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AGENDA

- 5:30 CALL MEETING TO ORDER/ROLL CALL/ACCEPT OF MODIFY AGENDA/CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE
- 5:30 APPROVE NOVEMBER 18TH MINUTES
- 5:40 PUBLIC COMMENT
- 5:50 POLICE/COURT BUILDING DISCUSSION (DRAFT PROPOSAL ATTACHED)
- 6:10 CLIMATE ACTION PLAN
 - STATUS OF ROAD MAPS (STATUS ATTACHED)
 - JANUARY 13TH AND 23RD COMMUNITY MEETINGS
 - BAINBRIDGE COMMUNITY BROADCASTING
- 6:30 CCAC/UAC SUBGROUP (DRAFT PROPOSAL ATTACHED)
- 6:50 STATUS OF DOE CONNECTED COMMUNITIES GRANT
[HTTPS://EERE-EXCHANGE.ENERGY.GOV/DEFAULT.ASPX#FOAID9D24AFCD-E292-4EA2-A4D3-D36E2B9DD9C7](https://eere-exchange.energy.gov/default.aspx?FOAID9D24AFCD-E292-4EA2-A4D3-D36E2B9DD9C7)
- 7:10 DRAFT GRANTS REPORT AND SPREADSHEET (DRAFT REPORT AND SPREADSHEET ATTACHED)
- 7:20 OUTREACH TO SCHOOLS AND PARKS
- 7:30 ADJOURN

Materials

1. November minutes
2. Draft Police/Court Building proposal
3. Status of Road Maps
4. Draft CCAC/UAC subgroup proposal
5. Draft grants report
6. Draft grants spreadsheet

CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Regular Meeting
Wednesday, November 18, 2020

MINUTES

Present:

Committee members Michael Cox, Lara Hansen, Julie Matthews, David McCaughey, Deborah Rudnick, Tim Meyers, and Jens Boemer

Council Liaison: Joe Deets

City staff: Ellen Schroer, Deputy City Manager

Public/guests/observers: Andy Swayne, Danielle Kievit and Kierra Phifer, PSE

The meeting was called to order at 5:32 pm.

Agenda item added: retention policy for documents requested by Michael and Julie. Ellen stated that all emails are retained but drafts of final work products are ok to delete.

1. No conflict of interest disclosures.
2. Minutes from the previous meeting (October 21, 2020) were moved to approve by David and seconded by Julie, approved by all.
3. Public comment: No public comments.
4. PSE EV Charging Program Presentation and Discussion (Danielle Kievit and Kierra Phifer, PSE)
Danielle is the energy product manager at PSE's Up & Go electric program, and Kierra is the local government affairs officer covering Bainbridge.
 - Make it as easy to drive electric as it is a gas car by 2022. Includes market transformation using outreach and EV infrastructure development.
 - Hold FB live webinars to provide more information about EV ownership.
 - Residential limited pilot program for Level II chargers with ability to shift off of peak hours. Included 14 Bainbridge clients. Do not currently have a plan to expand.
 - Currently installing public EV charging stations.
 - Low income program- targeted projects
 - Workplace charging infrastructure: open program, 2 so far on Bainbridge. City Hall and school district could qualify. 3 multifamily properties on Bainbridge are participating. Check pse.com/electric vehiclesFollow up discussion included battery storage backup and emergency hub support, outreach strategies and definitions of public charging which are focused on high-traffic areas.

Following EV presentation Kierra followed up on community solar applications: Wilkes Elementary and BIFD 21. BIFD has asked to defer a year and Wilkes was deemed not sufficient exposure. Follow up discussion included Joe indicating follow-up with fire district to explore their deferment reasoning; Deb offered to be included in discussions with school district as she is an employee, and suggested that PSE should front-end the application process by evaluating all facilities held by the entity.

5. Police/Court Building Discussion:

-Identified differential between current specs planned and Leed silver of 64mt. We are past the permit window for redesign, so we are now back to looking at an offset or other way to account for this loss of potential savings. Lara suggested the idea to reduce income demand of other properties? Lara, Derik, Dave- to meet as a subgroup and come back in December.

6. Climate Action Plan

- City Council Approval and City Budget – thanks all! Current budget allocation includes 3-500K + coordinator position. Budget considered for approval next week. Includes direction to staff to designate a dedicated fund for tracking allocations and is dedicated to that fund until dispersed.

- Road maps for immediate actions: Discussion and Approval

Mike explained that these road maps are starting points and ways to guide the conversation, not prescriptive.

CCAC Tool: Reviewed plan for pilot implementation and reporting. BCF has given EcoAdapt a small grant to add equity lens, including an initial meeting with CCAC and RETF to meet with a facilitator from Portland who has gone through this.

Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Officer: This roadmap follows COBI format for position description. Discussion centered around the high level of expectations and scope of this person's responsibilities. Talked about the idea of leaving open the possibility for broader tasks but to focus on CAP implementation as a high priority. Ellen stated that they have a lot of work in HR but are working to get this position posted as soon as possible.

GHG Inventory: The roadmap provides a process for develop the next GHG Inventory. Data collection will need to start in 2021.

Green Energy and Building Fund: The Green Energy and Building Fund will provide incentives to building owners and residents to increase electrification conversions and battery storage and to assist in energy audits for residential home projects, including affordable housing. The first step in the process would be to establish a working group,

COBI EV Transition: The road map provides suggestions on a process to transition COBI's fleets to primarily electric vehicles and using biofuels where electric vehicles are not an option and encourage other Bainbridge Island taxing districts to also develop a plan. The first step is to convene a meeting with COBI staff to discuss what has already been done and then develop a plan for how to transition the fleet.

Web Presence and Outreach: This road map lays out a process to develop a dedicated climate change webpage on the City's website including links to climate mitigation/adaptation resources on the CCAC website and make the CAP widely and easily available to all in the community on-line and in print formats.

David moved we move all six of the road maps forward to the City, Lara seconded. Unanimous .

Equity Lens: Lara and Mike had a meeting with the Chair of the Race Equity Task Force to discuss the equity lens. She was going to reach out to Portland to see if they could come to a joint meeting of the CCAC and RETF to discuss their work.

PSE Franchise CCAC/UAC subgroup: Mike indicated that the subgroup has meant several times and hopes to have a draft document to present at the December CCAC and UAC meetings.

Energy Demand: Mike discussed the on-going discussions with PSE about their plans to roll out a new demand reduction program the first quarter of 2021.

Plastics Ordinance: Mike discussed that several past (Nora) and present (Deb) members are working with the City Council on a plastics ordinance.

7. Roll out of CAP

There was discussion on rolling out the CAP in January with the following actions: two Community meetings on Wednesday January 13th and Saturday January 23rd; article in COBI connects; mention in monthly City Manager report; put on COBI website; and with other organizations.

8. DOE Connected Communities

Discussed a grant opportunity with PSE. A meeting was scheduled for Thursday November 19th to discuss.

9. PSE comments on CAP

Mike will circulate comments from PSE on CAP and people will get back whether we should provide feedback to the City Council.

Adjourn 7:31 pm

Co-Chair

Date

Bainbridge Island Police and Municipal Court Building: Carbon Reductions (December 10th, 2020)

On June 2, 2020, O'Brien360 provided a project update to the City Council on the cost estimate for achieving a LEED Silver Certification for the new Police and Municipal Court project at the old Harrison Medical Center Building.

O'Brien360 found that the total cost to achieve the LEED silver certification would be about \$975,000 (\$140,00 for LEED soft costs + \$73,000 for additional design costs + \$761,000 to achieve specific LEED credits).

O'Brien360 also estimated that the annual carbon emissions for the current building design would be 174 metric tons of CO₂e per year. If the Council decided to adopt a LEED Silver Certification the total carbon would be 110 metric tons of CO₂e per year. A reduction of 64 metric tons CO₂e per year.

O'Brien360 also estimated that the installation of a 120-kW solar installation on Bainbridge Island that would offset a total of 64 metric tons of carbon per year would be \$360,000. In addition, they estimated that the City could purchase 64 metric tons CO₂e offsets on the open market for about \$3,600 per year.

The City Council decided to not pursue the LEED Silver Certification but they were still interested in how we could offset the 64 metric tons of CO₂e per year if we had pursued LEED Silver Certification for the Harrison Building.

Based on this, the City Council asked the Climate Change Advisory Committee (CCAC) the following:

The Council has requested that the CCAC develop a recommendation about ways to seek a local offset of the amount of carbon that would have potentially been eliminated over time if the Council expended the resources to pursue LEED silver certification for that facility. The Council discussed a difference of approximately 64 metric tons CO₂ per year between the facility as designed currently versus a facility that would achieve LEED silver certification.

The CCAC first step was to reach out to the Green Building Task Force (GBTF) to see if we could collaborate on this request. We had several meetings and suggested to the City that the CCAC and the GBTF could hold a "charette" to evaluate what additional green building options might be available to incorporate into the Harrison building design. In the end, the City granted the building permit and the CCAC and GBTF did not pursue the "charette".

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After the building permit was issued, the CCAC formed a subgroup to discuss the options for the Harrison Building and recommendations for moving forward. The subgroups recommendations are below.

Recommendations

The CCAC subgroup is providing the following recommendations to the full CCAC for their consideration.

1. Acknowledge the Use of the Harrison Building is Better than Constructing a New Building

- It is important to acknowledge that the Harrison Building is an existing building.
- Constructing a new building would have required large amounts of carbon.
- Also, the upgrade to the existing Police and Municipal Court Buildings would have entailed a significant carbon cost.

2. Use the GBTF Green Building Standard as the Baseline of Comparison Instead of LEED Silver in Comparing Carbon Reductions

- LEED Silver was the green building standard used when evaluating options for upgrading the Harrison Building. However, LEED Silver is insufficient to meet the targets established in the recently approved Climate Action Plan.
- We would suggest a better comparison would be the Zero Carbon Certification Standard that the GBTF is considering.
- We believe if this is the Green Building standard that the City is asking others to meet, then it should be used as the comparison standard with the Harrison Building instead of LEED Silver.

3. Invest in Energy Efficiency/Conservation for Low-Income Housing to Achieve Carbon Reduction

- An important element of the recently approved Climate Action Plan was ensuring that all people had access to programs that could make their homes more efficient, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and save them money. Particular attention should be paid to removing or replacing propane (and other fossil fuel powered) systems for heating (space and water) and cooling, as these emission sources will not be corrected with conversion of the electric power grid by state mandate to renewable, carbon-free power.
- We recommend working with our local utilities (PSE, KPUD, etc.) to apply City funds to achieve carbon reduction via system conversion and/or improving the energy efficiency housing for low-income community members. Housing Resource Board would also be a good partner in this effort, but focus should not be limited to HRB properties.
- Perhaps most importantly, an “offset” must be additive. This is one of the few options to “offset” the continued emissions associated with the Police Station/Courthouse that will remove additional emissions from existing on-island sources that would not otherwise be removed.

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4. Invest in Community Solar Projects to Achieve Carbon Reduction

- As presented by O'Brien360, we would recommend investing in Community Solar projects to help achieve the desired carbon reduction.
- The benefit of this project should not be limited to private investors or city properties. Consider how to use this generated energy to offset energy bills for low income residents or essential services (COBI water, COBI sewer, BIFD, BISD, BIPR) that benefit the community.

Next Steps

- Discuss at the next CCAC meeting in December.
- If approved by the CCAC, brief the City Council on the recommendations.
- Work with the GBTF to identify the green building standard baseline to use instead of LEED Silver when making comparisons with the current design.
- Hire a consultant to help with the following (we are recommending hiring a consultant as the members of the CCAC do not have the time nor the expertise to complete the analysis suggested below):
 - Establish the carbon reduction needed if the GBTF green building standard is used as the baseline for comparison as opposed to LEED Silver.
 - Estimate the carbon reduction and the cost associated with that reduction for upgrading a typical low-income housing unit to be more efficient (e.g., replace propane with heat pump, more insulation, better windows, etc.).
 - Evaluate the possible carbon reduction, costs and community benefits associated with Community Solar projects to achieve the carbon reduction needed using the GBTF green building standard as the baseline instead of LEED Silver.
- Develop a draft report and present to the City Council for their input.

Climate Action Plan: Status of 18 Immediate Actions (December 4th, 2020)

Area	Immediate Action	Status	CCAC Lead
Implementation	5.A.1.b/6.A.1.c/7.D.1.a: Use the EcoAdapt Climate Change Adaptation Certification Tool in COBI decision making.	Proposal submitted to City	Lara
	9.B.1.a: Equity implications are addressed in all actions	Planning joint meeting with RETF/CCAC.	Mike
	8.C.1.b/8.C.1.a: Hire City staff to coordinate and lead climate efforts and review existing authorities.	Proposal submitted to City	Mike
	9.D.1.a: Develop cost estimates and staffing needs for priority actions.	TBD	All
GHG Inventory	2.A.1.a: Improve accuracy of GHG Inventory.	Proposal submitted to City.	Gary
Energy	3.A.1.b: Work with PSE to reduce our energy demand.	Demand reduction program and Connected Communities grant.	David
	3.B.1.a: Work collaboratively with PSE, via the PSE Franchise to green our energy supply.	Proposal to CCAC and UAC	Mike
	3.B.1.c: Prohibit propane, fuel oil, and wood stoves for primary heating in new buildings.	TBD	Mike
	3.A.2.a: Initiate discussions on establishing a Green Building and Energy Fund	Proposal submitted to City	David
Transportation	4.A.1.a: Support the recommendations from the Sustainable Transportation Task Force and ensure potential GHG emission reductions are considered in all options considered by Task Force.	Continue working with STTF	Derik
	4.B.1.a. Transition COBI's fleets to primarily electric vehicles, use biofuels where not an option, and encourage other Bainbridge Island taxing districts to also develop a plan.	Proposal submitted to City	Derik
	4.B.2.a. Evaluate current code to see if a need to increase the number of EV-charge-ready for all new development/major	TBD	Derik

Area	Immediate Action	Status	CCAC Lead
	renovations and multifamily units/commercial development include EV charging infrastructure.		
Buildings	5.A.1.a: Support the recommendations from the Green Building Task Force.	Working with Peter Best	Mike
	5.B.1.a., b., and c: Build on preliminary sea-level rise assessment endorsed by CCAC.	James Rufo-Hill will engage with Peter Best.	Mike
Natural Environment	6.A.2.a: Create list of tree and plant species expected to be favored by climate change that can be used for forest management and restoration actions.	TBD	Deb
Waste	7.A.2.a: Pass an ordinance to reduce single-use plastics.	Conversations initiated with Council.	Deb
Community Engagement	8.A.1.a. and b: Develop a web presence for climate change on City website and make climate information widely and easily available to all community members.	Proposal submitted to City	Julie
	8.C.2.a: Establish equitable access to recharging generators and cell phones during outages, and provide emergency food/water/filtered air during poor air quality due to wildfires.	TBD	Lara

**Executive Summary:
Recommendations from the Climate Change and Utility Advisory
Committees' Subgroup on the PSE Franchise
(December 8th, 2020)**

Scientific evidence has shown that Earth's changing climate is an immediate and existential threat to humanity. The cause is our civilization's overproduction of greenhouse gases that trap the Earth's heat. Bainbridge Island has committed to do its part to address this crisis by reducing our greenhouse gas emissions by 90 percent by 2045 compared to levels in 2014. Our inventory of the sources of these emissions reveal that 53 percent are from our use of electricity¹.

Therefore, to achieve the goals of our Climate Action Plan (CAP), the City of Bainbridge Island (COBI) must work collaboratively with Puget Sound Energy (PSE). Such a partnership can help COBI meet its climate, energy, safety, reliability, and undergrounding goals and PSE to meet its mandated requirements under the Washington State Clean Energy and Transformation Act (CETA)².

The last PSE Franchise Agreement (Franchise Agreement) with COBI was a 15-year agreement begun in 2007 (Ordinance 2007-11)³. A new Agreement is scheduled to be completed by the end of April 2022. The current Agreement includes no reference to greenhouse gases, climate change, energy efficiency, renewable energy, local energy generation, green building standards, electrification, or reliability. It does address undergrounding of utility lines. (see Appendix A)

Vision: COBI and PSE will work collaboratively to support and achieve our respective goals for the benefit of Bainbridge Island residents, businesses and the broader community.

Principles: COBI and PSE will develop a Franchise Agreement and a parallel Partnership Agreement that:

- Protects public health and safety;
- Promotes collaboration;
- Advances equity;
- Provides accountability; and
- Is scalable.

Goals: COBI and PSE will work together to meet the following COBI goals:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 90 percent by 2045 compared to 2014 levels
- Achieve 100 percent carbon free electricity for Bainbridge Island by 2040
- Increase transparency on data related to reliability and bring Bainbridge Island's duration and frequency of interruptions up to PSE's system averages within 2-3 years.

¹ City of Bainbridge Island Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report. 2019. Final Findings Report. Cascadia Consulting Corp Inc. <https://www.bainbridgewa.gov/922/Climate-Change-Advisory-Committee>.

² CETA requires the State's electrical supply to be free of coal by 2025, carbon neutral by 2030 and 100% carbon-free by 2045.

³ AN ORDINANCE granting to Puget Sound Energy, a Washington public service company, and its successors and assigns, for a period of fifteen (15) years, the right, privilege, authority, consent and approval to set, erect, lay, construct, extend, support, attach, connect and stretch Facilities between, maintain, repair, replace, enlarge, operate and use Facilities in, upon, over, under, along, across and through the Franchise Area for purposes of transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy for power, heat, light and any other purpose for which electric energy can be used.

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Our subgroup has concluded that COBI and PSE must take three important initial steps in developing a new Franchise Agreement:

- Identify a shared vision for success;
- Agree on a general set of principles to guide negotiations; and
- Develop a mutual understanding of our respective climate, energy, safety, reliability, and undergrounding goals.

The main report contains a more detailed description of the vision, principles, and goals.

Recommendations

As a first step, the Subgroup conducted research to learn how other cities have incorporated climate, energy, safety, reliability and undergrounding goals into their Franchise Agreements. A particularly useful resource was a study completed by the National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL) that surveyed over 3600 municipalities⁴ regarding their Franchise Agreements. Seventy-two of those municipalities were in Washington State with 25 cities in the PSE service area⁵.

Based on that research, we developed recommendations in several areas as summarized below. The main report includes a more detailed discussion of the research, findings, and recommendations.

Recommendation #1: COBI and PSE develop a separate Partnership Agreement in parallel with the development of a new Franchise Agreement.

While some cities have incorporated specific climate, energy, safety, reliability and undergrounding goals in their Franchise Agreements, many others have used parallel Partnerships Agreements⁶.

Partnership Agreements establish a working relationship between the City and a Utility to develop a workplan for achieving the City's goals. They also include a mechanism for administrating the Partnership Agreement and establishing commitments from both parties to achieve those goals.

⁴ Cook, Jeffrey; Grunwald, Bryn; Holm, Alison; and Aznar, Alexandra. 2020. Wait, cities can do what? Achieving city energy goals through Franchise Agreements. Energy Policy (144)(2020) 111619. National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

⁵ Anacortes, Bainbridge Island, Bellevue, Bellingham, Black Diamond, Bonney Lake, Bremerton, Buckley, Burien, Des Moines, Duvall, Kenmore, Kent, Issaquah, Lynden, Maple Valley, Mercer Island, Normandy Park, Puyallup, Renton, Sammamish, Sea-Tac, Snoqualmie, Tumwater, and Woodinville.

⁶ Bonugli, Celina; Duncan, Jake; Crandall, Kelly, and Etter-Wenzel, Cassandra. 2019. Utilizing City-Utility Partnership Agreements to Achieve Climate and Energy Goals. World Resources Institute. Working Paper. September 2019. <https://wriorg.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/utilizing-city-utility-partnership-agreements-achieve-climate-energy-and-goals.pdf>.

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We recommend that COBI and PSE negotiate a Partnership Agreement in parallel with the Franchise Agreement. While this makes the process more complicated, it can help ensure COBI's climate, energy, safety, reliability, and undergrounding goals are achieved.

Recommendation #2: The Franchise Agreement and Partnership Agreements contain specific commitments from both PSE and COBI.

We believe it is important that both the Franchise and Partnership Agreements contain specific commitments to maintain accountability over the lifetime of the Agreements. The commitments must have timelines, specify how PSE and COBI will work together to meet those commitments, and spell out consequence of not meeting the commitments.

Table 1 provides a summary of the major commitments that we recommend be included in the Franchise and the Partnership Agreements. Additional commitments are discussed in the main report.

Table 1: Proposed Commitments for the Franchise and Partnership Agreements

Area	Franchise Agreement	Partnership Agreement
Collaboration	PSE and COBI work collaboratively to achieve our shared goals for reducing environmental impacts, preparing for climate change, and increasing safety and reliability, to be included in either the Franchise Agreement or Partnership Agreement.	
Transparency	PSE commits to provide a semi-annual report and presentation to the City Council on their current and planned efforts to achieve the goals of the Franchise Agreement and Partnership Agreements.	
Demand Reduction		PSE and COBI establish specific commitments to reduce both total energy demand and peak energy demand.
Energy Supply	PSE commits to provide COBI with information needed to complete the Bainbridge Island GHG emissions inventory (e.g., annual average ratio of CO2 emissions per KWH power/year) and other information related to GHG reductions as requested by COBI.	PSE and COBI work collaboratively to provide 100% clean free electricity to Bainbridge Island by 2040, five years ahead of the CETA requirements.
Local Generation		PSE and COBI commit to explore generating carbon free electricity on Bainbridge Island especially for low income, affordable, and senior housing.

Area	Franchise Agreement	Partnership Agreement
Green Building Fund		PSE and COBI commit to explore establishing a Green Energy and Building Fund.
Electrification		PSE and COBI commit to develop infrastructure needed for electric vehicles on Bainbridge Island. PSE and COBI work with Washington State Ferries to establish charging infrastructure on the Island to service ferries.
Reliability	PSE commits to increase its transparency on reliability reporting and bring Bainbridge Island's SAIDI and SAIFI ⁷ numbers up to PSE's system averages.	COBI commits to facilitate discussion with the Community on improvements to the transmission, substations and other facilities on the island.
Undergrounding	PSE commits to develop a 15 to 20-year plan to underground the remaining (and future) above ground distribution segments.	

Recommendation #3: The length of the PSE Franchise Agreement should be 10 years.

The length of the Partnership Agreement will be determined during its development.

We recommend that the length of the Franchise Agreement be for 10 years, which is the length of the Franchise Agreements in Bellevue, Black Diamond, and Sammamish according to the survey conducted by NREL⁸.

Our current Franchise Agreement is for 15 years. We believe, however, that a shorter duration is important due to the changing nature of the energy field and the rapid advancement in integrating renewable energy into the energy mix.

We would prefer a Franchise Agreement of just 5 years but understand that the resources and time to complete Franchise Agreements is substantial. We recommend that the length of the Partnership Agreement be determined during the Franchise negotiations.

Next Steps

- Present findings of the CCAC/UAC subgroup report to the City Council.
- If directed by City Council, present findings to City Staff responsible for working with PSE on the Franchise Agreement renewal.
- Participate in PSE Franchise negotiations as requested by the City Council.

⁷ The metrics that describe the duration and frequency of interruptions are known as the **System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)** and **System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI)**.

⁸ Cook, Jeffrey; Grunwald, Bryn; Holm, Alison; and Aznar, Alexandra. 2020. Wait, cities can do what? Achieving city energy goals through Franchise Agreements. Energy Policy (144)(2020) 111619. National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

**PSE Franchise Agreement: Findings and
Recommendations from Climate
Change and Utility Advisory
Committee's to the Bainbridge Island
City Council (December 8th, 2020)**

DRAFT

A. Introduction

The climate crisis is an immediate and existential threat to our children's existence. The world is now producing more carbon than is sustainable with consequences that are exceedingly dire. We believe therefore it is imperative for the City of Bainbridge Island (COBI) to work collaboratively with Puget Sound Energy (PSE) to create a partnership that can help COBI meet its climate, energy, reliability, safety, and undergrounding goals and for PSE to meet its mandated requirements under the Washington State Clean Energy and Transformation Act (CETA)⁹.

The last PSE Franchise Agreement (Franchise Agreement) with COBI was in 2007 (Ordinance 2007-11)¹⁰. The Franchise Agreement was for 15 years and a new one is scheduled to be completed by the end of April 2022. The current Franchise Agreement does not include any reference to climate change, energy efficiency, renewable energy or local energy generation, green building standards, electrification, or reliability. The current Franchise Agreement does address undergrounding (see Appendix A).

B. Climate Change and Utility Advisory Committee Subgroup

In 2019, a subgroup consisting of representatives from the Climate Change Advisory Committee (CCAC) and Utility Advisory Committee (UAC) was formed. The purpose of the sub-group was to provide recommendations to the City Council on the 2022 renewal of the Agreement with COBI.

The subgroup recognizes COBI has established a process for negotiating with PSE on the Agreement and recognizes that it is not the role of the CCAC or the UAC to negotiate with PSE on the Agreement.

At the October 6th, 2020, the City Council approved the subgroup reconvening to provide information to COBI that can be used when renegotiating the Franchise Agreement.

C. Proposed COBI Vision for PSE Franchise Agreement

COBI and PSE both have their own visions for the future. For purposes of this Franchise Agreement we propose the following shared vision.

- COBI and PSE will work collaboratively to support and achieve each other's goals for the benefit of Bainbridge Island residents, businesses and the broader community.

⁹ CETA requires the State's electrical supply to be free of coal by 2025, carbon neutral by 2030 and 100% carbon-free by 2045.

¹⁰ AN ORDINANCE granting to Puget Sound Energy, a Washington public service company, and its successors and assigns, for a period of fifteen (15) years, the right, privilege, authority, consent and approval to set, erect, lay, construct, extend, support, attach, connect and stretch Facilities between, maintain, repair, replace, enlarge, operate and use Facilities in, upon, over, under, along, across and through the Franchise Area for purposes of transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy for power, heat, light and any other purpose for which electric energy can be used.

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- We will work together to make Bainbridge Island a Regional leader in addressing climate change.
- We will work together to significantly reduce the Island's greenhouse gas emissions by working collaboratively to increase the supply of clean energy generated both on and off the Island and reducing energy demand on the Island.
- We will work together to make sure the solutions identified are equitable for all residents of Bainbridge Island.
- We will work together to develop a Green Energy and Building Fund to help residents who need assistance to reduce their energy demand.
- We will work together to develop the infrastructure needed for electric vehicles and where needed to ensure the smooth transition to the new hybrid ferries that service Bainbridge Island.
- We will work together to improve the safety and reliability of electricity on the Island for all people and locations and to complete undergrounding where appropriate.
- We both acknowledge that PSE's ability to implement innovations rapidly may be constrained by regulatory requirements.
- We will work to minimize both external and internal barriers to the rapid implementation of the climate, energy, safety, reliability, and undergrounding goals.

D. Proposed COBI Principles for PSE Franchise Agreement

We believe it is important that COBI and PSE agree on general principles for negotiating the new Franchise Agreement. We propose the following five principles to guide the discussion.

