.050 includes building standards for new development (i.e., anchoring manufactured homes, flood damage resistant construction materials, siting water wells on high ground on flood zones, etc.) that is enforceable by a building official. For existing development, there is one active flood insurance policy with about five reported repetitive loss properties (source: 2024 HMP, vol 2). (Medium adaptive capacity)	Building materials

20	Housing-Wildfire	High	High	Medium	Wildfire risk exposes residents to potential building destruction, electricity and water supply interruptions. Electricity is used to pump water and process wastewater for homes. Above-ground electric poles and wires in WU zones are exposed and more sensitive to wildfire, increasing the risk of shutoffs and public health concerns. In addition, fire flow availability is determined by city's water department or fire district designated official. For example, South Bench has a projected buildout of 1,400 new residents or ~609 single-family homes (2024 water system plan) with adequate fire flow scenarios for wells M and N that serve the South Bench area. There is sufficient water available for projected growth in the city; however, current water availability and well production for existing development may be limited, impacting future development. (High sensitivity) City is considering underground power and backup generators to city wells and wastewater treatment plant. SPOFR provides education and workshops to homeowners: defensible spaces, fire-resistant building materials, emergency preparedness kits, etc. The PUD also enforces shutoffs during wildfires aka "Fire-Safe Mode". (High adaptive capacity)	Critical facilities
21	Cultural facilities- Drought & Flooding (Cultural Resources & Practices)	Low	High	Low	Drought and flooding can reduce water availability that is needed to function thus impacting services. (Low sensitivity) Cultural facilities or faith-based organizations can aid trained personnel with emergency responses and are a large part of providing resources via social networks and sheltering capabilities (Source: 2024 County EWP). (High adaptive capacity)	Multiple functions
22	Cultural facilities- Extreme heat & Extreme precipitation	Medium	High	Low	Extreme heat and precipitation events can cause weather-related stress and increases likelihood of illnesses. Facilities with no HVAC capabilities are more prone to temporary loss of functionality and possible closure from extreme conditions. Cultural practices would decrease temporarily. (Medium sensitivity) Cultural facilities can aid in emergency responses and are a large part of providing resources via social networks and sheltering capabilities (Source: 2024 County EWP). (High adaptive capacity)	Public health
23	Cultural facilities- Wildfire	Low	High	Low	Wildfire is more likely to impact water availability and wastewater treatment to cultural facilities, resulting in temporary loss of functionality and closure. Cultural practices would decrease temporarily and switch to emergency response. Wildfire is the highest concern for the city. (Low sensitivity) Cultural facilities can aid in emergency situations and provide resources via social networks and sheltering capabilities. (High adaptive capacity)	Hazard
24	Library-Drought & Flooding	Low	High	Low	Drought and flooding can reduce water availability that is needed to function thus impacting services. (Low sensitivity) The library provides social services and connects people with resources in the city and county. The library is also a promoter of cultural activities and social connection in the city that enhances community social resilience. (High adaptive capacity)	Events
25	Library-Extreme heat & Extreme Precipitation	Low	Medium	Low	Extreme heat and precipitation events can make road conditions hazardous when traveling to the asset and can also impact energy supply to the building which is old and in need of renovation. Lack of HVAC and lighting for run services and cultural activities from the library may result in temporary loss of functionality and closure and slight inconveniences. (Low sensitivity) The asset has sheltering capabilities for the public and is an important asset for the community due to its ability to attract a wide variety of individuals and demographics. The library district board is in the process of securing funding to build a new facility from private and public sources in addition to a library district levy from property tax (2025 strategic plan). Demand and popularity has exceeded the assets current capacity. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Shelter capabilities
26	Library-Wildfire	Low	Medium	Low	Wildfire events and smoke can make road and air conditions hazardous when traveling to the asset. Energy supply to the building can also be impacted due to the building's age and outdated infrastructure. The asset is anticipated to be impacted from wildfire smoke than from wildfire. (Low sensitivity) The asset has sheltering capabilities for the public and is an important asset for the community due to its ability to attract a wide variety of individuals. The library district board is in the process of securing funding to build a new facility from private and public sources in addition to a library district levy from property tax (2025 strategic plan). The current demand and popularity has exceeded the assets current capacity. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Shelter capabilities
27	School-Drought & Reduced snowpack (Economic Dev.)	Medium	High	Low	Seasonal variations in groundwater availability is anticipated to result in lower summertime availability resulting in potential water contamination, reduced field improvements, and student dehydration. Dehydration during beginning semester/late summer can result in learning disruptions. The Newport School District (NSD) has not identified any reservoir or water supply improvements in the 2024-29 strategic plan. (Medium sensitivity) An estimated \$46.3 million bond was unanimously approved to upgrade facilities that are levied through taxes over a 6-year period. Extensive public outreach was done over the course of 5-7 years. Additional public outreach would be needed to approve additional public funds which may be extensive, costly, and delay renovations. (High adaptive capacity)	Public health
28	School-Extreme heat & Wildfire	Medium	High	Low	Daily HVAC uses are anticipated to increase due to wildfire smoke and heat exacerbated by ozone pollution. Currently NSD facilities were built in the mid-1900s (Newport HS was built in 1980) and require upgrades. (Medium sensitivity) An estimated \$46.3 million bond was unanimously approved to upgrade facilities that are levied through taxes over a 6-year period. Cost per sq. ft. have been steadily increasing at an average of 11% since 2019. The bond with additional state funding will modernize buildings (i.e., replace HVAC units, energy efficient units, re-roof, parking lot & outdoor field improvements). Additional public outreach would be needed to approve additional public funds which may be extensive, costly, and delay renovations. Facilities must maintain evacuation plans per County EWP. Schools can also become a temporary evacuation center; long-term goal is to improve and promote a safe learning environment for students. (High adaptive capacity)	Facilities cost; Infrastructure age
29	School-Extreme precipitation	Low	Medium	Low	Extreme precipitation make school routes unsafe potentially resulting in learning disruptions. Currently NSD facilities were built in the mid-1900s (Newport HS was built in 1980) and require upgrades. (Low sensitivity) An estimated \$46.3 million bond was unanimously approved to upgrade facilities that are levied through taxes over a 6-year period. Cost per sq. ft. have been steadily increasing at an average of 11% since 2019. The bond with additional state funding will modernize buildings (i.e., replace HVAC units, energy efficient units, re-roof, parking lot & outdoor field improvements). Long-term goal is to improve and promote a safe learning environment for students. NSD implements limited route services during snowy conditions. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Facilities cost; Infrastructure age
30	School-Flooding	Medium	Medium	Medium	NHS is located within a 100-yr flood zone, impacting facilities and making school routes unsafe. Currently NSD facilities were built in the mid-1900s (Newport HS was built in 1980) and require upgrades. (Medium sensitivity) An estimated \$46.3 million bond was unanimously approved to upgrade facilities that are levied through taxes over a 6-year period. Cost per sq. ft. have been steadily increasing at an average of 11% since 2019. The bond with additional state funding will modernize buildings (i.e., replace HVAC units, energy efficient units, re-roof, parking lot & outdoor field improvements). Long-term goal is to improve and promote a safe learning environment for students. City provides building standards for nonresidential projects located in flood zones per MCWC 17.12.050(B)(2). (Medium adaptive capacity)	Facilities cost; Infrastructure age
31	Railway-Drought & Reduced snowpack	Low	Medium	Low	Direct impact of drought and snowpack events on railways are anticipated to be minimal. Secondary impacts are decreased exports of timber. The Port of Pend Oreille Valley Railroad (POVR) is the owner and main operator. (Low sensitivity) POVR's 2024 comprehensive plan identifies projects to improve and provide employment access to the community. This requires coordination with public agencies and private investments for job creation and infrastructure improvements. Adaptive measures include hiring an economic development director, seeking partnerships to expand tourism infrastructure, marketing opportunities, and planning/design with the city for undeveloped POVR-owned property. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Partnership
32	Railway-Extreme heat & Wildfire	Low	Medium	Low	Direct impacts of extreme heat and wildfire include track warping potentially resulting in train derailments; secondary impacts are decreased exports of timber & freight cargo. There is no recorded history of train derailment in the city. (Low sensitivity) POVR's 2024 comprehensive plan identifies projects to improve and provide employment access to the community. This requires coordination with public agencies and private investments for job creation and infrastructure improvements. Adaptive measures include hiring an economic development director, seeking partnerships to expand tourism infrastructure, marketing opportunities, and planning/design with the city for undeveloped POVR-owned property. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Partnership

