

Tuesday, June 16, 2026

College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)

430th Regular Planning Commission Meeting

Tuesday, June 16, 2026, at 6:00 P.M.

Agenda: <https://go.boarddocs.com/wa/cocp/Board.nsf/goto?open&id=DUUM2C591C7C>

In-Person at City Hall - 625 S College Avenue, College Place, WA 99324

The meeting may be viewed by joining the Zoom meeting.

Zoom Attendee Link: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84144857091>

Or you may call this number to listen: 1-669-900-9128 ID#84144857091

Phone controls: *6 - toggle mute/unmute and *9 - raise hand

Meetings will be posted on the City of College Place, Washington YouTube channel at https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLqwYY-Thlbf4pY19KUMwVoO6iynKx_Zdn

1. OPENING ITEMS

Subject :	1.01 Call To Order 430th Regular Planning Commission Meeting
Meeting :	Jun 16, 2026 - College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)
Category :	1. OPENING ITEMS
Access :	Public
Type :	Procedural
Subject :	1.02 Roll Call
Meeting :	Jun 16, 2026 - College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)
Category :	1. OPENING ITEMS
Access :	Public
Type :	Information, Procedural

Public Content

Position 1 - Nic Ivy, Chair - term exp. 12-31-2027

Position 2 - Felix Tan - term exp. 12-31-29

Position 3 - Claudia Santellano - term exp. 12-31-2028

Position 4 - Jim Fry - term exp. 12-31-2028

Position 5 -Gayla Rogers - term exp. 12-31-2029

Position 7 - Todd A. Reiswig, Vice Chair -term exp. 12-31-2027

Excused absence:

Position 6 - Brandon Stepper - term exp. 12-31-2028

Staff

Jon Rickard - Community Development Director

Carolyn Holm - City Clerk

Guests

Elizabeth Smith - JUB Engineers

Derrick Braaten - JUB Engineers

Subject :	1.03 Welcome New Planning Commissioner
Meeting :	Jun 16, 2026 - College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)
Category :	1. OPENING ITEMS
Access :	Public
Type :	Procedural

Public Content

Victor Valerio resigned after scheduling conflicts made it difficult to attend meetings. Thus, we now have a new member joining the Planning Commission. Please join us in welcoming Jim Fry. Mr. Fry is a College Place resident and the superintendent of the College Place School District. He previously served on the Parks, Arbor, and Recreation Board.

Subject :	1.04 Appearance of Fairness Doctrine
Meeting :	Jun 16, 2026 - College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)
Category :	1. OPENING ITEMS
Access :	Public
Type :	Procedural

Public Content

The Appearance of Fairness Doctrine is a rule of law requiring government decision-makers to conduct non-court hearings and proceedings in a way that is fair and unbiased in both appearance and fact.

The doctrine requires that adjudicatory or quasi-judicial public hearings meet two requirements:

- They must be procedurally fair.
- They must appear to be conducted by impartial decision-makers.

By following Appearance of Fairness requirements, local governments have a method for disqualifying decision-makers from quasi-judicial hearings who have prejudged the issues, who

have a bias in favor of one side in the proceeding, who have a conflict of interest, or who cannot otherwise be impartial. "Ex parte" communications between a decision-maker and a proponent or opponent of the matter being decided are prohibited ([RCW 42.36.060](#)).

For more information, click this link: [MRSC - Appearance of Fairness Doctrine](#)

-and/or-

watch this video: [Short Course on Planning Appearance and Fairness Doctrine - YouTube](#)

Subject :	1.05 Public Comment
Meeting :	Jun 16, 2026 - College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)
Category :	1. OPENING ITEMS
Access :	Public
Type :	Information

Public Content

Planning Commission meetings are primarily structured to permit Commission members to make recommendations to the City Council regarding decisions necessary to govern the City.

Public Comment is the time set aside for Citizens to address the Planning Commission regarding items of concern/interest either not appearing on this agenda, or on the consent agenda. *If you wish to speak on any such item, this is the time to come forward when the Chair asks for public comments.*

Virtual Meeting Protocol for Public Comment:

When submitting public comments, include the following regardless of the manner you are using: - Note that there are deadlines for each method of commenting.

- Your Name
- Your Address

Public comments may be provided in writing (If typewritten, no less than 11 pt font). Submit to Clerk@cpwa.us no later than 4:30 PM on the meeting date to be included in the record.

Public Comments in person may be made by telephone or virtually during the meeting:

- Telephone comment - Call 1-669-900-9128, entering the meeting ID (provided at beginning of agenda) and raising your hand (*9 to raise hand, *6 to mute/un-mute) when comments are requested.
- Virtual comment - Join using the Zoom Attendee link (provided at beginning of agenda) and raise your hand when comments are requested.

Once recognized, you will have five minutes to speak on any subject that is under the control of the Commission.

2. CONSENT AGENDA

Subject : 2.01 Approve Agenda for June 16, 2026
Meeting : Jun 16, 2026 - College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)
Category : 2. CONSENT AGENDA
Access : Public
Type : Action (Consent)

Consent

Our adopted rules of Parliamentary Procedure, The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, provide for a consent agenda listing several items for approval of the Board by a single motion. Most of the items listed under the consent agenda have gone through Board subcommittee review and recommendation. Documentation concerning these items has been provided to all board members and the public in advance to assure an extensive and thorough review. Items may be removed from the consent agenda at the request of any board member.

Subject : 2.02 Approve Minutes from April 21, 2026
Meeting : Jun 16, 2026 - College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)
Category : 2. CONSENT AGENDA
Access : Public
Type : Action (Consent)

File Attachments

[April Draft Minutes.pdf \(566 KB\)](#)

Consent

Our adopted rules of Parliamentary Procedure, The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, provide for a consent agenda listing several items for approval of the Board by a single motion. Most of the items listed under the consent agenda have gone through Board subcommittee review and recommendation. Documentation concerning these items has been provided to all board members and the public in advance to assure an extensive and thorough review. Items may be removed from the consent agenda at the request of any board member.

Subject : 2.03 Approve Consent Agenda - Our adopted rules of Parliamentary Procedure, The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, provide for a consent agenda listing several items for approval of the Planning Commission by a single motion. Most of the items listed under the consent agenda have gone through previous review either at a workshop, or by subcommittee review and recommendation. Documentation concerning these items has been provided to all Planning Commission and the public in advance to assure an extensive and thorough review. Items may be removed from the consent agenda at the request of any Planning Commission member.

Meeting : Jun 16, 2026 - College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)

Category : 2. CONSENT AGENDA

Access :	Public
Type :	Action (Consent)
Recommended Action :	Motion to approve consent agenda items 2.01 through 2.03

Consent

Our adopted rules of Parliamentary Procedure, The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, provide for a consent agenda listing several items for approval of the Board by a single motion. Most of the items listed under the consent agenda have gone through Board subcommittee review and recommendation. Documentation concerning these items has been provided to all board members and the public in advance to assure an extensive and thorough review. Items may be removed from the consent agenda at the request of any board member.

3. REGULAR AGENDA

Subject :	3.01 Comprehensive Plan - Periodic Update Workshop
Meeting :	Jun 16, 2026 - College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)
Category :	3. REGULAR AGENDA
Access :	Public
Type :	Discussion, Information

Public Content

Workshop to discuss Draft Comprehensive Plan.

Elizabeth Smith & Derrick Braaten, with J-U-B, will guide us in continued collaborative discussion on the draft Comprehensive Plan, specifically the new Climate Element.

Existing Comp Plan documents are located here: https://www.cpwa.us/departments/planning/comprehensive_plan.php

File Attachments

[COCP-June-PC-Presentation.pdf \(4,554 KB\)](#)

[COCP_Climate_GoalsPolicies_DraftV2.pdf \(88 KB\)](#)

[ClimateWorkbook.pdf \(2,526 KB\)](#)

4. REPORTS

Subject :	4.01 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Applications for Urban Growth Area (UGA) Expansions
Meeting :	Jun 16, 2026 - College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)
Category :	4. REPORTS
Access :	Public
Type :	Information

Public Content

Applications for Comprehensive Plan amendments for Urban Growth Area (UGA) expansions were accepted by Walla Walla Walla County on July 1, 2025. Director Rickard will provide an update regarding College Place's options for Comprehensive Plan amendments for Urban Growth Area (UGA) expansions.

5. CLOSING ITEMS

Subject :	5.01 The next regularly scheduled meeting is July 21, 2026.
Meeting :	Jun 16, 2026 - College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)
Category :	5. CLOSING ITEMS
Access :	Public
Type :	Procedural

Public Content

The next regularly scheduled meeting is July 21, 2026.

Subject :	5.02 Conclude
Meeting :	Jun 16, 2026 - College Place Planning Commission - (Hybrid: In-Person & Online)
Category :	5. CLOSING ITEMS
Access :	Public
Type :	Action (Consent), Procedural
Recommended Action :	Make a motion to conclude the February 17, 2026, Planning Commission Meeting.

Consent

Our adopted rules of Parliamentary Procedure, The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, provide for a consent agenda listing several items for approval of the Board by a single motion. Most of the items listed under the consent agenda have gone through Board subcommittee review and recommendation. Documentation concerning these items has been provided to all board members and the public in advance to assure an extensive and thorough review. Items may be removed from the consent agenda at the request of any board member.

College Place Planning Commission- (Hybrid: In-Person & Online) - (Tuesday, April 21, 2026)

Generated by Michael Maret on June 9, 2026

1. OPENING ITEMS

Procedural: 1.01 Call To Order 429th Regular Meeting of the Planning Commission

Chair Ivy called the meeting to order at 6:00 pm.

Information, Procedural: 1.02 Roll Call

PRESENT:

Commission Members:	Nic Ivy - Chair Felix Tan Claudia Santellano Gayla Rogers Todd Reiswig, Vice-Chair
Absent Commission Members:	Brandon Stepper - Excused Victor Valerio - Unexcused
Staff:	Jon Rickard - Community Development Director Michael Maret - Senior Planner Robert McAndrews - Public Works Director Carolyn Holm - City Clerk
Guests:	Elizabeth Smith - JUB Engineers Derrick Braaten - JUB Engineers Alex Romero - JUB Engineers Tyler French - JUB Engineers

Procedural: 1.03 Appearance of Fairness Doctrine

Information: 1.04 Public Comment

None

2. CONSENT AGENDA

Action (Consent): 2.01 Approve Agenda for April 21, 2026

Action (Consent): 2.02 Approve Minutes from February 17, 2025

Action (Consent): 2.03 Approve Consent Agenda - Our adopted rules of Parliamentary Procedure, The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, provide for a consent agenda listing several items for approval of the Planning Commission by a single motion. Most of the items listed under the consent agenda have gone through previous review either at a workshop, or by subcommittee review and recommendation. Documentation concerning these items has been provided to all Planning Commission and the public in advance to assure an extensive and thorough review. Items may be removed from the consent agenda at the request of any Planning Commission member.

Motion: Commissioner Reiswig made a motion to approve the consent agenda.

Second: Commissioner Santellano seconded.

Vote: The motion passed.

3. REGULAR AGENDA

Action, Discussion: 3.01 General Sewer Plan Update

Alex Romero and Tyler French with JUB, Engineers, provided an overview of the General Sewer Plan Update. Discussion and Q&A ensued.

Motion: Commissioner Santellano made a recommendation to the City Council to adopt the General Sewer Plan Update.

Second: Commissioner Rogers seconded.

Vote: The motions passed.Information, Discussion: 3.02 Comprehensive Plan - Periodic Update Workshop

JUB staff led a workshop to discuss the Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies for various Chapters. Discussion and Q&A ensued.

4. REPORTSInformation: 4.01 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Applications for Urban Growth Area (UGA).Expansions

Director Rickard provided an update on the City of College Place's applications with the County of Walla Walla.

5. CLOSING ITEMSInformation: 5.01 The next regularly scheduled meeting is May 19, 2026.Procedural: 5.02 Conclude

Commissioner Reiswig made a motion to adjourn the meeting. Commissioner Santellano seconded, and the motion passed.

Chair Ivy concluded the meeting at 7:35 pm.

Approved:

Nic Ivy - Chair

Attest:

Michael Maret, Senior Planner

The foregoing minutes are the official record of the Planning Commission meeting that occurred _____, 2026. Further details may be obtained by reviewing the actual audio recording made during this session.

City of College Place Comprehensive Plan Update Planning Commission Meeting



June 16, 2026

Agenda

- Climate Element Overview
- Public Involvement Update
- Hazard & Risk Identification
- Drafts Goals and Policies
- Next Steps



Introductions

Project Team

Consultant, J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc.