Public Health and Safety: COBI and PSE will create a Franchise Agreement that protects the public health and safety of Bainbridge Island residents.

Collaboration: COBI and PSE will work collaboratively to achieve both organizations goals with respect, transparency and innovative thinking, as well as establishing open and effective channels of communication.

Equity: COBI and PSE will create a Franchise Agreement that considers and minimizes the potential for unintended and/or inequitable impacts, establishes partnerships with underserved communities, and involves diverse community voices from the start of the negotiation.

Accountability: COBI and PSE will establish commitments to ensure the climate, energy, safety, reliability, and undergrounding goals in the Franchise Agreement are achieved.

Scalability: COBI and PSE will create a Franchise Agreement that is replicable, scalable, and available for other communities in Washington State.

E. Proposed COBI Goals for Franchise Agreement

The CAP established goals and targets in multiple areas that are relevant to the PSE Franchise: greenhouse gas emissions, energy demand, energy supply, preparedness, green building, and electrification.

COBI does not currently have any specific goals or targets for reliability. PSE has announced a multiyear program for increasing reliability¹¹ which includes a volunteer Community Sounding Board helping PSE evaluate routing. However, we believe there is a continued need to increase transparency and improve reliability.

There are currently no specific goals or targets for undergrounding. It is important to differentiate between undergrounding of transmission and distribution power lines. Transmission lines carry 115KVA and are much more expensive and dangerous to bury. They need a 25' by 8' by 8' vault buried every 2000 feet. Burying these lines is probably not worth considering. Undergrounding distribution power lines is common and required in new developments already. What is not as common is burying existing distribution power lines to make them more reliable.

The Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) has created a tariff structure that COBI could use. An undergrounding program of existing distribution lines is possible if COBI wants to pay for it. The UTC prohibits PSE from paying for the undergrounding on Bainbridge Island and then spreading the costs to all service areas rate payers.

The Franchise Agreement can require PSE to develop such a program, with PSE setting the priorities based on reliability gains subject to our ability to pay. Then COBI would need to decide where those resources would come from (e.g., general fund or by affected neighborhoods or some other method).

Table 2 provides the climate and energy goals and targets established in the CAP for COBI and proposes reliability and undergrounding goals and targets.

Table 2: COBI Climate, Energy, Reliability and Undergrounding Goals and Targets

Area	Goal	Target
GHG Emissions	Reduce GHG emissions	Reduce GHG emissions by 90% by 2045 compared to 2014 levels with interim goals of reducing greenhouse gases by 25% by 2025 and 60% by 2035 compared to 2014 levels.

¹¹ Program includes: 1) Replacing the Winslow Tap; the distribution line from the top of the island to the Winslow substation (underway); 2) Constructing the “missing link” transmission line to connect the Winslow and Murden Cove substations; 3) Adding more “tree wire” and more tree trimming; and PSE is exploring various “non-wire” solutions such as battery storage capacity at Murden Cove and demand management solutions for residential and commercial locations.

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Area	Goal	Target
Energy Demand	Increase energy conservation and efficiency throughout the planned and existing built environment, including customer-owned generation.	By 2022, COBI will have established a Green Energy and Building Fund to assist with conversions and efficiency upgrades for homes, with a focus on low-income housing.
Energy Supply	Eliminate carbon-based energy sources from all energy sectors.	By 2022, COBI adopts policies that prohibit propane, fuel oil, and wood stoves as the primary source of heating in all new residential, commercial, industrial, and municipal buildings. By 2040, all of Bainbridge Island's sources of electricity are carbon-free.
Preparedness	Create energy self-sufficiency for emergency preparedness and increase energy infrastructure reliability and resilience in light of the changing climate.	By 2023, half of the twelve Bainbridge Prepares disaster hubs have installed 6-20kW solar arrays and storage for resilience.
Green Building	Reduce GHG emissions from all municipal, commercial, industrial and residential buildings (work with other taxing districts such as schools and parks).	By 2021, COBI has adopted green building standards and practices for all new municipal, residential, commercial, and industrial buildings, including affordable housing and all renovations and additions of a certain size.
Electrification	Reduce GHG emissions from motorized transportation, including through electrification of all modes (on-road, off-road, and ferries) and encourage reduction of air travel.	By 2025, transition COBI's fleet to 75% electric vehicles and the remainder to biofuels. By 2045, 80% of registered vehicles on Bainbridge Island will be either electric vehicles or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles. By 2030, increase the mode share of public transit to 5% (currently 2%) and to 10% by 2045. Coordinate with Washington State Ferries, PSE, and other entities as necessary to evaluate the need for, and feasibility of, establishing charging infrastructure on the Island to service ferries.

Area	Goal	Target
Reliability	Increase transparency and improve reliability	PSE commits to publicly post on their website details of reliability dating back 10 years to the present for the Island as a whole and the major distribution branches. PSE commits to bring Bainbridge Island's SAIDI and SAIFI ¹² numbers up to PSE's system averages with 2-3 years.
Undergrounding	Increase undergrounding	PSE commits within the first year of the Franchise Agreement to develop a 15 to 20-year plan to underground the remaining (and future) above ground distribution segments.

F. Research Questions and Findings

The subgroup started its work by asking several questions and then looking for examples of how other cities have incorporated climate, energy, safety, reliability, and undergrounding goals into their Franchise Agreements. The best source we found was a study completed by the National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL) that surveyed over 3600 municipalities¹³ with 72 of those in Washington State. The data base includes 25 cities that are in the PSE service area¹⁴.

In addition, NRLE published a paper that summarizes their findings from the survey and includes detailed analysis of the programs in Chicago, Denver, Sarasota, Minneapolis, and Salt Lake City¹⁵.

Have cities incorporated climate, energy, safety, reliability, and undergrounding goals in their Franchise Agreements?

Findings: The NREL study found the following on how cities have incorporated their climate and clean energy goals into their Franchise Agreements:

- Questions on reducing GHG emissions was not included in survey
- 127 cities mentioned energy efficiency (4%)
- 73 cities mentioned renewable energy (2%)

¹² The metrics that describe the duration and frequency of interruptions are known as the **System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)** and **System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI)**.

¹³ Cook, Jeffrey; Grunwald, Bryn; Holm, Alison; and Aznar, Alexandra. 2020. Wait, cities can do what? Achieving city energy goals through Franchise Agreements. Energy Policy (144)(2020) 111619. National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

¹⁴ Anacortes, Bainbridge Island, Bellevue, Bellingham, Black Diamond, Bonney Lake, Bremerton, Buckley, Burien, Des Moines, Duvall, Kenmore, Kent, Issaquah, Lynden, Maple Valley, Mercer Island, Normandy Park, Puyallup, Renton, Sammamish, Sea-Tac, Snoqualmie, Tumwater, and Woodinville.

¹⁵ Cook, Jeffrey; Aznar, Alexandra; Grunwald, Bryn; and Holm, Alison. Hand me the Franchise Agreement: Municipalities Add Another Policy Tool to their Clean Energy Toolbox. 2020. Solar Energy. In Press

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- 56 cities had a 100% renewable energy goal (2%)
- 41 cities mentioned electric vehicles or electric infrastructure (1%)

The data base indicates none of the 25 Franchise Agreements for cities in the PSE service area include references to energy efficiency, renewable energy, 100% renewable energy goals, or electric vehicle infrastructure. The NREL survey found that 322 utilities had included provisions for undergrounding infrastructure in their Franchise Agreements (9%). The survey did not ask questions about reliability.

For the PSE customers, the data base indicated 12 of 25 cities included undergrounding provisions in their Franchise Agreements.

Have Cities Used Other Types of Agreements (Partnerships Agreements) along with the Franchise Agreement to advance their climate, energy, safety, reliability, and undergrounding goals?

Findings: A paper by the World Resource Institute evaluated how Cities have developed Partnership Agreements to achieve their climate and energy goals¹⁶ independent of Franchise Agreements. The paper provides a step-by-step process for establishing these partnerships and identifies the common elements in the agreements (e.g., structure, implementation/governance, administration, who should be involved, when and how to pursue agreements, approving agreements, and delivery of agreement).

The paper provides the links to six city-utility partnerships: Sarasota, Minneapolis, Salt Lake City, Madison, Denver, and Charlotte (see Tables 4-6 for more details). Seven of the eight cities presented in the two studies used Partnership Agreements with utilities instead of Franchise Agreements to achieve their climate and energy goals.

The Partnership Agreements are negotiated in parallel or separately from the Franchise Agreements. In addition, the Partnership Agreements are generally non-binding and establish working partnerships with the utility to develop a workplan for achieving the cities goals along with a mechanism for administering the Partnership Agreements and establishes metrics and commitments from both parties.

What is the average length of other cities Franchise Agreements?

Findings: The current PSE Franchise Agreement with COBI is for 15 years. Based on the NREL data base we found the following length of time for Franchise Agreements in cities.

¹⁶ Bonugli, Celina; Duncan, Jake; Crandall, Kelly, and Etter-Wenzel, Cassandra. 2019. Utilizing City-Utility Partnership Agreements to Achieve Climate and Energy Goals. World Resources Institute. Working Paper. September 2019. <https://wriorg.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/utilizing-city-utility-partnership-agreements-achieve-climate-energy-and-goals.pdf>.

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- 1-10 years (6%)
- 11- 20 years (18%)
- 21-30 years (19%)
- > 30 years (6%)
- No term limit identified (6%)
- Not available (44%)

The length of the Franchise Agreements for the 25 cities in the PSE service area in the NREL data base are as follows along with the expiration date on their current Franchise Agreement:

- 10 years: Bellevue (2028); Black Diamond (2028); and Sammamish (2026)
- 15 years: **Bainbridge Island (2022)**; Bremerton (2019); Buckley (2029); Burien (2019); Duvall (NA); Maple Valley (2020); Renton (2022); and Woodinville (2020).
- 20 Years: Normandy Park (2027)
- 25 years; Bellingham (2028); Kent (2018); and Lynden (2039).
- 30 years: Anacortes (2027); Issaquah (2040); and Puyallup (2014).
- Not included: Bonney Lake, Des Moines, Kenmore, Mercer Island, Sea-Tac, Snoqualmie, and Tumwater,

Other Findings from Outreach to Researchers and Municipalities

During our research we had conversations with several people who had done research on Franchise Agreements or had been involved in negotiating Franchise Agreements. These included staff at NREL, staff from the World Research Institute, staff from Missoula, Montana, and individuals who have worked on Franchise Agreements in our area. The findings from those conversations are included below.

NREL Staff

- Must Cities negotiate a separate agreement parallel with the Franchise Agreement that incorporates Climate and Energy Goals. They are generally non-binding but have specific commitments.
- Separate agreements need to have performance metrics and/or commitments to ensure implementation.
- The length of the Franchise term is usually the most contentious topic (utilities want longer, cities want shorter). This can be used to negotiate other aspects of the Franchise Agreements.
- Include pilot projects in a separate agreement as a way to move forward.
- Franchise fees are used to fund specific projects.

World Research Institute

- Partnership Agreements between a City and Utility are a common method to achieve the Cities climate and energy goals.
- There are common elements to Partnership Agreements such as:

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- Framing Agreement (vision, values, collaboration, agreed on outcomes, agreement on “not tos”).
 - Implementation and Governance (governing body, work plans, regular dialogue, time frame, roles and responsibilities, and public engagement)
 - Administration (duration, enforceability, costs and handling disagreements).
- To ensure a successful Agreement, must have clear metrics to track progress.

Other

- Need engaged leadership from City Council and City Manager.
- Need public engagement early and often.
- Need to start at least one year in advance of the expiration of the Franchise Agreement.
- Need to reach out to other communities in the PSE service area who are renegotiating Franchise Agreements in the next few years.
- Need to reach out to other communities who have done Franchise Agreements to learn from them.

G. Recommendations

Based on the research and findings above, the subgroup makes the following recommendations on the issues identified below.

Recommendation #1: COBI and PSE will work to develop a separate Partnership Agreement in parallel with the development of a new Franchise Agreement.

While some cities have incorporated specific climate, energy, safety, reliability and undergrounding goals in their Franchise Agreements, many others have used parallel Partnerships Agreements¹⁷.

Partnership Agreements establish working partnerships with the utility to develop a workplan for achieving the cities goals along with a mechanism for administering the Partnership Agreements and establishes metrics and commitments from both parties.

The pros and cons of incorporating COBI climate, energy, safety, reliability, and undergrounding goals in a Franchise Agreement or Partnership Agreement are highlighted below.

¹⁷ Bonugli, Celina; Duncan, Jake; Crandall, Kelly, and Etter-Wenzel, Cassandra. 2019. Utilizing City-Utility Partnership Agreements to Achieve Climate and Energy Goals. World Resources Institute. Working Paper. September 2019. <https://wriorg.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/utilizing-city-utility-partnership-agreements-achieve-climate-energy-and-goals.pdf>.

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Incorporate Climate and Energy Goals	Pros	Cons
Franchise Agreements	• Franchise is contract so agreements have more force.	• Less flexibility.
Partnership Agreement in parallel	• May not be as contentious and easier to reach agreement. • Provides more flexibility • Majority of cities have developed Partnership Agreements in parallel.	• Generally non-binding.
Both	• Some issues are more amendable in the Franchise Agreement versus the Partnership Agreement and vice-versa. • Provides more flexibility.	• More time and resources.

We recommend that COBI and PSE negotiate a Partnership Agreement in parallel with the Franchise Agreement. While this makes the process more complicated, it can help ensure COBI's climate, energy, safety, reliability, and undergrounding goals are achieved.

Recommendation #2: The Franchise Agreement and Partnership Agreements shall contain specific commitments from both PSE and COBI.

We believe it is important that both the Franchise and Partnership Agreements contain specific commitments to maintain accountability over the lifetime of the Agreements. The commitments must have timelines, specify how PSE and COBI will work together to meet those commitments, and spell out consequence of not meeting the commitments.

Table 3 provides a summary of the major commitments we recommend go into the Franchise Agreement and the Partnership Agreement.

Table 3: Proposed Commitments in Franchise and Partnership Agreements

Area	Franchise Agreement	Partnership Agreement
Collaboration	PSE and COBI work collaboratively to achieve shared goals for reducing environmental impacts, preparing for climate change, and increasing safety and reliability whether stated in the Franchise Agreement or Partnership Agreements(s).	
Transparency	PSE commits to provide a semi-annual report and presentation to the City Council on their current and planned	

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Area	Franchise Agreement	Partnership Agreement
	efforts to achieve the goals of the Franchise Agreement and Partnership Agreements(s).	
Demand Reduction		PSE and COBI establish specific commitments to reduce both total energy demand and peak energy demand.
Energy Supply	PSE commits to provide COBI with information needed to complete the Bainbridge Island GHG emissions inventory (e.g., annual average ratio of CO2e emissions per KWH power/year) and other information related to GHG reductions as requested by COBI.	PSE and COBI work collaboratively to provide 100% clean, renewable energy to Bainbridge Island by 2040, five years ahead of the CETA requirements.
Local Generation		PSE and COBI commit to explore generating clean, renewable energy on Bainbridge Island especially for low income and senior housing.
Green Building Fund		PSE and COBI commit to explore establishing a Green Energy and Building Fund.
Electrification		PSE and COBI commit to develop infrastructure for use of electric vehicles on Bainbridge Island. PSE and COBI coordinate with Washington State Ferries and other entities as necessary to evaluate the need for, and feasibility of, establishing charging infrastructure on the Island to service ferries.
Reliability	PSE commits to increase transparency on reliability reporting and bring Bainbridge Island's SAIDI and SAIFI numbers up to PSE's system averages.	PSE commits to post SAIDI and SAIFI comparisons to Kitsap County, the PSE service area, other major public private utilities in WA and IEEE or other industry standards. COBI commitments to facilitate discussion with the Community on improvements to the transmission, substations and other facilities on the island. PSE commits to post the status of projects completed, underway and planned to improve reliability by

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Area	Franchise Agreement	Partnership Agreement
		section and as a system. This should include “wired” and “non-wired” solutions such as battery storage and demand management. PSE commits to evaluating adding a specific amount of tree wire ¹⁸ over the next 2-3 years.
Undergrounding¹⁹	PSE commits to develop a 15 to 20-year plan to underground the remaining (and future) above ground distribution segments. PSE would prioritize these segments by expected impact on reliability and safety. The annual program should be approximately equal each year. COBI would provide its financial commitment in a timely fashion each year or biennium.	PSE commits to evaluate providing walking and biking paths in the right of way under the utility distribution lines.

Recommendation #3: The length of the PSE Franchise Agreement shall be 10 years.

The length of the Partnership Agreement will be determined during its development.

We recommend that the length of the Franchise Agreement be for 10 years, which is the length of the Franchise Agreements in Bellevue, Black Diamond, and Sammamish according to the survey conducted by NREL²⁰.

Our current Franchise Agreement is for 15 years. We believe, however, that a shorter duration is important due to the changing nature of the energy field and the rapid advancement in integrating renewable energy into the energy mix.

We would prefer a Franchise Agreement of just 5 years, but understand that the resources and time to complete Franchise Agreements is substantial. We recommend

¹⁸ Tree wire or covered open wire consists of the conductor (aluminum, aluminum alloy or ACSR) and the extruded covering (conductor shield, low density inner layer and protective outer layer). Covering thickness depends on the system voltage. It is designed for full span applications and is supported on polyethylene insulators

¹⁹ The WUTC has established the tariffs that apply if any jurisdiction wishes for PSE to underground lines. Hence, if more undergrounding is desired then COBI will need to pay the tariff. However, we believe more undergrounding is important for reliability, safety and aesthetics.

²⁰ Cook, Jeffrey; Grunwald, Bryn; Holm, Alison; and Aznar, Alexandra. 2020. Wait, cities can do what? Achieving city energy goals through Franchise Agreements. Energy Policy (144)(2020) 111619. National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

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that the length of the Partnership Agreement be determined during the Franchise negotiations.

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Table 4: Comparison of Cities Franchise and Partnership Agreements for Salt Lake City, Denver, and Minneapolis

Element	Salt Lake City	Denver	Minneapolis
Utility (Population Served)	Rocky Mountain Power (201K)	Xcel Energy (717K)	Xcel Energy (425K)
Climate Goal	Net 100% renewable by 2032	Reduce GHG emissions by 80 percent by 2050 from a 2005 baseline.	Reduce GHG Emissions by 15% 2015, 30% by 2025, and 80 percent by 2050 using 2006 as a baseline.
Franchise Agreement and/or Partnership Agreement	Franchise Agreement with parallel Joint Clean Energy Cooperation Statement	Franchise Agreement with parallel Low-Income Energy Assistance and Energy Conservation Contribution Agreement	Franchise Agreement with parallel Clean Energy Partnership
Length of Agreement	5 years	20 years	10 years with a termination clause that allows the city to exit the agreement at five years, provided a one-year notice is given and a two-thirds majority vote by City Council
Franchise Fee	6% Municipal Energy Sales and Use Tax—the maximum allowable under state law—from Rocky Mountain Power, the revenue from which goes into Salt Lake City’s general fund.	3% of gross revenue	Decoupled franchise fee rates from the Franchise Agreement and established a separate city ordinance that governs the franchise fees Xcel Energy customers pay to the City of Minneapolis
Types of Actions	• Renewable energy • Energy Efficiency • EV infrastructure	• Smart technology. • Xcel provided \$2 million for energy efficiency • Fuel switching-Mobile and Stationary Sector • Resilience: Microgrids • Transparency and data access	• Renewable energy • Energy Efficiency • Green cost share program received \$1 million from Franchise fees.
Metrics and/or Accountability Measures	Established in workplan.	Established in workplan.	Established in work plan.
Administration	Develop implementation plan with dates and deadlines to achieve goals and deliverables.	Develop workplan every two years. Staff meet quarterly	Established a “Board” consisting of officials from the City and utility that develop a joint workplan,

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Element	Salt Lake City	Denver	Minneapolis
	Publish annual report each year.		meet quarterly, and prepare an annual report.

SLC: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Zo_mLTVNO-sg01vnyZuszLfmLpcyd8LG/view

Denver: <file:///C:/Users/bcsha/OneDrive/Documents/Mike/PSE/Denver%20Xcel%20Clean%20Energy%20MOU.pdf>

Minneapolis: <https://mplscleanenergypartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/xcel-mou-attach-b.pdf>

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Table 5: Comparison of Cities Franchise and Partnership Agreements for Sarasota, Madison, and Charlotte

Element	Sarasota	Madison	Charlotte
Utility (Service Population)	Florida Power & Light (58K)	Madison Gas and Electric Company (113K)	Duke Energy (360K)
Climate Goals	Reduce GHG emissions by 35% by 2025 from a 2003 baseline.	Carbon neutral by 2030 and 80% reduction in carbon emissions by 2050	100% of energy use in buildings and fleet from 100% carbon free sources by 2030 and city wide GHG emissions to below 2 tons CO2e per capita annually by 2050
Franchise Agreement or Partnership Agreement	Franchise Agreement with parallel Renewable Energy Agreement	Wisconsin law prohibits Franchise Agreements. City has a MOU with Madison Electric (Clean Energy 2030 Framework)	North Carolina prohibits Franchise Agreements. City has a MOCU with Low Carbon, Smart City Collaboration.
Length of Agreement	30 years	State does not allow Franchise Agreements but MOU is for 3 years.	NA
Franchise Fee	Maximum 6% fee on FPL's gross revenues in city limits that is passed to Sarasota.	State does not allow collection of Franchise fees.	NA
Types of Actions	• EV charging stations • LEED Training • Energy education • Energy audits • Rooftop PV •	• Expansion of Solar • Expansion of the use of Electric Vehicles • Promotion of Energy Efficiency • Social Equity and Economic Development • Other Transportation topics	• Smart technology. • Energy efficiency • Fuel switching-Mobile and Stationary Sector • Resilience: Microgrids • Transparency and data access • Reliability and Operations
Metrics and/or Accountability Measures	Established in annual workplan	Annual progress report to City Council.	Developed as part of workplan for MOU.
Administration	FPL and city personnel provide biannual updates to the City Commission on FPL's activities in relation to the Renewable Energy Agreement	Establish an Energy Collaboration Steering Committee whose members will include up to five members from each Party.	Workplan that is updated every two years.

Sarasota: <https://www.sarasotafl.gov/home/showdocument?id=1008>

Madison: <https://madison.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=5194697&GUID=0E90141C-723E-4A8C-B70F-584955371518>

Charlotte: <https://charlottenc.gov/sustainability/seap/SEAP/Duke%20MOU.PDF>

Table 6: Comparison of Cities Franchise and Partnership Agreements for Chicago and Missoula

Element	Chicago	Missoula
Utility (Service Population)	Commonwealth Edison (2.7 million)	Northwestern (74K)
Climate Goals	Reduce GHG by 25% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels and 80% reduction by 2050.	100% clean electricity by 2030 and carbon neutrality for City operations by 2025
Franchise Agreement or Partnership Agreement	Franchise Agreement with incorporated energy objectives	Montana law does not allow Franchise Agreements. Missoula developed a MOU with Northwestern.
Length of Agreement	29 years	No Franchise agreement.
Franchise Fee	ComEd was required to pay the equivalent of a 4% fee on aggregate revenues received from accounts in Chicago's jurisdiction over the life of the agreement	No Franchise fee.
Types of Actions	• Energy efficiency programs for small businesses • Revolving loan funds for city energy efficiency projects • Research and development for renewable energy projects at city facilities	• New Utility-Scale Renewables • New Community-Scale Renewables • Expanded energy efficiency, conservation, and other demand-side measures • Electrification of Transportation • Distribution Grid Modernization • Resilience Planning
Metrics and/or Accountability Measures	Metrics included in Supplemental Agreement for energy conservation, reliability, cogeneration, transmission and distribution lines	Developing an implementation plan that will include commitments and metrics.
Administration	City staff in conjunction with Con Ed.	Established working committee with City and Northwestern.

Chicago: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rzNco24TIOh5TQtIOkE3SW4Td6QZbGL/view?usp=sharing>.

Missoula: <https://www.engagemissoula.com/missoulas-100-clean-electricity-initiative>

Appendix A: COBI and PSE Franchise – Undergrounding.

14 Underground of Facilities

14.1 PSE acknowledges that the City desires to promote a policy of undergrounding of facilities within the Franchise area. The City acknowledges the PSE provides electrical service on a non-preferential basis subject to and in accordance with the Tariffs on file with the WUTC. Subject to and in accordance with such Tariffs, PSE will cooperate and participate with the City in the formulation of policy and development regulations that concerning undergrounding of PSE's facilities within the Franchise Area.

14.2 The City by written notice to PSE, require PSE to underground its existing distribution facilities (of 15,000 volts or less) within the Franchise Area: provided, that such conversion of PSE's existing Franchise shall be accomplished in accordance with PSE's applicable tariffs and schedules on file with the WUTC.

14.3 If PSE elects to install new overhead distribution facilities (of 15,000 volts or less within the Franchise Area or a new extension of existing overhead distribution facilities within the Franchise Area, PSE will provide written notice to the City. The City may be written notice to PSE, may require PSE to install such facilities underground within the Franchise Area; provided, that such installation underground of PSE's Facilities shall be accomplished in accordance with PSE's applicable tariffs and schedules on file with the WUTC.