33	Railway-Extreme precipitation	Low	Medium	Low	Direct impacts include warping of tracks from railbed/subsurface erosion potentially resulting in train derailment; secondary impacts are decreased exports of timber & freight cargo. There is no recorded history of train derailment in the city. (Low sensitivity) POVR's 2024 comprehensive plan identifies projects to improve and provide employment access to the community. This requires coordination with public agencies and private investments for job creation and infrastructure improvements. Adaptive measures include hiring an economic development director, seeking partnerships to expand tourism infrastructure, marketing opportunities, and planning/design with the city for undeveloped POVR-owned property. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Partnership
34	Railway-Flooding	Low	Medium	Low	Direct impacts include potential inundation of tracks resulting in delaying the transportation of goods. Secondary impacts are decreased exports of timber & freight cargo. (Low sensitivity) There are three (3) railway bridges between the city and Ask that is in very good condition. POVR's 2024 comprehensive plan identifies projects to improve and provide employment access to the community. This requires coordination with public agencies and private investments for job creation and infrastructure improvements on undeveloped POVR-owned property. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Partnership
35	Downtown Newport-Drought & Reduced snowpack	Low	High	Low	Downtown Newport (zoned "DT") is comprised of small family-owned businesses that provides shopping and distribution for the surrounding area. Reduced snowpack is anticipated to exacerbate summertime drought conditions. Lack of available water may require reduced usage that disrupts business and economic growth. (Low sensitivity) The Newport Creative District (NCD) and stakeholders identify Downtown as the economic and cultural hub of the community. NCD continues to collaborate with County library district, Chamber of commerce, Roddeo Association, and other organizations to conduct events and promote a strong sense of community. Adaptive measures include broadening collaboration with POVR, school district, and others to promote local and regional tourism and economic development. (High Adaptive capacity)	Partnership
36	Downtown Newport-Extreme heat & Wildfire	Medium	High	Low	Extreme heat and wildfire are anticipated to exacerbate pollution and public health issues. Late summer conditions with combined drought, heat, and wildfire smoke conditions reduces potential visitation and tourism, thus interrupting economic growth. (Medium sensitivity) The Newport Creative District (NCD) identifies DT as the economic and cultural hub of the community. NCD continues to collaborate with County library district, Chamber of commerce, Roddeo Association, and other organizations to conduct events and promote a strong sense of community. Adaptive measures include broadening collaboration with POVR, school district, and others to promote tourism and economic development in safe, comfortable environmental conditions. (High Adaptive capacity)	Cascading Effects
37	Downtown Newport-Extreme precipitation	Medium	High	Low	Extreme precipitation causes dangerous road conditions that may temporarily reduce visitation, thus interrupting economic growth. (Medium sensitivity) The Newport Creative District (NCD) identifies DT as the economic and cultural hub of the community. NCD continues to collaborate with County library district, Chamber of commerce, Roddeo Association, and other organizations to conduct events and promote a strong sense of community. Adaptive measures include broadening collaboration with POVR, school district, and others to promote tourism and economic development in safe, comfortable environmental conditions. (High Adaptive capacity)	Partnership
38	Downtown Newport-Flooding	Medium	High	Low	Asset is not located in a flood zone but may experience temporary urban flooding from stormwater flows. Stormwater infrastructure in DT area is older and comprised of horizontal grate inlets. Other infrastructure are more prone to flooding when flow exceed capacity, making businesses difficult and dangerous to access. (Medium sensitivity) The Newport Creative District (NCD) identifies DT as the economic and cultural hub of the community. NCD continues to collaborate with County library district, Chamber of commerce, Roddeo Association, and other organizations to conduct events and promote a strong sense of community. Adaptive measures include broadening collaboration with POVR, school district, and others to promote tourism and economic development in safe, comfortable environmental conditions. (High Adaptive capacity)	Infrastructure age
39	Kelly Island-Wilderness Park-Drought (Ecosystems)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Native vegetation in the city and throughout the region are mainly comprised of conifers, shrubs, forbs, and grasses (2024 CWP). The island is most likely comprised of a mix of native vegetation. Some vegetation are more sensitive to drought, including forbs and grasses thus impacting species that depend on ground cover and cool moist soil. (Medium sensitivity) The City plans to make future improvements to the island for recreational purposes. Adaptive measures can include coordinating with restoration groups and providing educational opportunities. Additional studies should be conducted to understand impacts of improvements to the island's ecosystem. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Vegetation; Plant species
40	Kelly Island-Wilderness Park-Extreme heat	Medium	Low	High	The native vegetation is mainly conifers, shrubs, forbs, and grasses (2024 CWP). The island is most likely comprised of a mix of native vegetation. Some vegetation are more sensitive to extreme heat, including forbs and grasses thus impacting species that depend on ground cover and cool moist soil. (Medium sensitivity) The City plans to make future improvements to the island for recreational purposes. Adaptive measures can include coordinating with restoration groups and providing educational opportunities. Additional studies should be conducted to understand impacts of improvements to the island's ecosystem. (Low adaptive capacity)	Vegetation; Plant species
41	Kelly Island-Wilderness Park-Flooding & Reduced snowpack	Low	Medium	Low	The island has hilly topography and is not typically prone to ponding or pooling. Vegetation and dry sandy areas along riverbanks that are inundated at high streamflows are exposed to more inundation, resulting in erosion and loss of land habitat. Inundation of intermittent zones can also result in creation of new aquatic habitat. Presence of endangered species would limit recreational activities, or vice versa. (Low sensitivity) The City plans to make future improvements to the island for recreational purposes. Adaptive measures can include coordinating with restoration groups and providing educational opportunities. Additional studies should be conducted to understand impacts of improvements to the island's ecosystem. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Flood zone
42	Kelly Island-Wilderness Park-Wildfire	Low	Medium	Low	The island is surrounded by the Pend Oreille River that's surrounded by forestland and pockets of urban areas. The island is not located in any WUI zones and wildfire risk zones - lack of other wildlife data. Species sensitive to wildfire smoke are less likely to sequester carbon thus decreasing growth potential and impacting future recreational user experience. (Low sensitivity) The City plans to make future improvements to the island for recreational purposes. Adaptive measures can include coordinating with restoration groups and providing educational opportunities. Additional studies should be conducted to understand impacts of improvements to the island's ecosystem. (Medium adaptive capacity)	WUI zone
43	Pend Oreille River-Drought	Medium	Low	High	The river's ecosystem is sensitive to excessive nutrient loads from wastewater discharge/outflow from WWTP especially during low flow conditions. Increased nutrient loads from surrounding land uses changes water chemistry, resulting in algal blooms or other invasive species. Ecosystem impacts are anticipated to increase the frequency and duration for temporary/seasonal closures to recreational & subsistence fishing, boating, water resources, or other uses. (Medium Sensitivity) Adaptive solutions include sourcing water elsewhere and/or continually limiting uses which requires coordination with all watershed users i.e., property owners, farmers/ranchers, recreational users, tribes, state, etc. which can be costly and time consuming. (Low Adaptive capacity)	TMDLs
44	Pend Oreille River-Extreme heat	High	Low	High	The asset is listed by EPA as 303(d) impaired for cold water aquatic life due to excessive dissolved gas supersaturation and temperatures. Dissolved gas exceeding 110% of saturation and temperatures above 20-25 deg C reduce the likelihood of freshwater fish rearing and spawning especially for protected species like bull trout. Extreme heat conditions are anticipated to exacerbate impaired waters status requiring rehabilitation of the watershed. (High Sensitivity) Adaptive solutions such as habitat restoration, limited water uses, and education requires coordination with all watershed users which can be costly and time consuming. There are currently no plans publicly available to repair the river's water quality. (Low Adaptive capacity)	Temperature; Dissolved gases
45	Pend Oreille River-Flooding & Reduced snowpack	Medium	Low	High	Studies from 1990s show the river as impaired due to excessive nutrient loads resulting in algal blooms and invasive species. TMDLs are assumed to have not changed significantly and are still impaired. Changes in streamflow timing is anticipated to cause wintertime flooding and erosion and summertime low flows, exacerbating endangered fish species presence and limited water resource uses. (Medium sensitivity) Adaptive solutions such as habitat restoration, limited water uses, and education requires coordination with all watershed users which can be costly and time consuming. There are currently no plans publicly available to repair the river's water quality. (Low Adaptive capacity)	TMDLs

