

Ch. #	Chapter Title	Key Finding	Magnitude of Impacts [Confidence Level]	Mag. #	Timeline - Regional	Sectors Affected	Communities of Concern	Explanation
3.0 Public Health			X	X	X	X	X	
3.1	Health-1	Heat-related Illnesses	High [very high confidence]	5	2020s	Public Health	Elderly, low-income, communities of color, homeless people, outdoor workers	Future climate change projections will further stress health risks for the region, including for Kitsap County, and likely lead to multiple detrimental health outcomes for residents, specifically the noted communities of concern.
3.2	Health-2	Respiratory Illnesses	Low-medium [medium-high confidence]	2	Already happening	Public Health	Those with chronic health conditions, elderly, low-income, communities of color, homeless people, outdoor workers	Acute and chronic respiratory illnesses are clearly linked to declining air quality. Air quality is projected to continue to degrade and may likely lead to a range of health impacts for Kitsap County residents.
3.3	Health-3	Acute Injuries from Extreme Weather	High [medium confidence]	5	Already happening	Public Health, Stormwater	Those with chronic health conditions, elderly, low-income, communities of color, homeless people, outdoor workers	Extreme weather events may likely increase in frequency and intensity in the future in the Northwest and may likely exacerbate acute and chronic health impacts for Kitsap County residents during and after extreme weather events.
3.4	Health-4	Vector-borne Diseases	Medium [medium confidence]	3	Already happening	Economy	Those with chronic health conditions, elderly, low-income, communities of color, homeless people, outdoor workers	Diseases through a diverse range of vectors, such as food, water, and insects, have increased over the past few decades in the region. It is likely that these types of diseases will increase from climate change in the future.
3.5	Health-5	Food Security	Low-medium [medium confidence]	2	Already happening	Public Health, Economy	Low-income, Tribal communities, homeless people, outdoor laborers	Climate impacts on food systems may lead to increased food prices, increasing financial burden and food insecurity, especially for people who depend on natural resources for their diets, culture, and economy.
3.6	Health-6	Mental Health and Wellbeing	Low-medium [medium confidence]	2	Already happening	Public Health	Those with chronic health conditions, elderly, children, low-income, communities of color, homeless people, outdoor workers	There is some evidence linking climate change impacts to mental health challenges and with future climate projections very likely to increase mental health challenges and social impacts for communities of concern.
3.7	Health-7	Communities of Concern	Very high [very high confidence]	5	Already happening	--	Children, elderly people, Tribal and Indigenous peoples, outdoor laborers, homeless people, and people with chronic illnesses	Frontline communities, or communities that often face the first and worst impacts of climate change, have and will continue to experience disproportionately higher climate-related health risks. There is diversity across and within communities which leads to variance in health risks and outcomes in the near and longer term.
3.8	Health-8	Health and Social Safety Net	Medium [high confidence]	3	Already happening	Public Health	--	Although Kitsap County already collects data around health indicators, there is still a need to prepare for the expected increase in stress and demand for climate-related healthcare across the region.
4.0 Economy			X	X	X	X	X	
4.1	Economy-1	Property Values and Buildable Land	Low-medium [medium confidence]	2	2100	Economy	Homeowners, renters	Sea level rise will likely affect property values and buildable land. Property values are sensitive to both future environmental change and future economic health.
4.2	Economy-2	Shifts in Business Opportunities	Low-medium [medium-high confidence]	2	2050	Economy	Low-Income, Tribal and Indigenous communities, outdoor workers, natural resource businesses	Many industries in the region are already beginning to see impacts (e.g., hours of labor lost, loss of sales and revenue, shifting species composition), and Kitsap County businesses will be affected by mid-century. Despite some of the negative consequences of climate change, there may be positive economic opportunities in the future (e.g., viticulture)
4.3	Economy-3	Energy Demand and Utilities	Medium-high [high confidence]	4	2040	Economy, Public Health	Children, elderly people, people with chronic illnesses	Seasonal energy demand will change, with more cooling energy required in the summer months with significant economic damages related to utilities and energy infrastructure in the near and longer term.