Elizabeth Smith, *Project Manager*

Derrick Braaten, *Senior Planner*

Consultant, The Langdon Group

Tracy Ortiz, *Public Involvement Support*

City of College Place

Jon Rickard, *Community Development Director*

Michael Maret, *Senior Planner*

Climate Element Overview

- Washington State Climate Planning Law – E2SHB 1181
- Climate Commitment Act (CCA) Funding
- Eligible Activities
 - Comprehensive Plan updates
 - Technical Analysis
 - Community Engagement
 - Project Implementation and Adoption



FUNDED BY WASHINGTON'S
**CLIMATE
COMMITMENT
ACT**

Climate Element Goals



Build Communitywide Climate Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards



Protect and Enhance Natural Systems & Habitat Connectivity



Comply with Washington Department of Commerce

Coordination with Comprehensive Plan



Mandatory Elements

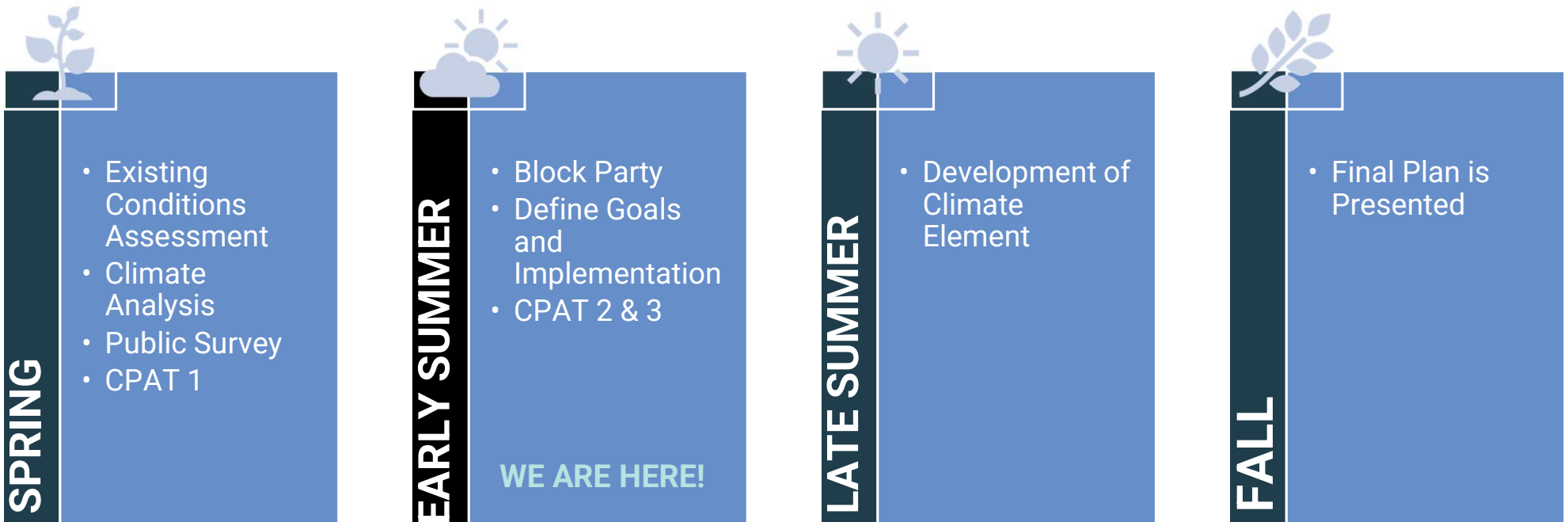
- Land Use
- Housing
- Capital Facilities Plan
- Utilities
- Transportation
- **Climate Change & Resiliency**



Optional Elements

- Economic Development
- Parks & Recreation
- Historic Preservation

Project Schedule



Climate Policy Advisory Team (CPAT)

March 30,
2026

- Introduce CPAT & Climate Element
- Visioning Exercise
- Identify Assets & Hazards

June 2,
2026

- Reviewed Climate Workbook Progress
- Draft Goals and Policies

July 8,
2026

- Review Draft Climate Element

Public Involvement

Public Participation Plan



Situation Assessment -
Key Stakeholder
Interviews (x10)



Climate Policy Advisory
Team (CPAT) Meetings
(x3)



Public Comment
Database, Point of
Contact



Citywide Block Party



Public Informational
Materials (Project
Website, Flier and
Content Support)



Public Survey



Scan the QR
Code to view
the Climate
Website!



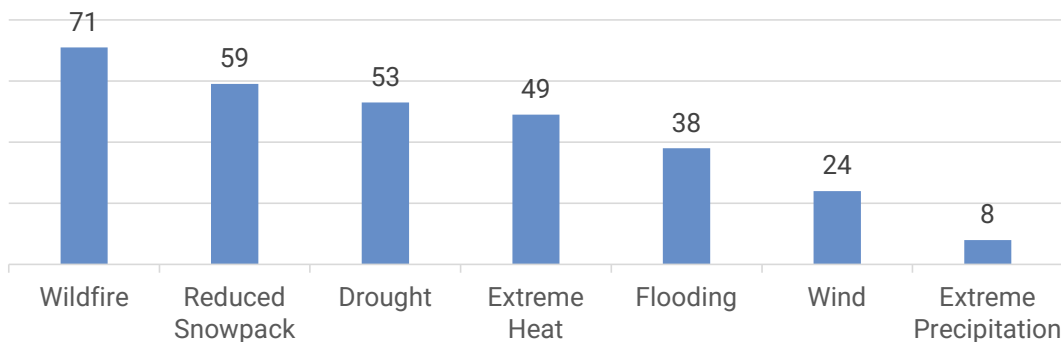
Summary of Public
Involvement

Block Party

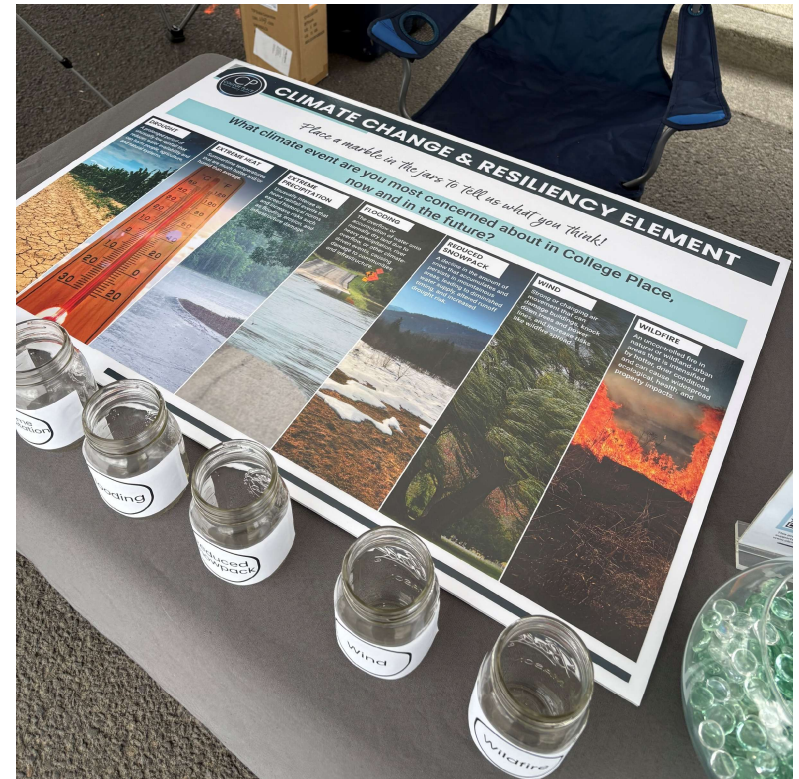


Block Party Community Feedback

- Participants were asked to vote for which Climate Event, as listed on the board, they were most concerned about. The results are as follows for ~100 participants:



- A few individuals made comments that Climate Change has been “debunked” or that they disagreed with the concept.



Climate Element Community Survey

Survey Highlights

- 10 questions
- 20 responses
- March 30 – June 1
- Purpose: Understand community priorities, experiences, and ideas to support a more prepared and resilient city



Climate Element Community Survey



Top Concerns

- Wildfire & wildfire-related impacts
- Drought & water supply
- Extreme Heat
- Flooding



Preparedness

- People generally feel the community is not fully prepared
- Many respondents also feel personally underprepared



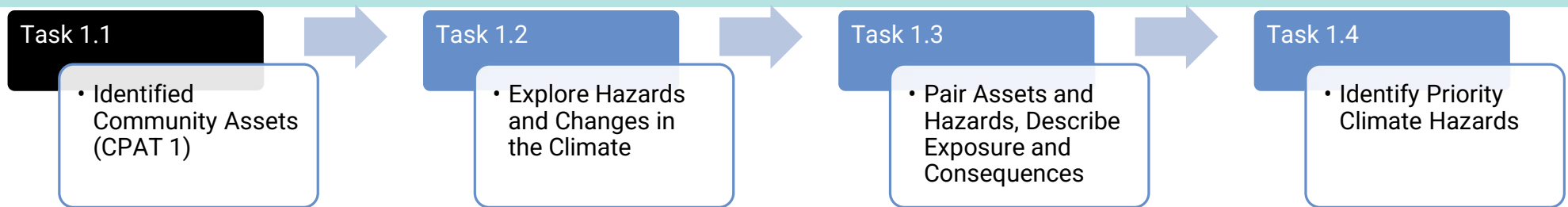
Tools to feel more prepared

- More education and workshops
- Clear evacuation routes and planning
- Better information about local risks
- Stronger community coordination
- Improved emergency alerts

Climate Hazard & Risk Identification



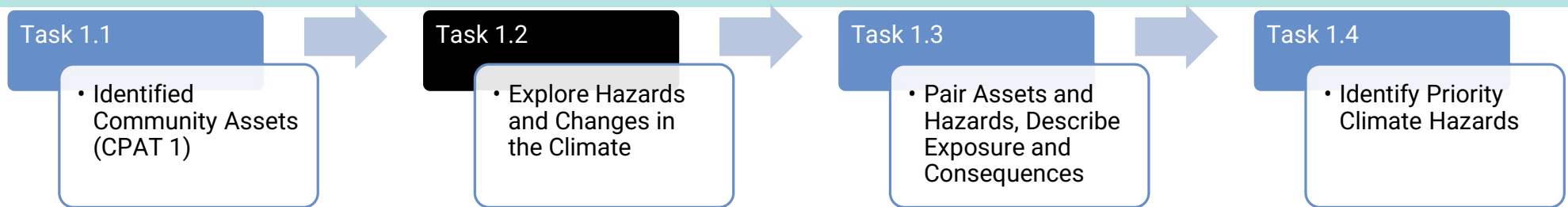
Climate Hazard & Risk Identification



Identified Assets for the 11 sectors

- Agriculture & Food Systems
- Buildings & Energy
- Cultural Resources & Practices
- Economic Development
- Ecosystems
- Emergency Management
- Health & Well-being
- Transportation
- Waste Management
- Water Resources
- Zoning & Development

Climate Hazard & Risk Identification



- Identified key climate hazards
- Documented how climate conditions are expected to change over time
- Described likely impacts to community sectors and systems
- Noted supporting data sources, assumptions, and information gaps

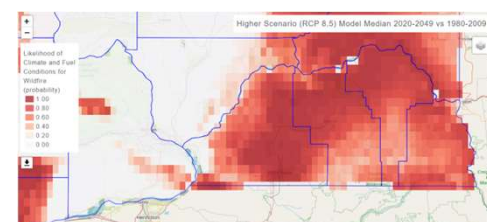
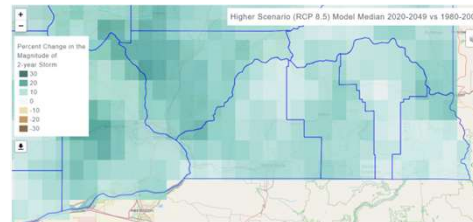
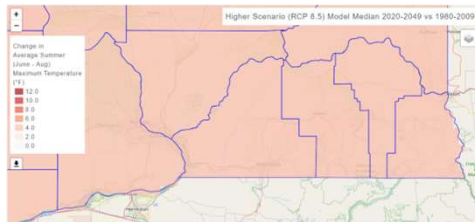
Climate Hazard & Risk Identification

Increased Temp

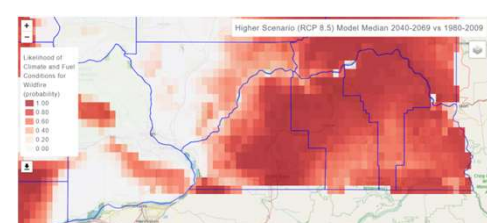
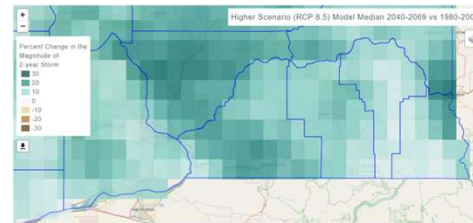
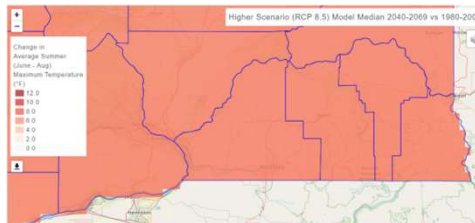
Extreme Precipitation

Wildfire

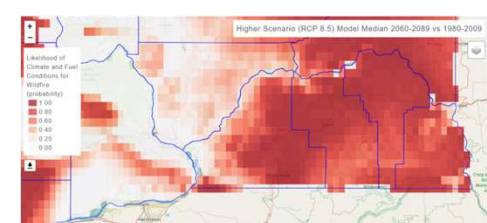
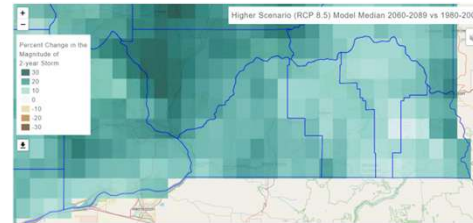
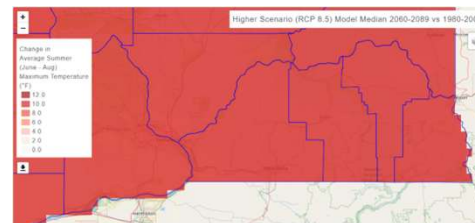
2020-2049



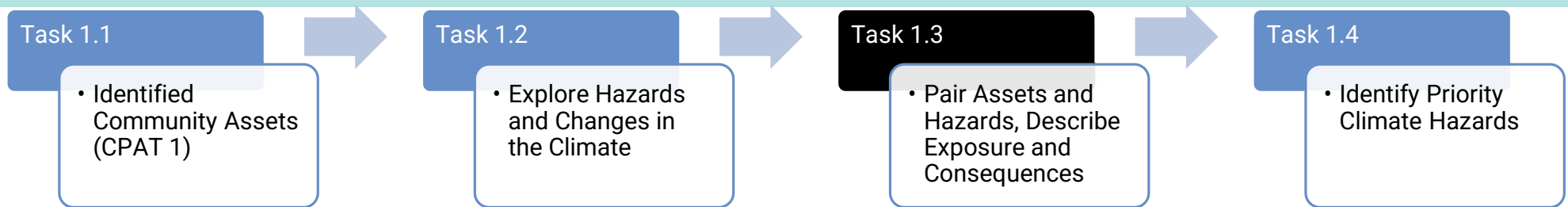
2040-2069



2060-2089



Climate Hazard & Risk Identification

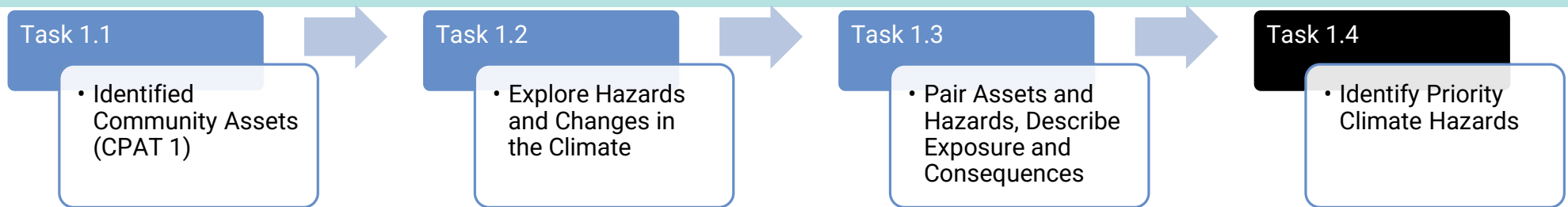


- Matched community assets with key climate hazards
- Identified how and where assets are exposed
- Considered compounding stressors
- Summarized potential impacts