46	Pond Oreille River- Wildfire	Low	Low	Medium	Rivers have limited sensitivity to wildfire events in itself. However secondary impacts such as wildfires after wildfire events can leave large debris on riverbanks and sedimentation of water, altering shorelines/floodplains and destroying sensitive fish habitat, further impacting water quality that limits water uses. (Low Sensitivity) Adaptive solutions such as habitat restoration, limited water uses, and education requires coordination with all watershed users which can be costly and time consuming. There are currently no plans publicly available to repair the river's water quality. (Low Adaptive capacity)	Water quality
47	Urban tree canopy- Drought	Low	High	Low	The surrounding forested areas are comprised of coniferous forest vegetation, associated with national forests (80% of the county). Ponderosa Pine and Douglas Fir typically cover the lower timberline area on the hills and low mountain. A mix of Douglas Fir, Grand Fir, Lodge Pole Pine, Western Red Cedar and Western Larch dominate the mid-elevations. The higher elevations are home to Subalpine Fir and Engelmann Spruce. Drought conditions results in dry soils and increased fuel loads/debris from dead vegetation for existing street trees that are not drought tolerant, requiring more frequent routine maintenance. (Low Sensitivity) The city maintains an approved street tree list - most are decorative not native to the region and are drought tolerant. Tree trimming is allowed on city property and requires two days notice. (High Adaptive capacity)	Tree species
48	Urban tree canopy- Extreme heat	Low	High	Low	Extreme heat conditions results in burns and dry soils that can increase fuel loads/debris from dead vegetation. Existing street trees that are not heat resistant are more sensitive to heat and is anticipated to require more frequent routine maintenance. (Low Sensitivity) The city maintains an approved street tree list - most are decorative not native to the region and are drought tolerant. Tree trimming is allowed on city property and requires two days notice. (High Adaptive capacity)	Heat tolerance
49	Urban tree canopy- Flooding & Reduced snowpack	Low	High	Low	Existing street trees that are not resistant to flooding/ponding are more sensitive and likely to die from lack of oxygen, requiring more frequent routine maintenance. (Low Sensitivity) Most trees listed require well-drained soils and are prone to increased mortality from flooding. Trees are also likely to have broken branches from extreme precipitation, causing hazards to drivers and property owners. Tree trimming is allowed on city property and requires two days notice. (High Adaptive capacity)	Well-drained capacity
50	Urban tree canopy- Wildfire	Low	High	Low	Drought conditions results in dry soils and increased fuel loads/debris from dead vegetation that increases wildfire likelihood. Urban tree canopy is more likely to be impacted by wildfire smoke, temporarily reducing carbon intake and stunting growth. (Low Sensitivity) The city maintains an approved street tree list - most are decorative not native to the region and are drought tolerant. Tree trimming is allowed on city property and requires two days notice. (High Adaptive capacity)	Heat tolerance
51	Fire station-Drought (Emergency Management)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Fire flow availability is determined by city's water department or fire district designated official. Requirements are none for rural developments, 500 gallons per minute (gpm) for 30 minutes for residential developments, 750 gpm for 60 minutes for commercial/multifamily with 4000+ SF buildings, and 1,000 gpm for 60 minutes for industrial buildings (WAC 246-293-640). Minimum flows are in addition to domestic use requirements, impacting emergency response if water availability is limited and demand increases. City is concerned with water availability and well production for existing development. (Medium Sensitivity) Local fire or law enforcement can request additional resources when demand exceeds current capabilities in an event of an emergency. Coordination is needed with facilities to ensure efficiently evacuate and allocation of resources. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Fire flow capabilities
52	Fire station-Extreme heat	Medium	Medium	Medium	Historically about three-quarters of fire department responses were EMS-related out of a total of ~1,100 calls. The SPOF provides basic and advanced life support, especially when extreme heat is responsible for the highest number of annual deaths among all weather-related hazards. Mobile home residents with compounding factors i.e., disability, poverty, no vehicle, etc. are vulnerable to extreme heat events. (Medium sensitivity) Local fire or law enforcement can request additional resources when demand exceeds current capabilities in an event of an emergency. Coordination is needed with facilities to ensure efficiently evacuate and allocation of resources. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Housing type; Call volume
53	Fire station-Extreme precipitation	Low	Medium	Low	There are individuals who are experiencing homelessness in the city and are more exposed to extreme precipitation events. Extreme precipitation events can also cause more power outages and increase emergency calls. Emergency calls in south county, including the city, have been steadily increasing since 2023. EMS-related calls represent the highest call types since 2023 potentially impacting service capabilities. (Low sensitivity) Local fire or law enforcement can request additional resources when demand exceeds current capabilities in an event of an emergency. Coordination is needed with facilities to ensure efficiently evacuate and allocation of resources. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Call volume
54	Fire station-Flooding	Low	Medium	Low	Flooding is anticipated to displace and/or isolate residents that increases demand on emergency service calls. Historically about three-quarters of fire department responses were EMS-related out of ~1,100 calls. The SPOF provides basic and advanced life support. Residents with compounding factors i.e., disability, poverty, no vehicle, etc. are vulnerable to flooding events. (Low sensitivity) Local fire or law enforcement can request additional resources when demand exceeds current capabilities in an event of an emergency. Coordination is needed with facilities to ensure efficiently evacuate and allocation of resources. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Call volume
55	Fire station-Wildfire	Medium	High	Low	Most city residents self-evacuate, but "captive or high-risk populations in schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, etc." are not able to. About 25% of the city's population are under 18 y.o. and 19% are 65+ y.o. who rely on others to drive and evacuate, potentially impacting services during large wildfire events. (Medium sensitivity) Designated incident commanders (ICs) who are local fire or law enforcement can request additional resources when demand is exceeding current capabilities via MOUs. Precautionary evacuation for infants, pregnant women, persons with respiratory illnesses, and elderly are adopted by local evacuation plans that are facility- and hazard-specific. Coordination is needed with facilities and personnel i.e., County Sheriff, County EOC director, "United Command, and others, to efficiently evacuate. (High adaptive capacity)	Evacuation procedure
56	General hospital- Drought	Low	High	Low	Drought conditions typically occur during summer when water resources are low. Lower water availability causes health concerns such as bacterial contamination and concentration of bacteria from stagnant, low water levels, which can increase hospitalizations and impact service capabilities. (Low sensitivity) The asset is also the largest employer in the city; Newport Hospital and Health Services (NHHS). The Newport hospital & health services and the city's public works department have an interlocal agreement to share skilled labor, technical knowledge, and equipment. Additional water is available from the city's emergency wells and can work with the County and Northeast Tri-County health district to distribute drinking water supplies in the event of an emergency. (High adaptive capacity)	Redundancy capabilities
57	General hospital- Extreme heat	Medium	High	Low	The city is located within a census area that has low mortality rates for cardiovascular disease but high exposure to ozone concentration (WA DOH, 2025) that exacerbates public health issues during extreme heat events. Ozone concentration compounded with higher ambient heat increases air pollution and likelihood of hospitalizations, thus impacting service capabilities. Cardiovascular disease is ranked as one of the top 5 health issues affecting the Pend Oreille river valley (2025 CHVA). (Medium sensitivity) The Newport hospital & health services is the highest employer in the region. The NHHS has an interlocal agreement with the city's public works department to share skilled labor, technical knowledge, and equipment. (High adaptive capacity)	Pollution
58	General hospital- Extreme precipitation	Low	High	Low	Extreme precipitation events can cause more power outages and increase emergency calls and hospitalizations. Older facilities with no backup generators or redundancy are more sensitive to extreme precipitation events that disrupts health care operations and services. Facilities are mostly updated with significant donor contributions - Utilities represent about 1.3% of total operating expenses (2024 Audit Report). (Low sensitivity) The Newport hospital & health services is the highest employer in the region. The NHHS has an interlocal agreement with the city's public works department to share skilled labor, technical knowledge, and equipment. (High adaptive capacity)	Operating expenses
59	General hospital- Flooding	Low	High	Low	Flooding events can disrupt power transmission resulting in power failure i.e., flood backup generator. Flooding of roadways can also delay transporting at-risk populations to the hospital/medical facilities that disrupts medical services and operations. Older facilities with no backup generators or redundancy are more sensitive to extreme precipitation events that disrupts health care operations and services. Facilities are mostly updated with significant donor contributions - Utilities represent about 1.3% of total operating expenses (2024 Audit Report). (Low sensitivity) The Newport hospital & health services is the highest employer in the region. The NHHS has an interlocal agreement with the city's public works department to share skilled labor, technical knowledge, and equipment. (High adaptive capacity)	Operating expenses

60	General hospital- Wildfire	Medium	High	Low	Hospitalizations for at-risk populations with respiratory/cardiovascular issues are anticipated to increase due to wildfire smoke and/or evacuation mandates. The city is located within a census area that has low mortality rates for cardiovascular disease but high exposure to ozone concentration. (WA DOH, 2025) that exacerbates public health issues during summertime wildfire events. Ozone concentration compounded with higher ambient heat increases air pollution and likelihood of hospitalizations, thus impacting service capabilities. Cardiovascular disease is ranked as one of the top 5 health issues affecting the Pend Oreille river valley (2025 CHVA). (Medium sensitivity) Facilities are mostly updated with significant donor contributions. The NHHS has an interlocal agreement with the city's public works department to share skilled labor, technical knowledge, and equipment. (High adaptive capacity)	Pollution
61	Parks/Recreation facilities-Extreme heat (Health & Well-being)	Medium	High	Low	Outdoor recreational users with preexisting health conditions and lack of home HVAC are more prone to heat illnesses. Homes without running potable water are also prone to heat illnesses. Recreational facilities can also temporarily close due to extreme heat advisory per the National Weather Service, exposing sensitive users to extreme heat conditions. (Medium sensitivity) The city does not have a dedicated cooling shelter and indoor recreation facilities, shade trees at parks/gazebos can provide heat relief. (High Adaptive capacity)	Shelter capabilities
62	Parks/Recreation facilities-Wildfire	Medium	Medium	Medium	City is located in Census tract 53051970300 that is ranked relatively high for social vulnerability - indicating susceptibility to the adverse impacts of natural hazards when compared to the rest of the U.S. (FEMA National Risk Index). Outdoor recreational users with preexisting health conditions and lack of home HVAC are more prone to respiratory illnesses from wildfire smoke and pollution exacerbated by heat. Recreational facilities and outdoor parks can also temporarily close due to air pollution, exposing sensitive users to extreme heat and uncomfortable conditions. (Medium sensitivity) The city does not have a dedicated shelter and indoor recreation facilities for wildfire smoke relief. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Shelter capabilities
63	Social services center-Extreme heat	Medium	Low	High	Assets provide short- and long-term shelter capabilities for at-risk youth, elderly, and homeless individuals who may be suffering from heat exhaustion. The city falls within Census tract 53051970300 which has relatively low risk to heat waves. Relatively Moderate for social vulnerability, and Relatively Low for community resilience (FEMA NRI, 2025). Outdoor workers, active people, and/or individuals with chronic respiratory conditions or cardiovascular disease are sensitive to air pollution exacerbated by extreme heat conditions. (Medium Sensitivity) Although cardiovascular disease mortality rates remain low (FEMA NRI, 2025), it's one of the top concerns for the community who wants more studies and resources to combat cardiovascular disease which requires coordination with regional agencies. (Low adaptive capacity)	Chronic disease data
64	Social services center-Wildfire	Medium	Low	High	The city falls within Census tract 53051970300 which has Relatively low risk to wildfire. Relatively Moderate for social vulnerability, and Relatively Low for community resilience (FEMA NRI, 2025). Outdoor workers, active people, and/or individuals with chronic respiratory conditions or cardiovascular disease are sensitive to air pollution exacerbated by wildfire smoke. Assets provide short- and long-term shelter capabilities for at-risk youth, elderly, and homeless individuals who may be suffering from heat exhaustion. (Medium Sensitivity) Although cardiovascular disease mortality rates remain low (FEMA NRI, 2025), it's one of the top concerns for the community who wants more studies and resources to combat cardiovascular disease which requires coordination with regional agencies. (Low adaptive capacity)	Chronic disease data
65	Roadways-Drought & Reduced snowpack (Transportation)	Low	Medium	Low	City primarily consists of well-drained soils with low erosion potential and are non-hydric; flood hazards are N/A (2024, DNR WA soils). Local soil conditions are an indicator for roadbed stability due to the influence of groundwater levels and are likely no prone to subsurface failure. Maintenance is mainly for surface conditions; cost varies depending on extent of wear/tear and age but can range from roughly \$135,000/mile for chipseal projects to \$577,000/mile for new construction projects (source: Newport comp plan, p.32). (Low sensitivity) City receives joint funding from WSDOT for road improvement projects per City's 2020-2025 transportation plan. Priority projects include chipseal, resurfacing, reconstruction, sidewalk extensions, and a roundabout study at Walnut & Washington Ave. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Soil condition
66	Roadways-Extreme heat	Medium	Medium	Medium	Extreme heat has a direct impact on asphalt by causing warping that compromises roadbed stability. The 2021 heat dome across the PNW resulted in temperatures above 105 deg F resulting in road buckling and dangerous driving conditions (2021, NOAA). More frequent extreme heat events are anticipated to increase O&M repair projects, costs, and labor. Maintenance cost varies depending on extent of wear/tear and age but can range from roughly \$135,000/mile for chipseal projects to \$577,000/mile for new construction projects (source: Newport comp plan). (Medium sensitivity) Adaptation methods include complete streets (i.e., street trees, cooling pavements), improved transit shelters, and retrofitting for seismic and habitat improvements, which can be costly to implement. City receives joint funding from WSDOT for priority road improvement projects per City's 2020-2025 transportation plan. City enforces load limit restrictions to prevent damage to roadway per NCMC Ch. 10.21. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Project Cost
67	Roadways-Extreme precipitation	Medium	Medium	Medium	Extreme precipitation increases the likelihood of surface deterioration causing potholes, ruts, and cracks that compromises roadbed stability. Runoff can also block culverts, resulting in water backup and flooding making roads, bridges, tunnels, and railways impassable—resulting in disruptions and delays. More frequent extreme precipitation events are anticipated to increase O&M repair projects, costs, and labor. Maintenance cost varies depending on extent of wear/tear and age but can range from roughly \$135,000/mile for chipseal projects to \$577,000/mile for new construction projects (source: Newport comp plan). (Medium sensitivity) Adaptation methods include complete streets (i.e., street trees, permeable pavements), and retrofitting for seismic and habitat improvements, which can be costly to implement. City receives joint funding from WSDOT for priority road improvement projects per City's 2020-2025 transportation plan. City enforces load limit restrictions to prevent damage to roadway per NCMC Ch. 10.21. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Project Cost
68	Roadways-Flooding	Medium	High	Low	Flooding of roadways make them impassable and dangerous to cross, potentially isolating people. Past rain events have resulted in temporary urban flooding at city intersections. More frequent flooding are anticipated to increase O&M repair projects, costs, and labor. Maintenance cost varies depending on extent of wear/tear and age but can range from roughly \$135,000/mile for chipseal projects to \$577,000/mile for new construction projects (source: Newport comp plan). (Medium sensitivity) Adaptation methods include requiring stormwater site plans and BMPs for non-exempt new development and redevelopment projects per NCMC Ch. 17.10 Environmentally Sensitive Areas. A range of BMPs are recommended based on costs and local conditions, including culvert maintenance and replacement. (High adaptive capacity)	Project Cost
69	Roadways-Wildfire	Medium	High	Low	Roadways are key evacuation corridors during wildfire events. Deer Valley Road going west is an identified evacuation route for the city. SR 2 going west-parallelng Deer Valley Rd (alternative route) and SR 20 (lifeline) going north are state routes that provide evacuation outside the city (source: County EMP). Traffic loads for these roadways are anticipated to spike up during wildfire events, causing long-term wear and tear which overtime can result in more frequent maintenance repair projects, costs, and labor. (Medium sensitivity) Adaptation methods include installing heat-resistant/cooling pavement. City also receives funding from WSDOT for road improvement CIP that can be combined with stormwater improvement projects. (High adaptive capacity)	Evacuation routes
70	Solid waste transfer station-Extreme precipitation (Waste management)	Low	High	Low	The city has deferred all municipal solid waste handling to the County per the County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Leaching of hazardous materials onto soil can cause facilities closure, impacting waste services in the city. (Low sensitivity) Private waste haulers and County personnel are responsible for adaptive solutions. (High Adaptive capacity)	Interagency agreement
71	Solid waste transfer station-Flooding	Low	High	Low	The city has deferred all municipal solid waste handling to the County per the County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Leaching of hazardous materials onto soil can cause facilities closure, impacting waste services in the city. (Low sensitivity) Private waste haulers and County personnel are responsible for adaptive solutions. (High Adaptive capacity)	Interagency agreement