Climate Change Grant Opportunities Report (***Rough Draft***)

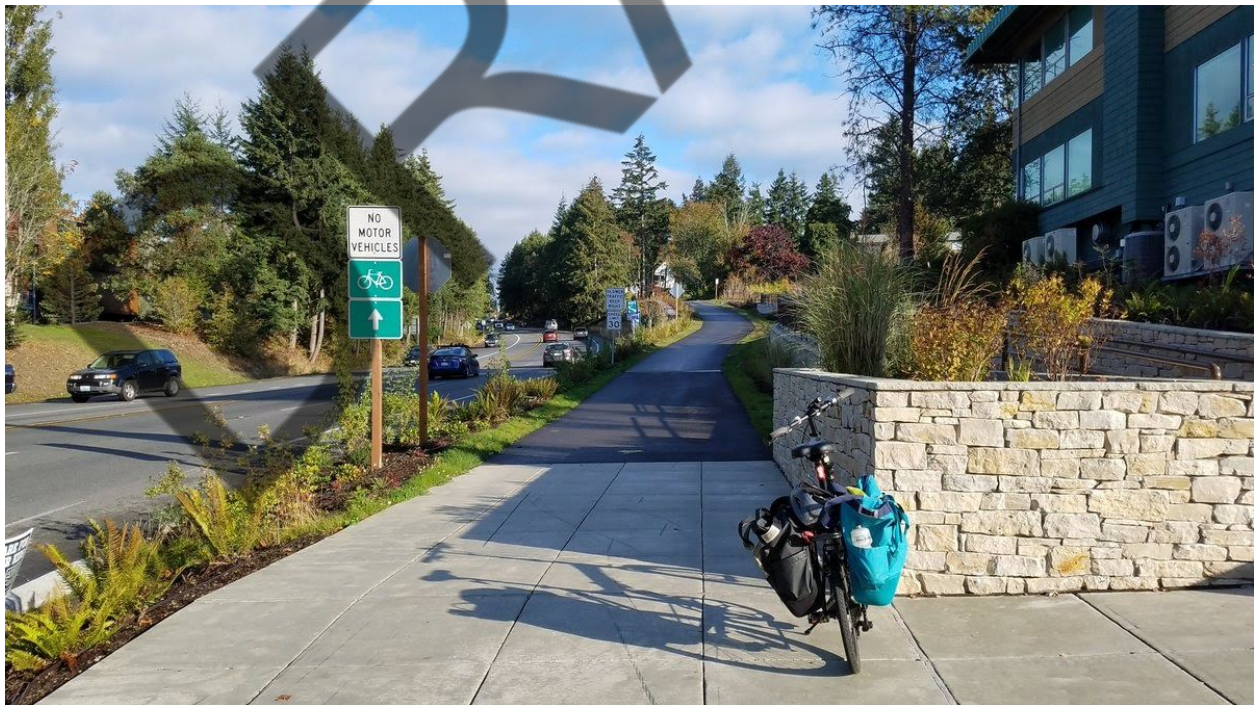
Bainbridge Island Climate Action Plan

Created by Nick Shiach

Prepared for Climate Action Bainbridge

December 16th, 2020

Attached: COBI CAP Grant Opportunity Spreadsheet



Beginning of the Sound to Olympics Regional Trail at Winslow Way

Table of Contents

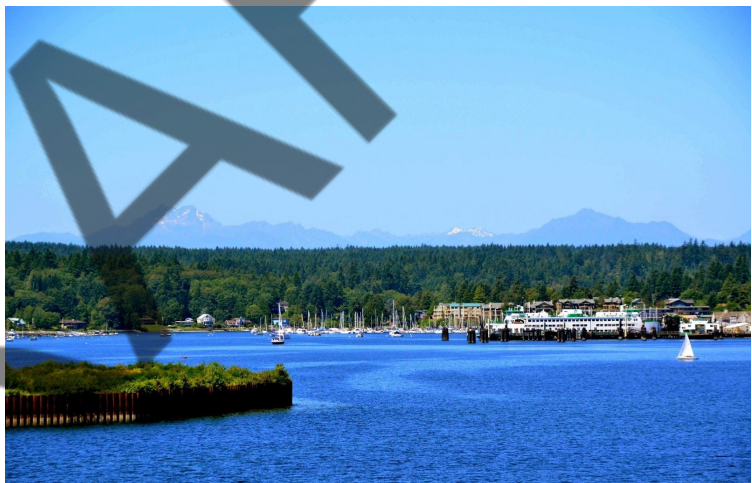
1. The Executive Summary serves as a snapshot of the entire document and a synthesis of the most important information.	2
2. The Introduction provides background on the CAP and an overview of its main objectives and overall structure, along with an explanation of the intended role of this report.	5
3. The Methodology section details how this report was compiled and organized.	7
4. The Results section provides more information on the top grant opportunities.	9
5. The Discussion section explains the larger lessons that can be taken away from this project and the challenges and opportunities within the current environmental grant landscape.	15
6. The Next Steps section is meant to provide a to-do list for the general grant application process.	17
7. The Appendix lists more grant information that is included in the attached spreadsheet but not elsewhere in this memo.	20
8. The Spreadsheet lists the detailed and in-depth information on each grant opportunity.	Attached

Executive Summary

This project represents research on 42 grant opportunities that could be used to fund and support the City of Bainbridge Island's (COBI's) actions to achieve the goals outlined in the city's first-ever Climate Action Plan (CAP). The result of this project is this memo and the attached spreadsheet. The spreadsheet contains detailed and specific information on every grant program. Taken together, these materials could give the city's first Climate Mitigation/Adaptation Officer (Climate Officer) initial guidance on grant opportunities, once a candidate is identified and hired. Also, this report could give the Climate Officer a headstart by allowing them to immediately focus their efforts on the highest priority grants with upcoming deadlines as they begin to manage the city's CAP implementation efforts.

The CAP was created by the Bainbridge Island Climate Change Advisory Committee (CCAC) and approved in November 2020 by the Bainbridge Island City Council.

It is a response to the worsening global climate crisis and the need for Bainbridge Island to prepare for its consequences. The CAP is



intended to be a comprehensive roadmap that outlines specific actions that COBI and the community can undertake to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increase the Island's resilience as the climate changes.

The attached spreadsheet includes organized and detailed information on grant programs that could aid the implementation of the CAP and also in the implementation of the city's Sustainable Transportation and Green Building programs. An effort was made to find grants from a diverse variety of organizations and governmental entities, including federal and state government, non-profits, and foundations.

However, the majority of high priority grants are originated or managed by the State of Washington using federal funds, state funds, or both. Most corporate or nonprofit giving is focused on donations to nonprofits, not government entities. Priority was given to active grant opportunities that COBI would be most likely to obtain, and to grants that would have the most significant and direct impact on achieving the ambitious CAP goals. Many CAP projects could pull funding from several different grant programs that each partially fund the project.

Due to grant timelines, the city will not be able to apply for many of the best grant opportunities until late 2021 or early 2022, and many of those opportunities may be more narrowly focused and/or competitive at that time due to decreased funding in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. These realities are unfortunate, but they will make the city's effort to fund the CAP climate commitments even more urgent. The city will have to work swiftly to ensure they will be in the best possible position to receive funding.

Below is a summary table of the highest priority grant opportunities. The subjective priority ranking scale is based on the criteria listed in **Table #2** in the methodology section.

Table #1: Overview of Priority Level 1 Grant Opportunities (Sorted by Deadline)

Name/Link	Grantor	Summary	Award	Deadline
2021 Leadership in Community Resilience (LCR) Grant	National League of Cities (NLC)	This grant supports climate resilience capacity building for local governments. This grant is broadly focused and tailored to the community.	\$10,000 plus technical support	December 23rd, 2020
Building Resilient Infrastructure + Communities (BRIC) Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant	FEMA	BRIC could help COBI identify and implement mitigation actions that reduce risks posed by natural hazards. It could also support the adoption and enforcement of building codes and policies that will protect the health of the public.	Max: \$50 million	January 29th, 2021

Name/Link	Grantor	Summary	Award	Deadline
<u>Energy Efficiency (EE) Grant Program</u>	WA State Dept. of Commerce	Funding from this grant can be used to retrofit public buildings to make them more energy efficient and cost effective.	Max: \$500,000	January 29th, 2021
<u>Waste Reduction and Recycling Education (WRRED)</u>	WA Dept. of Ecology	Facilitating public outreach through educational programs that aim to increase composting, recycling, littering awareness, and overall waste reduction.	\$11,250-\$60,000	TBA, but most likely Spring 2021
<u>Solar Grants Program</u>	WA State Dept. of Commerce	This grant is designed to reduce costs and fossil fuel use by installing solar panels on public buildings.	Max: \$350,000	Summer or Fall 2021
<u>Community Forests Program (CFP)</u>	RCO ¹	Empowering communities to purchase forested land and to preserve, restore, and open it to non-motorized recreation.	Max: \$3 million	Fall 2021
<u>Community Forestry Assistance Grant</u>	WA State Dept. of Natural Resources	This program helps communities implement or update their Community Forest Management Plan. It can support urban forest planning, programming tools, and creating tree inventories.	\$5,000-\$20,000	Fall 2021
<u>Pedestrian and Bicyclist Program</u>	WSDOT ²	Building connected, low traffic stress walking and biking facilities for all ages and abilities and make walking and biking a more popular mode of transportation.	No limit	Summer 2022
<u>Safe Routes to School Program</u>	WSDOT	This grant funds construction of walking biking paths within 2 car miles of schools to increase the number of children who walk/bike to school safely.	No limit	Summer 2022
<u>Grid Modernization-Clean Energy Fund (CEF)</u>	WA State Dept. of Commerce	This program advances clean, renewable energy technologies and transmission and distribution control systems, along with sustainable microgrids.	TBA	TBA
<u>Federal Highway Administration Funds (FHWA)</u>	See footnote ³	Building or upgrading highway, arterial, transit, bike, pedestrian, system/demand management, and tech infrastructure.	No limit	TBA

¹ Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)

² Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)

³ The Puget Sound Regional Council operates the regional competition, while the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council manages the county-level funds.

Introduction

This grant research project was commissioned by Climate Action Bainbridge (CAB) after the Bainbridge Island City Council approved the Climate Action Plan (CAP) on November 10th, 2020. This project is meant to support the CAP by identifying funding sources that can be used to assist in the implementation of the CAP.

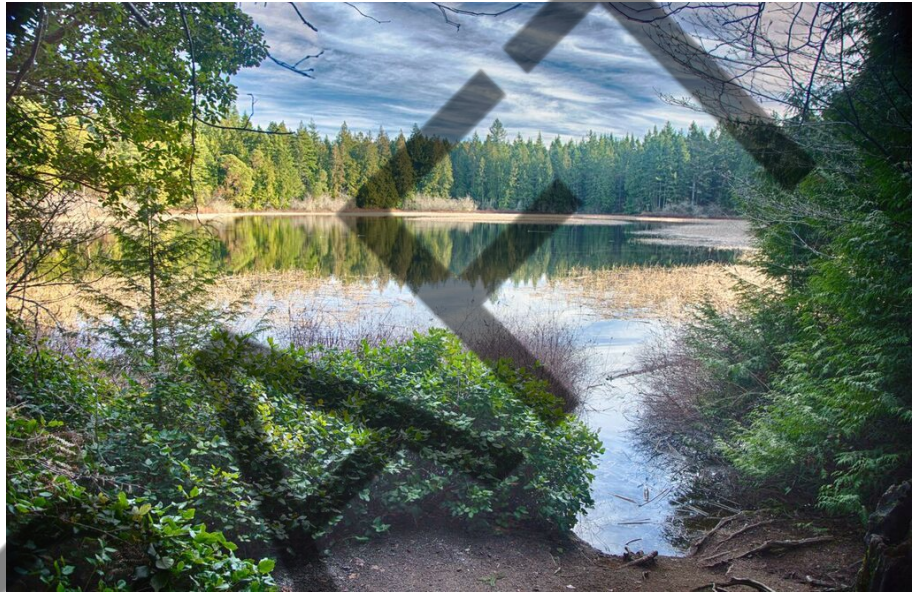
The CAP is subtitled “a plan for mitigating and adapting to climate change on Bainbridge Island.” The first-ever CAP for Bainbridge Island, the CAP was developed by the Climate Change Advisory Committee (CCAC) at the request of the Bainbridge Island City Council. The CAP outlines both broad and specific goals to decrease greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, increase climate resiliency on Bainbridge Island, and engage the community.

The Three CAP Goals	The Six CAP Focus Areas
Mitigation: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2045 compared to 2014 levels with interim milestones of 25% reduction by 2025 and 60% by 2035 compared to 2014 levels.	- Energy
Adaptation: Bainbridge Island is climate savvy, and can withstand the impacts of climate change.	- Transportation
Community Engagement: COBI inspires community action and partners with local and regional organizations to take meaningful and equitable climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.	- Buildings
	- Natural Environment
	- Waste
	- Community Engagement

The urgency of the CAP is motivated by the realities of climate change for an island city in the Pacific Northwest. Bainbridge Island is faced with rising sea levels, increasingly severe flooding and drought events, and large-scale climate shifts that will affect everything from vegetation health to the quality of our drinking water. To meet these imposing challenges, the CAP presents three overarching goals. In both 2014 and 2018,

the city conducted a comprehensive GHG Emission Inventory to study how Bainbridge Islanders are emitting greenhouse gasses and how the overall city footprint can be reduced. Based on this research, the CAP identifies six focus areas through which the CAP goals will be achieved. The attached spreadsheet loosely uses the six focus areas to sort the grants into categories, although some of the grants could be used to address multiple focus areas.

For COBI to fully implement the CAP, they will need to apply for and secure grant funding. This research project is intended to guide the city's efforts to secure this essential funding source by identifying grants that local governments in



Washington are eligible to apply for and that would help the city achieve the goals outlined in the CAP. The Climate Mitigation/Adaptation Officer (Climate Officer) will play a central role in implementing the CAP by prioritizing projects, organizing resources, and navigating the grant application processes. Once the city's Climate Officer position is filled, this document could kickstart their efforts to secure funding for CAP-related projects.

Methodology

I reviewed and evaluated multiple sources and research strategies to locate grant opportunities, including:

- Websites of state and federal governmental agencies⁴
- Federal and state governmental grant databases⁵
- Private non-profit organizations that have created climate grant databases⁶
- Piggybacking off of other CAPs in Washington to see what grant funding opportunities they utilized to achieve their climate change goals⁷
- Articles from the archives of local news outlets that identify grants that have been awarded to local and regional climate projects in the recent past
- General internet searches, which turned up some grants directly

After locating and analyzing grant opportunities, I contacted the people in charge of the most promising grants for further information, using both email and phone calls. After gathering data, I organized it into columns on a spreadsheet so that readers can quickly glean the most important information about each grant. To truly understand a grant program and whether it's worth pursuing, it's crucial to have detailed information, including:

- **Applicant Eligibility:** Who can apply?
- **Project Eligibility:** What types of projects are eligible for funding?
- **CAP Connection:** How does the grant program relate to the CAP and in what ways would the grant help Bainbridge Island achieve CAP goals?
- **Award:** What are the maximum, minimum, and typical funding amounts given to successful applicants?
- **Matching:** How much must the applicant contribute to the project?

⁴ Such as the [Washington State Department of Transportation \(WSDOT\)](#) and the [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#).

⁵ Sources included [Access Washington](#)'s environmental grants database, which lists state funding opportunities, and [Grants.gov](#), which lists federal funding sources.

⁶ This includes the [Georgetown Climate Center's Adaptation Clearinghouse](#).

⁷ One such document I used is [King County's Climate Action Toolkit](#).

- **Competitiveness:** What would it take to craft a highly competitive application?
- **Timeline:** What are the important dates and deadlines for the application and project process?
- **Contact:** Who is in charge of the grant, and how can they be contacted?

My hope is that this report and the attached spreadsheet are organized and presented clearly so that this crucial information is quickly and accurately imparted. Based on this information, I ranked each grant opportunity on a scale from 1 to 5. Refer to **Table #2** for an explanation of the methodology I used for these rankings and what each ranking is meant to indicate.

Table #2: Priority Level Rankings of Grant Opportunities

Rank	Explanation
1	The grant is a very high priority for the city to pursue, meaning that the program directly addresses a CAP priority action or strategy in an impactful way and that COBI would have a great chance at securing funding based on the size of the applicant pool and how highly the city would likely score on the program's prioritization scoring system.
2	A rank of 2 means that the grant is high priority to pursue, but may address a CAP sub-goal (referred to as "Other Actions" in the CAP) or a main goal but in a slightly indirect way. COBI may have a lower chance at securing funding based on the applicants/projects that the program is looking for.
3	Medium priority. These grants would enable projects related to CAP issues, but may not relate to a specific goal. Alternatively, projects may relate to the CAP primarily through co-benefits. Or, COBI may not be a highly competitive applicant for this grant. However, if there are enough resources/time, these grant opportunities should be applied for.
4	Low priority. These grants are often extremely limited in scope, being reserved only for emergencies or very specific circumstances. Applications should be submitted if something changes on the Island or with the grant.
5	Very low priority. COBI would not be a typical applicant, and/or resulting projects would be only tangentially related to the CAP.

Results

My research found and analyzed 42 grant opportunities, including:

- **11** very high priority grant opportunities
- **12** high priority grant opportunities
- **11** medium priority grant programs
- **24** grants related to climate resiliency
- **9** related to sustainable transportation
- **2** dedicated to renewable energy
- **2** focused on green buildings
- **5** that could facilitate public outreach
- **24** with an established or projected deadline in 2021
- **24** that will be available in 2022 (includes some annual grants that are also available in 2021)
- **7** that currently have an unclear or inactive status

As you can see, there is a disproportionate number of grant opportunities related to climate resiliency. Many of the climate resiliency grants are meant to fund land acquisition and habitat protection, both of which are not specifically mentioned as especially high priority CAP strategies.

However, these activities and the activities that would accompany them would benefit the Island's climate resilience both directly and through co-benefits. The extent to which COBI will be interested in land acquisition and habitat preservation will determine the utility of applying to those grant opportunities. Also, some of these grants may be more applicable to other entities on Bainbridge Island such as the Bainbridge Island Parks District or the Bainbridge Island Land Trust.

It is also of note that there are an equal number of grants that will likely be due in 2022 as there are for 2021. This is of note because the majority of grant opportunities are officially announced 1-4 months before they are due. Thus, you would expect that a

literature review completed in December 2020 would turn up far more 2021 grants than 2022 grants. The main reason this is not the case is that many of the available grants are funded by Washington State's biennial budget, and thus are typically available only in even-numbered years.

Unfortunately, I ran out of hours to analyze and input every grant opportunity from every promising lead that I had. In column A below the last entry on the first tab of the attached spreadsheet is a list of links and resources that may be useful for tracking down additional grant programs.

I emailed and called several of the top grant programs to find more information and confirm important details. Information on program websites is often out of date, and some grant programs are in more flux than usual due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These are the lines of communication I opened as a researcher for Climate Action Bainbridge:

→ I emailed the Director of the Washington State Department of Commerce's **Solar Grants Program**, Dever Haffner-Ratliffe, to confirm the grant timeline on the website that indicated a September to November 2020 application window. They emailed me back almost immediately and informed me that the grant cycle is delayed, and should become available in Spring 2021.



→ I called the Director WSDOT's **Pedestrian and Bicyclist Program**, Brian Wood, who gave me a lot of technical details and important information. He let me know that it's very important for any state highway projects (e.g. Sound to Olympics Trail on 305) to get final approval (not just concurrence) from WSDOT on the final technical/project plans before submitting a proposal to the program.

He's very unsure how COVID-19 will affect program funding but they are currently planning for the next round to take place in 2022 as planned.

- I called Kitsap Community Resources to inquire about their **Weatherization Program**. They provided several new pieces of information, including that they are currently not providing service to clients at high risk for COVID-19, they draw both state and federal funds, there are no priority considerations, households must need insulation, and they accept applications on a rolling basis.
- The deadlines have passed for the Washington State Department of Ecology's **Volkswagen Enforcement Action Grants**, which focus on sustainable transportation, but it is unclear on their website whether there would be further rounds of funding. Ecology's Environmental Planner, Brett Rude, informed me that the future of the program is undetermined, but that they hope to announce at least one funding opportunity in the late Spring or Summer of 2021.

Some grant applications are due very soon. Grant opportunities that aren't due until 2022 will also require swift action to make sure that any applications are ready to go and as strong as possible by the deadline. Significant lead time will also be needed to build organizational capacity for grant writing and partnership building. See **Table #1** and **Table #3** below for overviews of the most important information for the top grant opportunities. For more information on any grant opportunity listed and grant programs not included in this report, please consult the attached COBI CAP Grant Opportunity Spreadsheet.

Table #1: Overview of Priority Level 1 Grant Opportunities (Sorted by Deadline)

Name/Link	Grantor	Summary	Award	Deadline
<u>2021 Leadership in Community Resilience (LCR) Grant</u>	National League of Cities (NLC)	This grant can be used to support climate resilience capacity building for local governments. The grant is broadly focused and tailored to the community.	\$10,000 plus technical support	December 23rd, 2020
<u>Building Resilient Infrastructure + Communities (BRIC) Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant</u>	FEMA	BRIC could help COBI identify and implement mitigation actions that reduce risks posed by natural hazards. It could also support the adoption and enforcement of building codes and policies that will protect the health of the public.	Max: \$50 million	January 29th, 2021
<u>Energy Efficiency (EE) Grant Program</u>	WA State Dept. of Commerce	Funding from this grant can be used to retrofit public buildings to make them more energy efficient and cost effective.	Max: \$500,000	January 29th, 2021
<u>Waste Reduction and Recycling Education (WRRED)</u>	WA Dept. of Ecology	Facilitating public outreach through educational programs on composting, recycling, littering awareness, and overall waste reduction.	\$11,250-\$60,000	TBA, but most likely Spring 2021
<u>Solar Grants Program</u>	WA State Dept. of Commerce	This grant is designed to reduce costs and fossil fuel use in communities by installing solar panels on public buildings.	Max: \$350,000	Summer or Fall 2021
<u>Community Forests Program (CFP)</u>	RCO	Empowering communities to purchase, preserve, and restore forested land. Also seeks to open up forestland to non-motorized recreation.	Max: \$3 million	Fall 2021
<u>Community Forestry Assistance Grant</u>	WA State Dept. of Natural Resources	This program helps communities implement or update their Community Forest Management Plan. It can support urban forest planning, programming tools, and creating tree inventories.	\$5,000-\$20,000	Fall 2021
<u>Pedestrian and Bicyclist Program</u>	WSDOT	Building connected, low traffic stress walking and biking facilities for all ages and abilities and make walking and biking a more popular mode of transportation.	No limit	Summer 2022

Name/Link	Grantor	Summary	Award	Deadline
Safe Routes to School Program	WSDOT	Funding construction of walking biking paths within 2 car miles of schools so children can walk/bike to school safely.	No limit	Summer 2022
Grid Modernization-Clean Energy Fund (CEF)	WA State Dept. of Commerce	This program advances clean, renewable energy technologies and transmission and distribution control systems, along with sustainable microgrids.	TBA	TBA
Federal Highway Administration Funds (FHWA)	See footnote ⁸	Funds can be used to build or upgrade highway, arterial, transit, bicycle, pedestrian, system and demand management, and tech infrastructure.	No limit	TBA

Table #3: Overview of Priority Level 2 Grant Opportunities

Name/Link	Grantor	Summary	Award	Deadline
Weatherization Program	KCR ⁹	The program reduces energy costs for low-income households by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes. COBI's role would be to provide eligible households with information and guidance so they can apply.	Average value per unit: \$4,695	Accepts apps on a rolling basis
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program	See footnote ¹⁰	Funds to reduce the risk of flood damage for structures that are covered by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Grants are available for planning initiatives, updating Hazard Mitigation Plans, and flood mitigation projects.	Planning: \$25,000 Scoping: \$600,000 Project: \$30 mil.	January 29th, 2021
National Coastal Wetlands Conservation (NCWC) Grant	WA Dept. of Ecology	This program seeks to acquire, restore, conserve, and enhance wetlands of U.S. coastal states.	Typically: \$125,000 Max: \$1 million	Spring 2021
Streamflow Restoration Grants	WA Dept. of Ecology	These grants help implement local plans and projects to improve streamflow and aquatic resources.	No limits	2021

⁸ The Puget Sound Regional Council operates the regional competition, while the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council manages the county-level funds.

⁹ Kitsap Community Resources

¹⁰ The Washington Military Department's Emergency Management Division

Name/Link	Grantor	Summary	Award	Deadline
<u>Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance</u>	WA Dept. of Ecology	Solid and hazardous waste planning and implementation, as well as enforcement of solid waste rules and regulations.	Based on formula	2021
<u>Wetland Program Development Grants (WPDGs)</u>	EPA	Protect, manage, and restore wetlands by helping applicants develop and refine a comprehensive Wetland Program Plan. Plan implementation is not included.	Range: \$25,000-\$400,000 Average: \$100,000	2021
<u>Volkswagen Enforcement Action Grants</u>	WA Dept. of Ecology	Funds from the Volkswagen emission cheating fund are disbursed to decrease vehicle emissions.	TBA	2021
<u>Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)</u>	RCO	Funding to acquire, preserve, and develop outdoor recreation resources including parks and trails. Kitsap County and BIMPRD have used this program.	\$25,000-\$500,000	Summer 2022
<u>WA Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP-REC)</u>	RCO	Funding from this grant can be used to buy land and create and improve parks and regional trails.	Trails: no limit Parks: \$1 million	2022
<u>Coastal Protection Fund - Terry Husseman Account Grants</u>	WA Dept. of Ecology	This grant supports restoration and enhancement of the natural environment, addressing water and habitat quality in or near bodies of water, and invasive species removal and replacement.	Typical: \$10,000-\$25,000 Max: \$50,000	2022
<u>Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program (ESRP)</u>	RCO	This program supports restoration and conservation in near-shore areas in Puget Sound to ensure Washington's estuaries, bays, and shorelines are intact, functioning, and resilient to climate change.	Small Grants: \$30,000-\$150,00 Other: No limit	2022
<u>Electrification of Transportation Systems (ETS) Program - Clean Energy Fund 3</u>	WA State Dept. of Commerce	The grant provides electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) and helps with electrical grid load management.	Min: \$25,000 Max: \$2.5 million	TBA

Discussion

The results of this project demonstrate that there are many available or soon-to-be available grant funding opportunities out there for climate change mitigation and adaptation work. This funding is intended to be distributed to communities like Bainbridge Island, and the resulting projects would greatly benefit local, state, national, and global interests in the fight against climate change.

As a mostly forested, coastal island city, Bainbridge Island will be at the forefront of climate adaptation work, and as such will often be a strong candidate to receive funding from these grant opportunities to build climate resilience.

This work will be crucial to ensure that Bainbridge Island is doing its part in this global campaign and that a healthy and strong community will persist here for generations to come. Many of the projects that these climate action grants would enable would also come with a slate of co-benefits, including better community health, safer transportation, and better habitat for native species.

Matching Funds

Most grants require matching, which is funding or resources that the applicant must provide toward the total project cost. A 25% (1:3) match requirement means that the grant program will cover no more than 75% of the project's eligible costs. Thus, some grant programs are called "cost sharing initiatives." Programs vary, but there are generally several ways to satisfy match requirements.

- Cash and bonds directly from the applicant
- In-kind contributions, such as the labor of staff or project partners
- Funds from other grants
 - Most federal grants require that no federal funds are used as match, and state grants typically prohibit state funds from being used as match
- Donations from outside groups, including cash, in-kind, and material donations

Many of the most promising grant opportunities are funded by Washington State and are administered by the various departments of state government. Since the Washington State legislature passes biennial budgets, most of these grants are awarded biannually and around the same time.

Unfortunately, most grant deadlines for the current budget cycle have passed, meaning these grants won't be available again until 2022. However, this should give the city plenty of time to prepare high quality applications for these grants.

Additionally, many grant programs are expecting lower funding levels for future grant cycles due to the state budget shortfall caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite this, the city, led by the Climate Officer, should focus on getting ready for the 2022 wave of grant opportunities. An even more focused effort will be needed to ensure that the city is in great shape for the 2022 grant funding cycle given the potential for greater competition for some grants.