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4.4	Economy-4	Economic Costs of Climate Change	High [high confidence]	5	Already happening	All sectors	Low-income, Tribal and Indigenous communities, outdoor workers, natural resource businesses	Climate change has already affected economies in Washington State and Kitsap County, with more significant costs expected in the near and longer term. The full suite of costs may not be accurately captured; costs can be dependent on the level of planning and investments made into resilient systems.
5.0 Cultural Resources			X	X	X	X	X	X
5.1	Cultural-1	Historic and Archaeological Sites	Medium-high [medium confidence]	4	Already happening	Economy, Recreation, Culture	Tribal and Indigenous communities	Flooding is already happening in Kitsap County and future impacts from sea level rise and extreme precipitation will likely damage nearby historical and archaeological sites in the near term.
5.2	Cultural-2	Recreation	Low-medium [medium confidence]	2	--	Economy, Recreation	Recreationists	Climate change impacts, such as flooding and sea level rise, are likely to pose threats to the diverse portfolio of recreational sites in Kitsap County. Impacts to these sites may limit access and opportunities for Kitsap County residents and visitors.
5.3	Cultural-3	Tribal Cultural, Ceremonial, and Harvesting	High [very high confidence]	5	Already happening	Economy, Recreation, Culture	Tribal and Indigenous communities	Future climate change will very likely limit access to these sites and opportunities to hold traditional activities for the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, and the other surrounding Tribes that have ties to Kitsap County.
6.0 Public Infrastructure			X	X	X	X	X	X
6.1	Infrastructure-1	Transportation	Low-medium [high confidence]	2	Already happening	Public Health, Economy	Children, elderly people, rural communities, commuters	Climate factors may create conditions for more frequent or severe natural hazards may likely cause more severe damages to Kitsap County's transportation infrastructure, leading to more closures, delays, or detours. Disruptions in transportation systems and infrastructure will very likely have compounding impacts to public health, access to food and services, and emergency response capabilities.
6.2	Infrastructure-2	Water Resources	Medium-high [high confidence]	4	2050	Public Health, Economy, Recreation	Tribal and Indigenous peoples, low-income communities, communities/residents with single-source water systems	Sea level rise and flooding will likely impact water resource infrastructure, including wastewater, stormwater, and groundwater sources. Impacts may lead to potential health risks, such as vector-borne diseases or degradation of groundwater drinking sources in the long term.
6.3	Infrastructure-3	Coastal Infrastructure	High [high confidence]	5	Already happening	Public Health, Economy, Recreation, Military	Homeowners, renters, Tribal and Indigenous peoples	Climate change impacts will very likely lead to increased flooding risk for low-lying coastal areas in the Puget Sound region and Kitsap County, affecting homes, businesses, food systems, infrastructure, and support systems.
6.4	Infrastructure-4	Urban Infrastructure	Medium [medium confidence]	3	Already happening	Public Health, Economy, Recreation	Low-income communities, homeless people	Kitsap County urban areas already experience impacts from natural hazards. Climate projections will very likely worsen current challenges and may present new impacts to Kitsap County's urban areas in the long term.
6.5	Infrastructure-5	Rural Infrastructure	Medium [high confidence]	3	Already happening	Public Health, Economy, Recreation	Small-farm communities, outdoor laborers	A substantial population of Kitsap County lives in exurban or rural areas outside of urban areas and have already experienced impacts from flooding, storms, and higher temperatures. Climate change will continue to alter rural infrastructure and landscapes and may present new challenges in the long term.
6.6	Infrastructure-6	Power and Energy	Medium [high confidence]	3	Already happening	Public Health, Economy, Recreation	Low-income communities, rural communities	Energy infrastructure disruptions are already happening in Kitsap County and may likely worsen in the near term due to climate change.

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7.0 Land Use and Development			x	x	x	x	x	
7.1	Land Use-1	Land Use Affects Local Climate Impacts	Medium-high [medium-high confidence]	4	Already happening	Public Health, Economy, Recreation	Low-income communities, rural communities, urban communities, communities of color	More local data is needed on future impacts, however, research has found that and use decisions, similar to those made in Kitsap County, can have significant effects on climate impacts, such as heat waves and flooding. Land use is sensitive to climate change including changes to temperature, precipitation, and extreme weather events.