72	Solid waste transfer station-Wildfire	Low	High	Low	The city has deferred all municipal solid waste handling to the County per the County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Leaching of hazardous materials onto soil can cause facilities closure, impacting waste services in the city. (Low sensitivity) Private waste haulers and County personnel are responsible for adaptive solutions. (High Adaptive capacity)	Interagency agreement
73	Water Systems- Drought (Water resources)	Medium	Low	High	Wells are completely sourced by groundwater flows and thus highly sensitive to low groundwater levels from drought. During the summer of 2024 wells M and N ran dry, eliminating the need for the Water Treatment Plant on the south bench area (source: 2024 water system plan). Wells are anticipated to receive more groundwater due to recharge from seasonal variations in precipitation, indicating a need to adjust capacity to account for extreme drought conditions. Extensive and frequent extreme drought conditions would result in reconstruction or relocation of asset outside of routine operations and maintenance. (Medium sensitivity)	Wellhead source; Redundancy capability
74	Water Systems- Reduced snowpack	Medium	Low	High	Potential adaptive measures include upgrading existing facilities, technological upgrades, studying local hydrogeology, and sourcing elsewhere per the priority capital improvement projects list in the 2024 water system plan. Projects are costly estimating \$15,000 to 11.2 million and requires coordination with multiple agencies i.e., PUD, city PV/admin, County, West Bonner W&S, etc. The city also participates in a Wellhead Protection Program (WAC 246-290 135) to protect water supply sources. City personnel is responsible for responding to shut offs and describes a chain of command/lines of authority in their 2024 emergency response plan. The city also receives rapid mutual aid and assistance via the Washington Water/Wastewater Assistance Response Network (for WA WARN) in the event of an emergency water well failure due to malfunction or power shut off. Adaptive solutions are limited for operational and equipment deficiencies but would still require coordination with third party supplier for pump failure. Reconstruction or relocation of asset for higher capacities would require extensive studies, costs, and coordination with multiple agencies. (Low Adaptive capacity)	Wellhead source; Redundancy capability
75	Water systems- Wildfire	Low	Medium	Low	Wells are completely sourced by groundwater flows and thus highly sensitive to low summertime groundwater levels from decreased snowpack. During the summer of 2024 wells M and N ran dry, eliminating the need for the Water Treatment Plant on the south bench area. Wells are anticipated to receive more groundwater due to seasonal variations in precipitation indicating a need to adjust capacity to account for extreme conditions (upfront load of rain with shorter spring thaw). Extensive and frequent reduced snowpack and drought conditions would result in reconstruction or relocation of asset outside of routine operations and maintenance. (Medium sensitivity)	
76	Wastewater treatment plant- Drought	Low	Medium	Low	Potential adaptive measures include upgrading existing facilities, technological upgrades, studying local hydrogeology, and sourcing elsewhere per the priority capital improvement projects list in the 2024 water system plan. Projects are costly estimating \$15,000 to 11.2 million and requires coordination with multiple agencies i.e., PUD, city PV/admin, County, West Bonner W&S, etc. The city participates in a Wellhead Protection Program (WAC 246-290 135) to protect water supply sources. City personnel is responsible for responding to shut offs and describes a chain of command/lines of authority in their 2024 emergency response plan. The city also receives rapid mutual aid and assistance via the WA WARN. Adaptive solutions are limited for operational and equipment deficiencies but would still require coordination with third party supplier for pump failure. Reconstruction or relocation of asset for higher capacities would require extensive studies, costs, and coordination with multiple agencies. (Low Adaptive capacity)	Surrounding land use
77	Wastewater treatment plant- Reduced snowpack	Low	Medium	Low	Sensitivity of water collections depend on soil permeability and severity of wildfire due to leaching of organic acids from burned vegetation. Ash residue infiltration temporarily alters water quality but can be resolved over time and by educating users. Wells are chlorinated and use other treatment methods, no filtration or purification is used (pg. 176 of 2024 Newport Water System Plan). (Low Sensitivity)	
78	Wastewater treatment plant- Wildlife	Medium	Medium	Medium	The city participates in a Wellhead Protection Program (WAC 246-290 135) to protect water supply sources. There is a groundwater source monitor and regular testing of water quality. City personnel is responsible for responding to shut offs and describes a chain of command/lines of authority in their 2024 emergency response plan. The city also receives rapid mutual aid and assistance via the WA WARN. Adaptive solutions are limited for operational and equipment deficiencies but would still require coordination with third party supplier for pump failure. (Medium Adaptive capacity)	Physical conditions of WWTP; Cost
					The city's WWTP are highly sensitive to increased flow (infiltration and inflow (I&I)) volumes from rainfall during storm events since stormwater collection systems i.e., manhole, roof drain, foundation drain, etc. are conveyed to a wastewater main line. Excessive flows (>=275 gpcd with inflow) reduces treatment efficiencies thus efficiency can increase during low flow conditions. Low streamflow conditions from Pend Oreille River decreases available dilution water volume and increases concentration of nutrient loads, requiring additional NPDES permit review to meet discharge standards and protect water resources; downstream users are particularly affected. (Low Sensitivity)	Physical conditions of WWTP; Cost
					The WWTP requires significant capital (>= \$30 million) and O&M funds (>= \$490,000 annually) to upgrade and maintain water quality standards for WW discharge. City is currently undergoing improvements to the existing facilities for increased treatment efficiency and will pursue additional funding for future improvements. (Medium Adaptive capacity)	
					The city's WWTP are highly sensitive to increased flow volumes from groundwater infiltration - snowpack timing is anticipated to increase wintertime flows and decrease summertime flows, making the system more sensitive to precipitation changes. Excessive flows (>=275 gpcd with inflow) reduces treatment efficiencies thus efficiency can increase during low flow conditions. Low streamflow conditions from Pend Oreille River decreases available dilution water volume and increases concentration of nutrient loads, requiring additional NPDES permit review to meet discharge standards and protect water resources; downstream users are particularly affected. (Low Sensitivity)	
					The WWTP requires significant capital (>= \$30 million) and O&M funds (>= \$490,000 annually) to upgrade and maintain water quality standards for WW discharge. City is currently undergoing improvements to the existing facilities for increased treatment efficiency and will pursue additional funding for future improvements. (Medium Adaptive capacity)	
					WWTP contains sensitive components that if damaged during a wildfire event can lead to reduced efficiencies and potential temporary shut offs. Sensitive receptors include the influent filters, electricity supply equipment, and other influent systems. Wildlife debris after a rainfall event can also accumulate resulting in increased sediment loads and decreased treatment efficiencies. The likelihood of wildlife events impacting electricity supply lines to the WWTP is high. (Medium Sensitivity)	Functions; Cost
					The WWTP requires significant capital (>= \$30 million) and O&M funds (>= \$490,000 annually) to upgrade and maintain water quality standards for WW discharge. Influent filters and pipes are checked daily. Sensitive receptors are also being upgraded to extend equipment's usable life and will pursue additional funding for future improvements. (Medium Adaptive capacity)	