Beyond Grants

➤ Innovative/Efficient Ways to Spend Grant Money

- Improve building energy efficiency through the Washington State Dept. of Enterprise Services' Energy Savings Performance Contracting (ESPC)
- Paying for climate change consultants and educational programs, such as the Model Forest Policy Program's Climate Solutions University

➤ Loans

- Loan opportunities can be cost effective due to efficiency upgrades and low interest rates
- The above ESPC program can be used to make loans more economical
- The Washington State Treasurer's LOCAL program

➤ Partnerships

- Partner with neighboring cities and tribes to share resources
- Build public-private partnerships for mutually beneficial projects
- Link with schools/universities for research or additional capacity
- Work alongside environmental nonprofits to amplify climate efforts

➤ New Research to Explore

- FEMA's August 2020 report, "Building Community Resilience with Nature-Based Solutions: A Guide for Local Communities"

6. Use the information in this report to rank grant opportunities and identify which ones to begin pursuing.
7. Dig into the current grant information, whether that's funding guidelines, Request for Applications (RFA) documents, or Notices of Funding Opportunity (NOFOs) for the most up-to-date requirements and information. Program requirements and priorities often change between funding cycles, especially since this report was created just after the application deadlines for most biannual state grants.
8. Pay careful attention to the funding source, particularly whether federal funds are involved. Grant programs that include federal funding, including grants that are managed by state agencies, have additional requirements and restrictions.
9. Establish a line of communication with the main contact person for the grant.
10. Delegate tasks in order to complete project prerequisites in accordance with the CAP and the grant opportunity:
 - a. Finalize the project concepts and plans.
 - b. Prepare the application materials and get to know the application submission process and software.
 - c. Create a budget and 1-3 year timeline for the project based on grant requirements.
 - Consider time to get permits, time for cultural resource surveys, time to bid the project (hiring contractors), and weather delays or other unforeseen circumstances.
 - Identify and secure matching funds, if required.
 - d. Identify and connect with community partners or stakeholders that would enable or enhance the project, such as landowners, other local or state governmental entities, businesses, and nonprofits.
 - e. Attend any application workshops or technical assistance seminars conducted by the grantor.
11. When working on the grant application, it may be useful to consult the "Priority Considerations" column on the spreadsheet. This column contains information

that can be used to strengthen the application and put COBI in the best possible position to secure funding.

12. After the application is submitted, be ready to respond quickly to questions from the grantor. You may be assigned a grant manager by the program who will suggest edits and conduct evaluations. Ensure a positive and responsive relationship with this person and don't be afraid to ask them questions.
13. Schedule and prepare for interviews and site visits with the grantor, if applicable.
14. After being awarded funding, there is often a contract negotiation phase.
15. It's finally time to get to work!¹²



View from Hawley Cove Park

¹² At this point, it has likely been well over a year since the process began!

Appendix

Below is a summary of grant opportunities that were not included in **Table #2** but are included in the attached spreadsheet. Although not ranked as a high priority, many of these grants will likely prove worthy of further consideration.

Table #4: Priority Level 3 Grant Opportunities

Name/Link	Grantor	Summary	Award	Deadline
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	WA State Conservation Commission (SCC), Kitsap Conservation District	Money goes to farmers so that a buffer can be built around streams and wetlands to preserve salmon and their rivers. In 2018, the SCC identified several streams on Bainbridge that could be eligible. COBI would reach out to property owners/farmers and connect them with the grantors. COBI would not be an applicant.	Variable	Apps accepted on a rolling basis
Salmon Recovery and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR)	RCO and Puget Sound Partnership	Restoration of degraded salmon habitat and protection of existing high-quality habitat. Aimed at increasing the amount and health of the places salmon live, which will increase the number of salmon. Projects may include the actual habitat used by salmon and the land and water that support processes important to salmon.	Min: \$5,000	June 28th, 2021
Water Quality Combined Funding Program	WA Dept. of Ecology	A combination of grants and loans that can fund wastewater facilities, onsite sewage systems, stormwater facilities, and pollution reduction.	Varies	2021
Coastal Program	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Restoring and protecting fish and wildlife habitat on public and privately-owned lands through landscape- scale conservation and strategic habitat conservation.	Max: \$500,000	2021
Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN)	EPA	Supporting better environmental decisions through timely, consistent, and shareable data. COBI would need to partner with a state agency like the WA Dept. of Ecology to be eligible.	Typical: \$50,000-\$300,000 Limit: \$400,000	2021

Name/Link	Grantor	Summary	Award	Deadline
<u>BUILD Transportation Discretionary Grant Program</u>	US Dept. of Transp. (DOT)	Broadly intended for roads, this program can support green infrastructure, better management of stormwater runoff from transportation infrastructure, and complete street projects to encourage walking and biking.	\$1 million to \$25 million	2021
<u>Clean Diesel Grant</u>	WA Dept. of Ecology	To reduce harmful diesel exhaust, this grant seeks to convert diesel vehicles to clean diesel or electric, scrap diesel vehicles and replace them with clean diesel or all-electric vehicles, and reduce idle exhaust for school buses using fuel-fired heaters.	Varies Max per vehicle: \$35,000	2022
<u>Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)</u>	RCO	Funding to buy, protect, and restore shorelines. Grants may be used for the acquisition, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes. They also may be used to provide or improve public access to the waterfront.	Max: \$1 million	2022
<u>Watershed plan implementation & flow achievement grants</u>	WA Dept. of Ecology	This grant could provide water management infrastructure improvements.	Limits: No Typical: \$45,000-\$400,000	2022
<u>Smart Growth Grants</u>	EPA	This program could help develop and execute Green Development and affordable housing on the Island.	TBA	TBA



Hedley Spit/Point Monroe near Fay Bainbridge Park

Grant Name	Grantor/Facilitator	Summary	Award Amount	Grant Deadline Soon?	Priority Ranking	Priority Ranking Explanation	Grant Categories	Funding Source	Geographic Scope	Focus/Subject	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Projects and Requirements	Match Requirement?	Priority Considerations	Timeline and Key Dates	Website	Contact/Email	Phone #	Other notes
The official name of the grant opportunity and/or program	The organization, non-profit, company, fund, group, or government entity that is in charge of reviewing applications for the grant and issuing its funds.	The most important quick facts about this grant, including important tips on how a potential grant application might be successful.	What is the minimum, typical, and/or maximum grant amount?	Is this entry a grant opportunity that is currently accepting applications, and/or has a deadline in 12/2020 or 2021, as of 11/2020?	Grants are ranked on a scale from 1-5, where 1 is Very High Priority and 5 is Very Low Priority for COBI to pursue based on CAP goals.	The rationale for the priority ranking determination is based primarily on how well COBI fits as a desired/intended applicant for the grant, how closely the grant matches the goals of the CAP, how likely it is that COBI would be awarded the grant, and how difficult the application process is.	Which overarching CAP goal(s) would this grant address? Categories include Energy Efficiency/ Conservation, Renewable Energy and Local Generation, Sustainable Transportation, Electric Vehicles, Climate Justice/Equity, Climate Resiliency, and Public Engagement	Is the grant originating from the public/ governmental sector or the private sector?	Is this grant intended for an international, regional, state, or county-level pool of applicants?	What problem does the grant seek to solve? What kinds of projects and applicants does this grant seek to fund, primarily?	Who is eligible to apply? Stakeholds not relevant to fulfilling the CAP may not be included.	What are the project requirements? What aspects of the project can/can't the grant money go toward?	Some grants require the applicant to match some or all of the grant money with their own money to ensure that the grant money will have a large impact and/or has startup costs covered. A 1:1 match means the applicant must cover at least 50% of the total project cost, while a 2:1 match requirement would mean the awardee must cover 33.34% of the costs. Also called leverage ratio.	Some grants give higher or lower priority to certain applications based upon specific characteristics of the applicant or project.	What is the timetable for the entire grant process and how often is it awarded?	Primary website	Primary point of contact and their email and phone number		
Waste Reduction and Recycling Education (WRRED) Grants Program	Washington Department of Ecology	This grant seeks to facilitate local education programs that aim to increase composting, recycling, littering awareness, and overall waste reduction.	Minimum \$11,250, up to \$60,000.	No	1	This grant could help the city achieve the CAP goal to "facilitate education and outreach to consumers about green waste options and what materials are acceptable for composting." Projects cannot focus on non-food yard/agricultural waste, but could possibly be a component. The CAP also calls for "expanding municipal, residential and commercial recycling and composting participation." Additionally, if the city has a Solid Waste Management Plan, then it must update those plans to include a Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) per the WA state legislature as of 2019. This grant can go toward CROP development.	Public Outreach	Washington State	State	Resource conservation and litter reduction.	Local governments and non-profits.	Education programs designed to help the public with litter control, waste reduction, recycling, and composting. Projects could include, but are not limited to: Developing and/or implementing a contamination reduction and outreach plan (CROP). Environmental workshops and classroom activities, Community-wide outreach/information campaigns, Information hotlines and special materials collection events targeting common recycling contaminants, and Special events (county fairs, Earth Day, etc.). Projects must primarily focus on waste related to Food for human or pet consumption, Groceries, Cigarettes and tobacco products, Soft drinks and carbonated waters, Beer and other malt beverages, Wine, Newspapers and magazines, Household paper and paper products, Glass containers, Metal containers, Plastic or fiber containers made of synthetic material, Cleaning agents and toiletries, and Nondrug drugstore sundry products.	25% match required (in-kind or cash).	Programs educating the public on the prevention of contamination of recyclable, compostable material, or assisting to divert materials commonly found as contaminants will receive priority consideration for WRRED grant funding. Additionally, programs educating the public on the prevention of food waste will also receive priority consideration. Projects creating or implementing a Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) will receive additional contamination reduction consideration.	Typically awarded annually. In 2020, the application period was April 21, 2020 to May 21, 2020. Projects must be completed within 1 year. Costs are reimbursed.	https://ecology.wa.gov/WRRED	Kelsey Dunne kelsey.dunne@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-6129	
Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance	Washington Department of Ecology	This grant provides funding to local governments for solid and hazardous waste planning and implementation, as well as enforcement of solid waste rules and regulations.	Formula based allocation.	No	2	COBI could use this grant to develop a solid waste management plan. Funds could also be used to enforce the new CAP-recommended city ordinance to "reduce the use of single-use plastic food service ware, including utensils and take-out containers, by all Island food service establishments." The grant could go towards reducing use of single use plastics by building more hydration stations in parks and public buildings and funding the COBI small grants program suggested in the CAP.	Public Outreach and Resource Conservation	Washington State	State	Solid waste management.	Cities and jurisdictional health departments.	Eligible projects could include enforcing solid waste rules and regulations, developing and maintain local solid and hazardous waste plans, and implementing eligible programs in local solid and hazard waste plans, including moderate risk waste, waste reduction and recycling, and organics.	25% match required (in-kind or cash).	Local hazardous waste plans and programs are given top priority, followed by local solid waste plans and programs.	Awarded every other year. In the most recent timeline, the application window was May 8th, 2019 to June 7th, 2019. 2 year agreement began July 1st, 2019.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Coordinated-prevention-grants	Vicki Colgan vicki.colgan@ecy.wa.gov	425-649-7224	
Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program (ESRP)	Managed by WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, administered by WA State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	This program provides grants and technical assistance for projects that restore and conserve near-shore areas in Puget Sound. The goal is to ensure Washington's estuaries, bays, and shorelines are intact, functioning, and resilient to climate change. The program includes 4 different sub-programs.	The Small Grants program funds projects from \$30,000 to \$150,000. The other programs do not have grant limits.	No	2	Grants from these programs could help the Island build climate resiliency along our coast under the Shoreline Master Plan. One of the programs included is targeted at engaging landowners and incentivizing them to manage their piece of shoreline sustainably. The CAP also mentions the need to move some infrastructure assets, such as roads, away from the water due to sea level rise. One typical project under this grant has been decommissioning roads.	Climate Resiliency, Public Outreach	Washington State	State	Shoreline conservation.	Local agencies, non-profits	There are four sub-programs: Restoration and Protection Grants (protecting and restoring the natural processes that create and sustain the near-shore ecosystem to regain some of the natural services that have been lost), Small Grants (focus on local engagement), Regional Pre-Design, or Learning Program (a pilot program), and Shore Friendly (funds local programs that provide stewardship incentives to landowners to create healthy shorelines). Typical projects include Protecting near-shore and wetland habitat, restoring salmon habitat, removing or breaching dikes, removing bulkheads, completing feasibility studies and designs, and decommissioning roads and removing fill. Eligible projects include acquisition, design, feasibility studies, regional feasibility and predesign projects, and restoration. Any land acquired must be managed forever for the purposes stated in the grant agreement. Grant recipients must submit a stewardship plan that identifies how the site and restoration investment is to be protected over time. Restoration projects must be operated and maintained for 10 years after construction is completed.	30%. Match may be in cash or in-kind services and must be incurred during the award period. Some of this match must be from non-state funds.	Varies based on program.	Awarded every other year. Request for projects issued 3/6/2020 and due in the summer, with projects beginning 7/1/2021.	https://rcow.wa.gov/grant/estuary-and-salmon-restoration-program/	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rcow.wa.gov	360-228-6467	

Grant Name	Grantor/Facilitator	Summary	Award Amount	Grant Deadline Soon?	Priority Ranking	Priority Ranking Explanation	Grant Categories	Funding Source	Geographic Scope	Focus/Subject	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Projects and Requirements	Match Requirement?	Priority Considerations	Timeline and Key Dates	Website	Contact/Email	Phone #	Other notes
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	Funding to buy, protect, and restore shorelines. Grants may be used for the acquisition, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes. They also may be used to provide or improve public access to the waterfront.	\$1 million limit.	No	3	Upon the update to the Shoreline Master Plan that the CAP calls for, it may be beneficial for the city to buy or improve stretches of shoreline to improve resiliency to climate change. Along with an on-the-ground project, funding can also go towards public outreach campaigns to educate the public about shoreline conservation and protection, the future of aquatic health with climate change and how people can help, and public shoreline access.	Climate Resiliency, Public Education	Washington State	State		Cities and special purpose districts.	Typical projects include removing bulkheads to restore natural beach functions, restoring an estuary, replacing a waterfront boardwalk, restoring shoreline for salmon habitat, and developing a waterfront park. Eligible projects include land acquisition, restoration (returning damaged or altered land to a condition that will substantially improve ecological conditions in a way that will result in a site that is self-sustaining and will not require continual intervention to function as a natural ecosystem), and development (improving, renovating, or providing new structures or facilities that support public access to aquatic lands and waters for water-dependent activities). Projects must provide access to the public. Ineligible projects include concessionaire buildings, fish and other wildlife production facilities, indoor facilities such as pools, community centers, museums, environmental centers, offices, shops, residences, meeting rooms, operating, overhead, incidental costs, routine maintenance costs, and legally mandated clean-up or mitigation costs not associated with the project.	25%. Can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, material, federal, state, local, and private grants, and/or applicant's labor, equipment, and materials.	Projects with interpretive or educational elements are strongly encouraged.	Application opened 2/13/2020 and closed 6/1/2020, with final awards announced 7/1/2021. This grant is awarded every other year.	https://rco.wa.gov/grant/aquatic-lands-enhancement-account/#match-details	Recreation and Conservation Office info@rco.wa.gov	(360) 902-3000	
ecoSolution™ Grants	Captain Planet Foundation	The foundation supports educators working to facilitate youth-led projects that result in positive environmental impact in schools and communities.	\$500 and \$2,500	No	4	It's not in the CAP and cities can't apply, but getting students involved with environmental and climate sustainability work would be great.	Education and Engagement	Private	National	Getting youth involved in climate and environment work.	Schools	youth-led solution-oriented projects that result in real environmental outcomes, broadly defined. Could involve a learning garden.	None.		Grant process indefinitely on hold due to COVID-19.	https://captainplanetfoundation.org/grants/ecosolution/			
Environment Program Grant	Rockefeller Family Fund (RFF)	This is a highly competitive and aggressive fund that seeks to yield large-scale disruptive influence to combat climate change. Any application would have to be for a bold climate program that would garner national attention.		Yes	5	Although this grant is focused exclusively on fighting climate change, COBI would not be a great fit because they are looking for state and national level projects that are more politically focused. They will not award community or city-level projects unless the project will have national significance.	Public Engagement (grassroots movement building), Climate Accountability (read fighting corporate polluters), Divesting from carbon fuel infrastructure	Non-profit	National	RFF's Environment program is focused on climate change, specifically public education on climate change and implementation of solutions at the state and national level.	National non-profits. Usually not cities.	They do not ordinarily consider projects for a specific community, "except in the rare instance where a project is unique , strategically placed to advance a national issue , or is likely to serve as a national model ," so any application must be strongly seated within that framework.	None.	Extremely low priority given to local governments.	There is no deadline, applications are reviewed as they are received. Decisions are made in March, June, and November. Grant cycles are typically one year.	https://www.rffund.org/grants/application_process			

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Grant Program Name	Grantor/Facilitator	Summary	Award Amount	Grant Deadline Soon?	Priority Ranking	Priority Ranking Explanation	Grant Categories	Funding Source	Geographic Scope	Focus/Subject	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Projects and Requirements	Match Requirement?	Priority Considerations	Timeline and Key Dates	Website	Contact/Email	Phone #	Other notes	
The official name of the grant opportunity and/or program	The organization, non-profit, company, fund, group, or government entity that is in charge of reviewing applications for the grant and issuing its funds.	The most important quick facts about this grant, including important tips on how a potential grant application might be successful.	What is the minimum, typical, and/or maximum grant amount?	Is this entry a grant opportunity that is currently accepting applications, and/or has a deadline in 12/2020 or 2021, as of 12/20/20?	Grants are ranked on a scale from 1-5, where 1 is Very High Priority and 5 is Very Low Priority for COBI to pursue based on CAP goals.	The rationale for the priority ranking determination is based primarily on how well COBI fits as a desired/intended applicant for the grant, how closely the grant matches the goals of the CAP, how likely it is that COBI would be awarded the grant, and how difficult the application process is.	Which overarching CAP goal(s) would this grant address? Categories include Energy Efficiency/ Conservation, Renewable Energy and Local Generation, Sustainable Transportation, Electric Vehicles, Climate Justice/Equity, Climate Resiliency, and Public Engagement	Is the grant originating from the public/ governmental sector or the private sector?	Is this grant intended for an international, national, regional, state, or county-level pool of applicants?	What problem does the grant seek to solve? What kinds of projects and applicants does this grant seek to fund, primarily?	Who is eligible to apply? Stakeholders not relevant to fulfilling the CAP may not be included.	What are the project requirements? What aspects of the project can/can't the grant money go toward?	Some grants require the applicant to match some or all of the grant money with their own money to ensure that the grant money will have a large impact and/or has startup costs covered. A 1:1 match means the applicant must cover at least 50% of the total project cost, while a 2:1 match requirement would mean the awardee must cover 33.34% of the total costs.	Some grants give higher or lower priority to certain applications based upon specific characteristics of the applicant or project. This can also be the criteria/discrim that grant applications are evaluated on.	What is the timetable for the entire grant process and how often is it awarded?	Primary website	Primary point of contact and their email and phone number			
Community Forestry Assistance Grant	Washington State Dept. of Natural Resources	This program is focused on helping communities implement their Community Forest Management Plan. It can assist communities to develop urban forest planning and programming tools and activities that may not otherwise receive local funding.	\$5,000 up to \$20,000	Yes	1	The CAP calls for creating tree inventories and potentially updating the Community Forest Management Plan with climate change in mind. This opportunity could help fund these initiatives, along with anything called for by the forest plan.	Climate Resiliency	Federal	State	Forest Management.	cities, towns, counties, educational institutions, and 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations.	Eligible activities include public tree inventories and management plans; Street/park tree inventories (public property), Tree Risk Assessment, Urban Tree Canopy (UTC) Assessment, Urban Forest Management Plans; Prioritized planting plans, Storm or fire response plans, Pest preparedness plans, Ordinance and policy development or revision, Tree pruning to restore tree health and structural stability. Education and outreach, such as: Publications/Materials, Staff trainings, Events. Ineligible: Construction or fabrication activities, Capital outlays including purchase of land, and Large equipment, power tools, and computer hardware.	50% (1:1).	Adding a salmon recovery component may give a small boost to the application.	Program holds rounds annually. Application was due December 10, 2020. Period of performance is 2 years.	https://www.dnr.wa.gov/urbanforestryprogram-and-financial-assistance	Ben Thompson ben.thompson@dnr.wa.gov	(360) 485-8651		
Federal Highway Administration Funds (FHWA)	Puget Sound Regional Council, Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council	FHWA funds are awarded to a variety of project types including highway, aerial, transit, bicycle, pedestrian, system and demand management, and technology projects. There is a regional and Kitsap County-wide competition.	No limit.	No	1	These grants could improve sustainable transportation on the island by building out new paths and lanes dedicated to non-motorized transportation. 10% of funding is dedicated to non-motorized travel, which amounts to several million dollars. Can also be used to purchase new public transit buses or make them more efficient.	Sustainable Transportation	Federal	Local (Kitsap County)	Improving existing roads and paths and building new roads and paths.	Kitsap County and cities in Kitsap County	There are two programs COBI would be eligible for: Surface Transportation Program (STP) funds: These are the most flexible and can be used for a variety of projects and programs. Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) funds: These are for non-traditional projects such as pedestrian and bicycle facilities, community improvement activities, and environmental mitigation.	13.5% for non-motorized projects.		Unknown when program will be open again. Calls for projects were issued in early February, 2020. Applications were due April 3rd and May 8th, 2020.	https://www.pscrc.org/our-work/funding/project-selection/how-we-and-its-regional-funding	Kelly McGourty	206-971-3601		
Safe Routes to School Program	Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	Grant is designed to build connected networks of pedestrian and bicyclist facilities for children within two miles of a school (based on road distance) and increase the number of children who walk or bike to school safely.	Unclear. There may be no limit.	No	1	This grant is specifically mentioned in the CAP as a prime example of a grant that should be applied to in order to increase public non-motorized transportation routes on the island. This should be given high priority to increase pedestrian safety and decrease motorized vehicle use.	Sustainable Transportation	Federal/ Washington State	State	Increasing non-motorized paths that connect homes to schools so that kids can safely walk or bike to school.	All public agencies in Washington and transportation safety nonprofits.	1) Infrastructure improvements within two miles of a school by road distance (may include education and/or encouragement activities). 2) Education/Encouragement Only projects. Projects are to serve children K-12 Applicant must report quarterly on the status of the project, comply with funding source (state or federal) requirements, comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), include the project in the local Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP), and be included in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP).	No, but projects with matching funds are given priority.	Projects with matching funds are given priority. Priority criteria is centered around safety, deliverability, equity, value, and quality.	Applications were due 7/20/2020 with awards announced June 2021. The grant is awarded every other year.	https://wsdot.wa.gov/LocalPrograms/SafeRoutes/CallForProposals.htm	Charlotte Claybrooke charlotte.claybrook@wsdot.wa.gov	360-705-7302		
Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) pre-disaster mitigation grant program	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), WA Military Dept.'s Emergency Management Division	Grant is intended to help communities identify mitigation actions and implement projects that reduce risks posed by natural hazards, with a focus on critical services and facilities, public infrastructure, public safety, public health, and communities. It can also be used to support the adoption and enforcement of building codes, standards, and policies that will protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the public, take into account future conditions, and have long-lasting impacts on community risk reduction, including for critical services and facilities and for future disaster costs.	Up to \$50,000,000.	Yes	1	The grant can be used to fund capacity building through building codes activities, partnerships, project scoping, mitigation planning. It can also be used for on-the-ground mitigation projects that increase the natural disaster resiliency of infrastructure. The grant can also come with non-financial Direct Technical Assistance to help with planning and organizing. This kind of support could go a long way towards making the island resilient to future climate change events.	Climate Resiliency	Federal/ Washington State	Federal/State	Decreasing the cost of natural disasters by helping communities build resiliency to climate disasters through risk mitigation projects, creating comprehensive plans, and technical assistance.	The state is the eligible applicant, and cities are eligible sub-applicants.	All mitigation projects must have a benefit-cost ratio (BCR) of 1.0 or greater, as calculated at https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/briefing-information-for-agencies/circulars . Up to 10% of any project funding may be used for information dissemination activities, including public awareness and education (brochures, workshops, videos, etc.) related to a proposed mitigation project. A maximum of 5 percent of the total subapplicant budget can be submitted for subapplicant management costs	25% non-federal funding match is required for project costs, 0% is required for management costs.	Public infrastructure projects, projects that mitigate risk to one or more lifelines, projects that incorporate nature-based solutions; and Applicants that facilitate the adoption and enforcement of the latest published editions of building codes are given priority. Communities are encouraged to pursue Plan Integration, which is the integration of hazard mitigation principles into other local planning mechanisms (comprehensive plans, transportation plans, etc.) and vice versa.	First time registration can take 4 weeks. Local governments are considered subapplicants and must submit a subapplication with their state. App opened 09/30/2020 and closes 01/29/2021 at 3:00 PM EST. Period of Performance is 36 months.	https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/v2-020-nots	Washington State Hazard Mitigation Assistance Team HMA@ml.wa.gov	Timothy Cook (253) 512-7072		
Pedestrian and Bicyclist Program	Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	Grant is intended to increase the availability of connected, low traffic stress, pedestrian and bicyclist facilities for all ages and abilities and increase the number of people that choose to walk and bike for transportation.	No limit. Largest award in recent memory was \$7.5 million.	No	1	A primary goal of the CAP is to "reduce motorized vehicle miles travelled per capita." The CAP strategy to achieve this goal is to "develop interconnected networks of safe, convenient, and attractive biking and walking pathways for use by people of all ages and abilities to allow for potential increases of non-motorized transportation on the Island." Therefore, this grant should be applied for when it's next available, likely in 2022.	Sustainable Transportation	Federal/ Washington State	State	Increase the share of community members who choose to walk and bike by building walking and biking paths.	All public agencies in Washington	Lead agency must be the owner/operator of the transportation facilities where improvements are focused. 1) Pedestrian/bicyclist safety and/or mobility infrastructure improvements (may include preliminary engineering). 2) Project Development/Design-Only projects that will result in a ready to construct pedestrian or bicyclist improvement project (may include community outreach, and tactical urbanism). Applicant must report quarterly on the status of the project, comply with funding source (state or federal) requirements, comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and include the project in the local Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP).	No, but projects with matching funds are given some priority.	Priority criteria is centered around safety, deliverability, equity, value, and quality. The safety record of the relevant roads is very important. Value is very important, but they don't directly look at cost. History of delivery projects on time is also considered.	Applications were due 7/13/2020 with awards announced June 2021. WSDOT ranks proposals, and then the Washington State legislature decides how many proposals to fund, and then it's signed by the governor. The grant is awarded every other year.	https://wsdot.wa.gov/LocalPrograms/SafeRoutes/CallForProposals.htm	Brian Wood woodb@wsdot.wa.gov	360-705-7385		
2021 Leadership in Community Resilience (LCR) Grant Program	National League of Cities (NLC)	NLC supports and enhances local capacity among elected leaders and staff, communities, and community-based organizations as they pursue coordinated climate resilience efforts. NLC is partnering with the Resilient Cities Network to carry out this grant. The focus of this grant is very broad within the climate resiliency framework.	\$10,000 to 8 cities, along with ongoing technical support.	Yes	1	The planning and capacity building offered through this grant opportunity could be invaluable to the city as it seeks to build resiliency to climate change through prioritization, structural/organizational shifts, and community engagement. Grant offers peer-learning with other cities in the program, professional development, mentorship, training, consultation, and research support. All of which could further climate goals not directly addressed in this grant. Grant is so open-ended it could be used on almost any climate project (see Requirements column).	Climate Resiliency	Non-profit	National	Through building capacity and coordination within local government and the community on climate resilience efforts, the grant is designed to increase community climate resilience in anticipation of climate changes and natural disasters.	Cities and towns with a population of 5,000 or more represented by a department head, other city staff, or elected official. Applicant should have partners (see column M).	Eligible projects include disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation (e.g. heat, drought, smoke/wildfires, sea level rise, flooding), embedding equity in city resilience plans/programs, water infrastructure/green infrastructure, climate migration, retreat, and associated impacts/opportunities, resilient renewable energy + storage projects, nature-based solutions, and emissions reduction strategies. Funding is flexible and may be used towards most costs associated with virtual events, convenings, and workshops, including community engagement programs or processes, trainings for city staff or elected officials, and regional convenings. Funds may not be used towards salaries of city staff or partners.	None.	City projects that prioritize racial equity and frontline communities are preferred. Cities are strongly encouraged to partner with a community-based organization or local nonprofit. Commitment at the highest level is preferred: is the proposed project a clearly identified priority of the city's elected officials and/or other executives (for COBI, yes)? NLC Membership is preferred (Bainbridge is a member)	Submit proposal by Wednesday, December 23, 2020 . Finalists will be contacted for interviews in January 2021. All notifications will be sent by February 12, 2021. Program begins March 2021 and assistance continues until December 2021. "Substantial portion" of project should be completed within one year.	https://www.nlc.org/initiative/leadership-in-community-resilience-program-application	Anna Marandi marandi@nlc.org		I called, and Brian let me know that it's very important for any 305 related projects to get final approval (not just concurrence) from WSDOT on the final technical/project plans BEFORE submitting a proposal to this program. He's very unsure how COVID will affect the program.	