Climate Hazard & Risk Identification

ASSET	HAZARD	SECTOR	CONSEQUENCES
Vineyards & Orchards	Extreme Heat	Agriculture & Food Systems	Yield loss, quality decline, water demand, labor volatility
Municipal Water System (Wells & Storage)	Reduced Snowpack	Water Resources	Pumping limits, recharge decline, shortages, storage needs
Parks & Mill Creek Corridor	Drought/Flooding/Extreme Precipitation	Ecosystems	Closures, damage, washouts, infrastructure risk, habitat loss
Medical & Urgent Care Facilities	Flooding/Extreme Precipitation	Health & Well-Being	Care strain, surge demand, system upgrades, costs
Public Safety Communications	Severe Weather / Heat	Emergency Management	Outages, redundancy needs, backup power, cooling
Commercial Clusters & Large Retail Sites	Flooding/Extreme Heat	Economic Development	Ponding, interruptions, access issues, costs

Climate Hazard & Risk Identification



- Identified key hazards most relevant to the community
- Prioritized risks

Climate Hazard & Risk Identification

Hazard	Relevant to COCP?	Notes	CPAT 1	Block Party
Drought	Yes	Already occurring; expected to worsen and reduce summer water supply	X	X
Extreme heat	Yes	Increasing and a top community risk	X	X
Extreme precipitation	Yes	More intense storms causing localized flooding		
Flooding	Yes	More intense storms causing localized flooding	X	X
Reduced snowpack	Yes	Earlier melt reduces summer water availability		
Sea level rise	No	Inland location means no exposure to sea-level rise		
Wildfire	Yes	Growing risk with impacts to health, infrastructure, and agriculture	X	X
Smoke	Yes	Growing risk with impacts to health, infrastructure, and agriculture	X	X
Severe Weather (wind/ice)	Yes	Threaten communications and emergency response	X	

Goals and Policies



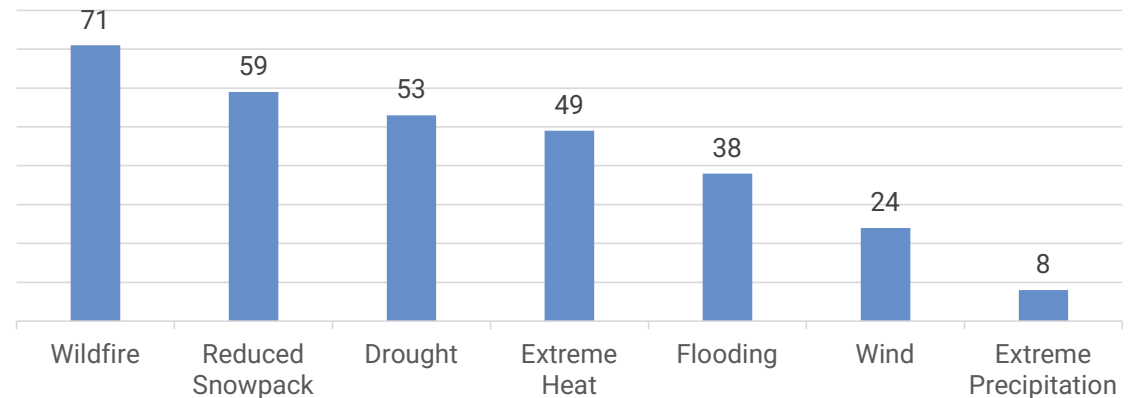
Draft Goals and Policies – Review with the 3 R's

Retain – What do
we want to keep?

Revise – What
should we change?

Raise – What
should we add?

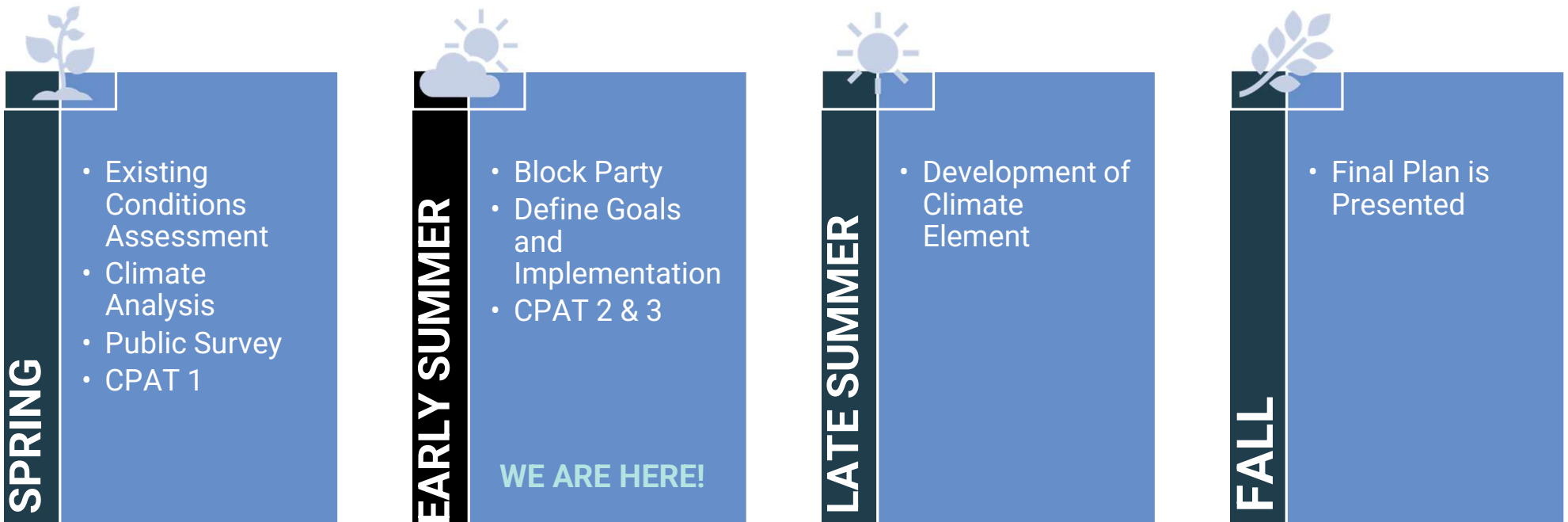
The goals presented are based on Community Feedback that was heard during the pop-up event at the college place block party.



Draft Goals

- **Goal A:** Reduce risks from extreme heat and improve community cooling capacity.
- **Goal B:** Strengthen drought resilience and long-term water supply reliability.
- **Goal C:** Reduce flood risk through resilient infrastructure and land use planning.
- **Goal D:** Minimize wildfire risk and improve resilience to wildfire smoke.
- **Goal E:** Integrate climate resilience into infrastructure and community systems.
- **Goal F:** Strengthen community preparedness and climate risk awareness through education, planning and coordination.

Next Steps



Thank you!



GOALS & POLICIES – DRAFTV2

CLIMATE CHANGE & RESILIENCY ELEMENT

I. GOAL A. REDUCE RISKS FROM EXTREME HEAT AND IMPROVE COMMUNITY COOLING CAPACITY

- a. Expand urban tree canopy and green infrastructure in priority areas, including streets, schools, and parks, to reduce urban heat island effects and improve air quality.
- b. Maintain updated list of critical community facilities (schools, community centers, libraries) to function as cooling centers and clean air shelters during extreme heat and smoke events.
- c. Coordinate with partners to support vulnerable populations, most at risk during extreme heat events.
- d. Promote building design strategies such as cool roofs, shade structures, and passive cooling to reduce indoor heat exposure.

II. GOAL B. STRENGTHEN DROUGHT RESILIENCE AND LONG-TERM WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

- e. Promote water conservation through efficient irrigation, drought-tolerant landscaping, and reduced outdoor water demand.
- f. Protect and support restoration of riparian corridors and soils that enhance water retention, groundwater recharge, and ecosystem resilience.
- g. Encourage land use and development patterns that minimize water demand and support sustainable growth.
- h. Investigate the feasibility of developing an Irrigation Reclamation Water Utility.

III. GOAL C. REDUCE FLOOD RISK THROUGH RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND LAND USE PLANNING

- i. Upgrade drainage and stormwater systems to handle increased peak flows.
- j. Expand use of green infrastructure, including bioswales, permeable pavement, and vegetated systems to absorb, and slow stormwater.
- k. Protect and restore floodplains, wetlands, and natural drainage corridors.
- l. Limit development in high flood-risk areas where feasible and encourage resilient site design.



IV. GOAL D. MINIMIZE WILDFIRE RISK AND IMPROVE RESILIENCE TO WILDFIRE SMOKE

- m. Promote Firewise practices, including defensible space and fire-resistant landscaping.
- n. Encourage fire-resistant building materials and landscaping in areas with high grassland or agricultural fire risk.
- o. Coordinate with partners and providers to provide access to clean air shelters and communication systems during prolonged regional wildfire smoke events.
- p. Improve evacuation routes and emergency access, particularly in areas with limited connectivity.

V. GOAL E. INTEGRATE CLIMATE RESILIENCE INTO INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY SYSTEMS

- q. Identify and plan for climate impacts to critical infrastructure and community assets, including transportation, water, stormwater, and other public facilities.
- r. Design infrastructure to withstand heat stress, drought conditions, flooding, and wildfire impacts.
- s. Incorporate climate resilience into capital facilities planning and long-term investments.
- t. Pursue funding opportunities and partnerships to implement resiliency projects.

VI. GOAL F. STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS AND CLIMATE RISK AWARENESS THROUGH EDUCATION, PLANNING, AND COORDINATION

- u. Expand public education and outreach on local climate risks and emergency preparedness through workshops, training, and accessible resources.
- v. Improve access to clear, user-friendly information on evacuation routes, hazard areas, and emergency procedures for all residents.
- w. Enhance emergency communication systems to provide timely, reliable, and accessible alerts across multiple platforms.
- x. Coordinate with local and regional partners to strengthen community preparedness, response capacity, and neighborhood-level resilience efforts.

Task 1.1: Identify Community Assets	
Sectors	Assets <i>(examples below; revise list as desired)</i>
Agriculture & Food Systems	College Place Farmers Market at Lions Park (seasonal market location noted in park amenities).
	Andy's Market grocery store
	Green Tank Irrigation District #11 (local water purveyor serving parts of College Place—supports landscape/urban agriculture users).
Buildings & Energy	City facilities: - College Place City Hall (625 S College Ave) - Public Works Yard/water tower site (218 SE Fourth St) - Fire Station - Police Station - Library (College Place Rural Library District branch)
	Electric utilities serving the city: - Columbia REA - Portland General Electric/Pacific Power (primary electricity providers listed by the City)
Cultural Resources & Practices	Walla Walla University (WWU) main campus (204 S College Ave), a core educational and cultural anchor
	Public Schools: - Davis Elementary School - Sager Middle School - College Place High School
	Religious Establishments: - College Place Presbyterian Church (325 NE Damson Ave) - Walla Walla University Church (212 SW 4th St) - College Place Village Church (715 SE 12th St) - Seventh-Day Adventist Spanish Church (255 SE Larch Ave)
	Faith-based schools: - Rogers School - Walla Walla Valley Academy (K-12 Seventh-day Adventist institutions within College Place)
Economic Development	Meadowbrook commercial node (Meadowbrook Blvd area with Walmart and services; Providence ExpressCare sites Meadowbrook Plaza, across from Walmart).
	Telecomm/Fiber Providers: - Spectrum (cable/fiber) - Ziply Fiber - CenturyLink (DSL/fiber)
	Home Depot - regional retail anchor supporting jobs, construction supply chain, and economic activity (1100 NE C St)
	Goodwill Industries (nonprofit retail and workforce development services supporting local employment and reuse economy)
	Walla Walla University as a major local employer and year-round activity generator.
Ecosystems	Garrison Creek corridor (riparian habitat and in-town stream; it meanders through Lions Park).
	Stone Creek (local drainage/creek system contributing to ecological function, stormwater conveyance, and habitat connectivity)
	City parks/open space: Lions Park, Kiwanis Park, Harvest Meadows Park, Veterans Park (amenities; habitat and urban shade benefits).
Emergency Management	College Place Fire Department (629 S College Ave—fire/EMS).
	Basic Life Support (BLS) Ambulance Service (provided by CP Fire Department)
	Cell/Radio Towers (6 registered, municipal, maintained by CP)
	College Place Police Department (619 S College Ave—law enforcement & public safety).
Health & Well-being	Providence St. Mary Medical Center (regional hospital, 401 W Poplar St, Walla Walla—primary acute care for the area).
	BestMed Urgent Care – College Place (1225 SE Commercial Dr).
	Providence ExpressCare – College Place (1705 SE Meadowbrook Blvd, Suite 2).
	SonBridge SOS Health Services

Health & Well-being	Waypoint Comprehensive Healthcare located at 1250 Se Commercial Dr
	Embrace Veterinary Services - provodes in-home veterinary services
	College Place Health Clinic (295 S College Ave, Suite 1—primary/preventive care operated with Columbia County Health System).
	Basin Disposal Inc. (BDI)—City’s contracted garbage collection provider.
Transportation	Valley Transit fixed-route bus network serving College Place; notably Route 8 – College Place Loop (College Ave, Larch St, Walmart loop).
	Martin Airfield Airport located at 209 Martin Field Ln
	Safe Routes For School
	School Buses provided by College Place Public Schools (CPPS)
	Key city arterials: - S College Ave - Whitman Dr - Larch St (appear throughout transit stop list & parks siting).
	Rail: - Columbia-Walla Walla (CWW) line
Water Resources	State Route 125 (north–south state facility traversing/south of the city; referenced by City in siting of Harvest Meadows Park).
	City Water System: eight municipal wells, the central water tank (218 SE Fourth St), and the Eastside storage facility (SE Maple St).
	College Place Wastewater Treatment Plant (2-MGD SBR facility at 430 Owens Rd; City-owned, Jacobs-operated; upgrade program underway).
	Green Tank Irrigation District #11 (local water purveyor serving parts of College Place—supports landscape/urban agriculture users)
	Walla Walla University Wells (x2)
	Stormwater (MS4) program—City stormwater utility & NPDES Phase II obligations (Eastern WA Phase II).
Zoning & Development	Consolidated Irrigation District 14 (regional irrigation provider supporting agricultural water delivery and system resilience)
	Residential neighborhoods (e.g., Homestead PUD—Veterans Park area, Harvest Meadows subdivision) representing single -family and multi-family housing stock.
	Villages at Garrison Creek PUD
	Whitman PUD
	Mobile Home Parks: - Country Estates (938 SE Scenic View Dr) - Sunset Villas (924 NE Chelan St)
	Education campuses as special-use districts: WWU, College Place Public Schools (Davis Elementary, Sager/Meadow Brook campus, College Place High School).