79	Stormwater systems- Drought	Medium	Medium	Medium	The city's stormwater system is primarily comprised of natural softbottom swales and ditches that are sensitive to dry soils during drought conditions. There are culverts, manholes, and other stormwater conveyance systems in downtown. Stormwater flows especially from roof drainage infiltrate/inflow (I/I) to the WWTP. In undeveloped areas of the city, the drier the soil, the higher the infiltration rate and depth thus increasing the likelihood of erosion when followed by an extreme precipitation event, also known as hydrophobic. (Medium Sensitivity) The city adopted DOE's latest guidelines on stormwater management for eastern washington. Guidelines recommend calculating various scenarios for spring snowmelt events at a volume greater than their size indicates. The conservative measurement allows snowmelt to suspend solids and reduces pollution. Systems would require capital improvement funds to implement stormwater BMPs per 2024 DOE guidelines. (Medium Adaptive capacity)	Infiltration rate
80	Stormwater systems- Reduced snowpack	Low	Medium	Low	The city's stormwater system is primarily comprised of natural softbottom swales and ditches that are sensitive to rapid spring snowmelt events from reduced snowpack. This would result in higher peak streamflows and suspended solids/hydrotrophic elements that reduce water quality. (Low Sensitivity) The city adopted DOE's latest guidelines on stormwater management for eastern washington. Guidelines recommend calculating various scenarios for spring snowmelt events at a volume greater than their size indicates. The conservative measurement allows snowmelt to suspend solids and reduces pollution. Systems would require capital improvement funds to implement stormwater BMPs per 2024 DOE guidelines. (Medium Adaptive capacity)	Seasonal snowmelt
81	Stormwater systems- Wildfire	Low	Medium	Low	The city's stormwater system is minimally exposed to wildfire hazards and can be used to slow the spread of wildfire or act as a vegetative plant species, etc. can have multiple purposes that are innovative and low cost. Systems would require capital improvement funds to implement stormwater BMPs per 2024 DOE guidelines. (Medium Adaptive capacity)	Multiple functions
82	Open space-Drought & Reduced snowpack (Zoning & Development)	Low	Medium	Low	Drought and reduced snowpack have little direct impact on open space assets as they are primarily vacant and undeveloped lots. Some lots contain city-owned walls and are impacted by drought and reduced snowpack - see "water system" description above. (Low sensitivity) Adaptive measures include future coordination with property owner's, resource agencies, and others for future development. Development standards include NCMC Title 17 for critical areas, and fire and police services - updated in 2019. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Capital improvement projects
83	Open space-extreme heat & Extreme precipitation	Low	Medium	Low	Extreme heat and extreme precipitation have little direct impact on open space assets as they are primarily vacant and undeveloped lots. (Low sensitivity) Adaptive measures include future coordination with property owner's, resource agencies, and others for future development. Development standards include NCMC Title 17 for critical areas, stormwater conveyance, resilient electricity supply, fire/police services, and others. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Development standards
84	Open space-flooding	Low	Medium	Low	Flooding has little direct impact on open space assets as they are primarily vacant and undeveloped lots. (Low sensitivity) Adaptive measures include future coordination with property owner's, resource agencies, and others for future development. For example, new impervious surfaces/development in previously undeveloped parcels such as South Bench are anticipated to exacerbate flooding issues. Future stormwater requirements for new development and redevelopment utilize climate change scenarios in calculating runoff treatment and (flow design) per Stormwater Mgmt Manual for Eastern WA. Existing developments require coordination with State DOE, County, and City PW and needs significant capital to redesign higher runoff and flows. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Design
85	Open space-Wildfire	Low	Medium	Low	Wildfire has little direct impact on open space assets as they are primarily vacant and undeveloped lots. (Low sensitivity) Vacant lots can be used as fire breaks or staging areas for emergency personnel responding to wildfire. In addition, future development like South Bench master planned community are required to comply with fire safe development standards NCMC Title 17. Future development must also show that adequate fire and police services are available per city's development regulations - updated 2019. Solutions include fire safe methods (i.e., undergrounding utilities, non-vegetative buffers, fire adaptive plants and building materials, etc. The PUD maintains non-exclusive rights and are required to underground new electricity and telecommunication lines - Ord. No. 2093. Existing above-ground utilities require significant capital to implement. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Development standards
86	Government services- Drought & Reduced snowpack	Medium	Medium	Medium	The City utilizes services from the Kalispel Tribe, County personnel, City public works & administration, PUD, and West Bonner Water and Sewer. Services and spending is anticipated to increase due to intensifying activities surrounding watershed management and ecological restoration. (Medium sensitivity) City staff may enter into additional agreements or allocate budget for existing agreements which may take longer to implement. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Number of Outside Agencies
87	Government services- Extreme heat & Extreme precipitation	Medium	Medium	Medium	The City utilizes services from the Kalispel Tribe, Spokane & Pend Oreille Counties personnel, State Dept of Ecology personnel, City public works, PUD, and Idaho state highway department to conduct plan review, cooperative purchasing, road maintenance, and utility maintenance. City also utilizes services from Newport Hospital and health services for cooperative purchasing and coordination with city PW department on equipment, labor, and goods. More coordination and funds would be needed as climate hazards are anticipated to damage roads and increase hospitalizations. (Medium sensitivity) City staff may enter into additional agreements or allocate budget for existing agreements which may take longer to implement. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Number of Outside Agencies
88	Government services- Flooding	Medium	Medium	Medium	Vacant parcels and roads located within the 100-yr (Zone A, no base flood elevation known) FEMA flood zone: Circle Drive are anticipated to experience a more stringent development review process as an environmentally sensitive area NCMC Chapter 17.10. More coordination between the County and consultants would be needed as climate hazards increase flood frequency and intensity. (Medium sensitivity) City staff may enter into additional agreements or allocate budget for existing agreements which may take longer to implement. (Medium adaptive capacity)	Flood zone
89	Government services- Wildfire	Medium	High	Low	The City utilizes services from the Bonner County Idaho & Pend Oreille County law enforcement, County personnel & equipment, State patrol fire mobilization unit, South Pend Oreille (SPO) fire and rescue, County solid waste facility use, PUD, and West Bonner Water and Sewer to respond to wildfire emergencies for fire suppression and evacuation. Fire prevention, education, and mitigation is done by SPO fire and rescue and Newport Fire Department. More coordination and funds would be needed as climate hazards are anticipated to damage roads, buildings, and utilities and increase hospitalizations. (Medium sensitivity) City and county fire agencies can be reimbursed under The State's Mobilization Plan if all local and mutual aid resources have been expended. (High adaptive capacity)	Interagency agreement
				#N/A		
				#N/A		

Tasks 3.4.3-5: Characterize risk and decide course of action

In Column B [below 1], list the assets you identified in Task 3.3 as having *medium* or *high* vulnerability. In Column C, characterize the *Probability* of hazard occurrence for each asset as *low*, *medium*, or *high*. In Column E, characterize the *Magnitude* of the potential loss/consequences as *low*, *medium*, or *high*. Put each asset's number [from Column A] in the appropriate cell of the Risk Characterization Matrix [right 1], and note the composite risk rating in Column G. Based on the asset's risk characterization, note your decision [Take Action of Accept Risk] in Column H.