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The Energy Efficiency Grant Program (EE)	Washington State Department of Commerce	This grant is targeted at retrofitting public buildings in the state to make them more energy efficient and cost effective.	No minimum. Up to \$500,000 available to each applicant.	Yes	1	This grant could directly address the CAP goal to increase the energy efficiency of government buildings and COBI fits the target applicant profile. This is a great opportunity to increase the energy efficiency of public buildings on the Island with state money.	Energy Efficiency and Conservation (buildings)	Washington State	State	This grant is aimed at increasing resource efficiency and decreasing operational costs of public buildings in WA through retrofitting. Projects can aim to decrease use of resources like electricity, water, natural gas, etc.	Local government facilities and K-12 public school districts are eligible.	Applicant must own the building(s), must complete an energy audit, and must have an 100% ROI of 35 years. No more than 50% of energy savings (in \$/145) can come from lighting efficiency improvements, unless it's PCB lighting at a school. Any commissioning must be combined with a capital retrofit project. Applicants must apply for available utility incentives. The construction phase must be completed within 18 months of execution of the grant agreement, but extensions can be granted on a case by case basis. Project must include 1 year of measurement and verification reporting. If receiving federal funds from this grant, check additional requirements. There are some restrictions on contracting current/former state employees. 1:1 (50%)	Priority given to projects with higher match % and projects with higher energy savings. Priority given to school districts that seek to remove polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs). Priority will also be given to applicants that have not received this grant before.	Application released 11/9/2020, technical session to help with audit template is 12/3/2020, Q&A period ends 1/15/2021, app closes 4pm 1/29/2021 , and decisions will be released 4/30/2021. The performance period for this grant is 30 months, including 18 months of construction followed by 12 months of monitoring and verification. Payments can be disbursed incrementally based on milestones or through reimbursement. Although typically awarded biannually, this round is meant to cover all 2021-2023 funding. However, if there are leftover funds, then there will be another competitive round in the 2021-2023 biennium.	https://www.commerce.wa.gov/growing-the-economy/energy/energy-efficiency/	Dever Hafner-Ratliffe EAndS@commerce.wa.gov	360-522-3610		
		State funds are already allocated for this grant, but there is no active grant opportunity. An eye should be kept on this for the future because public utilities on the island could use this to advance clean, renewable energy technologies and transmission and distribution control systems, along with sustainable microgrids. Could also partner with PSE for this grant.	No	1	When a Request for Applications (RFA) is released for this grant, it will be a top candidate to achieve the CAP goals of making our grid more resilient to storms and increasing local generation of clean energy.	Local Generation (microgrids), Climate Resiliency (for electrical grid)	Washington State	State	Grant is intended to encourage public-private partnerships to achieve electrical grid modernization while advancing clean energy					https://www.commerce.wa.gov/growing-the-economy/energy/clean-energy-fund/energy-grid-modernization/	CEF@commerce.wa.gov				
Solar Grants Program	Washington State Department of Commerce	The goal is to help communities and governments reduce costs and energy use to help the environment and support the state economy. Grant is competitive enough that applications should go beyond meeting minimum requirements.	Each application must be for one solar array (electric meter), but an applicant can submit as many applications as they want up to a maximum of \$350,000 per awarded .	Yes	1	This grant fits the CAP goal to expand solar on the island and COBI would be a very typical candidate (small and medium sized cities are the most common awardee) that would have a strong chance at being awarded funding.	Renewable Energy and Local Generation (solar)	Washington State	State	Solar panel installations at local government and public school district facilities.	Local governments and public schools are eligible.	The building and the array must be owned by the applicant. The ROI must be less than 50 years. Audit costs are not covered. Project must be 20-100kW. No solar thermal. Can't be used to maintain or upgrade existing panels.	Applicant must pay for at least 50% of the project (1:1 match), and state funds cannot be used to match (unless it was a loan). Incentives and rebates don't count as matching funds.	Lower cost per watt, first time applicants projects with a quicker ROI, applicants that offer to fund over 50% of the project, and projects that will use components made in WA are given higher priority.	Prepare to apply by conducting shade analysis and estimating energy production and costs. Application period will open Spring 2021 . Grants are awarded every other year. Requirements and processes may change by then, as they did from 2018-20. Once awarded, grant money can be disbursed gradually upon the passing of certain project milestones or reimbursed afterwards. Quarterly construction reports and 1 year of monitoring reports required.	https://www.commerce.wa.gov/growing-the-economy/energy/clean-energy-fund/energy-efficiency-and-solar-grants/	Dever Hafner-Ratliffe EAndS@commerce.wa.gov	360-522-3610	I emailed to confirm the grant timeline on the website that showed a September to November 2020 application window. She emailed me back almost immediately and informed me that the grant is delayed, and should become in Spring 2021.
Community Forests Program (CFP)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	This grant seeks to empower communities to purchase forested land to preserve it, restore it, and open it up to non-motorized recreation.	\$3 million limit.	Yes	1	The CAP encourages the city to increasingly take climate change and the environment into account when considering land acquisitions, and acquiring forested land could go a long way towards achieving a variety of CAP goals. More publicly owned forested land on the island would increase the impact of improving and implementing the Community Forest Management Plan to make our forests more resilient to climate impacts. This newly acquired forested land would also allow the construction of trails that could connect to existing trails and further promote non-motorized transportation across the Island. The grant can also fund updating the Community Forest Management Plan, another CAP goal.	Climate Resiliency	Washington State	State	Forest conservation.	Cities, towns, nonprofit nature conservancy organizations, special purpose districts, and public development authorities.	Projects must include buying at least 5 acres of forestland that is at least 75% forested or capable of being forested, and may also include restoring forest health and developing recreational facilities. Up to \$10,000 can be used to update the Island's Community Forest Management Plan. Eligible projects include acquisition of forestland, development of recreation facilities (trails and trailheads, parking, restrooms, campgrounds, picnic and day-use areas, challenge courses, interpretive displays), and restoration of forest health or habitats (planting or reforestation, removing or correcting fish barriers). Projects may include restoration or development of that land but restoration and development cannot be stand-alone projects. Property acquired with these grants must be kept as forestlands forever. Ineligible activities include acquiring land by a condemnation action, animal species introduction or propagation (other than biological controls for invasive species), environmental cleanup of illegal activities (contaminated materials, derelict vessels, trash, etc.), fish or other wildlife production facilities, indoor facilities, restoration required to mitigate for activities unrelated to community forests, routine operation and maintenance costs, and purchase of maintenance equipment, tools, or supplies.	15%. Can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, material, federal, state, local, and private grants, and/or applicant's labor, equipment, and materials.	Proposed projects are judged based upon forestland benefits, public benefits, stewardship and management, and community engagement. Each category carries similar weight.	So far, grant has been awarded annually. Most recently, this grant opened on 9/1/2020, with applications due 10/1/2020. Ranked lists of applications will be sent from the Recreation and Conservation Office to the State Legislature on 12/31/2020. After project completion, grant is paid through reimbursement.	https://rcow.wa.gov/graprogram/match-details	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rcow.wa.gov	360-228-6466	
Waste Reduction and Recycling Education (WRRED) Grants Program	Washington Department of Ecology	This grant seeks to facilitate local public education programs that aim to increase composting, recycling, littering awareness, and overall waste reduction.	Minimum \$11,250, up to \$60,000.	No	1	This grant could help the city achieve the CAP goal to "facilitate education and outreach to consumers about green waste options and what materials are acceptable for composting." Projects cannot focus on non-food yard/agricultural waste, but could possibly be a component. The CAP also calls for "expanding municipal, residential and commercial recycling and composting participation." Additionally, if the city has a Solid Waste Management Plan, then it must update those plans to include a Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROOP) per the WA state legislature as of 2019. This grant can go toward CROOP development.	Public Outreach	Washington State	State	Resource conservation and litter reduction.	Local governments and non-profits.	Education programs designed to help the public with litter control, waste reduction, recycling, and composting. Projects could include, but are not limited to: Developing and/or implementing a contamination reduction and outreach plan (CROOP). Environmental workshops and classroom activities, Community-wide outreach/information campaigns, Information hotlines and special materials collection events targeting common recycling contaminants, and Special events (county fairs, Earth Day, etc.). Projects must primarily focus on waste related to Food for human or pet consumption, Groceries, Cigarettes and tobacco products, Soft drinks and carbonated waters, Beer and other malt beverages, Wine, Newspapers and magazines, Household paper and paper products, Glass containers, Metal containers, Plastic or fiber containers made of synthetic material, Cleaning agents and toiletries, and Nondrug drugstore sundry products.	25% match required (in-kind or cash).	Programs educating the public on the prevention of contamination of recyclable, compostable material, or assisting to divert materials commonly found as contaminants will receive priority consideration for WRRED grant funding. Additionally, programs educating the public on the prevention of food waste will also receive priority consideration. Projects creating or implementing a Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROOP) will receive additional contamination reduction consideration.	Typically awarded annually. In 2020, the application period was April 21, 2020 to May 21, 2020. Projects must be completed within 1 year. Costs are reimbursed.	https://ecology.wa.gov/WRRED	Kelsey Dunne kelsey.dunne@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-6129	
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	This grant provides funding to acquire, preserve, and develop outdoor recreation resources, including parks, trails, and wildlife lands. There are two programs: the Legacy program and the State program. COBI is not eligible for the Legacy program, but is eligible for the state program. Kitsap County and the BIPMRD have tapped this grant program in the past.	\$25,000 to \$500,000.	No	2	Although the CAP doesn't make major land acquisitions a very high priority, it does recognize that a more efficient and interconnected pedestrian and biking infrastructure is one of the best ways to encourage the use of non-motorized travel. One of the CAP's strategies to accomplish its goal to "reduce motorized vehicle miles traveled per capita" is to increase off-road transportation opportunities. This grant opportunity could enable land and easment acquisitions that could make our trail system more attractive as a realistic alternative to motorized travel. This grant could also fund wildlife habitat conservation and ultimately would mean that there's more land that the city manages, thus increasing the impact of the CAP.	Sustainable Transportation, Climate Resiliency	Federal	State	Increasing and improving outdoor recreation spaces along with protecting wildlife habitat.	Local agencies and special purpose districts, such as park and recreation districts.	Eligible projects include Land acquisition and development or renovation. Typical projects include Renovating community parks, building skate parks, tennis courts, swimming pools, and trails, protecting wildlife habitat, and building athletic fields. To apply for this funding, grant applicants must have completed a comprehensive recreation or conservation plan. Administrative costs are not eligible. Architecture and engineering costs for development and renovation projects are limited to 20 percent of the total development project cost. Incidental costs relating to acquisition of real property or interests such as permits and surveys are not eligible costs. All property acquired or developed with these grants must be kept forever exclusively for public outdoor recreation use.	50%. Match can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, and materials, federal, state, local, and private grants, and applicant's labor, equipment, and materials. At least 10% of the total project cost must come from a non-state, non-federal contribution.	Proposals are scored based on need, need satisfaction and diversity of recreation, immediacy of threat and viability, project design, sustainability, community support, cost efficiencies, proximity to people, county population density, and applicant compliance.	Grant is available every other year. Applicant Webinar and Applications opened February 13, 2020. Comprehensive plan due March 1, 2020. Application Due June 1, 2020 . Technical Review June 25, 2020 - June 26, 2020. Technical Completion Deadline August 10, 2020. Project Evaluation September 24, 2020 - September 25, 2020. Board Approves Preliminary Ranked Lists November 5, 2020. Board Awards Grants July 1, 2021 Estimate.	https://rcow.wa.gov/graprogram/land-and-water-conservation-fund/	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rcow.wa.gov	360-228-6466	

This spreadsheet is intended to identify grant opportunities that the City of Bainbridge Island (COBI) could pursue to fulfill the goals outlined in the 2020 Climate Action Plan (CAP) developed for the Island by the Climate																			
Grant Program Name	Grantor/Facilitator	Summary	Award Amount	Grant Deadline Soon?	Priority Ranking	Priority Ranking Explanation	Grant Categories	Funding Source	Geographic Scope	Focus/Subject	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Projects and Requirements	Match Requirement?	Priority Considerations	Timeline and Key Dates	Website	Contact/Email	Phone #	Other notes
Wetland Program Development Grants (WPDGs)	United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	This program helps protect, manage, and restore wetlands by providing applicants an opportunity to develop and refine a comprehensive Wetland Program Plan. Plan implementation is not included.	Awards typically range from \$25,000 to \$400,000. Average is about \$100,000.	No	2	Cities are at a disadvantage to state and tribal applicants, but protecting wetlands is included as part of multiple goals in the CAP. Also, the CAP doesn't mention the city having a wetland management plan, so I assume it doesn't have one, unless it's a sub-section of another plan. This grant could help the city create a good wetland protection plan. Advanced knowledge of Bainbridge's wetlands and proactive stewardship will be crucial to maintaining wetland health, and thus the Island's climate resiliency.	Climate Resiliency	Federal	Regional (PNW)	Conserving and restoring wetland acreage and improving wetland condition.	Local governments.	All projects must develop or refine programs which protect, manage, and restore wetlands. Implementation of wetland protection programs is not an eligible project under this announcement. This grant can fund wetland meetings/planning workshops, wetland mapping, development of protocols and assessment criteria that can be used to identify wetland restoration and protection priorities, development of strategies to integrate goals of wetland protection and restoration programs or activities with nutrient and stormwater programs, development of training materials and tools to help local decision-makers integrate hazard mitigation/flood/drought impacts into wetland protection and watershed planning, development of strategies that take into account hazard mitigation/flood/drought impacts into wetland restoration and protection, and development of a report on the ambient condition of wetland resources.	25%. May be provided by the applicant or partner organization or institution (subawardees). The cost share/match may be provided in cash or by-in-kind contributions. In-kind contributions often include salaries or other verifiable costs.	Grants are primarily for states and tribes. A secondary focus is counties and municipalities. Priority is given to projects that address weather related impacts on aquatic resources (aquifer depletion for COBI), help communities or ecosystems become more sustainable and better adapt to weather related impacts, and/or how the project will enhance the ability of local decision makers to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from these impacts.	Application was due June 07, 2019. Seems to be awarded every other year, but the next opportunity is not announced.	https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/region-10-wetland-program-development-grant-request-applications	Annie Whitley (whitley.annie@epa.gov)	206-553-0058	
Weatherization Program	Kitsap Community Resources	The program reduces energy costs for low-income households by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes, while ensuring their health and safety. Successful applicants save on average \$283 or more every year through weatherization improvements and upgrades. COBI's role would be to provide eligible households with information and guidance so they can apply. The program is run locally by Kitsap County.	\$4,695 is the average weatherization value per household/unit.	Unclear	2	This grant could help the Island achieve CAP goals of making buildings on the island more energy efficient, along with the CAP desire to increase equity.	Green Buildings and Climate Justice	Federal/ State	Local (Kitsap County)	Making residential buildings more energy efficient and decreasing the energy bill for low-income families.	Households	Households, based on the number of occupants, must make 60% of the state median income or be under 200% of the HUD poverty line (https://www.kcr.org/weatherization/). Weatherization crews determine the appropriate measures, thoroughly inspect households to ensure the occupant's safety, checking indoor air quality, combustion safety, carbon monoxide, and identifying mold infestations, and install the identified energy efficient and health and safety measures. A certified Quality Control Inspector ensures all work is completed correctly and that the home is safe for the occupants. Available to homeowners and renters in Kitsap County according to funding availability and existing wait lists. No high risk COVID clients are currently eligible.	None.	None.	Applications are reviews on a rolling basis, but the process is slowed at the end of the year.	https://www.energy.gov/ere/vap/weatherization-assistance-program and https://www.kcr.org/weatherization/	Ian Gould (ianG@kcr.org) or weatherization@kcr.org	360-473-2150 or 360-473-2045	I called the bottom number and got more detailed information.
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), WA Military Dept.'s Emergency Management Division	This annually available program provides funds for measures that reduce the risk of flood damage to structures that have flood insurance coverage. Grants are available for planning initiatives to update the flood hazard portion of an applicant's hazard mitigation plan and for cost-effective flood mitigation projects. Communities and structures need to be in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to participate. COBI is enrolled, but it's unclear the status of individual properties or if all properties are automatically covered.	\$600,000 per Applicant for all Project Scoping subapplications, \$30,000,000 cap per community flood mitigation project subapplication, and \$25,000 for local flood hazard mitigation planning.	Yes	2	Both for heavy rainfall flooding and flooding due to rising sea levels, an important CAP goal is to increase emergency preparedness and infrastructure resiliency on the Island to prepare for future flooding. This grant offers especially favorable terms for projects to protect areas that will or already are experiencing repetitive flooding damage. For an island city, this grant should be a top priority. However, I'm not sure how many flood-risk areas and structures on the Island are covered by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), so if it's very little, then this drops to a low priority.	Climate Resiliency	Federal/ Washington State	Federal/State	FEMA seeks to build a culture of preparedness for the climate disasters and decrease the costs of future disasters. For this grant, the focus is flooding.	The state is the eligible applicant, and cities are eligible sub-applicants.	The buildings and structures that are being threatened by flooding must be insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Subapplicants must have a FEMA-approved Local Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Application deadline. A maximum of 5 percent of the total subapplication budget can be submitted for subapplicant management costs.	Funding for properties that meet the repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss thresholds is available at a 90 percent and 100 percent federal cost share, respectively. Funding for all other Flood Mitigation Assistance grants are available at a 75% federal cost share.	Projects with lower federal funding needed, structures that have been determined Substantially Damaged, and primary residences over non-primary residences.	First time registration can take 4 weeks with their application system. Local governments are considered subapplicants and must submit a subapplication with their state. Grant announced 8/4/2020, application period 9/30/2020 to 1/29/2021. Selections will be released Summer 2021. Period of performance is 48 months for community flood mitigation projects, and 36 months for other projects.	https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation-flood/ , https://mil.wa.gov/flood-mitigation-grants	Washington State Hazard Mitigation Assistance Team HMA@mil.wa.gov	(253) 512-7082	
National Coastal Wetlands Conservation (NCWC) Grant Program	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Washington Department of Ecology	This program seeks to acquire, restore, and enhance wetlands of U.S. coastal states.	Awards typically range from \$125,000 (there is no specific minimum) to a maximum of \$1,000,000.	Yes	2	Protecting the integrity of streams and wetlands is an important task outlined in the CAP. Other Puget Sound wetland areas have received funding from this program in previous rounds.	Climate Resiliency, Conservation	Federal/ Washington State	National/State	Wetland conservation and improvement.	State agencies, but cities and land trusts can apply as sub-applicants who partner with Ecology.	Eligible uses include acquisition of a real property interest in coastal lands or waters from willing sellers or partners (coastal wetlands ecosystems), providing that the terms and conditions will ensure the real property will be administered for long-term conservation and the restoration, enhancement, or management of coastal wetlands ecosystems, providing restoration, enhancement, or management will be administered for long-term conservation. All projects must ensure long term conservation (at least 20 years) of coastal resources.	A minimum 25% match is required, however, additional points are awarded for match above the minimum amount.	Providing extra matching funds.	Grants are awarded annually. The 2020 schedule was as follows: Contact Ecology with pre-proposals Feb-March, 2020. Pre-proposal site visits March 30-April 3, 2020. Draft application due May 1, 2020. Final applications due to Ecology by June 12, 2020. Awards announced Early-mid 2021.	https://ecology.wa.gov/v/about-us/how-we-operate/grants-learn/find-a-grant-or-learn/wetlands-conservation-grants	Heather Kapust@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-0239	
Coastal Protection Fund - Terry Huseman Account Grants	Washington Department of Ecology	THA grants support locally sponsored on-the-ground projects that restore or enhance the natural environment. Typical projects address water quality issues and fish and wildlife habitat protection or enhancement in or adjacent to streams, lakes, wetlands, or the ocean.	Grant awards are up to a maximum of \$50,000. The typical grant award ranges from \$10,000 to \$25,000.	No	2	Projects on the Island funded by this grant could look like invasive species removal from a riparian zone and replacing them with native species. Co-benefits could include stream bank stabilization and flooding control. Restoration of habitat areas near the coastline and in wetlands could increase climate resiliency. Maybe clean up the crosstie in Pritchard park.	Climate Resiliency and Natural Environment Stewardship	Washington State	State	Restore and enhance the natural environments and habitats, especially around bodies of water.	Cities and special purpose districts.	Eligible project types include riparian restoration, aquatic land geographic information systems (GIS), wetland restoration, stream bank stabilization, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, and livestock exclusion fencing. Ineligible projects include watershed planning, research and data gathering, species management (not habitat management), land use/stormwater management planning, and environmental monitoring. Can be used to address an environmental emergency.	None. The grant can be used as matching funds for WA Dep. of Ecology's Water Quality Combined Financial Assistance Program Nonpoint grants and Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) grants.	Matching funds would give an application a higher priority.	Funding cycle will reopen in 1/2022. Funded projects run 12-18 months. Grants for environmental emergencies can be applied for at any time.	https://ecology.wa.gov/v/about-us/how-we-operate/grants-learn/find-a-grant-or-learn/coastal-protection-fund	Maria Sandercock maria.sandercock@ecy.wa.gov	425-256-1372	
Volkswagen enforcement action grants	Washington Department of Ecology	The deadlines have all passed but it is unclear whether there will be future rounds of grant funding, so I am emailing them. UPDATE: Email response: "We don't have any information to share at this time. If you haven't already I recommend you sign up for our listserve. We hope to announce at least one funding opportunity late spring/summer but we have not yet identified the funding focus."		No	2	Future grant programs will be high priority, but no application is currently active.	Sustainable Transportation, Energy Efficiency	Washington State	State	Using funds from the Volkswagen emission cheating fund to decrease vehicle emissions to make up for the pollution emitted illegally from the cheating Volkswagen cars.					https://ecology.wa.gov/v/about-us/how-we-operate/grants-learn/find-a-grant-or-learn/volkswagen-enforcement-action-grants	Brett Rude brett.rude@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-6847		
Streamflow restoration competitive grants	Washington Department of Ecology	The streamflow restoration competitive grants help implement local plans and projects to improve streamflow and aquatic resources.	No limit.	No	2	The CAP identifies that Island streams generally have low adaptive capacity and will be greatly stressed by the increase in drought and flooding events that will come with climate change. Increasing stress on Island aquifers also needs to be addressed. This grant can help build water storage infrastructure and improve the climate resiliency of our aquifers and streams.	Climate Resiliency	Washington State	State	Streamflow Restoration	Public entities and non-profits.	Eligible projects include water right acquisitions, water storage, altered water management, conservation, or infrastructure, riparian and fish habitat improvements, watershed function, environmental monitoring, and feasibility studies. Operation and maintenance costs are not eligible under this funding source. Managed aquifer recharge projects require a feasibility study, which can also be included in the grant.	None.	For the 2020 round, priority was given to watersheds and areas specified in Streamflow Restoration (Chapter 90.94 RCW). Projects that quantitatively improve streamflows were the highest single priority factor for funding in that grant round.	The application period for the 2020 grant round has closed. Applications were accepted between Jan. 30, 2020 and Apr. 30, 2020. They said they will announce the next grant round sometime soon.	https://ecology.wa.gov/v/about-us/how-we-operate/grants-learn/find-a-grant-or-learn/streamflow-restoration-maintenance-grants	Vanessa Brinkhuis vbrinkhuis@ecy.wa.gov	509-457-7140	