7.2	Land Use-2	Climate Impacts on Land Use and Cover	Medium [high confidence]	3	Already happening	Public Health, Economy, Recreation	Low-income communities, rural communities, urban communities, communities of color	Climate change is very likely to shift vegetation cover, forest cover, habitats, and land uses in the future, although long-term impacts will be dependent on future land use decisions in Kitsap County.
7.3	Land Use-3	Adaptive Capacity	Medium-high [very high confidence]	4	Already happening	Public Health, Economy, Recreation	Low-income communities, rural communities, urban communities, communities of color	In Kitsap County, coordination between climate action strategies and land use decision-making may likely mitigate some climate impacts, including landslides, wildfires, flooding, and sea level rise impacts.
8.0 Agriculture			x	x	x	x	x	
8.1	Agriculture-1	Crops	Low-medium [medium-high confidence]	2	2050	Economy, Agriculture, Public Health	Rural communities, agriculture workers	There will be a diverse range of crop responses to climate conditions, with some positive (e.g., viticulture and extended growing seasons) and some negative (e.g., livestock and irrigated crops).
8.2	Agriculture-2	Pests	Low [medium confidence]	1	Already happening	Economy, Agriculture, Public Health	Rural communities, agriculture workers	Climate change will likely have long-term impacts to Kitsap County livestock and crops, such as decreased health and productivity along with increased susceptibility to parasites and pathogens.
8.3	Agriculture-3	Flood Risks	Low-medium [medium confidence]	2	Already happening	Economy, Agriculture, Public Health	Rural communities, agriculture workers	Farmlands and farm infrastructure in Kitsap County will likely to be damaged from future flooding events driven by climate change since many of the farms are within or near floodplains.
8.4	Agriculture-4	Agricultural Economies and Livelihoods	Low-medium [medium confidence]	2	Already happening	Economy, Agriculture, Public Health	Rural communities, agriculture workers	Warmer temperatures, pests and diseases, and shifting precipitation patterns will very likely decrease crop productivity and quality for some crops. Climate impacts on crops may have unknown long-term risks, depending on the level of mitigation and adaptation strategies implemented.
8.5	Agriculture-5	Adaptive Capacity	Medium [high confidence]	3	--	Economy, Agriculture, Public Health	Rural communities, agriculture workers	Despite the climate risk and exposure for agriculture, the sector is typically resilient, and implementation of adaptation strategies can increase the resiliency of the sector in the long term.
9.0 Local Government Finance			x	x	x	x	x	
9.1	Gov. Finance-1	Insurance	Low-medium [low-medium confidence]	2	Already happening	Economy, Public Health	Low-income communities, homeowners, renters	Insurance industries across the country have already been incorporating current and future climate impacts into their policies in consideration of costs and damages likely to increase in the near and longer term.
9.2	Gov. Finance-2	Municipal Bonds	Low [medium confidence]	1	2100	Economy, Public Health	--	The Puget Sound region is anticipated to not be affected as much as other U.S. regions; however, extreme events or natural disasters may likely lead to economic disruption to municipal bonds and credit.
9.3	Gov. Finance-3	Tax Revenue	Low-medium [medium confidence]	2	--	Economy, Public Health	--	Future growth and development within the region will benefit Kitsap County's tax base and may likely mitigate impacts felt from climate change.
10.0 Geologic and Natural Hazards			x	x	x	x	x	
10.1	Nat. Hazards-1	Landslides and Sediment Processes	Medium-high [high confidence]	4	--	Economy, Public Health	Rural communities	In Kitsap County, landslide risk is most likely to happen near coastal areas, coastal bluffs, or areas near river channels. Projected increases in heavy rainfall, storm intensity, and hydrological changes will increase the risk and likelihood of landslides in the winter and early spring while decreasing risk and likelihood in the summer.
10.2	Nat. Hazards-2	Bluff Erosion	Medium-high [low-medium confidence]	4	2100	Economy, Public Health	Homeowners, renters, coastal communities	Increased winter rain precipitation, higher intensity winter storms, more heavy rainfall events, and sea level rise will very likely increase bluff erosion rates, though the increase of magnitude of erosion rates in Kitsap County is unclear.