Task 1.2: Explore Hazards and Changes in the Climate				
Sector (Use the CMRW webtool and other resources, as needed, to fill out this column.)	Climate Indicator (Use the CMRW webtool and other resources, as needed, to fill out this column.)	Hazard (Use the CMRW webtool and other resources, as needed, to fill out this column.)	Climate Impacts (Use the CMRW webtool's "Understanding the Importance" tab, Figure 5 of the climate element planning guidance, and other information sources to fill out this column.)	Notes (Note the emissions scenario(s) and time periods you explored. You may also wish to identify potential information gaps that might warrant further analysis.)
Health & Well-being	Humidex Days (max > 90°F; min > 65°F)	Extreme Heat; Wildfire; Smoke	Warmer and more humid days and nights increase heat stress and related illness, especially for older adults, young children, outdoor workers, and people in housing without cooling. <i>Rising temperatures and wildfires will increase ozone and particulate matter from smoke, elevating the risk of cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses and death.</i> Increased vulnerability of residents, particularly those who live in poverty and polluted and/or high-risk hazard areas.	Reviewed CMRW county tables for Walla Walla County under a high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5) for the 2030s, 2050s, and 2080s. Also reviewed WA DOH climate & health profiles. Information gap: local counts of households without cooling / access to cooling centers.
Transportation	Hot Days (>100°F)	Extreme Heat; Severe Weather	More days above 100°F can soften asphalt, increase rutting, and stress bridge joints, leading to higher maintenance costs and work-window constraints for road crews. <i>Increased infrastructure damage from rapid rain/freeze/thaw cycles</i>	CMRW indicator set for transportation reviewed (SSP5-8.5; 2030s/2050s/2080s). Cross-referenced FHWA guidance on pavement performance under higher temperatures. Consider integrating into pavement design standards.
Water Resources	Decrease in April 1 Snow Water Equivalent (SWE); increase in ratio of winter: spring streamflow	Reduced Snowpack & Drought	Less spring snowpack and earlier melt reduce late-spring and summer water availability when demands are highest for municipal, agricultural, and ecological uses. <i>Lower summer streamflow. Increased aquifer drawdown and competition for water.</i> Increased drought impacts on water quality and quantity.	CMRW hydrology indicators reviewed for high-emissions scenario across early/mid/late century. Supplemented with state snowpack summaries showing recent early melt. Information gap: localized supply-demand balance updates (Walla Walla Water 2050 actions).
Economic Development	Increase in frequency of peak streamflow (historical 25-yr event)	Flooding; Wildfire & Smoke; Drought; Severe Weather	Increased disruptions of business continuity and lost revenue and wages from wildfires and other hazards. <i>More frequent high flows elevate flooding risk to businesses, disrupt freight and workforce access, and can increase insurance costs or reduce insurability in flood -prone areas.</i> Price volatility in energy and raw product markets due to more extreme weather events. <i>Increased insurance premiums due to more extreme weather.</i> Decreased opportunities for warm-season activities during the hottest part of the year (for example, from heat, forest fires, low water levels, reduced urban air quality)	CMRW streamflow extremes reviewed (SSP5-8.5; 2030s/2050s/2080s). Context: Feb 2020 floods caused significant regional damages; FEMA DR-4539 included Walla Walla County for Public Assistance. Need site-specific depth-damage screening for commercial clusters.
Ecosystems	High Fire Danger Days	Wildfire & Smoke; Severe Weather, Drought	Longer, hotter, drier summers increase wildfire danger, threaten forest and shrub-steppe habitats, and worsen regional smoke episodes that degrade air quality and public health. <i>Increased wildfire and smoke (from forests, grasslands, etc.). Increased competition from and expanded coverage of invasive species.</i> Loss of shrub steppe ecological function and biodiversity.	CMRW wildfire indicator reviewed (SSP5-8.5; 2030s/2050s/2080s). Supplemented with state smoke health guidance. Information gap: overlay of high-risk WUI areas with local evacuation and sheltering capacity.
Agriculture & Food Systems	Summer Soil Moisture / Drought Index (e.g., SPEI)	Flooding; Wildfire & Smoke; Drought; Severe Weather	Hotter, drier summers stress dryland crops (e.g., wheat) and perennial specialty crops (e.g., wine grapes), increase irrigation demand, and raise heat risk for farmworkers. <i>Increased food scarcity after hazards (for example, floods) that disrupt food transportation and distribution.</i> Reduced water availability for crops, livestock, and processing, as well as increased demand for irrigation due to longer and warmer growing season. <i>Changes in weeds and/or plants that grow with the crops.</i> Increased pest outbreaks, disease, and weeds, impacting lending opportunities and crop insurance for farmers.	CMRW drought indicators reviewed (SSP5-8.5; 2030s/2050s/2080s). Cross-referenced Walla Walla Water 2050 plan on basin water needs. Information gap: crop- and irrigation-specific sensitivity thresholds.

Zoning & Development	Increase in heavy precipitation intensity (1- to 24-hr design storms)	Extreme Precipitation & Urban Flooding;	Heavier downpours can exceed stormwater system capacity, cause localized street/yard flooding and basement backups, and mobilize pollutants. <i>Changes in the size and shape of designated environmentally critical areas, buffers, and shoreline environments.</i> Increased impervious surface runoff and associated management and maintenance costs. <i>Need for new or upgraded flood-control and erosion-control structures</i>	Reviewed CIG Heavy Precipitation projections tool and CMRW for extreme precipitation indicators (SSP5 -8.5; 2030s/2050s/2080s). Information gap: update IDF curves and critical inlet/sag locations inventory.
Emergency Management	Wind/ice storm frequency proxies; concurrent hazard compounding (heat + smoke)	Severe Weather & Smoke	More frequent extremes can strain emergency response, trigger outages, and limit outdoor operations; smoke episodes challenge indoor air quality protection for vulnerable groups. <i>Increased costs and demands for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities due to more frequent and intense hazards (for example overtime for snowplow drivers, salt/ice melting tools, overtime for firefighters, sand to put in sandbags, etc.). This diverts resources from planning, equipping, training, and exercising for other community hazards and risks.</i> Increased household costs to prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural hazards.	Used CMRW severe weather context + state smoke resources. Information gap: backup power for critical facilities and clean air shelters inventory.

We reviewed the Walla Walla County 2024 Multi-Jurisdiction HMP (draft 6/27/2025) and identified four primary hazards to carry forward in the Climate Element: Severe Weather (High), Flooding (High), Wildland Fire (High), and Earthquake (Medium). Jurisdictional rankings confirm elevated flood risk in Walla Walla (score 11) and Waitsburg (highly likely); Severe Weather and Wildland Fire are High countywide. The HMP documents warming of ~1–2°F over the last century, earlier snowmelt by ~2050, increasing drought and wildfire potential, and more frequent/intense extremes (heat, heavy rain, ice). Recent events include the Feb 2020 flood (\$8.77 M) and several large wildfires (2017–2024). FEMA’s National Risk Index rates the county’s social vulnerability as Relatively High; vulnerable groups include non-English speakers, low-income households, and people with disabilities, with homelessness concentrated in the Walla Walla urban area. Critical systems include the Mill Creek flood control project and municipal water supply (88–90% from Mill Creek watershed); dams (Mill Creek and Ice Harbor) are Low Risk but High Hazard Potential. These findings will be supplemented with CMRW indicators (heat, drought, wildfire, hydrology) to align hazards with local assets in Task 1.3.

Task 1.3: Pair Assets and Hazards, and Describe Exposure and Consequences

#	Asset-Hazard Pair (Note applicable sector(s) in parenthesis.)	Climate Indicator (Use the CMRW webtool and other resources, as needed, to fill out this column.)	Climate Impacts (Use the CMRW webtool and other resources, as needed, to fill out this column.)	Exposure (Describe how each asset is exposed to the hazard, utilizing information from the CMRW webtool's "Understanding the Importance" tab, local knowledge, and other resources)	Non-Climate Stressors (Describe non-climate stressors that may exacerbate climate impacts.)	Consequences (Describe the consequences of the climate impacts, factoring in exposure, non-climate stressors, and your knowledge of how this hazard has impacted your community in the past. You may find it useful to divide consequences into past and future.)
1	Vineyards & Orchards – Extreme Heat Sector(s): Agriculture & Food Systems	Hot Days > 100°F	Heat stress reduces fruit quality, increases sunburn damage, and accelerates ripening, affecting yields and harvest timing.	Vineyards and orchards are in full-sun irrigated landscapes with limited shade; prolonged heat waves directly affect canopy temperatures and soil moisture.	Water-rights constraints, high irrigation demand during peak season, labor shortages for timely harvest.	Past: Heat waves have caused crop sunburn and forced shifts in harvest windows. Future: More production losses, reduced berry quality, higher irrigation demand, and more volatile harvest labor needs.
2	Wheat & Dryland Farms – Drought Sector(s): Agriculture & Food Systems	Soil moisture decline	Reduced soil moisture lowers yields, increases susceptibility to pests, and limits winter wheat establishment.	Dryland wheat systems rely on seasonal moisture; drought affects entire crop cycles.	Soil erosion on slopes, limited financial buffer for small farms.	Past: Low-yield years tied to dry springs. Future: Reduced yield reliability, more abandonment of marginal acres, and greater operational risk.
3	Municipal Water System (Wells & Storage) – Reduced Snowpack Sector(s): Water Resources	April 1 SWE decline; shift to higher winter streamflow	Less late-spring water availability stresses municipal supply in high-demand months.	City water relies on groundwater and surface-water influenced recharge; earlier melt reduces recharge reliability.	Population growth, aging wells, high summer outdoor water use.	Past: Seasonal pumping restrictions and periods of low recharge. Future: Higher risk of summer shortages, greater reliance on deep wells, and the need for conservation and storage upgrades.
4	Mill Creek Corridor & Parks – Flooding / Extreme Precipitation Sector(s): Ecosystems	Increase in intensity of 1-hr to 24-hr rainfall events	Flash flooding, bank erosion, damage to park trails, playfields, and riparian habitat.	Parks adjacent to Mill Creek and at low points (Lions Park, Kiwanis Park) experience frequent saturation and overflow during heavy rain events.	Undersized stormwater infrastructure, impervious urban surfaces.	Past: Trail closures, turf damage, and drainage failures during storms. Future: More frequent washouts, higher repair costs, habitat degradation, and increased risk to nearby road crossings.
5	College Place Public Schools – Extreme Heat Sector(s): Cultural Resources & Practices / Buildings & Energy	Consecutive hot days > 90–100°F	Increased indoor heat affects learning conditions, increases HVAC loads, and endangers students in non-air-conditioned spaces.	School buildings with older roofs, inadequate cooling capacity, and large paved surroundings (heat islands).	Aging facilities, funding limitations for HVAC upgrades.	Past: Hot-day early releases and overheated classrooms. Future: Greater HVAC costs, learning disruption, emergency cooling needs, and rising heat-related health risks.
6	Roadways & Transit Routes – Wildfire Smoke Sector(s): Transportation	Increase in high-smoke days / fire danger days	Poor visibility, hazardous air quality for drivers and road crews, reduced transit reliability.	Valley geography traps smoke; major routes (College Ave, SR-125) exposed to regional wildfire plumes.	Limited shaded bus stops, lack of filtered indoor air space for riders.	Past: Smoke events slowed road work and reduced outdoor worker hours. Future: Longer road-crew downtime, reduced transit ridership on smoke days, potential service interruptions.
7	Medical & Urgent Care Facilities – Extreme Heat & Smoke Sector(s): Health & Well-being	Days with high maximum humidex and PM2.5 from wildfire smoke	Increased heat-related illness, respiratory distress, emergency room surges.	Facilities face shutdown risks if HVAC filtration is overloaded; surrounding roads may have reduced visibility.	Limited surge-capacity staffing, aging filtration systems.	Past: High-heat/smoke events strained urgent care and hospital capacity. Future: More surge days, higher operational costs, need for upgraded filtration and backup cooling.
8	Irrigation District Infrastructure – Extreme Precipitation / Flooding Sector(s): Agriculture & Food Systems / Water Resources	Increase in peak flow frequency; heavier winter/spring rain	Damage to irrigation canals, diversions, and pump stations; sedimentation and debris accumulation.	Canals and pumps located near streams or low-lying corridors.	Aging infrastructure, limited maintenance windows, sediment from upland erosion.	Past: Sediment blockages and flood-related repairs. Future: More system outages, costly emergency repairs, reduced water delivery reliability.