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Grant Program Name	Grantor/Facilitator	Summary	Award Amount	Grant Deadline Soon?	Priority Ranking	Priority Ranking Explanation	Grant Categories	Funding Source	Geographic Scope	Focus/Subject	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Projects and Requirements	Match Requirement?	Priority Considerations	Timeline and Key Dates	Website	Contact/Email	Phone #	Other notes
Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance	Washington Department of Ecology	This grant provides funding to local governments for solid and hazardous waste planning and implementation, as well as enforcement of solid waste rules and regulations.	Formula based allocation.	No	2	COBI could use this grant to develop a solid waste management plan. Funds could also be used to enforce the new CAP-recommended city ordinance to "reduce the use of single-use plastic food service ware, including utensils and take-out containers, by all Island food service establishments." The grant could go towards reducing use of single use plastics by building more hydration stations in parks and public buildings and funding the COBI small grants program suggested in the CAP.	Public Outreach and Resource Conservation	Washington State	State	Solid waste management.	Cities and jurisdictional health departments.	Eligible projects could include enforcing solid waste rules and regulations, developing and maintain local solid and hazardous waste plans, and implementing eligible programs in local solid and hazard waste plans, including moderate risk waste, waste reduction and recycling, and organics.	25% match required (in-kind or cash).	Local hazardous waste plans and programs are given top priority, followed by local solid waste plans and programs.	Awarded every other year. In the most recent timeline, the application window was May 8th, 2019 to June 7th, 2019. 2 year agreement began July 1st, 2019.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants https://www.find-a-grant-or-loan/Coordinated-recreation-grants	Vicki Colgan vicki.colgan@ecy.wa.gov	425-649-7224	
Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program (ESRP)	Managed by WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, administered by WA State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	This program provides grants and technical assistance for projects that restore and conserve near-shore areas in Puget Sound. The goal is to ensure Washington's estuaries, bays, and shorelines are intact, functioning, and resilient to climate change. The program includes 4 different sub-programs.	The Small Grants program funds projects from \$30,000 to \$150,000. The other programs do not have grant limits.	No	2	Grants from these programs could help the Island build climate resiliency along our coast under the Shoreline Master Plan. One of the programs included is targeted at engaging landowners and incentivizing them to manage their piece of shoreline sustainably. The CAP also mentions the need to move some infrastructure assets, such as roads, away from the water due to sea level rise. One typical project under this grant has been decommissioning roads.	Climate Resiliency, Public Outreach	Washington State	State	Shoreline conservation.	Local agencies, non-profits	There are four sub-programs: Restoration and Protection Grants (protecting and restoring the natural processes that create and sustain the near-shore ecosystem to regain some of the natural services that have been lost), Small Grants (focus on local engagement), Regional Pre-Design, or Learning Program (a pilot program), and Shore Friendly (funds local programs that provide stewardship incentives to landowners to create healthy shorelines). Typical projects include Protecting near-shore and wetland habitat, restoring salmon habitat, removing or breaching dikes, removing bulkheads, completing feasibility studies and designs, and decommissioning roads and removing fill. Eligible projects include acquisition, design, feasibility studies, regional feasibility and pre-design projects, and restoration. Any land acquired must be managed forever for the purposes stated in the grant agreement. Grant recipients must submit a stewardship plan that identifies how the site and restoration investment is to be protected over time. Restoration projects must be operated and maintained for 10 years after construction is completed.	30%. Match may be in cash or in-kind services and must be incurred during the award period. Some of this match must be from non-state funds.	Varies based on program.	Awarded every other year. Request for projects issued 3/6/2020 and due in the summer, with projects beginning 7/1/2021.	https://rco.wa.gov/grants/shoreline-and-salmon-restoration-program/	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rco.wa.gov	360-228-6467	
Recreation Projects- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP-RECREATION)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	Funding for developing and improving parks and regional trails. The regional trails aspect of the grant could be used to fund further progress on the Sound to Olympics trail, which is envisioned to be a multi-use path that connects the Bainbridge Island ferry terminal to the Hood Canal Bridge, traveling along 305, going through Poulsbo, cutting through Port Gamble Heritage Park, and reaching Port Gamble. This would be part of a much larger effort involving regional stakeholders.	\$1 million overall limit for acquisition and park development projects. No limit for regional trail projects.	No	2	One stated purpose of this program is to develop regional trails. Building the Sound to Olympics Trail on Bainbridge could significantly encourage and enable safe non-motorized travel up and down the 305 corridor. This grant is geared towards disadvantaged communities, so Bainbridge isn't a perfect fit (see priority considerations column).	Sustainable Transportation	Washington State	State	Local parks, trails, and water access.	Cities, special purpose districts.	Eligible projects include land acquisition and development of local parks, trails, and water access. Grant applicants must have completed a comprehensive recreation or conservation plan.	25%. Match can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, and materials, federal, state, local, and private grants, and applicant's labor, equipment, and materials.	This program is geared toward under-served populations (as defined by census tract data compared to statewide averages) and trails that connect communities. To achieve funding, COBI could focus on the proposed trail sections in census tract 53035090900, which has the lowest median household income and highest % people of color on the Island. For the Sound to Olympics trail, that would be between High School Rd. and Sportsman Club. Better yet, build partnerships with the Suquamish Tribe, and possibly Poulsbo and Seattle, to show that building the Bainbridge section of the regional trail will benefit and connect underserved communities. Other regional trails have secured funding in this way.	Every other year. Application opened February 13, 2020. Comprehensive Recreation or Conservation plan for the whole city due March 1, 2020. Application due June 1, 2020. Board awards grants July 1, 2021.	https://rco.wa.gov/grants/washington-wildlife-and-recreation-program-recreation/	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rco.wa.gov	360-228-6469	
Electrification of Transportation Systems (ETS) Program - Clean Energy Fund 3 (CEF)	Washington State Department of Commerce	The ETS grant program is designed to promote the continued transformation of the electric transportation market in Washington state by providing electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) and helping with electrical grid load management.	Minimum award is \$25,000 and maximum is \$2,500,000. Indicate in application whether city prefers state or federal funding and the requirements attached.	No	2	Increasing electric vehicle infrastructure could help tackle the CAP goal to transition the city fleet to primarily electric vehicles and lower city emissions. COBI would be a typical and potentially strong applicant. Unfortunately, it is unclear if/when this grant will be available again.	Electric Vehicle Infrastructure and Climate Justice	Washington State	State	Helping localities build electric vehicle charging infrastructure, with an eye towards underserved and vulnerable groups.	Washington local governments and retail electric utilities eligible.	Projects aimed at public transportation, city fleet vehicles, Workplace Charging, Multi-Unit Dwelling (MUD) Resident Charging (projects that primarily serve non-MUD residential buildings not allowed), public charging stations, and port charging (marine or aircraft). May not be used on vehicles, real estate, rolling stock, parking facilities, paving/landscaping, electric supply, maintenance, research/surveys, or hydrogen fueling. Projects can involve EVSE and deployment, site design and site prep, signage, electric grid load management, replacing existing EVSE, and providing equitable access. EVSE must collect its own usage data, have 5+ year lifespan and 3+ year warranty, be utilized immediately upon install, and consider needs of vulnerable communities. Must install at least 1 dual-plug connector EVSE and EVSE must be open charge point protocol (OCPP) 1.6 compliant and fully certified. Must include public outreach/ed component. If there is a fee to charge, then credit/debit/pre-paid must be accepted. Applicant must provide data showing efficacy of proposed technologies. There are some restrictions on contracting current/former state employees.	Minimum 1:1 (51%) match required. However, if the sites are located in census tracts that have a Washington Tracking Network's "Environmental Health Disparities V 1.1" rank of "8" or above, then the match can be 1:5 (20%). Applicants have 6 months from award date to secure and finalize matching funds. In-kind costs, incentives, and rebates cannot be used as match. Outside partners can provide grants or loans towards the match. Federal funds cannot be used if the project receives AFRA funding.	Priority is given to projects that will directly or indirectly benefit vulnerable populations, particularly those disproportionately impacted by climate change and pollution from transportation systems.	Prepare to apply by forecasting usage levels of the proposed project based on data/research. Request for applications was 2/5/2020, letter of intent was due 3/5/2020, the application was due 6/1/2020, notifications sent 12/9/2020, contract negotiations began 12/26/2020, and the time period for the contract is 5/26/2021-5/25/2024. Payments are made as project milestones are completed.	https://www.commerce.wa.gov/growing-the-economy/energy/electric-vehicles/fund-electrification-of-transportation/	Forrest Watkins forrest.watkins@commerce.wa.gov	360-522-3390	
EPA Smart Growth Grants	United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	There is no active grant opportunity, but the city should keep an eye out because this program could help develop and execute Green Development and affordable housing on the Island. Grants are put out "occasionally."		No	3		Sustainable Development, Climate Resiliency	Federal	National	To support activities that improve the quality of development and protect human health and the environment.						https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/epa-smart-growth-grants-and-other-funding			Unclear if/when this grant will be available for another round.

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Coastal Program	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	The Coastal Program is one of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's most effective resources for restoring and protecting fish and wildlife habitat on public and privately-owned lands. The program promotes the Service's mission and priorities, delivering landscape-scale conservation, and implementing strategic habitat conservation.	Up to \$500,000	Yes	3	This grant program can be used to restore and protect natural areas on the Island, creating a healthier ecosystem for all. Bainbridge doesn't border or contain any National Wildlife Refuge, so the city is not a prime applicant. However, if the city identifies ways they could improve an area on the island in a way that would improve or restore natural systems in a way that would benefit native plants and animals, this grant may be worth pursuing.	Climate Resiliency	Federal	Regional	Protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat.	Cities, special districts, schools, nonprofits.	Projects to restore and protect fish and wildlife habitat on public and private lands.	None, but some cost sharing increases priority.	Supports habitat conservation priorities of regional five year strategic plan. Benefits recovery of fish, wildlife, and plants listed in Endangered Species Act as threatened or endangered, migratory birds, interjurisdictional fish, and certain marine mammals. Increases habitat connectivity and reduces habitat fragmentation. Increases capacity to cope with growing threats to coastal ecosystems from habitat degradation and changing environmental conditions. Increases capacity to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat. Located on a National Wildlife Refuge or adjacent. Supports recreational opportunities.	The application opened on October 1, 2020 and the deadline is September 30, 2021. Decisions are rolling.	https://www.fws.gov/vicostal/ and https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/sea-grants.html?keyword=coastal%20program	Chris Darnell chris_darnell@fws.gov	703-358-2236		
Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN) Grant Program	United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	These grants support better environmental decisions by promoting the use of more timely and consistent data which is shareable by partners across the EN as well as by environmental professionals and the public. COBI would likely need to forge a partnership with the state, perhaps the Washington Department of Ecology, to be eligible to apply.	In 2020, most awards were in the \$50,000 to \$300,000 range. The limit is \$400,000.	Yes	3	This grant could help Bainbridge respond to changing environmental conditions and have adequate water and air quality monitoring systems.	Climate Resiliency	Federal	National	Environmental monitoring and information sharing.	States. COBI must partner with the state.	The primary outcome expected from projects is improved access to, and exchange of, high-quality environmental data from public and private sector sources. Involves setting up air quality sensors and continuous water quality monitoring.	None.		Application cycles are annual. The 2020 application was released February 4, 2020 and due Friday, April 10, 2020. EPA announced its selection decisions in August 2020 and anticipates awards will be issued by September 30, 2020. Max 3 year project.	https://www.epa.gov/etxchange/network/grants	Kurt Rakouskas krakouskas@ecos.org		Washington Tracking Network's "Diesel and Disproportionately Impacted Communities" Index website: (https://fortress.wa.gov/dohwtn/vtnbtl)	
Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) Transportation Discretionary Grant program	US Dept. of Transportation (DOT)	The DOT BUILD program has been used to support a range of innovative resilience and sustainability projects including funding for green infrastructure approaches to better manage stormwater runoff from transportation infrastructure and complete street projects to encourage active transportation modes (walking and biking).	\$1 million to \$25 million.	Yes	3	This grant is not focused on alternative transportation. However, it is possible that these funds could be used for major road infrastructure improvements that could enable more infrastructure for non-motorized travel.	Sustainable Transportation	Federal	National	Road building and improvements.	Local governments.	Eligible projects include surface transportation capital projects that include, but are not limited to: highway, bridge, or other road projects eligible under title 23, United States Code; public transportation projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code; port infrastructure investments (including inland port infrastructure and land ports of entry); intermodal projects. Planning is also eligible.	20% or less, based on DOT's judgement.	The program will also give special consideration to projects which emphasize improved access to reliable, safe, and affordable transportation for communities in rural areas, such as projects that improve infrastructure condition, address public health and safety, promote regional connectivity or facilitate economic growth or competitiveness. DOT seeks rural projects that address deteriorating conditions and high fatality rates on rural transportation infrastructure.	Awarded annually. The 2020 applications were due May 18, 2020.	https://www.transportation.gov/BUILDGrant	Howard Hill BUILDDgrants@dot.gov	202-366-0301	Previously known as Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery, or TIGER Discretionary Grants	
Water Quality Combined Funding Program	Washington Department of Ecology	This grant opportunity is really a combination of several grant and loan opportunities that can fund projects involving wastewater facilities, onsite sewage systems, stormwater facilities, and pollution reduction.	Could include a mix of grants and low-interest loans. Award amounts vary.	Yes	3	This program could help Bainbridge accomplish several CAP areas of concern, including making stormwater infrastructure more resilient to high precipitation events and aquifer preservation. Public outreach may be helpful to decrease water use in certain areas where aquifer levels may get low. Could be used to accomplish CAP goal to "increase aquifer recharge, e.g. through upland discharge or infiltration of tertiary sewage effluent." However, this opportunity is mostly not climate focused, and can't be used on a project solely designed to prevent flooding.	Climate Resiliency, Public Outreach	Federal/ Washington State	State	Designed to construct or improve sewer, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure and address water pollution.	Counties, cities, special purpose districts, conservation districts, nonprofits.	Eligible projects include the planning, design, and construction of new water-related facilities, updating and improving existing infrastructure, green retrofitting, and nonpoint pollution source activity. Nonpoint activities could include agricultural best management practices, Pollution Identification and Correction (PIC) Programs, groundwater, aquifer, wellhead planning and implementation, land acquisition, public outreach, restoration planning and implementation, water quality monitoring, watershed planning, and site planning (cultural resource reviews, etc.). Reclaimed water distribution from wastewater facilities could be used to recharge aquifers as well. Projects cannot be solely for flood control. Can't fund solid and hazardous waste cleanup or water supply and conveyance.	Varies from 0% to 25%.	See program details for expansive information.	They accept applications from mid-August through mid-October each year. Final funding list is published the following July, the funding agreement is developed by the following January, and the 1-5 year project begins that January, almost a year and a half after the application was released.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants ; https://www.fish-wa.gov/First-a-grant-or-loan/Water-Quality-Combined-Funding-Program/ApplicantInformation	Daniel Thompson daniel.thompson@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-6510		
Salmon Recovery and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and Puget Sound Partnership	Salmon recovery grants are used to restore degraded salmon habitat and protect existing, high-quality habitat. These twin activities are aimed at increasing the amount and overall health of the places salmon live, which will increase the number of salmon. Projects may include the actual habitat used by salmon and the land and water that support processes important to salmon.	No limit generally. Applicants may request any amount greater than \$5,000. For design-only projects without match, applicants may not request more than \$200,000.	Yes	3	Although this program does not specifically address a CAP goal, improving habitat for salmon could have co-benefits such as improved water quality, better stormwater management, getting the community more interested in the environment and wildlife, and streams and lakes that are more resilient to droughts and flooding. This could also fund land acquisition of parcels that are crucial to preserve for climate resiliency (streams, lakes, and wetlands).	Climate Resiliency	Federal/ Washington State	State	Improving or maintaining salmon habitat.	Local agencies, special purpose districts, private landowners, nonprofit organizations	Acquisition: purchase of land, perpetual conservation easements, or water rights. Restoration: in-stream fish passage, in-stream water diversion, in-stream and floodplain habitat, upland riparian habitat, estuarine and marine near-shore. Planning projects: conceptual, preliminary, or final design projects, assessments and inventories Ineligible projects include capital facilities and public works projects, effectiveness monitoring, hatchery, harvest, and hydropower activities, mitigation projects, property acquisition through eminent domain or leasing.	15% Match can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, and materials, federal, state, local, and private grants, and applicant's labor, equipment, and materials.	The grant cycles consist of steps required both by the local lead entity and RCO. Lead entities are watershed-based groups that develop and implement strategies to restore salmon habitat. Lead entities establish their own schedules not on the website for required grant cycle steps including site visits, rating, and ranking. Grant is awarded every year. Site visits February 1, 2021 - May 14, 2021. Deadline June 28, 2021. Awards September 22, 2021 - September 23, 2021.	https://rcow.wa.gov/grants/salmon-recovery/	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rcow.wa.gov	360-228-6467			
Climate Solutions University	Model Forest Policy Program	This program is designed to lead a group of local government officials and stakeholders through a process to integrate climate resiliency building into existing plans and helps to create a comprehensive climate adaptation plan. This is not a grant, it actually costs money.	Climate Adaptation Gap Assessment costs \$3,500. The Self-paced Adaptation Planning Program costs \$6,500.	No	3	There are several remote-learning programs available, including the Climate Adaptation Plan Development Program, which focuses on forest and water resource resilience, and the Climate Adaptation Plan Implementation Program, that supports participants in moving the plan into action. This could be very helpful support that would guide future climate resiliency efforts on the island. Or, the city may decide that it already has a good CAP, and/or that the programs cost too much money.	Climate Resiliency, Strategic Planning	Non-profit	National	Distance learning programs that teach local communities how to create and implement a coordinated Climate Adaptation Plan.	Cities.	Products include the Plan Development Program, which is a strategic process to determine risks to extreme weather alongside other rapidly changing conditions and determine what to do about it. They also offer Implementation Assistance, which comes with professional development and help integrating the climate adaptation plan into other community plans. The Climate Adaptation Gap Assessment Program helps local governments identify gaps in their climate adaptation plans and prioritize actions. The Self-paced Adaptation Planning Program uses pre-recorded webinars and live consulting to build a climate adaptation plan.	City must pay or get an outside grant to cover 100% of program costs.	None.	Programs range from 6 to 12 months.	https://www.mfpp.org/climate-solutions-university-2/	info@mfpp.org			
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Washington State Conservation Commission (SCC), Kitsap Conservation District	Money goes to farmers so that a buffer can be built around streams and wetlands to preserve salmon and the river ecosystem. In 2018, the SCC identified several streams on Bainbridge Island that could be eligible. However, COBI's role with this program would just be to reach out to the relevant property owners/farmers and connect them with the grantors. COBI would not be applying for anything.	Grant provides funding through a signing bonus followed by steady rental income to the landowner for 10-15 years (renewable).	Yes	3	COBI cannot apply for this grant, but the SCC has identified several Island streams that may be eligible. Also, there are several co-benefits of this program that make it very appealing for CAP goals: slope stabilization, erosion control, flood mitigation (rainfall), increasing native plant populations, provide 10-15 years of income to landowners, and improving soil, air, and water quality (reduce manure/fertilizer runoff).	Climate Resiliency and Improving Agricultural Practices	Washington State	State	Grant is intended to restore salmon habitat. Farmers are compensated for voluntarily planting native vegetation along salmon-bearing streams and wetlands, thus building a riparian buffer zone for the salmon that keeps the water clean and cool.	Property owners. Must have owned and/or operated their land for at least a year. Land must be either cropland or marginal pastureland, be able to support the required vegetation, and have required cropping history. Property must border eligible stream segments (has at least one Pacific salmon species or steelhead). A map of eligible segments is available on the website.	None.	There are no deadlines. Start by contacting the Kitsap Conservation District. Property owners will then invite a CREP technician to their property for a determination of eligibility.	https://www.scc.wa.gov/outreach/conservation-reserve-enhancement-program	Brian Cochrane bcochrane@scc.wa.gov					

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Clean Diesel Grant	Washington Department of Ecology	To reduce harmful diesel exhaust, this grant is primarily intended to convert diesel vehicles to clean diesel or electric. It can also be used to scrap diesel vehicles and replace them with clean diesel or all-electric vehicles and reduce idle exhaust for school buses using fuel-fired heaters.	Varies. \$35,000 limit per vehicle for vehicle/engine scrapping/replacement.	No	3	I am unsure the extent to which local government vehicles are still burning dirty diesel. If it is a great extent, then this grant should be given a high priority to achieve the CAP goals of improving air quality, protecting vulnerable groups (those living very close to the highway), and decreasing GHG emissions. However, COBI will not be the most ideal applicant due to the Island's census tracts being designated as not highly vulnerable to diesel emissions.	Sustainable Transportation, Public Health	Washington State	State	Grant is focused on reducing harm to public health caused by diesel vehicles.	Cities, PUDs, transit, and school districts are eligible.	Diesel school buses and transit buses that are engine model year 2006 and older are eligible for vehicle replacement or engine replacement with a 2010 or newer diesel engine/vehicle or electric engine/vehicle. School buses using fuel fired heaters that are model year 2020 and older are eligible for idle reduction. Cargo handling equipment is also eligible. School buses retrofitted with idle reduction technologies must have an estimated lifespan of at least two (2) more years remaining within the fleet.	Varies. No match required for school bus idle reduction. At least 1:1 match for vehicle/engine scrapping/replacement.	Priority is given to projects that will start and finish quickly. Applications will also be scored on the degree to which the project will help communities disproportionately impacted by diesel pollution, as scored by the Washington Tracking Network. Bainbridge scores very low (low impact) and would thus be given a lower priority on this metric. Vehicles serving vulnerable populations such as school buses and emergency response vehicles are prioritized. Converting to zero emission vehicles prioritized over converting to cleaner diesel. Higher matches are prioritized.	Grant was announced 1/2020, applications were due 4/7/2020, and projects completed by 6/30/2021. The grant is biannual, so the city can apply in 2022. They stress that processes and requirements change each round, so watch for changes.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Clean-diesel-grants	Ron Stuart ron.stuart@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-6870		
Watershed plan implementation & flow achievement grants	Washington Department of Ecology	This grant could provide water management infrastructure improvements. Ecology provides little detailed info on this opportunity.	No limits. Last funding cycle, projects ranged from \$45,000 to \$400,000.	No	3	The CAP does seek to improve water conservation, but mostly through green building codes and public education. This program could facilitate different strategies to achieve that goal, through improving stream health and water storage.	Climate Resiliency	Washington State	State	Water management for streams and groundwater.	Watershed planning groups, local government partners, non-profit and other political subdivisions that are within a Washington Watershed Resource Inventory Area.	This grant requires flow achievement through increased flows below the project site, improving instream and riparian zone conditions, such as enhancing fish passage or habitat, reorganizing or concentrating existing points of diversion, establishing water banks, water exchanges, or pursuing trust water opportunities, improving public water supply or irrigation district infrastructure that leads to water savings, or purchasing and installing meters, stream gages, or groundwater monitoring equipment when water savings or efficiencies can be expected short or long term. Eligible projects include infrastructure or water management, surface or groundwater storage feasibility, water acquisition or water bank/exchange, and water measuring devices.	No match is required, but applications that include other funding sources will receive additional consideration.	Providing extra matching funds.	Awarded biannually. Next opportunity likely not until 2022.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Watershed-planning-grants	Rose Bennett rben461@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-6027		
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	Funding to buy, protect, and restore shorelines. Grants may be used for the acquisition, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes. They also may be used to provide or improve public access to the waterfront.	\$1 million limit.	No	3	Upon the update to the Shoreline Master Plan that the CAP calls for, it may be beneficial for the city to buy or improve stretches of shoreline to improve resiliency to climate change. Along with an on-the-ground project, funding can also go towards public outreach campaigns to educate the public about shoreline conservation and protection, the future of aquatic health with climate change and how people can help, and public shoreline access.	Climate Resiliency, Public Education	Washington State	State		Cities and special purpose districts.	Typical projects include removing bulkheads to restore natural beach functions, restoring an estuary, replacing a waterfront boardwalk, restoring shoreline for salmon habitat, and developing a waterfront park. Eligible projects include land acquisition, restoration (returning damaged or altered land to a condition that will substantially improve ecological conditions in a way that will result in a site that is self-sustaining and will not require continual intervention to function as a natural ecosystem), and development (improving, renovating, or providing new structures or facilities that support public access to aquatic lands and waters for water-dependent activities). Projects must provide access to the public. Ineligible projects include concessionaire buildings, fish and other wildlife production facilities, indoor facilities such as pools, community centers, museums, environmental centers, offices, shops, residences, meeting rooms, operating, overhead, incidental costs, routine maintenance costs, and legally mandated clean-up or mitigation costs not associated with the project.	25%. Can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, material, federal, state, local, and private grants, and/or applicant's labor, equipment, and materials.	Projects with interpretive or educational elements are strongly encouraged.	Application opened 2/13/2020 and closed 6/1/2020, with final awards announced 7/1/2021. This grant is awarded every other year.	https://rcow.wa.gov/rco/aquatic-lands-enhancement-account/match-details	Recreation and Conservation Office info@rcow.wa.gov	(360) 902-3000		
State Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)	US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Under the State CDBG Program, states award grants to smaller units of general local government that develop and preserve decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create and retain jobs. Annually, each State develops funding priorities and criteria for selecting projects. Applications are submitted to a grant manager that oversees the grant for Kitsap County.		Yes	4	It may be more difficult to get funding to Bainbridge since projects must benefit low and medium income people, but this grant could be used to increase renewable energy generation and building energy efficiency.	Climate Justice	Federal	State	Community improvements and large projects	Cities with populations of less than 50,000	Funding can be used for a wide variety of projects. Projects that could relate to the CAP including investing CDBG funds in infrastructure and public services to improve the physical environment and residents' lives in your community, housing rehabilitation, energy efficient upgrades, and housing solutions for people with low- and moderate-income. Activities relating to energy conservation and renewable energy resources are eligible, along with rehabilitation of residential and non-residential structures. Each activity must meet one of the following national objectives for the program: benefit low- and moderate-income persons, prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or address community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community for which other funding is not available. A need is considered urgent if it poses a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and has arisen in the past 18 months. Not less than 70 percent of CDBG funds must be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons.	None.	Projects that benefit low and medium income individuals.	Projects last 1-3 years.	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-state/	Bonnie Tufts btufts@co.kitsap.wa.us	360-337-4606		
ecoSolution™ Grants	Captain Planet Foundation	The foundation supports educators working to facilitate youth-led projects that result in positive environmental impact in schools and communities.	\$500 and \$2,500	No	4	It's not in the CAP and cities can't apply, but getting students involved with environmental and climate sustainability work would be great.	Education and Engagement	Private	National	Getting youth involved in climate and environment work.	Schools	youth-led solution-oriented projects that result in real environmental outcomes, broadly defined. Could involve a learning garden.	None.		Grant process indefinitely on hold due to COVID-19.	https://captainplanetfoundation.org/grants/ecosolution/				
Flood control assistance account program (FCAAP)	Washington Department of Ecology	Grant to help communities prepare for and/or recover from flooding. Due to low funding levels, only emergency projects are available for now.	\$150,000 limit.	Yes	4	For now this is a low priority because it is limited to emergency projects (however, the Island will be increasing susceptible to flood emergencies going forward). If this grant becomes better funded in the future, then this would become a high priority. The grant could help create and execute a comprehensive flood plan that would make the Island more resilient to climate change by anticipating and preventing future flooding.	Climate Resiliency	Washington State	State	This grant is intended to assist local jurisdictions with comprehensive floodplain management planning and implementing actions to control flooding.	Counties, cities, towns, conservation districts, flood control zone districts, or any special district	This grant can be used to fund comprehensive flood hazard management plans, feasibility studies, match for federal projects, flood control maintenance projects, and emergency projects.	25% for regular grants, 20% for emergency grants.	Flooding emergencies.	The application for emergency projects will be available up to June 1, 2021. Projects must be completed by June 30, 2021.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Flood-control-assistance	Scott McKinney scott.mckinney@ecy.wa.gov	(360) 407-6131		