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10.3	Nat. Hazards-3	Storm Surge and Coastal Flooding	Very high [very high confidence]	5	Already happening	Economy, Public Health	Homeowners, renters, coastal communities, urban communities, rural communities	Coastal flooding events from sea level rise, and winter storms are already happening in Kitsap County. Extreme flooding will have long-term impacts, with flooding very likely to occur annually by the end of the century.
11.0 Hydrology and Hydrogeology			X	X	X	X	X	X
11.1	Hydrology-1	Hydrological Changes	High [high confidence]	5	Already happening	Economy, Public Health	Tribal and Indigenous peoples, communities/residents with single-source water systems	Impacts to hydrological systems and resources are being driven by increasing air temperatures, sea level rise, declines in snowpack, and decreasing summer precipitation. Future climate conditions are expected to continue to disrupt freshwater systems and resources in Kitsap County, including surface water, groundwater, and stormwater.
11.2	Hydrology-2	Stream and Riverine Flooding	Medium-high [medium-high confidence]	4	Already happening	Economy, Public Health	Children, elderly people, Tribal and Indigenous peoples, homeless people, and low-income communities	Stream and riverine flooding will have long-term impacts to communities and infrastructures within the floodplain, with flooding very likely to occur annually by the end of the century.
11.3	Hydrology-3	Hydropower	Low-medium [medium-high confidence]	2	2040	Economy, Public Health, Utilities	--	Increasing summer temperatures and population are anticipated to increase summer energy demand and decrease the water available for regional hydropower production and distribution.
11.4	Hydrology -4	Agriculture	Low-medium [medium confidence]	2	Already happening	Economy, Public Health, Agriculture	Agricultural communities	Decreases in water supply and quality may likely cause challenges to Kitsap County farmers and Tribal communities that rely on water for agricultural use (e.g., irrigation). However, agriculture in the Puget Sound region is anticipated to be resilient to most climate change impacts.
12.0 Habitat			X	X	X	X	X	X
12.1	Habitat-1	Terrestrial Habitat	Medium [medium-high]	3	2080	Economy, Land Use	Tribal and Indigenous peoples, agricultural communities	Regional impacts to terrestrial systems will have direct and indirect long-term impacts to Kitsap County terrestrial systems. Individual species' responses will vary. Climate change will further stress current forest management practices.
12.2	Habitat-2	Freshwater and Aquatic Habitat	Medium-high [high confidence]	4	2080	Economy, Public Health, Recreation	Tribal and Indigenous peoples	Freshwater ecosystems in Kitsap County and the Puget Sound region are already experiencing impacts from increasing air temperature, reduced snowpack, and declining summer precipitation. Projected changes will have long-term implications for ecosystem composition and aquatic species.
12.3	Habitat-3	Marine and Coastal Habitat	Low-medium [high confidence]	2	2050	Economy, Public Health, Recreation	Tribal and Indigenous peoples	Changes to marine and coastal habitats are already happening in Kitsap County and affecting local ecosystems. These impacts will likely have near- and long-term consequences to the food web and the communities that rely on those systems.
12.4	Habitat-4	Invasive Species, Pests, and Diseases	Medium [medium-high confidence]	3	2100	Economy, Public Health, Recreation	Tribal and Indigenous peoples, agricultural communities, recreationists	Invasive species, pests, and diseases are already a problem that Kitsap County faces and will continue over the long term. Specific projections on impacts to Kitsap County will vary due to the complex nature of host and species' relationships

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13.0 Fire			x	x	x	x	x	x
13.1	Fire-1 Wildfires		Medium [medium confidence]	3	2030	Public Health, Recreation	Those with chronic health conditions, elderly, low-income, outdoor workers	Fire risk and wildfire seasons will increase due to climate change and may have direct and indirect impacts for Kitsap County residents and ecosystems.
13.2	Fire-2 Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)		Medium [medium confidence]	3	--	Public Health	Rural communities	Although the increased Kitsap County Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) area has not been linked to future increased wildfire risk, WUI growth may increase fire risk due to compounding impacts of climate change, development, and individual behaviors.
13.3	Fire-3 Emergency Response Demand		Low-Medium [medium confidence]	2	--	Public Health	Those with chronic health conditions, elderly, rural communities	Kitsap County has a robust emergency response service; however, climate change may stress future demand for fire emergency response services in the future.