9	Stormwater System & Critical Inlets – Extreme Precipitation & Urban Flooding Sector(s): Water Resources / Zoning & Development	Increase in heavy precipitation intensity (1–24-hr design storms)	Heavier downpours can exceed stormwater capacity, causing localized street and yard flooding, basement backups, and pollutant mobilization.	MS4 network at sag points, low-lying streets, and areas with undersized pipes; inlets near Mill Creek floodplain and known ponding locations.	High impervious cover, legacy undersized infrastructure, deferred maintenance, and infill development increasing runoff.	Past: Nuisance flooding and temporary road closures. Future: More frequent backups and property damage, increased O&M and retrofit costs, and greater water-quality violations.
10	Wastewater Treatment Plant (430 Owens Rd) – Flooding / Extreme Precipitation Sector(s): Water Resources	Increase in frequency of peak streamflow; heavier winter/spring rain	Wet-weather inflow/infiltration surges can overwhelm process units, leading to bypass/overflow risk and treatment upsets.	Gravity sewers convey I/I from saturated soils; low-lying segments and crossings near waterways increase inflow during storms.	Aging sewer laterals/mains, limited wet-weather storage capacity, and vulnerability to power outages.	Past: Elevated flows during storms. Future: Regulatory non-compliance risks, emergency pumping costs, and accelerated need for I/I reduction and storage upgrades.
11	Electric Utility Distribution (Substations & Feeders) – Extreme Heat & Wildfire Smoke Sector(s): Buildings & Energy	Hot days > 100°F; High fire danger days	Heat can derate transformers and stress equipment; smoke/soot accumulation increases flashover risk and outages.	Above-ground lines, transformers, and insulators exposed to prolonged heat and smoke during regional fire events.	Vegetation encroachment, single-feeder dependencies, and limited load shifting capacity during peak cooling demand.	Past: Localized outages on hot/smoky days. Future: Higher outage frequency/duration, customer safety concerns, and increased need for vegetation management and equipment cooling.
12	Culverts & Small Bridges – Flooding / Peak Streamflow Sector(s): Transportation	Increase in frequency of peak streamflow (historical 25-yr event)	Overtopping, scour, and debris blockage can damage crossings and trigger road closures and detours.	Crossings on Mill Creek tributaries and urban drainage channels; debris-prone reaches with limited conveyance.	Undersized culverts relative to new design storms, upstream land use intensifying runoff and sediment delivery.	Past: Emergency repairs after high-flow events. Future: Increased maintenance/replacement needs, safety hazards, and access disruption for emergency services.
13	Senior Centers, Libraries & Designated Cooling/Clean-Air Sites – Extreme Heat & Smoke Sector(s): Health & Well-being / Emergency Management	Days with high maximum humidex; wildfire smoke PM2.5 days	Surges in demand for safe, cool, filtered indoor spaces for vulnerable residents.	Facilities experience peak demand during heat waves and smoke episodes; some lack filtration or extended hours.	Limited HVAC capacity/filtration (MERV/HEPA), staffing and hours constraints, and transportation access barriers.	Past: Ad-hoc cooling centers stood up during events. Future: Need for resilience hubs with HEPA filtration, power backup, and transportation coordination.
14	Bus Stops & Transit Riders – Extreme Heat & Smoke Sector(s): Transportation / Health & Well-being	Hot days > 100°F; high-smoke days	Heat stress and poor air quality at unsheltered stops reduce rider comfort and can depress ridership; operational slowdowns.	Many stops lack shade/shelter; long waits in full sun and smoke exposure.	Limited shelters, low tree canopy, and constrained capital budgets for upgrades.	Past: Rider complaints and service adjustments during extreme events. Future: Equity concerns, health risks for transit-dependent riders, and need for shaded/filtered shelters.
15	Garrison Creek Riparian Corridor – Drought & Heat; Extreme Precipitation Sector(s): Ecosystems	Summer soil moisture decline; increase in heavy precipitation intensity	Low summer baseflows and thermal stress degrade habitat; intense storms increase bank erosion and sediment pulses.	Urbanized creek corridor with constrained channel and modified banks/trails.	Invasive vegetation, stormwater outfalls, and limited floodplain connectivity.	Past: Bank sloughing and trail damage during storms. Future: Habitat loss, degraded water quality, and recurring repair needs.
16	Meadowbrook Commercial Cluster & Large Retail Sites – Urban Flooding & Extreme Heat Sector(s): Economic Development / Zoning & Development	Increase in heavy precipitation intensity; hot days > 100°F	Ponding in large parking lots and access drives; heat-island conditions affect workers/customers and HVAC loads.	Extensive impervious areas with limited shade and few bioretention features.	Insurance cost pressures, retrofitting constraints, and high cooling demand.	Past: Localized ponding after cloudbursts. Future: More frequent business interruptions, customer access issues, and higher operating costs.
17	Public Safety Communications (Cell/Radio Towers & Repeaters) – Severe Weather & Heat Sector(s): Emergency Management	Wind/ice storm proxies; hot days > 100°F	Wind/ice and overheating can impair equipment, causing communication outages during emergencies.	Exposed sites and monopoles; grid-dependent equipment rooms with limited cooling.	Limited backup power and redundancy; single-site dependencies.	Past: Brief service disruptions during storms. Future: Higher outage risks, need for redundant links, battery/backup generation, and active cooling.

18	Agricultural Labor Force – Extreme Heat & Wildfire Smoke Sector(s): Agriculture & Food Systems / Health & Well-being	Days with max humidex > 90°F; high-smoke days	Heat illness and smoke inhalation risks reduce safe working hours and productivity.	Outdoor field work during peak heat and smoke periods; limited access to cooled/filtered rest areas.	PPE/respirator availability, water/rest/shade practices, and employer capacity for schedule adjustments.	Past: Shortened shifts on extreme days. Future: More lost labor hours, increased medical incidents, and need for standardized heat/smoke safety protocols.
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Task 1.4: Identify Priority Climate Hazards				
Hazard	Relevant to your jurisdiction? <i>(Mark Yes or No.)</i>	Notes <i>(Explain why you determined this hazard is or is not relevant to your jurisdiction.)</i>	Identified at CPAT 1	Block Party Results
Drought	Yes	The region is already affected by recurring drought and reduced summer water availability. Local climate planning notes increasing drought pressure.	X	X
Extreme heat	Yes	Extreme heat is an increasing climate impact in the Walla Walla area and identified as a priority community risk.	X	X
Extreme precipitation	Yes	Heavy rainfall events are becoming more intense, leading to localized flooding and stormwater impacts.		
Flooding	Yes	Flooding is a major documented hazard in the county, including major recent events from rapid snowmelt and storms.	X	X
Reduced snowpack	Yes	Earlier melt and reduced April 1 SWE impact summer water supply and hydrology. (Supported by statewide projections and local hydrology patterns.)		
Sea level rise	No	The jurisdiction is entirely inland and has no coastal exposure.		
Wildfire	Yes	Wildfire is a primary hazard in the county’s hazard profile and is projected to worsen with hotter, drier summers.	X	X
Smoke	Yes	Multiple assets experience harmful smoke exposure including transit, health facilities, utilities, and agriculture	X	X
Severe Weather (wind/ice)	Yes	Wind and ice events threaten communication infrastructure and emergency response capability	X	

City of College Place Comprehensive Plan Update Planning Commission Meeting



June 16, 2026

Agenda

- Climate Element Overview
- Public Involvement Update
- Hazard & Risk Identification
- Drafts Goals and Policies
- Next Steps



Introductions

Project Team

Consultant, J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc.

Elizabeth Smith, *Project Manager*

Derrick Braaten, *Senior Planner*

Consultant, The Langdon Group

Tracy Ortiz, *Public Involvement Support*

City of College Place

Jon Rickard, *Community Development Director*

Michael Maret, *Senior Planner*

Climate Element Overview

- Washington State Climate Planning Law – E2SHB 1181
- Climate Commitment Act (CCA) Funding
- Eligible Activities
 - Comprehensive Plan updates
 - Technical Analysis
 - Community Engagement
 - Project Implementation and Adoption



FUNDED BY WASHINGTON'S
**CLIMATE
COMMITMENT
ACT**

Climate Element Goals



Build Communitywide Climate Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards



Protect and Enhance Natural Systems & Habitat Connectivity



Comply with Washington Department of Commerce

Coordination with Comprehensive Plan



Mandatory Elements

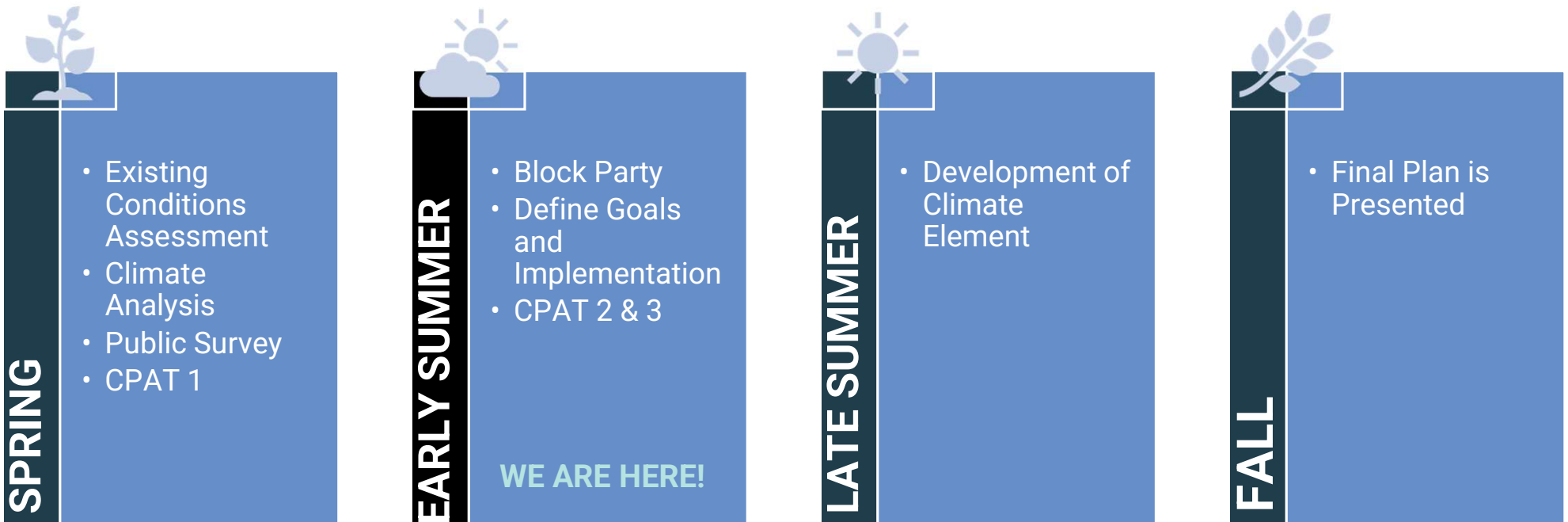
- Land Use
- Housing
- Capital Facilities Plan
- Utilities
- Transportation
- **Climate Change & Resiliency**



Optional Elements

- Economic Development
- Parks & Recreation
- Historic Preservation

Project Schedule



Climate Policy Advisory Team (CPAT)

March 30,
2026

- Introduce CPAT & Climate Element
- Visioning Exercise
- Identify Assets & Hazards

June 2,
2026

- Reviewed Climate Workbook Progress
- Draft Goals and Policies

July 8,
2026

- Review Draft Climate Element

Public Involvement

Public Participation Plan



Situation Assessment -
Key Stakeholder
Interviews (x10)



Climate Policy Advisory
Team (CPAT) Meetings
(x3)



Public Comment
Database, Point of
Contact



Citywide Block Party



Public Informational
Materials (Project
Website, Flier and
Content Support)



Public Survey



Scan the QR
Code to view
the Climate
Website!



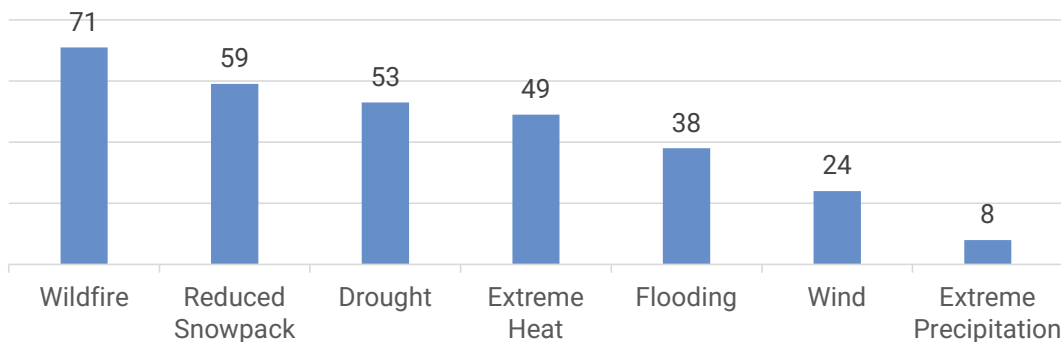
Summary of Public
Involvement

Block Party

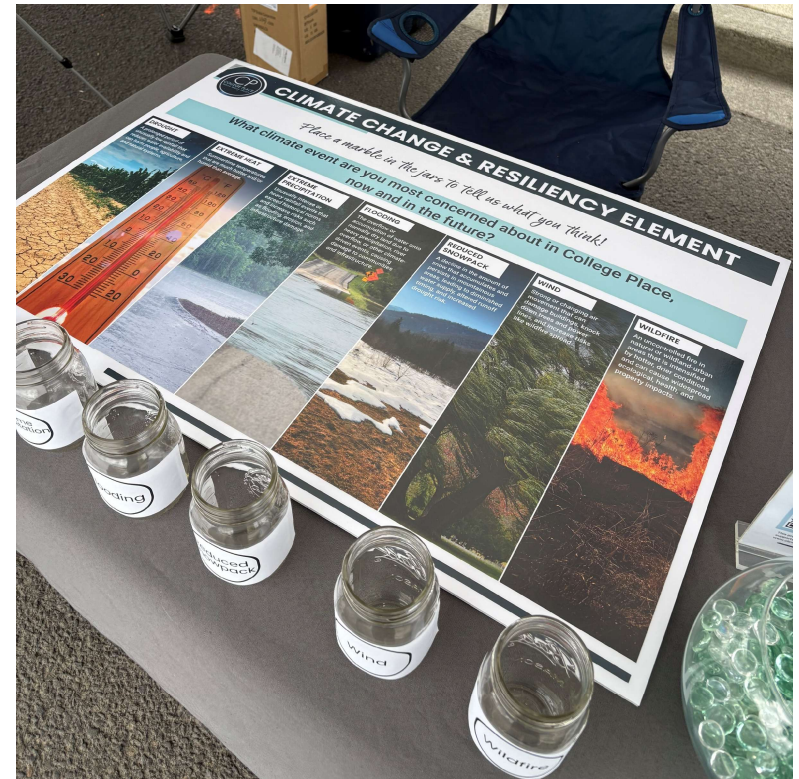


Block Party Community Feedback

- Participants were asked to vote for which Climate Event, as listed on the board, they were most concerned about. The results are as follows for ~100 participants:



- A few individuals made comments that Climate Change has been “debunked” or that they disagreed with the concept.