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Aquatic Invasive Plants Management Grants Program	Washington Department of Ecology	This grant provides funding for technical assistance, public education, and help controlling aquatic invasive plants to improve fish and wildlife habitat and improve opportunities for recreational activities. Project types include development of integrated aquatic vegetation management plans, plant control work, public education, aquatic plant mapping and inventory, pilot projects, evaluation of implementation effectiveness, and follow-up monitoring. Unfortunately, this grant is severely limited for the island because it is primarily reserved for freshwater bodies of water that have a boat ramp for motorized boats. How COBI could still qualify: the city identifies a Hydrilla verticillata infestation.	\$75,000 limit per cycle per applicant, which can be constituted of a max of \$30,000 for planning grants, \$75,000 max for other project types, and \$50,000 max for Early Infestation Grants.	Yes	4	This grant could help COBI achieve their 2025 CAP goal to "develop a comprehensive plan to control and reduce invasive plant species across Bainbridge Island," and execute the resultant plan. Co-benefits include erosion control and slope stability near creeks and shorelines. However, this grant is currently severely limited in scope for the island.	Climate Resiliency and Natural Environment Stewardship	Washington State	State	Improve the health of lakes, rivers, and streams by combatting excessive invasive plant growth in and near bodies of water.	Open to cities and special purpose districts.	Limited to lakes, rivers, and streams with publicly provided boat launching ramps (except for Hydrilla verticillata projects), or lakes designated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for fly fishing only. Projects in wetlands not associated with a lake or stream are not eligible for funding under this program. Boat launching ramps must allow access to the water body by a wheeled boat trailer (not Canoe or kayak put-in areas). Not eligible for AP Funds; development of Phase I Lake Restoration Plans; algae control, implementation of source controls, dredging projects, and activities related to marine or estuarine plants. When a new infestation is found to be occurring (invasive species is in pioneer stage), and immediate corrective action is likely to effectively achieve eradication or containment, applicant can apply for the Early Infestation grant under this opportunity	Grants for projects involving non-native invasive aquatic species like Eurasian watermilfoil that are listed on the state noxious weed list and/or the Washington Department of Agriculture quarantine list Projects dealing with submerged species like Eurasian watermilfoil receive funding priority over projects dealing with emergent plants like purple loosestrife.	App opened 10/15/2020 and will close 12/15/2020 (usually closes 12/1 of the year) The grant cycle is annual. Maximum grant timeframe is 2 years. Early Infestation grant applications can be submitted any time.	https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/how-we-operate/grants-loans/find-a-grant-or-loan/aquatic-invasive-plants-management-grants	Lizbeth Seebacher @ecy.wa.gov	360-497-6938	
Construction, Pre-Construction, and Emergency Construction Loans	Washington State Public Works Board	This opportunity is a loan, not a grant. The loans are intended to fund the planning, construction, and/or reconstruction of major public infrastructure.	The overall funding cap for all three loan types per jurisdiction per biennium is \$10 million, which can include up to \$1 million for pre-construction, \$10 million for construction loans, and \$1 million for emergency loans.	No	4	Although not a grant and not climate focused, this funding opportunity could be used to enable infrastructure upgrades that could increase climate resiliency and/or sustainable transportation on the island.	Climate Resiliency, Sustainable Transportation	Washington State	State	Providing loans to communities for major infrastructure improvements.	Cities	There are three types of loans: pre-construction, construction, and emergency. Pre-construction loans can fund design engineering, bid-document preparation, environmental studies, right-of-way acquisition, value planning, permits, cultural and historic resources, and public notification. Construction loans can cover domestic water, roads/streets, bridges, sanitary sewer, solid waste/recycling, and stormwater infrastructure. The Emergency Construction Loan Program focuses on the activities that repair, replace, and/or reconstruct a facility that will restore essential services. None, but if 30% of the funding is secure for construction of the project, clients may convert from a 5-year repayment term to a 20-year term.	Project Need, Readiness to Proceed and Local Management Effort are evaluated to determine which applicants receive loans.	Funding is given out on a biennial basis, except for emergency applications, which are accepted continuously. The application period started June 10, 2019 and was due on July 12th, 2019. If 30% of the funding is secured for construction of the project, clients may convert from a 5-year repayment term to a 20-year term.	https://www.commerce.wa.gov/building-infrastructure/public-financing/	Connie Rivera Connie.Rivera@commerce.wa.gov		
Habitat Conservation Projects-Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP-HABITAT)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	This grant is designed to help communities acquire valuable recreation and habitat lands before they are lost to other uses, and develop recreation areas. COBI is eligible to apply to the Critical Habitat, Riparian Protection, and Urban Wildlife Habitat Category.	No limits, but there is a \$25,000 minimum for riparian protection projects.	No	4	This program could be used to restore critical natural areas and increase non-motorized paths. However, the other WWRP grant opportunity (WWRP-RECREATION) is more geared towards trails. This grant would be great for habitat restoration work and land acquisitions and could have many co-benefits that would bolster climate resiliency.	Climate Resiliency	Washington State	State	Save recreation and habitat lands from commercial/housing development.	Cities, special purpose districts, and nonprofit nature conservancies.	The typical project consists of buying land to conserve wildlife habitat (could include long-term leasing/easements), development (benches, tables, interpretive kiosks, signs, paths, roads, parking, restrooms, viewing shelters, habitat creation and enhancement). Restoration and Enhancement can include estuary and shoreline restoration, fencing, gates, and signs, in-stream habitat such as bank stabilization, channel reconfiguration, and woody materials placement, in-stream passage improvements, habitat enhancement such as native plantings and invasive plant removal, removal of structures like bulkheads, dikes, levees, tide gates, and impervious surfaces, and transplants and re-vegetation, and upland stewardship. Grant applicants must have completed a comprehensive recreation or conservation plan.	Wildlife habitat that needs protections are given priority.	Every other year. Application opened February 13, 2020. Comprehensive Recreation or Conservation plan for the whole city due March 1, 2020. Application due June 1, 2020. Board awards grants July 1, 2021.	https://rcowap.gov/grants/washington-wildlife-and-recreation-program-habitat/	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rcowap.gov	360-228-6468	
Freshwater Algae Control Grant Program	Washington Department of Ecology	Grant is for freshwater algae blooms (cyanobacteria)	The maximum grant amount for freshwater algae program grants is \$50,000 (\$66,667 total eligible project cost).	Yes	5	No Bainbridge lakes have been tested for toxic algae by the state, but if any did, this grant could be used to clean it up.	Natural Resource Protection	Federal/Washington State	State	Cyanobacteria cleanup	Cities, special purpose districts	Education and outreach, Freshwater algae control and management, Freshwater algae management plans, Freshwater algae monitoring programs, Freshwater algae pilot projects, Freshwater algae research, Freshwater algae sampling equipment, Nutrient reduction activities	25% local match	Due 12/15/2020, awarded annually.	https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/how-we-operate/grants-loans/find-a-grant-or-loan/freshwater-algae-program-grants	Lizbeth Seebacher @ecy.wa.gov	360-497-6938	
Environment Program Grant	Rockefeller Family Fund (RFF)	This is a highly competitive and aggressive fund that seeks to yield large-scale disruptive influence to combat climate change. Any application would have to be for a bold climate program that would garner national attention.		Yes	5	Although this grant is focused exclusively on fighting climate change, COBI would not be a great fit because they are looking for state and national level projects that are more politically feasible. They will not award community or city-level projects unless the project will have national significance.	Public Engagement (grassroots movement building), Climate Accountability (read fighting corporate polluters), Divesting from carbon fuel infrastructure	Non-profit	National	RFF's Environment program is focused on climate change, specifically public education on climate change and implementation of solutions at the state and national level.	National nonprofits. Usually no cities.	They do not ordinarily consider projects for a specific community, "except in the rare instance where a project is unique, strategically placed to advance a national issue, or is likely to serve as a national model, " so any application must be strongly seated within that framework.	Extremely low priority given to local governments.	There is no deadline, applications are reviewed as they are received. Decisions are made in March, June, and November. Grant cycles are typically one year.	https://www.rfffund.org/grants/application_requirements			

This spreadsheet is intended to identify grant opportunities that the City of Bainbridge Island (COBI) could pursue to fulfill the goals outlined in the 2020 Climate Action Plan (CAP) developed for the Island by the Climate																			
Grant Program Name	Grantor/Facilitator	Summary	Award Amount	Grant Deadline Soon?	Priority Ranking	Priority Ranking Explanation	Grant Categories	Funding Source	Geographic Scope	Focus/Subject	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Projects and Requirements	Match Requirement?	Priority Considerations	Timeline and Key Dates	Website	Contact/Email	Phone #	Other notes
https://www.adaptationclimatehouse.org/resources/american-food-coalition-food-funding-finder-tool.html																			
https://www.adaptationclimatehouse.org/organizations/atlantic-surround-foundation.html																			
https://www.adaptationclimatehouse.org/resources/partners-for-places-funding-program.html																			
https://www.adaptationclimatehouse.org/resources/urban-sustainability-directors-network-usdh-innovation-fund.html																			
https://access.wa.gov/topics/environment/grantsloans.html																			
https://www.insidephilanthropy.com/fundraising-for-climate-change																			
Organization with no great current opportunities but has had good opportunities in the past.																			
https://www.nwrf.org/																			
https://www.brainerd.org/resources/other-nw-funders.php																			

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The official name of the grant opportunity and/or program	The organization, non-profit, company, fund, group, or government entity that is in charge of reviewing applications for the grant and issuing its funds.	The most important quick facts about this grant, including important tips on how a potential grant application might be successful.	What is the minimum, typical, and/or maximum grant amount?	Is this entry a grant opportunity that is currently accepting applications, and/or has a deadline in 12/2020 or 2021, as of 11/2020?	Grants are ranked on a scale from 1-5, where 1 is Very High Priority and 5 is Very Low Priority for COBI to pursue based on CAP goals.	The rationale for the priority ranking determination is based primarily on how well COBI fits as a desired/intended applicant for the grant, how closely the grant matches the goals of the CAP, how likely it is that COBI would be awarded the grant, and how difficult the application process is.	Which overarching CAP goal(s) would this grant address? Categories include Energy Efficiency/ Conservation, Renewable Energy and Local Generation, Sustainable Transportation, Electric Vehicles, Climate Justice/Equity, Climate Resiliency, and Public Engagement	Is the grant originating from the public/ governmental sector or the private sector?	Is this grant intended for an international, national, regional, state, or county-level pool of applicants?	What problem does the grant seek to solve? What kinds of projects and applicants does this grant seek to fund, primarily?	Who is eligible to apply? Stakeholders not relevant to building the CAP may not be included.	What are the project requirements? What aspects of the project can/cant the grant money go toward?	Some grants require the applicant to match some or all of the grant money with their own money to ensure that the grant money will have a large impact and/or has startup costs covered. A 1:1 match means the applicant must cover at least 50% of the total project cost, while a 2:1 match requirement would mean the awardee must cover 33.34% of the costs. Also called leverage ratio.	Some grants give higher or lower priority to certain applications based upon specific characteristics of the applicant or project.	What is the timetable for the entire grant process and how often it is awarded?	Primary website	Primary point of contact and their email and phone number		
Community Forestry Assistance Grant	Washington State Dept. of Natural Resources	This program is focused on helping communities implement their Community Forest Management Plan. It can assist communities to develop urban forest planning and programming tools and activities that may not otherwise receive local funding.	\$5,000 up to \$20,000	Yes	1	The CAP calls for creating tree inventories and potentially updating the Community Forest Management Plan with climate change in mind. This opportunity could help fund these initiatives, along with anything called for by the forest plan.	Climate Resiliency	Federal	State	Forest Management.	cities, towns, counties, educational institutions, and 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations.	Eligible activities include public tree inventories and management plans; Street/park tree inventories (public property); Tree Risk Assessment; Urban Tree Canopy (UTC) Assessment; Urban Forest Management Plans; Prioritized planting plans, Storm or fire response plans, Pest preparedness plans, Ordinance and policy development or revision, Tree planting on public property, Tree pruning to restore tree health and structural stability, Education and outreach, such as: Publications/Materials, Staff trainings, Events, Ineligible: Construction or fabrication activities, Capital outlays including purchase of land, and Large equipment, power tools, and computer hardware.	50% (1:1).	Adding a salmon recovery component may give a small boost to the application.	Program holds rounds annually - Application was due December 10, 2020. Period of performance is 2 years.	https://www.dnr.wa.gov/what-we-do/programs/urban-forest-management-plan-land-and-water-assistance	Ben Thompson ben.thompson@dnr.wa.gov	(360) 485-8651	
2021 Leadership in Community Resilience (LCR) Grant Program	National League of Cities (NLC)	NLC supports and enhances local capacity among elected leaders and staff, communities, and community-based organizations as they pursue coordinated climate resilience efforts. NLC is partnering with the Resilient Cities Network to carry out this grant. The focus of this grant is very broad within the climate resiliency framework.	\$10,000 to 8 cities, along with ongoing technical support.	Yes	1	The planning and capacity building offered through this grant opportunity could be invaluable to the city as it seeks to build resiliency to climate change through prioritization, structural/organizational shifts, and community engagement. Grant offers peer-learning with other cities in the program, professional development, mentorship, training, consultation, and research support, all of which could further climate goals not directly addressed in this grant. Grant is so open-ended it could be used on almost any climate project (see Requirements column).	Climate Resiliency	Non-profit	National	Through building capacity and coordination within local government and the community on climate resilience efforts, this grant is designed to increase community climate resilience in anticipation of climate changes and natural disasters.	Cities and towns with a population of 5,000 or more represented by a department head, other city staff, or elected official. Applicant should have partners (see column M).	Eligible projects include disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation (e.g. heat, drought, smoke/wildfires, sea level rise, flooding), embedding equity in city resilience plans/programs, water infrastructure/resilient infrastructure, climate migration, retreat, and associated impacts/opportunities, resilient renewable energy + storage projects, nature-based solutions, and emissions reduction strategies. Funding is flexible and may be used towards most costs associated with virtual events, coverings, and workshops, including community engagement programs or processes, trainings for city staff or elected officials, and regional coverings. Funds may not be used towards salaries of city staff or partners.	None.	City projects that prioritize racial equity and frontline communities are preferred. Cities are strongly encouraged to partner with a community-based organization or local nonprofit. Commitment at the highest level is preferred: is the proposed project a clearly identified priority of the city's elected officials and/or other executives (for COBI, yes)? NLC Membership is preferred (Bainbridge is a member)	Submit proposal by Wednesday, December 23, 2020 . Finalists will be contacted for interviews in January 2021. All notifications will be sent by February 12, 2021. Program begins March 2021 and assistance continues until December 2021. "Substantial portion" of project should be completed within one year.	https://www.nlc.org/in/initiative/leadership-in-community-resiliency-program-application/	Anna Marandi marandi@nlc.org		
Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) pre-disaster mitigation grant program	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), WA Military Dept.'s Emergency Management Division	Grant is intended to help communities identify mitigation actions and implement projects that reduce risks posed by natural hazards, with a focus on critical services and facilities, public infrastructure, public safety, public health, and communities. It can also be used to support the adoption and enforcement of building codes, standards, and policies that will protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the public, take into account future conditions, and have long-lasting impacts on community risk reduction, including for critical services and facilities and for future disaster costs.	Up to \$50,000,000.	Yes	1	The grant can be used to fund capacity building through building codes activities, partnerships, project scoping, mitigation planning. It can also be used for on-the-ground mitigation projects that increase the natural disaster resiliency of infrastructure. The grant can also come with non-financial Direct Technical Assistance to help with planning and organizing. This kind of support could go a long way towards making the island resilient to future climate change events.	Climate Resiliency	Washington State	Federal/State	Decreasing the cost of natural disasters by helping communities build resiliency to climate disasters through risk mitigation projects, creating comprehensive plans, and technical assistance.	The state is the eligible applicant, and cities are eligible sub-applicants.	All mitigation projects must have a benefit-cost ratio (BCR) of 1.0 or greater, as calculated at https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-for-agencies/circulars . Up to 10 percent of any project funding may be used for information dissemination activities, including public awareness and education (brochures, workshops, videos, etc.) related to a proposed mitigation project. A maximum of 5 percent of the total subapplication budget can be submitted for subapplicant management costs	25% non-federal funding match is required for project costs. 0% is required for management costs.	Public infrastructure projects, projects that mitigate risk to one or more lifelines, projects that incorporate nature-based solutions, and Applicants that facilitate the adoption and enforcement of the latest published editions of building codes are given priority. Communities are encouraged to pursue Plan Integration, which is the integration of hazard mitigation principles into other local planning mechanisms (comprehensive plans, transportation plans, etc.) and vice versa.	First time registration can take 4 weeks. Local governments are considered subapplicants and must submit a subapplication with their state. App opened 09/02/2020 and closes 01/29/2021 at 3:00 PM EST. Period of Performance is 36 months.	https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/v20-20-rfp	Washing State Hazard Mitigation Assistance Team HMA@mil.wa.gov	(253) 512-7072	
Community Forests Program (CFP)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	This grant seeks to empower communities to purchase forest-land to preserve it, restore it, and open it up to non-motorized recreation.	\$3 million limit.	Yes	1	The CAP encourages the city to increasingly take climate change and the environment into account when considering land acquisitions, and acquiring forested land could go a long way towards achieving a variety of CAP goals. More publicly owned forested land on the island would increase the impact of improving and implementing the Community Forest Management Plan to make our forests more resilient to climate impacts. This newly acquired forested land would also allow the construction of trails that could connect to existing trails and further promote non-motorized transportation across the island. The grant can also fund updating the Community Forest Management Plan, another CAP goal.	Climate Resiliency	Washington State	State	Forest conservation.	Cities, towns, nonprofit nature conservancy organizations, special purpose districts, and public development authorities.	Projects must include buying at least 5 acres of forestland that is at least 75% forested or capable of being forested, and may also include restoring forest health and developing recreational facilities. Up to \$10,000 can be used to update the Island's Community Forest Management Plan. Eligible projects include acquisition of forestland, development of recreation facilities (trails and trailheads, parking, restrooms, campgrounds, picnic and day-use areas, challenge courses, interpretive displays), and restoration of forest health or habitats (planting or reforestation, removing or correcting fish barriers). Projects may include restoration or development of that land but restoration and development cannot be stand-alone projects. Property acquired with these grants must be kept as forestland forever. Ineligible activities include acquiring land by a condemnation action, animal species introduction or propagation (other than biological controls for invasive species), environmental cleanup of illegal activities (contaminated materials, derelict vessels, trash, etc.), fish or other wildlife production facilities, indoor facilities, restoration required to mitigate for activities unrelated to community forests, routine operation and maintenance costs, and purchase of maintenance equipment, tools, or supplies.	15%. Can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, material, federal, state, local, and private grants, and/or applicant's labor, equipment, and materials.	Proposed projects are judged based upon the forestland benefits, public benefits, stewardship and management, and community engagement. Each category carries similar weight.	So far, grant has been awarded annually. Most recently, this grant opened on 9/1/2020, with applications due 10/1/2020. Ranked lists of applications will be sent from the Recreation and Conservation Office to the State Legislature on 12/31/2020. After project completion, grant is paid through reimbursement.	https://rcow.wa.gov/state-and-water-program/community-forests-program/match-details	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rcow.wa.gov	360-228-6466	
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	This grant provides funding to acquire, preserve, and develop outdoor recreation resources, including parks, trails, and wildlife lands. There are two programs: the Legacy program and the State program. COBI is not eligible for the Legacy program, but is eligible for the state program. Kitsap County and the BIPMPO have tapped this grant program in the past.	\$25,000 to \$500,000.	No	2	Although the CAP doesn't make major land acquisitions a very high priority, it does recognize that a more efficient and interconnected pedestrian and biking infrastructure is one of the best ways to encourage the use of non-motorized travel. One of the CAP's strategies to accomplish its goal to "reduce motorized vehicle miles traveled per capita" is to increase off-road transportation opportunities. This grant opportunity could enable land and easement acquisitions that could make our trail system more attractive as a realistic alternative to motorized travel. This grant could also fund wildlife habitat conservation and ultimately would mean that there's more land that the city manages, thus increasing the impact of the CAP.	Sustainable Transportation, Climate Resiliency	Federal	State	Increasing and improving outdoor recreation spaces, along with protecting wildlife habitat.	Local agencies and special purpose districts, such as park and recreation districts.	Eligible projects include Land acquisition and development or renovation. Typical projects include Renovating community parks, building skate parks, tennis courts, swimming pools, and trails, protecting wildlife habitat, and building athletic fields. To apply for this funding, grant applicants must have completed a comprehensive recreation or conservation plan. Administrative costs are not eligible. Architecture and engineering costs for development and renovation projects are limited to 20 percent of the total development project cost. Incidental costs relating to acquisition of real property or interests such as permits and surveys are not eligible costs. All property acquired or developed with these grants must be kept forever exclusively for public outdoor recreation use.	60%. Match can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, and materials, federal, state, local, and private grants, and applicant's labor, equipment, and materials. At least 10% of the total project cost must come from a non-state, non-federal contribution.	Proposals are scored based on need, need satisfaction and diversity of recreation, immediacy of threat and viability, project design, sustainability, community support, cost effectiveness, proximity to people, county population density, and applicant compliance.	Grant is available every other year. Applicant Webinar and Applications opened February 13, 2020. Comprehensive plan due March 1, 2020. Application Due June 1, 2020 . Technical Review June 25, 2020 - June 26, 2020. Technical Completion Deadline August 10, 2020. Project Evaluation September 24, 2020 - September 25, 2020. Board Approves Preliminary Ranked Lists November 5, 2020. Board Awards Grants July 1, 2021 Estimate.	https://rcow.wa.gov/state-and-water-conservation-fund/	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rcow.wa.gov	360-228-6466	
Wetland Program Development Grants (WPDGs)	United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	This program helps protect, manage, and restore wetlands by providing applicants an opportunity to develop and refine a comprehensive Wetland Program Plan. Plan implementation is not included.	Awards typically range from \$25,000 to \$400,000. Average is about \$100,000.	No	2	Cities are at a disadvantage to state and tribal applicants, but protecting wetlands is included as part of multiple goals in the CAP. Also, the CAP doesn't mention the city having a wetland management plan, so I assume it doesn't have one, unless it's a sub-section of another plan. This grant could help the city create a good wetland protection plan. Advanced knowledge of Bainbridge's wetlands and proactive stewardship will be crucial to maintaining wetland health, and thus the island's climate resiliency.	Climate Resiliency	Federal	Regional (PNW)	Conserving and restoring wetland acreage and improving wetland condition.	Local governments.	All projects must develop or refine programs which protect, manage, and restore wetlands. Implementation of wetland protection programs is not an eligible project under this announcement. This grant can fund wetland meetings/training workshops, wetland mapping, development of protocols and assessment criteria that can be used to identify wetland restoration and protection priorities, development of strategies to integrate goals of wetland protection and restoration programs or activities with nutrient and stormwater programs, development of training materials and tools to help local decision-makers integrate hazard mitigation/flood/drought impacts into wetland protection and watershed planning, development of strategies that take into account hazard mitigation/flood/drought impacts into wetland restoration and protection, and development of a report on the ambient condition of wetland resources.	25%. May be provided by the applicant or partner organization or institution (subawardees). The cost share/match may be provided in cash or by in-kind contributions. In-kind contributions often include salaries or other verifiable costs.	Grants are primarily for states and tribes. A secondary focus is counties and municipalities. Priority is given to projects that address weather related impacts on aquatic resources (equilar depletion for COBI), help communities or ecosystems become more sustainable and better adapt to weather related impacts, and/or how the project will enhance the ability of local decision makers to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from these impacts.	Application was due June 07, 2019. Seems to be awarded every other year, but the next opportunity is not announced.	https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/region-10-wetland-program-development-grant-request-application	Annie Whitley (whitley.annie@epa.gov)	206-553-0058	