Number	Asset Hazard Pair (Note: applicable assets only in parentheses.)	Probability (Low, Medium, High)	Notes (Note the indicators, dates, and risks used to characterize probability of loss.)	Magnitude (Low, Medium, High)	Notes (Note the indicators, dates, and risks used to characterize magnitude of loss.)	Composite Risk Rating (Low = Green, Medium = Yellow, High = Red)	Decision (Take Action or Accept Risk)
1	Administrative buildings-Extreme heat (buildings & Energy)	Medium	Additional loads: Energy usage will increase due to more cooling degree days, putting additional loads on the electricity grid. Admin buildings can close temporarily, especially older buildings, or need weatherization. Extreme heat conditions (heat index above 80 deg. F) occur once every 3-5 years and are trending up since 2021. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increase in cooling degree days. Historical baseline of 145 deg. F cooling days. Mid century and end of century projected to be 435 deg. F and 870 deg. F, respectively.	Low	Indicator: Total appraised value Power failure can occur more frequently due to increased cooling degree days. Depreciation due to increased operational costs and decreased purchaser activity impacts total value. This can also impact surrounding property values for tax income purposes. Current value of city-owned asset averages \$84/sq. ft. in commercial zones. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
2	Utilities-Wildfire	High	Decreased functionality: Above-ground utilities which serve the city's WWTSP and water wells, homes, and other buildings can experience more frequent power outages and water stoppage. Wildland fires occur annually with a historic average of 40 wildfires that have occurred and average of ~1,653 acres that have burned from 2004-2023. Forested areas surrounding the city are experiencing burns more frequently, and at greater severity. (High probability)	Medium	Indicator: Rate increases Drier and hotter summers increase energy demands for indoor cooling and air purification. Costs to maintain and upgrade systems in response to climate-exacerbated hazards are increasing. Consumer rates increased in January 2022 and March 2025 by 4.25% due to rising operational costs, infrastructure needs, and inflation. Inflation increased 12% from 2022 to 2025. Consumer costs are anticipated to continually increase. (Medium magnitude)	High	Take Action
3	Housing-Extreme heat	Medium	Future likelihood indicator: Increased likelihood of climate and fuel conditions suitable for wildfire especially during summer months. Early and mid century projected to be 0.30 and 0.53, respectively. Additional loads: Energy usage will increase due to more cooling degree days, putting additional loads on the electricity grid. Although summertime usage may increase, heating still represents the highest annual usage of electricity. Extreme heat conditions (heat index above 80 deg. F) occur once every 3-5 years and are trending up since 2021. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increase in cooling degree days. Historical baseline of 145 deg. F cooling days. Mid century and end of century projected to be 435 deg. F and 870 deg. F, respectively.	Low	Indicator: Residential usage Hotter summers increase energy demands for indoor cooling and air purification. Older mobile homes with no weatherization upgrades are more prone to decreased functionality. Lower income households in mobile homes often experience greater difficulty repairing their homes and paying for upgrades. Average residential customers using 1,500 kWh per month at a rate increase of \$0.0650 per kWh, which are still lower than the state (\$0.1183/kWh) and national (\$0.1626/kWh) average. Magnitude will also vary due to a household's socio-economic condition. City rates relatively moderate for social vulnerability. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
4	Housing-Wildfire	High	Increased direct source ignitions: Homes expanding into fire prone areas will impact the frequency and extent of wildfire. Likewise, wildfire is more likely to directly impact homes from direct sources like flammable vegetation versus indirect sources like embers and structural ignition. Wildland fires occur annually with a historic average of 40 wildfires that have occurred and average of ~1,653 acres that have burned from 2004-2023. Forested areas surrounding the city are experiencing burns more frequently, and at greater severity. (High probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increased likelihood of climate and fuel conditions suitable for wildfire especially during summer months. Early and mid century projected to be 0.30 and 0.53, respectively.	Low	Indicator: Social vulnerability Drier and hotter summers increase energy demands for indoor cooling and air purification. Older mobile homes with no weatherization upgrades are more prone to decreased functionality. Lower income households in mobile homes often experience greater difficulty repairing their homes and paying for upgrades. Average residential customers using 1,500 kWh per month at a rate increase of \$0.0650 per kWh. Mandatory power shut-offs exacerbate functionality issues. Magnitude will also vary due to a household's socio-economic condition. City rates relatively moderate for social vulnerability. (Low magnitude)	Medium	Take Action

5	Library-Extreme heat (<i>Cultural Resources & Practice</i>)	Medium	limited access to resources and practices. Cooling shelter. Energy usage can increase, putting additional loads on the electricity grid or result in more frequent closures. Closures can limit new opportunities to experience cultural practices, access resources, and foster new relationships and have closed in the past due to extreme heat. The library can also act as a cooling shelter when open, maintaining access to opportunities and resources. Extreme heat conditions (heat index above 80 deg. F) occur once every 3-5 years and are trending up since 2021. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increase in cooling degree days. Historical baseline of 145 deg. F cooling days. Mid century and end of century projected to be 435 deg. F and 870 deg. F, respectively.	Low	Indicator: Heat-related mortality Local mean max temperature in August is 83° F and mean minimum temperature is 50° F. The highest mean average temperature is in July at ~68° F. Temperatures that reached 111° F near the city resulted in one fatality in the county. More frequently occurring high heat conditions exposes more households to health risks and potential fatalities under extreme conditions. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
6	School-Flooding (<i>Economic Dev</i>)	Medium	Urban flooding: School district is largely unaffected by riverine flooding and is more likely to temporarily flood from extreme precipitation events due to overcapacity of stormwater systems and poor soil drainage. Annual maximum streamflow is anticipated to be 6% greater than the historic average of 26,895 ft³/s (Source: USGS discharge, 1980-2008). Extreme flood events with discharge volumes of 130,000 ft³/s or more has a recurrence interval of 15 to 20 years, resulting in flooding of the city's WWTP. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Mid century and end of century projections for the Pend Oreille river are 12.9 years and 14.7 years, respectively, meaning high streamflows are anticipated to occur more frequently.	Low	Indicator: Flood zone One district property - Newport High School - is located in a 100-year flood zone. Specifically, the yard and fields are exposed while other properties are more likely to temporarily flood from intense rainfall events. As a taxing jurisdiction, the school district's upcoming upgrades of MHS can increase current value and those of the surrounding properties over a somewhat longer period of time. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
7	Kelly Island Wilderness Park-Drought (<i>Ecosystems</i>)	Medium	Species adaptation: Fauna and flora systems are likely to adapt to drier environments, allowing more drought tolerant species to flourish. Wildlife behavior is highly influenced by vegetative mix, increasing wildfire risk throughout the city. Droughts occur every 1-3 years, and extreme drought events occur roughly every 20 years on average. Drought events due to lack of summertime precipitation and rapid snowmelt are becoming more frequent. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increases in precipitation drought, low streamflow, decrease in snowpack, decreased late summer precipitation. Change in vegetative mix, ecosystem functions, and wildfire behavior. Implications for all sectors (i.e., timber exports, tourism, public health, water supply, recreation and fishing/water rights on river, etc.) are significant.	Low	Indicator: Capital costs Estimated costs for repairing existing parks range from \$130 to paint a picnic table to \$150,000 to construct new facilities for an RV campground. City aims to create hiking trails and clear brush on the island in which costs are lower than constructing new structures. Improvements are anticipated to decrease fire hazards on the island. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
8	Kelly Island Wilderness Park-Extreme heat	Medium	Reduced visitation & increased wildfire likelihood: Heat advisories are more likely to occur, impacting visitation to the park. Plants are also likely to dry up, impacting biological quality and increase wildfire likelihood. Extreme heat conditions (heat index above 80 deg. F) occur once every 3-5 years and are trending up since 2021. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increase in summer maximum temperature from 3.8° F (early century) to 6.6° F for mid century, historic temperature extremes have ranged from 111°F to -18°F.	Low	Indicator: Capital costs Estimated costs for repairing existing parks range from \$130 to paint a picnic table to \$150,000 to construct new facilities for an RV campground. City aims to create hiking trails and clear brush on the island in which costs are lower than constructing new structures. Improvements are anticipated to increase recreational users exposure to extreme heat conditions or provide relief from urban heat islands. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk

9	Pend Oreille River-Drought	Medium	More extreme streamflow level fluctuations: The PO river is heavily influenced by snowmelt and precipitation. Lack thereof would result in more extreme conditions and fluctuations of seasonal streamflow levels. Cascading effects of drought with heavy rainfall and wildfire can increase sedimentation. Droughts occur every 1-3 years, and extreme drought events occur roughly every 20 years on average. Drought events due to lack of summertime precipitation and rapid snowmelt are becoming more frequent. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increases in precipitation drought, low streamflow, decrease in snowpack, decreased late summer precipitation. Change in vegetative mix, ecosystem functions, and wildlife behavior, implications for all sectors (i.e., timber exports, tourism, public health, water supply, recreation and fishing/water rights on river, etc.) are significant.	Medium	The Pend Oreille River was formerly 203(d) listed for pH, and an approved TMDL has since been implemented. TMDLs can be exceeded when streamflows are low and have historically impacted fish habitat. Other users will also be impacted. Tribal members are particularly affected. (Medium magnitude)	Medium	Take Action
10	Pend Oreille River-Extreme heat	Medium	Higher water temperatures: The PO river is heavily utilized and influenced by all sectors. Increasing frequency of extreme heat events can decrease recreational opportunities and increase the likelihood of vector-borne diseases. Aquatic species which thrive in warmer waters are expected to increase. Extreme heat conditions (heat index above 80 deg. F) occur once every 3-5 years and are trending up since 2021. Stream temperatures are expected to increase from a historic summertime max of 73°F and wintertime max of 32°F and is highly correlated with ambient temperatures. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increase in summer maximum temperature will likely result in riverine temperature increase, also increasing the likelihood of more frequent extreme heat events. Historic temperature extremes have ranged from 111.9°F to 189°F.	Medium	Indicator: Water temperature Consistently elevated temperatures have a direct correlation to water pH. Under natural conditions, when temperatures exceed a 1-day maximum of 20°C, activities should halt which will raise receiving water temperatures by more than 0.3°C. Peak temperature conditions based on the Kalispel Tribe criteria are: 1) at or below 18°C based on 7-day average of daily max temperatures, and 2) at or below 20.5°C based on 1-day max. Based on water temperature data from 2017-2022, criteria #2 has been exceeded nine times mainly during the month of August and July or September. (Medium magnitude)	Medium	Take Action
11	Pend Oreille River-Flooding	Medium	Increasing flood frequency & severity: Riverine streamflow is directly influenced by precipitation and snowmelt events. Increased flooding frequency and severity can result in more impact to the city's WWTP which impact operations and sanitation. Annual maximum streamflow is anticipated to be 6% greater than the historic average of 26,895 ft³/s. (Source: USGS discharge, 1980-2008). Extreme flood events with discharge volumes of 130,000 ft³/s or more has a recurrence interval of 15 to 20 years, resulting in flooding of the city's WWTP. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Mid century and end of century projections for the Pend Oreille river are 12.9 years and 14.7 years, respectively, meaning high streamflows are anticipated to occur more frequently. Historic highs occurred in May and June during spring snowmelt season.	Low	Indicator: Discharge rate Above average discharge (27,000 ft³/s or more) mainly occurs during spring and early summer months. Extreme flooding events with discharge rates at or above 130,000 cfs occurred in 1997. Discharge and flow levels remain relatively stable and is anticipated to have minimal destruction due to its location. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
12	Pend Oreille River-Reduced snowpack	Medium	Altered streamflow timing: Snowpack levels are highly indicative of springtime streamflows. Reduced snowpack and earlier snowmelt will alter the timing and amount of river runoff in the summer. Changes in annual runoff will depend on annual precipitation changes, which can differ noticeably from one scenario to another (2009 WA Climate Assessment). Snowpack within the Colorado basin and Washington Cascades & Olympic mountain ranges have been reducing since the mid-20th century. Snowpack is anticipated to reduce significantly by mid century and nearly diminish by the end of the century. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Steady decrease in percent change in April 1 snowpack from historic baseline of 12 inches. High streamflows are anticipated to occur more frequently as a result of more rapid snowmelt from less snowpack and/or earlier warm temperatures.	Low	Indicator: Discharge rate Above average discharge (27,000 ft³/s or more) mainly occurs during spring and early summer months. Extreme flooding events with discharge rates at or above 130,000 cfs occurred in 1997. Discharge and flow levels remain relatively stable and is anticipated to have minimal destruction due to its location. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk

13	Pend Oreille River-Wildfire	High	Decreased watershed quality: The river can act as a fire break due to surrounding mountainous and forested terrain. The river is more likely to be impacted from secondary aka "cascading" effects such as sedimentation, altered vegetated mix, habitat quality, and wildfire regimes. City responsibilities to maintain watershed quality is also stressed by increasing wildfire likelihood. Wildland fires occur annually with a historic average of 40 wildfires that have occurred and average of ~1,651 acres that have burned from 2004-2023. Forested areas surrounding the city are experiencing burns more frequently, and at greater severity. (High probability)	Medium	Indicator: Total maximum daily loads The Pend Oreille River was formerly 303(d) listed for pH, and an approved TMDL has since been implemented. TMDLs can be exceeded when streamflows are low and have historically impacted fish habitat. Other users will also be impacted. Tribal members are particularly affected (Medium magnitude)	High	Take Action
14	Fire station-Drought (Emergency Management)	Medium	Increasing wildfire response: Drought's influence on vegetative mix and water supply is likely to exacerbate wildfire conditions and emergency response. Coordination among regional and statewide agencies are anticipated to increase. Droughts occur every 1-3 years, and extreme drought events occur roughly every 20 years on average. Drought events due to lack of summertime precipitation and rapid snowmelt are becoming more frequent. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increases in precipitation drought, low streamflow, decrease in snowpack, decreased late summer precipitation. Change in vegetative mix, ecosystem functions, and wildlife behavior; implications for all sectors (i.e., timber exports, tourism, public health, water supply, recreation and fishing/water rights on river, etc.) are significant.	Low	Indicator: Call volume Total and average calls/responses are anticipated to increase due to hotter and drier conditions. Year 2024 total calls equated to 1,163 calls, 72% of which were EMS-related. There was an average of 24 structure fires annually. Increased average call volumes impact terms and conditions of interlocal agreements. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
15	Fire station-Extreme heat	Medium	Increased EMS response: More frequent extreme heat conditions can increase EMS calls and emergency response due to heat illness. Coordination with County and other agencies are anticipated to increase due to existing interlocal agreements. Extreme heat conditions (heat index above 80 deg. F) occur once every 3-5 years and are trending up since 2021. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increase of 90 °F Max Humidex Days from 8 days for the historical baseline to 19.2 days (early century) and 32.4 days (mid century). Historic temperature extremes have ranged from 111°F to -18°F (2024 County HMP).	Low	Indicator: Call volume Total and average calls/responses are anticipated to increase due to hotter and drier conditions. Year 2024 total calls equated to 1,163 calls, 72% of which were EMS-related. Increased average call volumes impact terms and conditions of interlocal agreements. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
16	Parks/Recreation facilities-Wildfire (Health & Well-being)	High	Smoke exposure: Increased wildfire likelihood indicates that drier atmospheric and land conditions are more common. Wildfire smoke exposure is more likely to impact park visitors than wildfire itself especially individuals with preexisting health conditions. Cardiovascular disease still remains a significant concern for residents. Wildland fires occur annually with a historic average of 40 wildfires that have occurred and average of ~1,651 acres that have burned from 2004-2023. Forested areas surrounding the city are experiencing burns more frequently, and at greater severity. (High probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increased likelihood of climate and fuel conditions suitable for wildfire especially during summer months. Early and mid century projected to be 0.30 and 0.53, respectively.	Medium	Indicator: Air quality index Hotter and drier conditions exacerbate wildfire events i.e., smoke inhalation. Surrounding trails, city parks, and recreational facilities are highly utilized and expose people to poor air quality. Historic Air quality indexes above 101- which is considered unhealthy levels for sensitive groups - mainly occurs during the months of July through December which overlap with fire season. Sensitive groups and those with mental health conditions are particularly affected. (Medium magnitude)	High	Take Action

17	Social services center-Extreme heat	Medium	Increasing needs and services: Needs for services such as cooling shelters, food security, and other services can increase due to more frequent and extreme heat conditions. Householders with multiple conditions such as mobility, mental, and income challenges are especially vulnerable and require additional services. Extreme heat conditions (heat index above 80°F) occur once every 3-5 years and are trending up since 2021. (Medium probability)	Medium	Indicator: Air quality index Hotter and drier conditions exacerbate poor air quality. Individuals with heart/lung disease, respiratory illnesses, and other preexisting health conditions are more exposed to poor air quality. Historic Air quality indexes above 101- which is considered unhealthy/ levels for sensitive groups - mainly occurs during the months of July through December. Demand for services to provide relief is anticipated to increase i.e., food, water, transportation, cooling centers, mental health, etc. Residents mainly rely on personal social networks. (Medium magnitude)	Medium	Take Action
18	Social services center-Wildfire	High	Hospitalization rates increase: Householders with compounding health effects will be at higher risk of hospitalization due to increased wildfire smoke and pollution. Wildland fires occur annually with a historic average of 40 wildfires that have occurred and average of ~1,651 acres that have burned from 2004-2023. Forested areas surrounding the city are experiencing burns more frequently, and at greater severity. (High probability)	Medium	Indicator: Air quality index Hotter and drier conditions exacerbate wildfire events i.e., smoke inhalation. Individuals with heart/lung disease, respiratory illnesses, and other preexisting health conditions are more exposed to poor air quality. Historic Air quality indexes above 101- which is considered unhealthy/ levels for sensitive groups - mainly occurs during the months of July through December which overlap with fire season. Demand for services to provide relief is anticipated to increase i.e., food, water, transportation, cooling centers, etc. Residents mainly rely on personal social networks. (Medium magnitude)	High	Take Action
19	Roadways-Extreme heat (Transportation)	Medium	Future likelihood indicator: Increased likelihood of climate and fuel conditions suitable for wildfire especially during summer months. Early and mid century projected to be 0.30 and 0.53, respectively. Higher maintenance costs: Road maintenance activities and costs can increase due to pavement warping and frequent usage for maintenance vehicles. Costs to maintaining interlocal agreements can also increase. Extreme heat conditions (heat index above 80 deg. F) occur once every 3-5 years and are trending up since 2021. (Medium probability)	Low	Indicator: Dollar cost Maintenance cost varies from roughly \$135,000/mile for chipseal projects to \$577,000/mile for new construction projects. Funding comes from various sources (i.e., city General fund, WA state transportation improvement board, WSDOT, etc). Temporary inconvenience from road closures. Users may use alternative routes. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
20	Roadways-Extreme precipitation	Medium	Future likelihood indicator: No historic record of hot days above 100 °F are readily available, but are anticipated to increase by 3.1 days (early century) and 9.3 days (mid century). Historic temperature extremes have ranged from 111°F to -18°F. Higher maintenance costs: Heavy rainfall is more likely to form potholes, pavement warping, and cracks, where significant breakage can result in road closures. Cascading effects of roadway breakage are interrupted utilities, economic activities, and emergency response activities. Rain events occur mostly during winter storms and sometimes during summer thunderstorms as a result of atmospheric conditions. Freezing rain from winter storms are most common and occur annually; severe conditions rising to the level of disaster declaration has an annualized frequency of 13.4/year. (Medium probability)	Low	Indicator: Dollar cost Maintenance cost varies from roughly \$135,000/mile for chipseal projects to \$577,000/mile for new construction projects. Funding comes from various sources (i.e., city General fund, WA state transportation improvement board, WSDOT, etc). Temporary inconvenience from road closures. Users may use alternative routes. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk

21	Water Systems Drought (Water resources)	Medium	Public health concerns: The probability of drought-related health effects occurring varies widely and largely depends on drought severity, local population vulnerability, existing health infrastructure, and available resources to mitigate effects as they occur. Droughts occur every 1-3 years, and extreme drought events occur roughly every 20 years on average. Two wells ran dry in 2024, and an extreme drought event occurred in 2021. Drought events due to lack of summertime precipitation and rapid snowmelt are becoming more frequent. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increases in precipitation drought, low streamflow, decrease in snowpack, decreased late summer precipitation. Change in vegetative mix, ecosystem functions, and wildfire behavior, implications for all sectors (i.e., timber exports, tourism, public health, water supply, recreation and fishing/water rights on river, etc.) are significant.	Medium	The city's potable water system serves 2,140 residents - there are 1,021 total service connections, 921 residential and 100 commercial accounts (2024 water system plan). Drought conditions may affect each well differently due to capacity and usage, exacerbating current issues of decreased pumping capacity during drought months with some existing wells. Some wells have lost functionality in 2024. All residents would be affected. (Medium magnitude)	Medium	Take Action
22	Water Systems-Reduced snowpack	Medium	Reduced rates of recharge: Snowpack levels are highly indicative of springtime streamflows and well replenishment. Reduced snowpack and earlier snowmelt will alter groundwater levels, indicating lower rates of replenishment. Changes in annual runoff will depend on annual precipitation changes, which can differ noticeably from one scenario to another (2009 WA Climate Assessment). Snowpack within the Colorado basin and Washington Cascades & Olympic mountain ranges have been reducing since the mid-20th century. Snowpack is anticipated to reduce significantly by mid century and nearly diminish by the end of the century. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Steady decrease in percent change in April 1 snowpack from historic baseline of 12 inches. High streamflows are anticipated to occur more frequently as a result of more rapid snowmelt from less snowpack and/or earlier warm temperatures.	High	Indicator: # of customers The city's potable water system serves 2,140 residents - there are 1,021 total service connections. Reduced snowpack conditions show a shift in available recharge to earlier months of the year, indicating the need to adjust capacity to store larger amounts of water during wet seasons. Some wells have lost functionality in 2024 due to low levels of precipitation and snow. All residents would be affected. (High magnitude)	High	Take Action
23	Wastewater treatment plant-Wildfire	High	Discharge limitations: Treated wastewater discharge can be affected when sedimentation from wildfire increases TMDLs above the allowable amount. Decreased filtering efficiency from sedimentation can also occur, resulting in increased maintenance activities and costs. Wildland fires occur annually with a historic average of 40 wildfires that have occurred and average of ~1,651 acres that have burned from 2004-2023. Forested areas surrounding the city are experiencing burns more frequently, and at greater severity. (High probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increased likelihood of climate and fuel conditions suitable for wildfire especially during summer months. Early and mid century projected to be 0.30 and 0.53, respectively.	Low	Indicator: Discharge limits Discharge limits for total suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, chlorine and fecal coliform bacteria have been exceeded in the past. Wildfire smoke, ash, and sedimentation from burnt or dry vegetation can add extraneous flow. The City recognizes that extraneous flow due to inflow and infiltration has negative impacts on the WWTTP. Reducing extraneous flow will make capacity available for users and reduce operational difficulties. (Low magnitude)	Medium	Take Action
24	Stormwater systems-Drought	Medium	Stormwater systems are more likely to be impacted by secondary effects such as sedimentation and have limited direct impact. Droughts occur every 1-3 years, and extreme drought events occur roughly every 20 years on average. Drought events due to lack of summertime precipitation and rapid snowmelt are becoming more frequent. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increases in precipitation drought, low streamflow, decrease in snowpack, decreased late summer precipitation. Change in vegetative mix, ecosystem functions, and wildfire behavior, implications for all sectors (i.e., timber exports, tourism, public health, water supply, recreation and fishing/water rights on river, etc.) are significant.	Low	Indicator: Stormwater Infrastructure Stormwater flows infiltrate the soil throughout a majority of the city while downtown stormwater is piped and discharged to the west banks of the Pend Oreille River under a bridge. Soil conditions throughout the city are well-drained and have limited risk to liquefaction or flooding. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk

25	Open space-Drought & Reduced snowpack (Zoning & Development)	Medium	Future development: Droughts can reduce the availability of water for future subdivisions, increasing development costs or limiting development. Droughts occur every 1-3 years, and extreme drought events occur roughly every 20 years on average. Drought events due to lack of summertime precipitation and rapid snowmelt are becoming more frequent. Snowpack is anticipated to reduce significantly by mid century and nearly diminish by the end of the century. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increases in precipitation drought, low streamflow, decrease in snowpack, decreased late summer precipitation. Change in vegetative mix, ecosystem functions, and wildfire behavior. Implications for all sectors (i.e., timber exports, tourism, public health, water supply, recreation and fishing/water rights on river, etc.) are significant.	Low	Indicator: Future development Drought is anticipated to reduce functionality of wells to recharge due to increased impervious surfaces from development. South Bench area is technically serviceable by current well capacity even under increasing drought conditions. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
26	Open space-Extreme heat	Medium	Future development: Extreme heat can increase discomfort and heat island effects, increasing development costs or limiting development opportunity. Extreme heat conditions (heat index above 80 deg. F) occur once every 3-5 years and are trending up since 2021. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increase in summer maximum temperature from 3.8°F (early century) to 6.6°F for mid century. Historic temperature extremes have ranged from 111°F to -18°F.	Low	Indicator: Asset type Asset consists of city-owned undeveloped or vacant property and planned development area. Extreme heat has minimal impact to asset with the city's ability to still manage and maintain asset. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
27	Open space-Extreme precipitation	Medium	Rain events occur mostly during winter storms and sometimes during summer thunderstorms as a result of atmospheric conditions. Freezing rain from winter storms are most common and occur annually; severe conditions rising to the level of disaster declaration has an annualized frequency of 13.4/year. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increase in heavy precipitation magnitude and extreme precipitation magnitude. The max daily precipitation of a 2-year storm (e.g., heavy precipitation magnitude) is more likely to occur. From 2008 to 2021, there were three (3) disaster declarations due to "severe winter storm, including record and near record snowfall and heavy rains and winds." (Source: 2024 County HMP - Appendix 2)	Low	Indicator: Asset type Asset consists of city-owned undeveloped or vacant property and planned development area. Extreme precipitation has minimal impact to asset with the city's ability to still manage and maintain asset. Precipitation events can also recharge underground wells on certain vacant properties. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
28	Open space-Flooding	Medium	Future development: Flooding can increase health risks and structure functionality, increasing development costs or limiting development opportunity. Annual maximum streamflow is anticipated to be 6% greater than the historic average of 26,895 ft ³ /s (Source: USGS discharge, 1960-2008). Extreme flood events with discharge volumes of 130,000 ft ³ /s or more has a recurrence interval of 15 to 20 years, resulting in flooding of the city's WWTP. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Mid century and end of century projections for the Pend Oreille river are 12.9 years and 14.7 years, respectively, meaning high streamflows are anticipated to occur more frequently.	Low	Indicator: Soil conditions Extent of destruction varies due to soil conditions. City primarily consists of well-drained soils with low erosion potential and are non-hydric; flood hazards are N/A. Flooding is anticipated to have minimal destruction on open space assets. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk

29	Open space-Wildfire	High	Future development: Wildfire likelihood can change where development is located or require design changes to mitigate wildfire risk, increasing development costs or limiting development opportunity. Wildland fires occur annually with a historic average of 40 wildfires that have occurred and average of ~1,651 acres that have burned from 2004-2023. Forested areas surrounding the city are experiencing burns more frequently, and at greater severity. (High probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increased likelihood of climate and fuel conditions suitable for wildfire especially during summer months. Early and mid century projected to be 0.30 and 0.53, respectively.	Low	Indicator: Asset Type Asset consists of city-owned undeveloped or vacant property and planned development area. Wildfire likelihood has minimal impact to asset with the city's ability to still manage and maintain asset. (Low magnitude)	Medium	Take Action
30	Government services-Drought & Reduced snowpack	Medium	Increased costs: Contractual agreements may require negotiations due to increased operational and maintenance costs to respond to hazards. Droughts occur every 1-3 years, and extreme drought events occur roughly every 20 years on average. Drought events due to lack of summertime precipitation and rapid snowmelt are becoming more frequent. Snowpack is anticipated to reduce significantly by mid century and nearly diminish by the end of the century. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increases in precipitation drought, low streamflow, decrease in snowpack, decreased late summer precipitation. Change in vegetative mix, ecosystem functions, and wildfire behavior, implications for all sectors (i.e., timber exports, tourism, public health, water supply, recreation and fishing/water rights on river, etc.) are significant.	Low	Indicator: Future development Drought is anticipated to reduce functionality of wells to recharge due to increased impervious surfaces from development. South Bench area is technically serviceable by current well capacity even under increasing drought conditions. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
31	Government services-Extreme heat	Medium	Increased costs: Contractual agreements may require negotiations due to increased operational and maintenance costs to respond to hazards. Extreme heat conditions (heat index above 80 deg. F) occur once every 3-5 years and are trending up since 2021. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increase in summer maximum temperature from 3.8°F (early century) to 6.6°F for mid century. Historic temperature extremes have ranged from 11.9°F to -18°F.	Low	Indicator: Contractual agreement types Mutual aid and interlocal agreements related to fire/rescue services, dispatch, and hospital & health services labor are likely to be maintained to ensure functionality of asset. Costs and resources to maintain or increase frequency of services may increase due to more extreme heat events. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
32	Government services-Extreme precipitation	Medium	Increased operational and maintenance costs to respond to hazards. Rain events occur mostly during winter storms and sometimes during summer thunderstorms as a result of atmospheric conditions. Freezing rain from winter storms are most common and occur annually; severe conditions rising to the level of disaster declaration has an annualized frequency of 13.4/year. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Increase in heavy precipitation magnitude and extreme precipitation magnitude. The max daily precipitation of a 2-year storm (e.g., heavy precipitation magnitude) is more likely to occur. From 2008 to 2021, there were three (3) disaster declarations due to "severe winter storm, including record and near record snowfall and heavy rains and winds." (Source: 2024 County HMP - Appendix 2)	Medium	Indicator: Contractual agreement types Mutual aid, purchasing, contracting services, and interlocal agreements are likely to be maintained to ensure functionality of city services and critical infrastructure (i.e., road repair/maintenance services, law enforcement, hospital labor & equipment, IT services, etc). Costs and resources to maintain or increase frequency of services may increase due to heavier rainstorm events. (Medium magnitude)	Medium	Take Action

33	Government services-Flooding	Medium	Increased costs: Contractual agreements may require negotiations due to increased operational and maintenance costs to respond to hazards. Annual maximum streamflow is anticipated to be 6% greater than the historic average of 26,895 ft³/s (Source: USGS discharge, 1980-2008). Extreme flood events with discharge volumes of 130,000 ft³/s or more has a recurrence interval of 15 to 20 years, resulting in flooding of the city's WWTP. (Medium probability) Future likelihood indicator: Mid century and end of century projections for the Pend Oreille river are 12.9 years and 14.7 years, respectively, meaning high streamflows are anticipated to occur more frequently.	Low	Indicator: Contractual agreement types Mutual aid and interlocal agreements related to fire/rescue services, dispatch, and hospital & health services labor are likely to be maintained to ensure functionality of asset. Costs and resources to maintain or increase frequency of services may increase due to temporary urban flooding events. (Low magnitude)	Low	Accept Risk
				HN/A		HN/A	