Climate Element Community Survey

Survey Highlights

- 10 questions
- 20 responses
- March 30 – June 1
- Purpose: Understand community priorities, experiences, and ideas to support a more prepared and resilient city

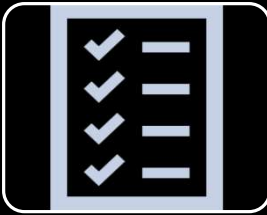


Climate Element Community Survey



Top Concerns

- Wildfire & wildfire-related impacts
- Drought & water supply
- Extreme Heat
- Flooding



Preparedness

- People generally feel the community is not fully prepared
- Many respondents also feel personally underprepared



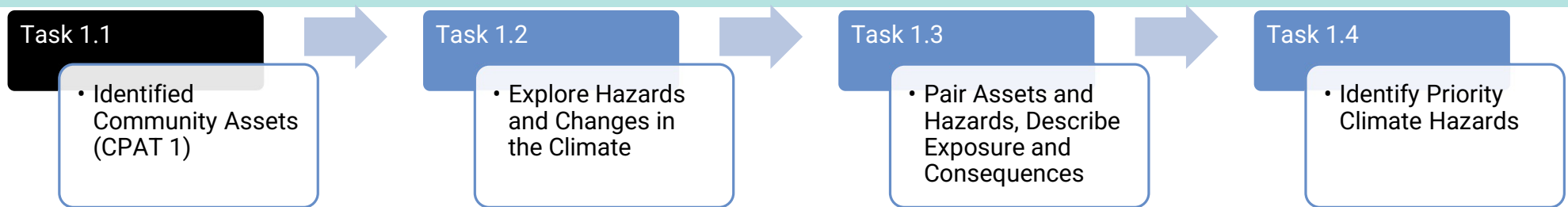
Tools to feel more prepared

- More education and workshops
- Clear evacuation routes and planning
- Better information about local risks
- Stronger community coordination
- Improved emergency alerts

Climate Hazard & Risk Identification



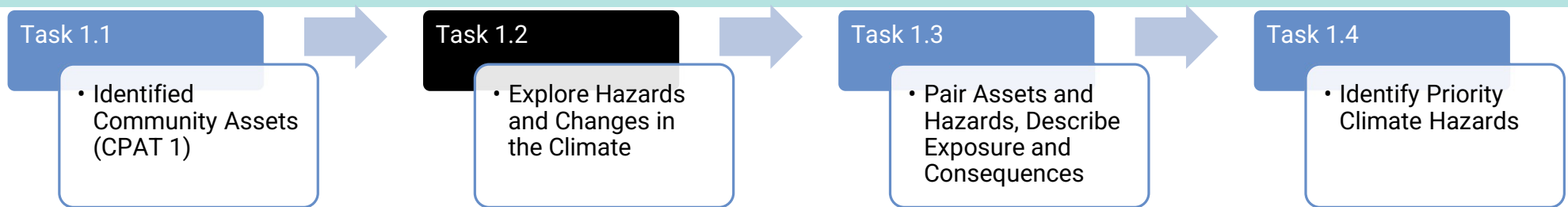
Climate Hazard & Risk Identification



Identified Assets for the 11 sectors

- Agriculture & Food Systems
- Buildings & Energy
- Cultural Resources & Practices
- Economic Development
- Ecosystems
- Emergency Management
- Health & Well-being
- Transportation
- Waste Management
- Water Resources
- Zoning & Development

Climate Hazard & Risk Identification



- Identified key climate hazards
- Documented how climate conditions are expected to change over time
- Described likely impacts to community sectors and systems
- Noted supporting data sources, assumptions, and information gaps

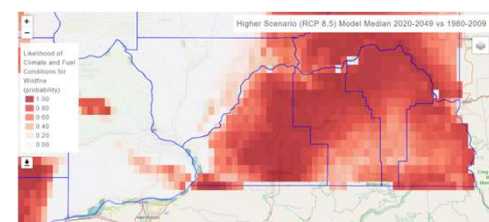
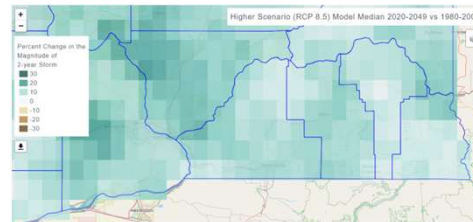
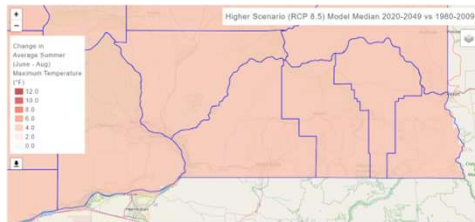
Climate Hazard & Risk Identification

Increased Temp

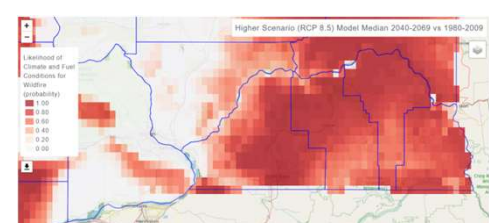
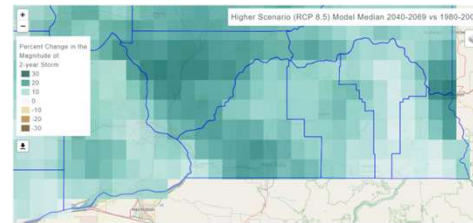
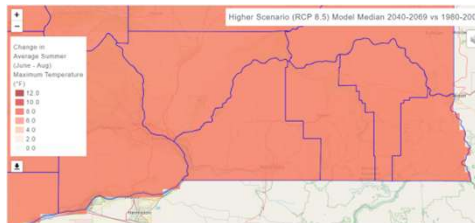
Extreme Precipitation

Wildfire

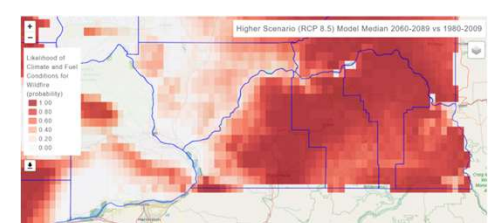
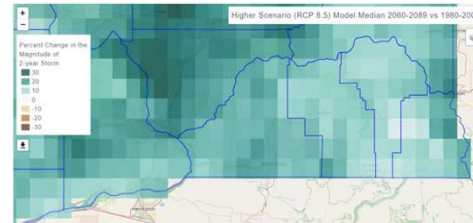
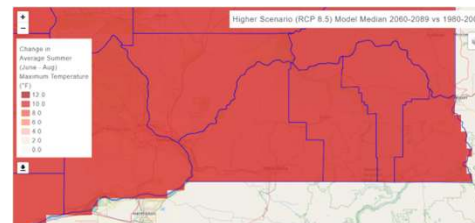
2020-2049



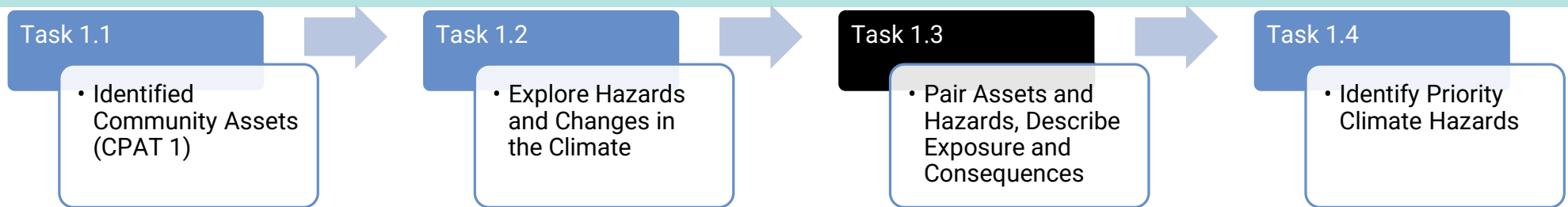
2040-2069



2060-2089



Climate Hazard & Risk Identification

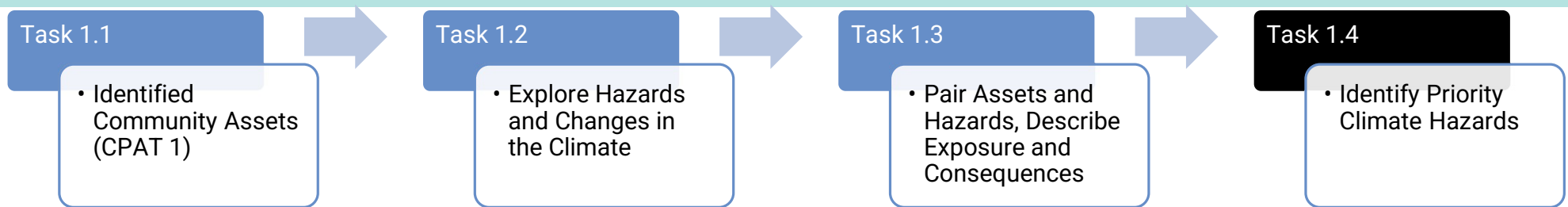


- Matched community assets with key climate hazards
- Identified how and where assets are exposed
- Considered compounding stressors
- Summarized potential impacts

Climate Hazard & Risk Identification

ASSET	HAZARD	SECTOR	CONSEQUENCES
Vineyards & Orchards	Extreme Heat	Agriculture & Food Systems	Yield loss, quality decline, water demand, labor volatility
Municipal Water System (Wells & Storage)	Reduced Snowpack	Water Resources	Pumping limits, recharge decline, shortages, storage needs
Parks & Mill Creek Corridor	Drought/Flooding/Extreme Precipitation	Ecosystems	Closures, damage, washouts, infrastructure risk, habitat loss
Medical & Urgent Care Facilities	Flooding/Extreme Precipitation	Health & Well-Being	Care strain, surge demand, system upgrades, costs
Public Safety Communications	Severe Weather / Heat	Emergency Management	Outages, redundancy needs, backup power, cooling
Commercial Clusters & Large Retail Sites	Flooding/Extreme Heat	Economic Development	Ponding, interruptions, access issues, costs

Climate Hazard & Risk Identification



- Identified key hazards most relevant to the community
- Prioritized risks

Climate Hazard & Risk Identification

Hazard	Relevant to COCP?	Notes	CPAT 1	Block Party
Drought	Yes	Already occurring; expected to worsen and reduce summer water supply	X	X
Extreme heat	Yes	Increasing and a top community risk	X	X
Extreme precipitation	Yes	More intense storms causing localized flooding		
Flooding	Yes	More intense storms causing localized flooding	X	X
Reduced snowpack	Yes	Earlier melt reduces summer water availability		
Sea level rise	No	Inland location means no exposure to sea-level rise		
Wildfire	Yes	Growing risk with impacts to health, infrastructure, and agriculture	X	X
Smoke	Yes	Growing risk with impacts to health, infrastructure, and agriculture	X	X
Severe Weather (wind/ice)	Yes	Threaten communications and emergency response	X	

Goals and Policies



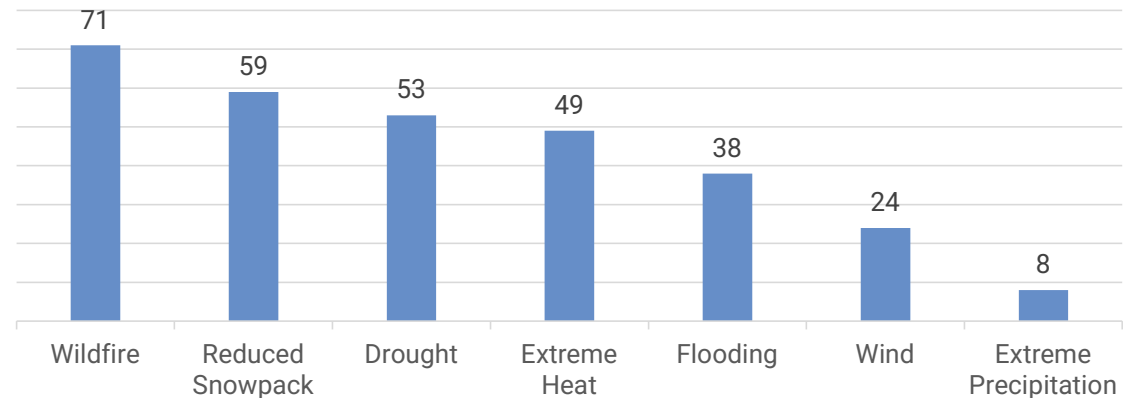
Draft Goals and Policies – Review with the 3 R's

Retain – What do we want to keep?

Revise – What should we change?

Raise – What should we add?

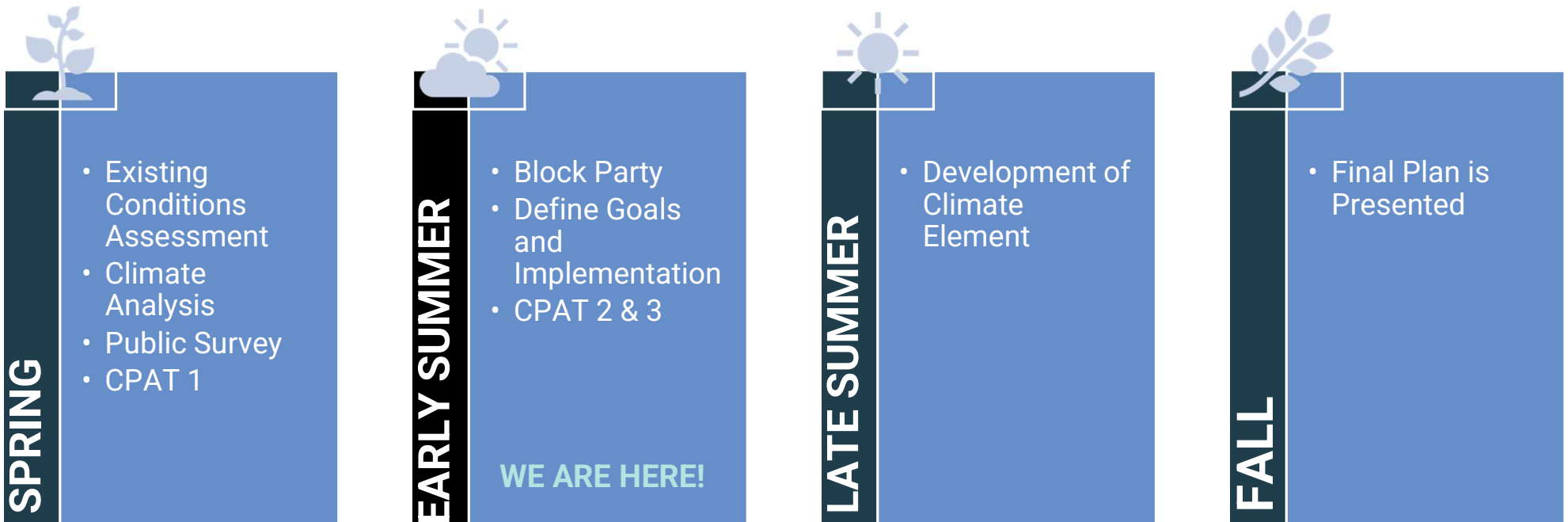
The goals presented are based on Community Feedback that was heard during the pop-up event at the college place block party.



Draft Goals

- **Goal A:** Reduce risks from extreme heat and improve community cooling capacity.
- **Goal B:** Strengthen drought resilience and long-term water supply reliability.
- **Goal C:** Reduce flood risk through resilient infrastructure and land use planning.
- **Goal D:** Minimize wildfire risk and improve resilience to wildfire smoke.
- **Goal E:** Integrate climate resilience into infrastructure and community systems.
- **Goal F:** Strengthen community preparedness and climate risk awareness through education, planning and coordination.

Next Steps



Thank you!



GOALS & POLICIES – DRAFTV2

CLIMATE CHANGE & RESILIENCY ELEMENT

I. GOAL A. REDUCE RISKS FROM EXTREME HEAT AND IMPROVE COMMUNITY COOLING CAPACITY

- a. Expand urban tree canopy and green infrastructure in priority areas, including streets, schools, and parks, to reduce urban heat island effects and improve air quality.
- b. Maintain updated list of critical community facilities (schools, community centers, libraries) to function as cooling centers and clean air shelters during extreme heat and smoke events.
- c. Coordinate with partners to support vulnerable populations, most at risk during extreme heat events.
- d. Promote building design strategies such as cool roofs, shade structures, and passive cooling to reduce indoor heat exposure.

II. GOAL B. STRENGTHEN DROUGHT RESILIENCE AND LONG-TERM WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

- e. Promote water conservation through efficient irrigation, drought-tolerant landscaping, and reduced outdoor water demand.
- f. Protect and support restoration of riparian corridors and soils that enhance water retention, groundwater recharge, and ecosystem resilience.
- g. Encourage land use and development patterns that minimize water demand and support sustainable growth.
- h. Investigate the feasibility of developing an Irrigation Reclamation Water Utility.

III. GOAL C. REDUCE FLOOD RISK THROUGH RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND LAND USE PLANNING

- i. Upgrade drainage and stormwater systems to handle increased peak flows.
- j. Expand use of green infrastructure, including bioswales, permeable pavement, and vegetated systems to absorb, and slow stormwater.
- k. Protect and restore floodplains, wetlands, and natural drainage corridors.
- l. Limit development in high flood-risk areas where feasible and encourage resilient site design.



IV. GOAL D. MINIMIZE WILDFIRE RISK AND IMPROVE RESILIENCE TO WILDFIRE SMOKE

- m. Promote Firewise practices, including defensible space and fire-resistant landscaping.
- n. Encourage fire-resistant building materials and landscaping in areas with high grassland or agricultural fire risk.
- o. Coordinate with partners and providers to provide access to clean air shelters and communication systems during prolonged regional wildfire smoke events.
- p. Improve evacuation routes and emergency access, particularly in areas with limited connectivity.

V. GOAL E. INTEGRATE CLIMATE RESILIENCE INTO INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY SYSTEMS

- q. Identify and plan for climate impacts to critical infrastructure and community assets, including transportation, water, stormwater, and other public facilities.
- r. Design infrastructure to withstand heat stress, drought conditions, flooding, and wildfire impacts.
- s. Incorporate climate resilience into capital facilities planning and long-term investments.
- t. Pursue funding opportunities and partnerships to implement resiliency projects.

VI. GOAL F. STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS AND CLIMATE RISK AWARENESS THROUGH EDUCATION, PLANNING, AND COORDINATION

- u. Expand public education and outreach on local climate risks and emergency preparedness through workshops, training, and accessible resources.
- v. Improve access to clear, user-friendly information on evacuation routes, hazard areas, and emergency procedures for all residents.
- w. Enhance emergency communication systems to provide timely, reliable, and accessible alerts across multiple platforms.
- x. Coordinate with local and regional partners to strengthen community preparedness, response capacity, and neighborhood-level resilience efforts.

Task 1.1: Identify Community Assets	
Sectors	Assets <i>(examples below; revise list as desired)</i>
Agriculture & Food Systems	College Place Farmers Market at Lions Park (seasonal market location noted in park amenities).
	Andy's Market grocery store
	Green Tank Irrigation District #11 (local water purveyor serving parts of College Place—supports landscape/urban agriculture users).
Buildings & Energy	City facilities: - College Place City Hall (625 S College Ave) - Public Works Yard/water tower site (218 SE Fourth St) - Fire Station - Police Station - Library (College Place Rural Library District branch)
	Electric utilities serving the city: - Columbia REA - Portland General Electric/Pacific Power (primary electricity providers listed by the City)
Cultural Resources & Practices	Walla Walla University (WWU) main campus (204 S College Ave), a core educational and cultural anchor
	Public Schools: - Davis Elementary School - Sager Middle School - College Place High School
	Religious Establishments: - College Place Presbyterian Church (325 NE Damson Ave) - Walla Walla University Church (212 SW 4th St) - College Place Village Church (715 SE 12th St) - Seventh-Day Adventist Spanish Church (255 SE Larch Ave)
	Faith-based schools: - Rogers School - Walla Walla Valley Academy (K-12 Seventh-day Adventist institutions within College Place)
Economic Development	Meadowbrook commercial node (Meadowbrook Blvd area with Walmart and services; Providence ExpressCare sites Meadowbrook Plaza, across from Walmart).
	Telecomm/Fiber Providers: - Spectrum (cable/fiber) - Ziplly Fiber - CenturyLink (DSL/fiber)
	Home Depot - regional retail anchor supporting jobs, construction supply chain, and economic activity (1100 NE C St)
	Goodwill Industries (nonprofit retail and workforce development services supporting local employment and reuse economy)
	Walla Walla University as a major local employer and year-round activity generator.
Ecosystems	Garrison Creek corridor (riparian habitat and in-town stream; it meanders through Lions Park).
	Stone Creek (local drainage/creek system contributing to ecological function, stormwater conveyance, and habitat connectivity)
	City parks/open space: Lions Park, Kiwanis Park, Harvest Meadows Park, Veterans Park (amenities; habitat and urban shade benefits).
Emergency Management	College Place Fire Department (629 S College Ave—fire/EMS).
	Basic Life Support (BLS) Ambulance Service (provided by CP Fire Department)
	Cell/Radio Towers (6 registered, municipal, maintained by CP)
	College Place Police Department (619 S College Ave—law enforcement & public safety).
Health & Well-being	Providence St. Mary Medical Center (regional hospital, 401 W Poplar St, Walla Walla—primary acute care for the area).
	BestMed Urgent Care – College Place (1225 SE Commercial Dr).
	Providence ExpressCare – College Place (1705 SE Meadowbrook Blvd, Suite 2).
	SonBridge SOS Health Services

Health & Well-being	Waypoint Comprehensive Healthcare located at 1250 Se Commercial Dr
	Embrace Veterinary Services - provodes in-home veterinary services
	College Place Health Clinic (295 S College Ave, Suite 1—primary/preventive care operated with Columbia County Health System).
	Basin Disposal Inc. (BDI)—City’s contracted garbage collection provider.
Transportation	Valley Transit fixed-route bus network serving College Place; notably Route 8 – College Place Loop (College Ave, Larch St, Walmart loop).
	Martin Airfield Airport located at 209 Martin Field Ln
	Safe Routes For School
	School Buses provided by College Place Public Schools (CPPS)
	Key city arterials: - S College Ave - Whitman Dr - Larch St (appear throughout transit stop list & parks siting).
	Rail: - Columbia-Walla Walla (CWW) line
Water Resources	State Route 125 (north–south state facility traversing/south of the city; referenced by City in siting of Harvest Meadows Park).
	City Water System: eight municipal wells, the central water tank (218 SE Fourth St), and the Eastside storage facility (SE Maple St).
	College Place Wastewater Treatment Plant (2-MGD SBR facility at 430 Owens Rd; City-owned, Jacobs-operated; upgrade program underway).
	Green Tank Irrigation District #11 (local water purveyor serving parts of College Place—supports landscape/urban agriculture users)
	Walla Walla University Wells (x2)
	Stormwater (MS4) program—City stormwater utility & NPDES Phase II obligations (Eastern WA Phase II).
Zoning & Development	Consolidated Irrigation District 14 (regional irrigation provider supporting agricultural water delivery and system resilience)
	Residential neighborhoods (e.g., Homestead PUD—Veterans Park area, Harvest Meadows subdivision) representing single -family and multi-family housing stock.
	Villages at Garrison Creek PUD
	Whitman PUD
	Mobile Home Parks: - Country Estates (938 SE Scenic View Dr) - Sunset Villas (924 NE Chelan St)
	Education campuses as special-use districts: WWU, College Place Public Schools (Davis Elementary, Sager/Meadow Brook campus, College Place High School).

Task 1.2: Explore Hazards and Changes in the Climate				
Sector (Use the CMRW webtool and other resources, as needed, to fill out this column.)	Climate Indicator (Use the CMRW webtool and other resources, as needed, to fill out this column.)	Hazard (Use the CMRW webtool and other resources, as needed, to fill out this column.)	Climate Impacts (Use the CMRW webtool's "Understanding the Importance" tab, Figure 5 of the climate element planning guidance, and other information sources to fill out this column.)	Notes (Note the emissions scenario(s) and time periods you explored. You may also wish to identify potential information gaps that might warrant further analysis.)
Health & Well-being	Humidex Days (max > 90°F; min > 65°F)	Extreme Heat; Wildfire; Smoke	Warmer and more humid days and nights increase heat stress and related illness, especially for older adults, young children, outdoor workers, and people in housing without cooling. <i>Rising temperatures and wildfires will increase ozone and particulate matter from smoke, elevating the risk of cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses and death.</i> Increased vulnerability of residents, particularly those who live in poverty and polluted and/or high-risk hazard areas.	Reviewed CMRW county tables for Walla Walla County under a high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5) for the 2030s, 2050s, and 2080s. Also reviewed WA DOH climate & health profiles. Information gap: local counts of households without cooling / access to cooling centers.
Transportation	Hot Days (>100°F)	Extreme Heat; Severe Weather	More days above 100°F can soften asphalt, increase rutting, and stress bridge joints, leading to higher maintenance costs and work-window constraints for road crews. <i>Increased infrastructure damage from rapid rain/freeze/thaw cycles</i>	CMRW indicator set for transportation reviewed (SSP5-8.5; 2030s/2050s/2080s). Cross-referenced FHWA guidance on pavement performance under higher temperatures. Consider integrating into pavement design standards.
Water Resources	Decrease in April 1 Snow Water Equivalent (SWE); increase in ratio of winter: spring streamflow	Reduced Snowpack & Drought	Less spring snowpack and earlier melt reduce late-spring and summer water availability when demands are highest for municipal, agricultural, and ecological uses. <i>Lower summer streamflow. Increased aquifer drawdown and competition for water.</i> Increased drought impacts on water quality and quantity.	CMRW hydrology indicators reviewed for high-emissions scenario across early/mid/late century. Supplemented with state snowpack summaries showing recent early melt. Information gap: localized supply-demand balance updates (Walla Walla Water 2050 actions).
Economic Development	Increase in frequency of peak streamflow (historical 25-yr event)	Flooding; Wildfire & Smoke; Drought; Severe Weather	Increased disruptions of business continuity and lost revenue and wages from wildfires and other hazards. <i>More frequent high flows elevate flooding risk to businesses, disrupt freight and workforce access, and can increase insurance costs or reduce insurability in flood -prone areas.</i> Price volatility in energy and raw product markets due to more extreme weather events. <i>Increased insurance premiums due to more extreme weather.</i> Decreased opportunities for warm-season activities during the hottest part of the year (for example, from heat, forest fires, low water levels, reduced urban air quality)	CMRW streamflow extremes reviewed (SSP5-8.5; 2030s/2050s/2080s). Context: Feb 2020 floods caused significant regional damages; FEMA DR-4539 included Walla Walla County for Public Assistance. Need site-specific depth-damage screening for commercial clusters.
Ecosystems	High Fire Danger Days	Wildfire & Smoke; Severe Weather, Drought	Longer, hotter, drier summers increase wildfire danger, threaten forest and shrub-steppe habitats, and worsen regional smoke episodes that degrade air quality and public health. <i>Increased wildfire and smoke (from forests, grasslands, etc.). Increased competition from and expanded coverage of invasive species.</i> Loss of shrub steppe ecological function and biodiversity.	CMRW wildfire indicator reviewed (SSP5-8.5; 2030s/2050s/2080s). Supplemented with state smoke health guidance. Information gap: overlay of high-risk WUI areas with local evacuation and sheltering capacity.
Agriculture & Food Systems	Summer Soil Moisture / Drought Index (e.g., SPEI)	Flooding; Wildfire & Smoke; Drought; Severe Weather	Hotter, drier summers stress dryland crops (e.g., wheat) and perennial specialty crops (e.g., wine grapes), increase irrigation demand, and raise heat risk for farmworkers. <i>Increased food scarcity after hazards (for example, floods) that disrupt food transportation and distribution.</i> Reduced water availability for crops, livestock, and processing, as well as increased demand for irrigation due to longer and warmer growing season. <i>Changes in weeds and/or plants that grow with the crops.</i> Increased pest outbreaks, disease, and weeds, impacting lending opportunities and crop insurance for farmers.	CMRW drought indicators reviewed (SSP5-8.5; 2030s/2050s/2080s). Cross-referenced Walla Walla Water 2050 plan on basin water needs. Information gap: crop- and irrigation-specific sensitivity thresholds.

Zoning & Development	Increase in heavy precipitation intensity (1- to 24-hr design storms)	Extreme Precipitation & Urban Flooding;	Heavier downpours can exceed stormwater system capacity, cause localized street/yard flooding and basement backups, and mobilize pollutants. <i>Changes in the size and shape of designated environmentally critical areas, buffers, and shoreline environments.</i> Increased impervious surface runoff and associated management and maintenance costs. <i>Need for new or upgraded flood-control and erosion-control structures</i>	Reviewed CIG Heavy Precipitation projections tool and CMRW for extreme precipitation indicators (SSP5 -8.5; 2030s/2050s/2080s). Information gap: update IDF curves and critical inlet/sag locations inventory.
Emergency Management	Wind/ice storm frequency proxies; concurrent hazard compounding (heat + smoke)	Severe Weather & Smoke	More frequent extremes can strain emergency response, trigger outages, and limit outdoor operations; smoke episodes challenge indoor air quality protection for vulnerable groups. <i>Increased costs and demands for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities due to more frequent and intense hazards (for example overtime for snowplow drivers, salt/ice melting tools, overtime for firefighters, sand to put in sandbags, etc.). This diverts resources from planning, equipping, training, and exercising for other community hazards and risks.</i> Increased household costs to prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural hazards.	Used CMRW severe weather context + state smoke resources. Information gap: backup power for critical facilities and clean air shelters inventory.

We reviewed the Walla Walla County 2024 Multi-Jurisdiction HMP (draft 6/27/2025) and identified four primary hazards to carry forward in the Climate Element: Severe Weather (High), Flooding (High), Wildland Fire (High), and Earthquake (Medium). Jurisdictional rankings confirm elevated flood risk in Walla Walla (score 11) and Waitsburg (highly likely); Severe Weather and Wildland Fire are High countywide. The HMP documents warming of ~1–2°F over the last century, earlier snowmelt by ~2050, increasing drought and wildfire potential, and more frequent/intense extremes (heat, heavy rain, ice). Recent events include the Feb 2020 flood (\$8.77 M) and several large wildfires (2017–2024). FEMA’s National Risk Index rates the county’s social vulnerability as Relatively High; vulnerable groups include non-English speakers, low-income households, and people with disabilities, with homelessness concentrated in the Walla Walla urban area. Critical systems include the Mill Creek flood control project and municipal water supply (88–90% from Mill Creek watershed); dams (Mill Creek and Ice Harbor) are Low Risk but High Hazard Potential. These findings will be supplemented with CMRW indicators (heat, drought, wildfire, hydrology) to align hazards with local assets in Task 1.3.

Task 1.3: Pair Assets and Hazards, and Describe Exposure and Consequences

#	Asset-Hazard Pair (Note applicable sector(s) in parenthesis.)	Climate Indicator (Use the CMRW webtool and other resources, as needed, to fill out this column.)	Climate Impacts (Use the CMRW webtool and other resources, as needed, to fill out this column.)	Exposure (Describe how each asset is exposed to the hazard, utilizing information from the CMRW webtool's "Understanding the Importance" tab, local knowledge, and other resources)	Non-Climate Stressors (Describe non-climate stressors that may exacerbate climate impacts.)	Consequences (Describe the consequences of the climate impacts, factoring in exposure, non-climate stressors, and your knowledge of how this hazard has impacted your community in the past. You may find it useful to divide consequences into past and future.)
1	Vineyards & Orchards – Extreme Heat Sector(s): Agriculture & Food Systems	Hot Days > 100°F	Heat stress reduces fruit quality, increases sunburn damage, and accelerates ripening, affecting yields and harvest timing.	Vineyards and orchards are in full-sun irrigated landscapes with limited shade; prolonged heat waves directly affect canopy temperatures and soil moisture.	Water-rights constraints, high irrigation demand during peak season, labor shortages for timely harvest.	Past: Heat waves have caused crop sunburn and forced shifts in harvest windows. Future: More production losses, reduced berry quality, higher irrigation demand, and more volatile harvest labor needs.
2	Wheat & Dryland Farms – Drought Sector(s): Agriculture & Food Systems	Soil moisture decline	Reduced soil moisture lowers yields, increases susceptibility to pests, and limits winter wheat establishment.	Dryland wheat systems rely on seasonal moisture; drought affects entire crop cycles.	Soil erosion on slopes, limited financial buffer for small farms.	Past: Low-yield years tied to dry springs. Future: Reduced yield reliability, more abandonment of marginal acres, and greater operational risk.
3	Municipal Water System (Wells & Storage) – Reduced Snowpack Sector(s): Water Resources	April 1 SWE decline; shift to higher winter streamflow	Less late-spring water availability stresses municipal supply in high-demand months.	City water relies on groundwater and surface-water influenced recharge; earlier melt reduces recharge reliability.	Population growth, aging wells, high summer outdoor water use.	Past: Seasonal pumping restrictions and periods of low recharge. Future: Higher risk of summer shortages, greater reliance on deep wells, and the need for conservation and storage upgrades.
4	Mill Creek Corridor & Parks – Flooding / Extreme Precipitation Sector(s): Ecosystems	Increase in intensity of 1-hr to 24-hr rainfall events	Flash flooding, bank erosion, damage to park trails, playfields, and riparian habitat.	Parks adjacent to Mill Creek and at low points (Lions Park, Kiwanis Park) experience frequent saturation and overflow during heavy rain events.	Undersized stormwater infrastructure, impervious urban surfaces.	Past: Trail closures, turf damage, and drainage failures during storms. Future: More frequent washouts, higher repair costs, habitat degradation, and increased risk to nearby road crossings.
5	College Place Public Schools – Extreme Heat Sector(s): Cultural Resources & Practices / Buildings & Energy	Consecutive hot days > 90–100°F	Increased indoor heat affects learning conditions, increases HVAC loads, and endangers students in non-air-conditioned spaces.	School buildings with older roofs, inadequate cooling capacity, and large paved surroundings (heat islands).	Aging facilities, funding limitations for HVAC upgrades.	Past: Hot-day early releases and overheated classrooms. Future: Greater HVAC costs, learning disruption, emergency cooling needs, and rising heat-related health risks.
6	Roadways & Transit Routes – Wildfire Smoke Sector(s): Transportation	Increase in high-smoke days / fire danger days	Poor visibility, hazardous air quality for drivers and road crews, reduced transit reliability.	Valley geography traps smoke; major routes (College Ave, SR-125) exposed to regional wildfire plumes.	Limited shaded bus stops, lack of filtered indoor air space for riders.	Past: Smoke events slowed road work and reduced outdoor worker hours. Future: Longer road-crew downtime, reduced transit ridership on smoke days, potential service interruptions.
7	Medical & Urgent Care Facilities – Extreme Heat & Smoke Sector(s): Health & Well-being	Days with high maximum humidex and PM2.5 from wildfire smoke	Increased heat-related illness, respiratory distress, emergency room surges.	Facilities face shutdown risks if HVAC filtration is overloaded; surrounding roads may have reduced visibility.	Limited surge-capacity staffing, aging filtration systems.	Past: High-heat/smoke events strained urgent care and hospital capacity. Future: More surge days, higher operational costs, need for upgraded filtration and backup cooling.
8	Irrigation District Infrastructure – Extreme Precipitation / Flooding Sector(s): Agriculture & Food Systems / Water Resources	Increase in peak flow frequency; heavier winter/spring rain	Damage to irrigation canals, diversions, and pump stations; sedimentation and debris accumulation.	Canals and pumps located near streams or low-lying corridors.	Aging infrastructure, limited maintenance windows, sediment from upland erosion.	Past: Sediment blockages and flood-related repairs. Future: More system outages, costly emergency repairs, reduced water delivery reliability.

9	Stormwater System & Critical Inlets – Extreme Precipitation & Urban Flooding Sector(s): Water Resources / Zoning & Development	Increase in heavy precipitation intensity (1–24-hr design storms)	Heavier downpours can exceed stormwater capacity, causing localized street and yard flooding, basement backups, and pollutant mobilization.	MS4 network at sag points, low-lying streets, and areas with undersized pipes; inlets near Mill Creek floodplain and known ponding locations.	High impervious cover, legacy undersized infrastructure, deferred maintenance, and infill development increasing runoff.	Past: Nuisance flooding and temporary road closures. Future: More frequent backups and property damage, increased O&M and retrofit costs, and greater water-quality violations.
10	Wastewater Treatment Plant (430 Owens Rd) – Flooding / Extreme Precipitation Sector(s): Water Resources	Increase in frequency of peak streamflow; heavier winter/spring rain	Wet-weather inflow/infiltration surges can overwhelm process units, leading to bypass/overflow risk and treatment upsets.	Gravity sewers convey I/I from saturated soils; low-lying segments and crossings near waterways increase inflow during storms.	Aging sewer laterals/mains, limited wet-weather storage capacity, and vulnerability to power outages.	Past: Elevated flows during storms. Future: Regulatory non-compliance risks, emergency pumping costs, and accelerated need for I/I reduction and storage upgrades.
11	Electric Utility Distribution (Substations & Feeders) – Extreme Heat & Wildfire Smoke Sector(s): Buildings & Energy	Hot days > 100°F; High fire danger days	Heat can derate transformers and stress equipment; smoke/soot accumulation increases flashover risk and outages.	Above-ground lines, transformers, and insulators exposed to prolonged heat and smoke during regional fire events.	Vegetation encroachment, single-feeder dependencies, and limited load shifting capacity during peak cooling demand.	Past: Localized outages on hot/smoky days. Future: Higher outage frequency/duration, customer safety concerns, and increased need for vegetation management and equipment cooling.
12	Culverts & Small Bridges – Flooding / Peak Streamflow Sector(s): Transportation	Increase in frequency of peak streamflow (historical 25-yr event)	Overtopping, scour, and debris blockage can damage crossings and trigger road closures and detours.	Crossings on Mill Creek tributaries and urban drainage channels; debris-prone reaches with limited conveyance.	Undersized culverts relative to new design storms, upstream land use intensifying runoff and sediment delivery.	Past: Emergency repairs after high-flow events. Future: Increased maintenance/replacement needs, safety hazards, and access disruption for emergency services.
13	Senior Centers, Libraries & Designated Cooling/Clean-Air Sites – Extreme Heat & Smoke Sector(s): Health & Well-being / Emergency Management	Days with high maximum humidex; wildfire smoke PM2.5 days	Surges in demand for safe, cool, filtered indoor spaces for vulnerable residents.	Facilities experience peak demand during heat waves and smoke episodes; some lack filtration or extended hours.	Limited HVAC capacity/filtration (MERV/HEPA), staffing and hours constraints, and transportation access barriers.	Past: Ad-hoc cooling centers stood up during events. Future: Need for resilience hubs with HEPA filtration, power backup, and transportation coordination.
14	Bus Stops & Transit Riders – Extreme Heat & Smoke Sector(s): Transportation / Health & Well-being	Hot days > 100°F; high-smoke days	Heat stress and poor air quality at unsheltered stops reduce rider comfort and can depress ridership; operational slowdowns.	Many stops lack shade/shelter; long waits in full sun and smoke exposure.	Limited shelters, low tree canopy, and constrained capital budgets for upgrades.	Past: Rider complaints and service adjustments during extreme events. Future: Equity concerns, health risks for transit-dependent riders, and need for shaded/filtered shelters.
15	Garrison Creek Riparian Corridor – Drought & Heat; Extreme Precipitation Sector(s): Ecosystems	Summer soil moisture decline; increase in heavy precipitation intensity	Low summer baseflows and thermal stress degrade habitat; intense storms increase bank erosion and sediment pulses.	Urbanized creek corridor with constrained channel and modified banks/trails.	Invasive vegetation, stormwater outfalls, and limited floodplain connectivity.	Past: Bank sloughing and trail damage during storms. Future: Habitat loss, degraded water quality, and recurring repair needs.
16	Meadowbrook Commercial Cluster & Large Retail Sites – Urban Flooding & Extreme Heat Sector(s): Economic Development / Zoning & Development	Increase in heavy precipitation intensity; hot days > 100°F	Ponding in large parking lots and access drives; heat-island conditions affect workers/customers and HVAC loads.	Extensive impervious areas with limited shade and few bioretention features.	Insurance cost pressures, retrofitting constraints, and high cooling demand.	Past: Localized ponding after cloudbursts. Future: More frequent business interruptions, customer access issues, and higher operating costs.
17	Public Safety Communications (Cell/Radio Towers & Repeaters) – Severe Weather & Heat Sector(s): Emergency Management	Wind/ice storm proxies; hot days > 100°F	Wind/ice and overheating can impair equipment, causing communication outages during emergencies.	Exposed sites and monopoles; grid-dependent equipment rooms with limited cooling.	Limited backup power and redundancy; single-site dependencies.	Past: Brief service disruptions during storms. Future: Higher outage risks, need for redundant links, battery/backup generation, and active cooling.

18	Agricultural Labor Force – Extreme Heat & Wildfire Smoke Sector(s): Agriculture & Food Systems / Health & Well-being	Days with max humidex > 90°F; high-smoke days	Heat illness and smoke inhalation risks reduce safe working hours and productivity.	Outdoor field work during peak heat and smoke periods; limited access to cooled/filtered rest areas.	PPE/respirator availability, water/rest/shade practices, and employer capacity for schedule adjustments.	Past: Shortened shifts on extreme days. Future: More lost labor hours, increased medical incidents, and need for standardized heat/smoke safety protocols.
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Task 1.4: Identify Priority Climate Hazards				
Hazard	Relevant to your jurisdiction? <i>(Mark Yes or No.)</i>	Notes <i>(Explain why you determined this hazard is or is not relevant to your jurisdiction.)</i>	Identified at CPAT 1	Block Party Results
Drought	Yes	The region is already affected by recurring drought and reduced summer water availability. Local climate planning notes increasing drought pressure.	X	X
Extreme heat	Yes	Extreme heat is an increasing climate impact in the Walla Walla area and identified as a priority community risk.	X	X
Extreme precipitation	Yes	Heavy rainfall events are becoming more intense, leading to localized flooding and stormwater impacts.		
Flooding	Yes	Flooding is a major documented hazard in the county, including major recent events from rapid snowmelt and storms.	X	X
Reduced snowpack	Yes	Earlier melt and reduced April 1 SWE impact summer water supply and hydrology. (Supported by statewide projections and local hydrology patterns.)		
Sea level rise	No	The jurisdiction is entirely inland and has no coastal exposure.		
Wildfire	Yes	Wildfire is a primary hazard in the county’s hazard profile and is projected to worsen with hotter, drier summers.	X	X
Smoke	Yes	Multiple assets experience harmful smoke exposure including transit, health facilities, utilities, and agriculture	X	X
Severe Weather (wind/ice)	Yes	Wind and ice events threaten communication infrastructure and emergency response capability	X	