Grant Name	Grantor/Facilitator	Summary	Award Amount	Grant Deadline Soon?	Priority Ranking	Priority Ranking Explanation	Grant Categories	Funding Source	Geographic Scope	Focus/Subject	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Projects and Requirements	Match Requirement?	Priority Considerations	Timeline and Key Dates	Website	Contact/Email	Phone #	Other notes
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), WA Military Dept.'s Emergency Management Division	This annually available program provides funds for measures that reduce the risk of flood damage to structures that have flood insurance coverage. Grants are available for planning initiatives to update the flood hazard portion of an applicant's hazard mitigation plan and for cost-effective flood mitigation projects. Communities and structures need to be in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to participate. COBI is enrolled, but it's unclear the status of individual properties or if all properties are automatically covered.	\$600,000 per Applicant for all Project Scoping subapplications, \$30,000,000 cap per community flood mitigation project subapplication, and \$25,000 for local flood hazard mitigation planning	Yes	2	Both for heavy rainfall flooding and flooding due to rising sea levels, an important CAP goal is to increase emergency preparedness and infrastructure resiliency on the island to prepare for future flooding. This grant offers especially favorable terms for projects to protect areas that will or already are experiencing repetitive flooding damage. For an island city, this grant should be a top priority. However, I'm not sure how many flood-risk areas and structures on the island are covered by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), so it's very little, then this drops to a low priority.	Climate Resiliency	Federal/ Washington State	Federal/State	FEMA seeks to build a culture of preparedness for climate disasters and decrease the costs of future disasters. For this grant, the focus is flooding	The state is the eligible applicant, and cities are eligible sub-applicants.	The buildings and structures that are being threatened by flooding must be insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Subapplicants must have a FEMA-approved Local Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Application deadline. A maximum of 5 percent of the total subapplication budget can be submitted for subapplicant management costs.	Funding for properties that meet the repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss thresholds is available at a 90 percent and 100 percent federal cost share, respectively. Funding for all other Flood Mitigation Assistance grants are available at a 75% federal cost share.	Projects with lower federal funding needed, structures that have been determined Substantially Damaged, and primary residences over non-primary residences.	First time registration can take 4 weeks with their application system. Local governments are considered subapplicants and must submit a subapplication with their state. Grant announced 8/4/2020, application period 9/30/2020 to 1/29/2021. Selections will be released Summer 2021. Period of performance is 48 months for community flood mitigation projects, and 36 months for other projects.	https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/flood , https://mfa.va.gov/haz-mitigation-grants	Washington State Hazard Mitigation Assistance Team HMA@mfa.va.gov	(253) 512-7082	
National Coastal Wetlands Conservation (NCWC) Grant Program	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Washington Department of Ecology	This program seeks to acquire, restore, and enhance wetlands of U.S. coastal states.	Awards typically range from \$125,000 (there is no specific minimum) to a maximum of \$1,000,000.	Yes	2	Protecting the integrity of streams and wetlands is an important task outlined in the CAP. Other Puget Sound wetland areas have received funding from this program in previous rounds. The CAP identifies that Island streams generally have low adaptive capacity and will be greatly stressed by the increase in drought and flooding events that will come with climate change. Increasing stress on Island aquifers also needs to be addressed. This grant can help build water storage infrastructure and improve the climate resiliency of our aquifers and streams.	Climate Resiliency, Conservation	Federal/ Washington State	National/State	Wetland conservation and improvement.	State agencies, but cities and land trusts can apply as sub-applicants who partner with Ecology.	Eligible uses include acquisition of a real property interest in coastal lands or waters from willing sellers or partners (coastal wetlands ecosystems), providing that the terms and conditions will ensure the real property will be administered for long-term conservation and the restoration, enhancement, or management of coastal wetlands ecosystems, providing restoration, enhancement, or management will be administered for long-term conservation. All projects must ensure long term conservation (at least 20 years) of coastal resources.	A minimum 25% match is required, however, additional points are awarded for match above the minimum amount.	Providing extra matching funds.	Grants are awarded annually. The 2020 schedule was as follows. Contact Ecology with pre-proposals Feb-March 2020. Pre-proposal site visits March 30-April 3, 2020. Draft application due May 1, 2020. Final applications due to Ecology by June 12, 2020. Awards announced Early-mid 2021.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/how-we-operate/Grants , https://find-a-grant-or-how/Wetlands-conservation-grants	Heather Kapust heather.kapust@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-0239	
Streamflow restoration competitive grants	Washington Department of Ecology	The streamflow restoration competitive grants help implement local plans and projects to improve streamflow and aquatic resources.	No limit.	No	2		Climate Resiliency	Washington State	State	Streamflow Restoration	Public entities and non-profits.	Eligible projects include water right acquisitions, water storage, altered water management, conservation, or infrastructure, riparian and fish habitat improvements, watershed function, environmental monitoring, and feasibility studies. Operation and maintenance costs are not eligible under this funding source. Managed aquifer recharge projects require a feasibility study, which can also be included in the grant.	None.	For the 2020 round, priority was given to watersheds and areas specified in Streamflow Restoration (Chapter 90.94 RCW). Projects that quantitatively improve streamflows were the highest single priority factor for funding in that grant round.	The application period for the 2020 grant round has closed. Applications were accepted between Jan. 30, 2020 and Apr. 30, 2020. They said they will announce the next grant round sometime soon.		Vanessa Brinkhuis sfrprgrants@ecy.wa.gov	509-457-7140	
Coastal Protection Fund - Terry Huseman Account Grants	Washington Department of Ecology	THA grants support locally sponsored on-the-ground projects that restore or enhance the natural environment. Typical projects address water quality issues and fish and wildlife habitat protection or enhancement in or adjacent to streams, lakes, wetlands, or the ocean.	Grant awards are up to a maximum of \$50,000. The typical grant award ranges from \$10,000 to \$25,000.	No	2	Projects on the Island funded by this grant could look like invasive species removal from a riparian zone and replacing them with native species. Co-benefits could include stream bank stabilization and flooding control. Restoration of habitat areas near the coastline and in wetlands could increase climate resiliency. Maybe clean up the cressede in Pritchard park.	Climate Resiliency and Natural Environment Stewardship	Washington State	State	Restore and enhance the natural environments and habitats, especially around bodies of water.	Cities and special purpose districts	Eligible project types include riparian restoration, aquatic land geographic information systems (GIS), wetland restoration, stream bank stabilization, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, and livestock exclusion fencing. Ineligible projects include watershed planning, research and data gathering, species management (not habitat management), land use/waterwater management planning, and environmental monitoring. Can be used to address an environmental emergency.	None. The grant can be used as matching funds for WA Dep. of Ecology's Water Quality Combined Financial Assistance Program Nonpoint grants and Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) grants.	Matching funds would give an application a higher priority.	Funding cycle will reopen in 1/2022. Funded projects run 12-18 months. Grants for environmental emergencies can be applied for at any time.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/how-we-operate/Grants , https://find-a-grant-or-how/Streamflow-restoration-implementation-grants	Maria Sandercock maria.sandercock@ecy.wa.gov	425-256-1372	
Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program (ESRP)	Managed by WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, administered by WA State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	This program provides grants and technical assistance for projects that restore and conserve near-shore areas in Puget Sound. The goal is to ensure Washington's estuaries, bays, and shorelines are intact, functioning, and resilient to climate change. The program includes 4 different sub-programs.	The Small Grants program funds projects from \$30,000 to \$150,000. The other programs do not have grant limits.	No	2	Grants from these programs could help the Island build climate resiliency along our coast under the Shoreline Master Plan. One of the programs included is targetted at engaging landowners and incentivizing them to manage their piece of shoreline sustainably. The CAP also mentions the need to move some infrastructure assets, such as roads, away from the water due to sea level rise. One typical project under this grant has been decommissioning roads.	Climate Resiliency, Public Outreach	Washington State	State	Shoreline conservation.	Local agencies, non-profits	There are four sub-programs: Restoration and Protection Grants (protecting and restoring the natural processes that create and sustain the near-shore ecosystem to regain some of the natural services that have been lost), Small Grants (focus on local engagement), Regional Pre-Design, or Learning Program (a pilot program), and Shore Friendly (funds local programs that provide stewardship incentives to landowners to create healthy shorelines). Typical projects include Protecting near-shore and wetland habitat, restoring salmon habitat, removing or breaching dikes, removing bulkheads, completing feasibility studies and designs, and decommissioning roads and removing fill. Eligible projects include acquisition, design, feasibility studies, regional feasibility and pre-design projects, and restoration. Any land acquired must be managed forever for the purposes stated in the grant agreement. Grant recipients must submit a stewardship plan that identifies how the site and restoration investment is to be protected over time. Restoration projects must be operated and maintained for 10 years after construction is completed.	30%. Match may be in cash or in-kind services and must be incurred during the award period. Some of this match must be from non-state funds.	Varies based on program.	Awarded every other year. Request for projects issued 3/6/2020 and due in the summer, with projects beginning 7/1/2021.	https://rcow.wa.gov/nra/nraestuary-and-salmon-restoration-program/	Kim Sellers kim_sellers@rcow.wa.gov	360-228-6467	
EPA Smart Growth Grants	United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	There is no active grant opportunity, but the city should keep an eye out because this program could help develop and execute Green Development and affordable housing on the Island. Grants are put out "occasionally."		No	3		Sustainable Development, Climate Resiliency	Federal	National	To support activities that improve the quality of development and protect human health and the environment.					https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/epa-smart-growth-grants-and-other-funding				
Coastal Program	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	The Coastal Program is one of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's most effective resources for restoring and protecting fish and wildlife habitat on public and privately-owned lands. The program promotes the Service's mission and priorities, delivering landscape-scale conservation, and implementing strategic habitat conservation.	Up to \$500,000	Yes	3	This grant program can be used to restore and protect natural areas on the Island, creating a healthier ecosystem for all. Bainbridge doesn't border or contain any National Wildlife Refuge, so the city is not a prime applicant. However, if the city identifies ways they could improve an area on the island in a way that would improve or restore natural systems in a way that would benefit native plants and animals, this grant may be worth pursuing.	Climate Resiliency	Federal	Regional	Protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat.	Cities, special districts, schools, nonprofits.	Projects to restore and protect fish and wildlife habitat on public and private lands.	None, but some cost sharing increases priority.	Supports habitat conservation priorities of regional five year strategic plan. Benefits recovery of fish, wildlife, and plants listed in Endangered Species Act as threatened or endangered, migratory birds, interjurisdictional fish, and certain marine mammals. Increases habitat connectivity and reduces habitat fragmentation. Increases capacity to cope with growing threats to coastal ecosystems from habitat degradation and changing environmental conditions. Increases capacity to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat. Located on a National Wildlife Refuge or adjacent. Supports recreational opportunities.	The application opened on October 1, 2020 and the deadline is September 30, 2021. Decisions are rolling.	https://www.fws.gov/coastal , and https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/search-grants.html?keyword=coastal%20progr am	Chris Damell chris_damell@fws.gov	703-358-2236	
Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN) Grant Program	United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	These grants support better environmental decisions by promoting the use of more timely and consistent data which is shareable by partners across the EN as well as by environmental professionals and the public. COBI would likely need to forge a partnership with the state, perhaps the Washington Department of Ecology, to be eligible to apply.	In 2020, most awards were in the \$50,000 to \$300,000 range. The limit is \$400,000.	Yes	3	This grant could help Bainbridge respond to changing environmental conditions and have adequate water and air quality monitoring systems.	Climate Resiliency	Federal	National	Environmental monitoring and information sharing.	States. COBI must partner with the state.	The primary outcome expected from projects is improved access to, and exchange of, high-quality environmental data from public and private sector sources. Involves setting up air quality sensors and continuous water quality monitoring.	None.		Application cycles are annual. The 2020 application was released February 4, 2020 and due Friday, April 10, 2020. EPA announced its selection decisions in August 2020 and anticipates awards will be issued by September 30, 2020. Max 3 year project.	https://www.epa.gov/enexchange/epa-network-grant-program	Kurt Rakouskas krakouskas@ecos.org		

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Salmon Recovery and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and Puget Sound Partnership	Salmon recovery grants are used to restore degraded salmon habitat and protect existing, high-quality habitat. These twin activities are aimed at increasing the amount and overall health of the places salmon live, which will increase the number of salmon. Projects may include the actual habitat used by salmon and the land and water that support processes important to salmon.	No limit generally. Applicants may request any amount greater than \$5,000. For design-only projects without match, applicants may not request more than \$200,000.	Yes	3	Although this program does not specifically address a CAP goal, improving habitat for salmon could have co-benefits such as improved water quality, better stormwater management, getting the community more interested in the environment and wildlife, and streams and lakes that are more resilient to droughts and flooding. This could also fund land acquisition of parcels that are crucial to preserve for climate resiliency (streams, lakes, and wetlands).	Climate Resiliency	Federal/ Washington State	State	Improving or maintaining salmon habitat.	Local agencies, special purpose districts, private landowners, nonprofit organizations	Acquisition: purchase of land, perpetual conservation easements, or water rights. Restoration: in-stream fish passage, in-stream water diversion, in-stream and floodplain habitat, upland riparian habitat, estuarine and marine near-shore. Planning projects: conceptual, preliminary, or final design projects, assessments and inventories Ineligible projects include capital facilities and public works projects, effectiveness monitoring, hatchery, harvest, and hydropower activities, mitigation projects, property acquisition through eminent domain or leasing.	15% Match can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, and materials, federal, state, local, and private grants, and applicant's labor, equipment, and materials.	The grant cycles consist of steps required both by the local lead entity and RCO. Lead entities establish their own schedules not on the website for required grant cycle steps including site visits, rating, and ranking. Grant is awarded every year. Site visits February 1, 2021 - May 14, 2021. Deadline June 28, 2021. Awards September 22, 2021 - September 23, 2021.	https://rcow.wa.gov/rco/salmon-recovery	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rcow.wa.gov	360-228-6467		
Water Quality Combined Funding Program	Washington Department of Ecology	This grant opportunity is really a combination of several grant and loan opportunities that can fund projects involving wastewater facilities, onsite sewage systems, stormwater facilities, and pollution reduction.	Could include a mix of grants and low-interest loans. Award amounts vary.	Yes	3	This program could help Bainbridge accomplish several CAP areas of concern, including making stormwater infrastructure more resilient to high precipitation events and aquifer preservation. Public outreach may be helpful to decrease water use in certain areas where aquifer levels may get low. Could be used to accomplish CAP goal to "increase aquifer recharge, e.g. through upland discharge or infiltration of tertiary sewage effluent." However, this opportunity is mostly not climate focused, and can't be used on a project solely designed to prevent flooding.	Climate Resiliency, Public Outreach	Federal/ Washington State	State	Designed to construct or improve sewer, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure and address water pollution.	Counties, cities, special purpose districts, conservation districts, nonprofits.	Eligible projects include the planning, design, and construction of new water related facilities, updating and improving existing infrastructure, green retrofitting, and nonpoint pollution source activity. Nonpoint activities could include agricultural best management practices, Pollution Identification and Correction (PIC) Programs, groundwater, aquifer, wellhead planning and implementation, land acquisition, public outreach, restoration planning and implementation, water quality monitoring, watershed planning, and site planning (cultural resource reviews, etc.). Reclaimed water distribution from wastewater facilities could be used to recharge aquifers as well. Projects cannot be solely for flood control. Can't fund solid and hazardous waste cleanup or water supply and conveyance.	Varies from 0% to 25%.	See program details for expansive information.	They accept applications from mid-August through mid-October each year. Final funding list is published the following July, the funding agreement is developed by the following January, and the 1-5 year project begins that January, almost a year and a half after the application was released.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Water-Quality-Combined-Funding-Program/ApplicantInformation	Daniel Thompson@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-6510	
Climate Solutions University	Model Forest Policy Program	This program is designed to lead a group of local government officials and stakeholders through a process to integrate climate resiliency building into existing plans and helps to create a comprehensive climate adaptation plan. This is not a grant, it actually costs money.	Climate Adaptation Gap Assessment costs \$3,500. The Self-paced Adaptation Planning Program costs \$6,500.	No	3	There are several remote-learning programs available, including the Climate Adaptation Plan Development Program, which focuses on forest and water resource resilience, and the Climate Adaptation Plan Implementation Program, that supports participants in moving the plan into action. This could be very helpful support that would guide future climate resiliency efforts on the island. Or, the city may decide that it already has a good CAP, and/or that the programs cost too much money.	Climate Resiliency, Strategic Planning	Non-profit	National	Distance learning programs that teach local communities how to create and implement a coordinated Climate Adaptation Plan.	Cities.	Products include the Plan Development Program, which is a strategic process to determine risks to extreme weather alongside other rapidly changing conditions and determine what to do about it. They also offer Implementation Assistance, which comes with professional development and help integrating the climate adaptation plan into other community plans. The Climate Adaptation Gap Assessment Program helps local governments identify gaps in their climate adaptation plans and prioritize actions. The Self-paced Adaptation Planning Program uses pre-recorded webinars and live consulting to build a climate adaptation plan.	City must pay or get an outside grant to cover 100% of program costs.	None.	Programs range from 6 to 12 months.	https://www.mfpp.org/climate-solutions-university-2/	info@mfpp.org		
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Washington State Conservation Commission (SCC), Kitsap Conservation District	Money goes to farmers so that a buffer can be built around streams and wetlands to preserve salmon and the river ecosystem. In 2018, the SCC identified several streams on Bainbridge Island that could be eligible. However, COBI's role with this program would just be to reach out to the relevant property owners/farmers and connect them with the grantors. COBI would not be applying for anything.	Grant provides funding through a signing bonus followed by steady rental income to the landowner for 10-15 years (renewable).	Yes	3	COBI cannot apply for this grant, but the SCC has identified several island streams that may be eligible. Also, there are several co-benefits of this program that make it very appealing for CAP goals: slope stabilization, erosion control, flood mitigation (rainfall), increasing native plant populations, provide 10-15 years of income to landowners, and improving soil, air, and water quality (reduce manure/fertilizer runoff).	Climate Resiliency and Improving Agricultural Practices	Washington State	State	Grant is intended to restore salmon habitat. Farmers are compensated for voluntarily planting native vegetation along salmon-bearing streams and wetlands, thus building a riparian buffer zone for the salmon that keeps the water clean and cool.	Property owners.	Property owners must have owned and/or operated their land for at least a year. Land must be either cropland or marginal pastureland, be able to support the required vegetation, and have required cropping history. Property must border eligible stream segments (has at least one Pacific salmon species or steelhead). A map of eligible segments is available on the website.	None.	There are no deadlines. Start by contacting the Kitsap Conservation District. Property owners will then invite a CREP technician to their property for a determination of eligibility.	https://www.scc.wa.gov/conservation-reserve-enhancement-program	Brian Cochrane bcochrane@scc.wa.gov			
Watershed plan implementation & flow achievement grants	Washington Department of Ecology	This grant could provide water management infrastructure improvements. Ecology provides little detailed info on this opportunity.	No limits. Last funding cycle, projects ranged from \$45,000 to \$400,000.	No	3	The CAP does seek to improve water conservation, but mostly through green building codes and public education. This program could facilitate different strategies to achieve that goal, through improving stream health and water storage.	Climate Resiliency	Washington State	State	Watershed Resource Inventory Area.	Watershed planning groups, local government partners, non-profit and other political subdivisions that are within a Washington Watershed Resource Inventory Area.	This grant requires flow achievement through increased flows below the project site, improving instream and riparian zone conditions, such as enhancing fish passage or habitat, reorganizing or concentrating existing points of diversion, establishing water banks, water exchanges, or pursuing trust water opportunities, improving public water supply or irrigation district infrastructure that leads to water savings, or purchasing and installing meters, stream gages, or groundwater monitoring equipment when water savings or efficiencies can be expected short or long term. Eligible projects include infrastructure or water management, surface or groundwater storage feasibility, water acquisition or water bank/exchange, and water measuring devices.	No match is required, but applications that include other funding sources will receive additional consideration.	Providing extra matching funds.	Awarded biannually. Next opportunity likely not until 2022.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Watershed-planning-grants	Rose Bennett rben461@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-6027	
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	Funding to buy, protect, and restore shorelines. Grants may be used for the acquisition, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes. They also may be used to provide or improve public access to the waterfront.	\$1 million limit.	No	3	Upon the update to the Shoreline Master Plan that the CAP calls for, it may be beneficial for the city to buy or improve stretches of shoreline to improve resiliency to climate change. Along with an on-the-ground project, funding can also go towards public outreach campaigns to educate the public about shoreline conservation and protection, the future of aquatic health with climate change and how people can help, and public shoreline access.	Climate Resiliency, Public Education	Washington State	State	Cities and special purpose districts.	Cities and special purpose districts.	Typical projects include removing bulkheads to restore natural beach functions, restoring an estuary, replacing a waterfront boardwalk, restoring shoreline for salmon habitat, and developing a waterfront park. Eligible projects include land acquisition, restoration (returning damaged or altered land to a condition that will substantially improve ecological conditions in a way that will result in a site that is self-sustaining and will not require continual intervention to function as a natural ecosystem), and development (improving, renovating, or providing new structures or facilities that support public access to aquatic lands and waters for water-dependent activities). Projects must provide access to the public. Ineligible projects include concessionaire buildings, fish and other wildlife production facilities, indoor facilities such as pools, community centers, museums, environmental centers, offices, shops, residences, meeting rooms, operating, overhead, incidental costs, routine maintenance costs, and legally mandated clean-up or mitigation costs not associated with the project.	25%. Can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, material, federal, state, local, and private grants, and/or applicant's labor, equipment, and materials.	Projects with interpretive or educational elements are strongly encouraged.	Application opened 2/13/2020 and closed 6/1/2020, with final awards announced 7/1/2021. This grant is awarded every other year.	https://rcow.wa.gov/rco/aquatic-lands-enhancement-account/match-details	Recreation and Conservation Office info@rcow.wa.gov	(360) 902-3000	
Aquatic Invasive Plants Management Grants Program	Washington Department of Ecology	This grant provides funding for technical assistance, public education, and help controlling aquatic invasive plants to improve fish and wildlife habitat and improve opportunities for recreational activities. Project types include development of integrated aquatic vegetation management plans, plant control work, public education, aquatic plant mapping and inventory, pilot projects, evaluation of implementation effectiveness, and follow-up monitoring. Unfortunately, this grant is severely limited for the island because it is primarily reserved for freshwater bodies of water that have a boat ramp for motorized boats. How COBI could still qualify: the city identifies a Hydrilla verticillata infestation.	\$75,000 limit per cycle per applicant, which can be constituted of a max of \$30,000 for planning grants, \$75,000 max for other project types, and \$50,000 max for Early Infestation Grants.	Yes	4	This grant could help COBI achieve their 2025 CAP goal to "develop a comprehensive plan to control and reduce invasive plant species across Bainbridge Island," and execute the resultant plan. Co-benefits include erosion control and slope stability near creeks and shorelines. However, this grant is currently severely limited in scope for the island.	Climate Resiliency and Natural Environment Stewardship	Washington State	State	Improve the health of lakes, rivers, and streams by combatting excessive invasive plant growth in and near bodies of water.	Open to cities and special purpose districts.	Limited to lakes, rivers, and streams with publicly provided boat launching ramps (except for Hydrilla verticillata projects), or lakes designated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for fly fishing only. Projects in wetlands not associated with a lake or stream are not eligible for funding under this program. Boat launching ramps must allow access to the water body by a wheeled boat trailer (not Canoe or kayak put-in areas). Not eligible for AIP funds: development of Phase I Lake Restoration Plans, algae control, implementation of source controls, dredging projects, and activities related to marine or estuarine plants. When a new infestation is found to be occurring (invasive species is in pioneer stage), and immediate corrective action is likely to effectively achieve eradication or containment, applicant can apply for the Early Infestation grant under this opportunity	25% match required, except for Early Infestation grant (12.5% match).	Grants for projects involving non-native invasive aquatic species like Eurasian watermilfoil that are listed on the state noxious weed list and/or the Washington Department of Agriculture quarantine list. Projects dealing with submersed species like Eurasian watermilfoil receive funding priority over projects dealing with emergent plants like purple loosestrife.	App opened 10/15/2020 and will close 12/15/2020 (usually closes 12/1 of the year). The grant cycle is annual. Maximum grant timeframe is 2 years. Early infestation grant applications can be submitted any time.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Aquatic-Invasive-Plants-Management-Grants	Lizbeth Seebacher lizbeth.seebacher@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-6938	

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Habitat Conservation Projects- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP- HABITAT)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	This grant is designed to help communities acquire valuable recreation and habitat lands before they are lost to other uses, and develop recreation areas. COBI is eligible to apply to the Critical Habitat, Riparian Protection, and Urban Wildlife Habitat Category.	No limits, but there is a \$25,000 minimum for riparian protection projects.	No	4	This program could be used to restore critical natural areas and increase non-motorized paths. However, the other WWRP grant opportunity (WRRP-RECREATION) is more geared towards paths. This grant would be great for habitat restoration work and land acquisitions and could have many co-benefits that would bolster climate resiliency.	Climate Resiliency	Washington State	State	Save recreation and habitat lands from commercial/housing development.	Cities, special purpose districts, and nonprofit nature conservancies.	The typical project consists of buying land to conserve wildlife habitat (could include long-term leasing/easements), development (benches, tables, interpretive kiosks, signs, paths, roads, parking, restrooms, viewing shelters, habitat creation and enhancement). Restoration and Enhancement can include estuary and shoreline restoration, fencing, gates, and signs, in-stream habitat such as bank stabilization, channel reconfiguration, and woody materials placement, in-stream passage improvements, habitat enhancement such as native plantings and invasive plant removal, removal of structures like bulkheads, dikes, levees, tide gates, and impervious surfaces, transplanting and re-vegetation, and upland stewardship. Grant applicants must have completed a comprehensive recreation or conservation plan.	50%, with at least 10% of the total project cost coming from a non-state, non-federal contribution. Match can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, and materials, federal, state, local, and private grants, and applicant's labor, equipment, and materials.	Wildlife habitat that needs protections are given priority.	Every other year. Application opened February 13, 2020. Comprehensive Recreation or Conservation plan for the whole city due March 1, 2020. Application due June 1, 2020. Board awards grants July 1, 2021.	https://rco.wa.gov/urban-washington-wildlife-and-recreation-program-habitat/	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rco.wa.gov	360-228-6468	
Flood control assistance account program (FCAAP)	Washington Department of Ecology	Grant to help communities prepare for and/or recover from flooding. Due to low funding levels, only emergency projects are available for now.	\$150,000 limit.	Yes	4	For now this is a low priority because it is limited to emergency projects (however, the island will be increasing susceptible to flood emergencies going forward). If this grant becomes better funded in the future, then this would become a high priority. The grant could help create and execute a comprehensive flood plan that would make the island more resilient to climate change by anticipating and preventing future flooding.	Climate Resiliency	Washington State	State	This grant is intended to assist local jurisdictions with comprehensive floodplain management planning and implementing actions to control flooding.	Counties, cities, towns, conservation districts, flood control zone districts, or any special district	This grant can be used to fund comprehensive flood hazard management plans, feasibility studies, match for federal projects, flood control maintenance projects, and emergency projects.	25% for regular grants, 20% for emergency grants.	Flooding emergencies.	The application for emergency projects will be available up to June 1, 2021. Projects must be completed by June 30, 2021.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-Using-Find-a-grant-or-loan/Flood-control-assistance	Scott McKinney Scott.McKinney@ecy.wa.gov	(360) 407-6131	
Construction, Pre-Construction, and Emergency Construction Loans	Washington State Public Works Board	This opportunity is a loan, not a grant. The loans are intended to fund the planning, construction, and/or reconstruction of major public infrastructure.	The overall funding cap for all three loan types per jurisdiction per biennium is \$10 million, which can include up to \$1 million for pre-construction, \$10 million for construction loans, and \$1 million for emergency loans.	No	4	Although not a grant and not climate focused, this funding opportunity could be used to enable infrastructure upgrades that could increase climate resiliency and/or sustainable transportation on the island.	Climate Resiliency, Sustainable Transportation	Washington State	State	Providing loans to communities for major infrastructure improvements.	Cities	There are three types of loans: pre-construction, construction, and emergency. Pre-construction loans can fund design engineering, bid-document preparation, environmental studies, right-of-way acquisition, value planning, permits, cultural and historic resources, and public notification. Construction loans can cover domestic water, roads/streets, bridges, sanitary sewer, solid waste/recycling, and stormwater infrastructure. The Emergency Construction Loan Program focuses on the activities that repair, replace, and/or reconstruct a facility that will restore essential services.	None, but if 30% of the funding is secure for construction of the project, clients may convert from a 5 year repayment term to a 20-year term.	Project Need, Readiness to Proceed and Local Management Effort are evaluated to determine which applicants receive loans.	Funding is given out on a biennial basis, except for emergency applications, which are accepted continuously. The application period started June 10, 2019 and was due on July 12th, 2019. If 30% of the funding is secure for construction of the project, clients may convert from a 5-year repayment term to a 20-year term.	https://www.comment.wa.gov/building-infrastructure/pwb-funding/	Connie Rivera Connie.Rivera@commerce.wa.gov		
Freshwater Algae Control Grant Program	Washington Department of Ecology	Grant is for freshwater algae blooms (cyanobacteria)	The maximum grant amount for freshwater algae program grants is \$50,000 (\$66,667 total eligible project cost).	Yes	5	No Bainbridge lakes have been tested for toxic algae, but if any did, this grant could be used to clean it up.	Natural Resource Protection	Federal/ Washington State	State	Cyanobacteria cleanup	Cities, special purpose districts	Education and outreach, Freshwater algae control and management, Freshwater algae management plans, Freshwater algae monitoring programs, Freshwater algae pilot projects, Freshwater algae research, Freshwater algae sampling equipment, Nutrient reduction activities	25% local match		Due 12/15/2020, awarded annually.	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-Using-Find-a-grant-or-loan/Freshwater-algae-program-grants	Lizbeth Seebacher lizbeth.seebacher@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-6938	

Grant Name	Grantor/Facilitator	Summary	Award Amount	Grant Deadline Soon?	Priority Ranking	Priority Ranking Explanation	Grant Categories	Funding Source	Geographic Scope	Focus/Subject	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Projects and Requirements	Match Requirement?	Priority Considerations	Timeline and Key Dates	Website	Contact/Email	Phone #	Other notes
The official name of the grant opportunity and/or program	The organization, non-profit, company, fund, group, or government entity that is in charge of reviewing applications for the grant and issuing its funds.	The most important quick facts about this grant, including important tips on how a potential grant application might be successful.	What is the minimum, typical, and/or maximum grant amount?	Is this entry a grant opportunity that is currently accepting applications, and/or has a deadline in 12/2020 or 2021, as of 11/2020?	Grants are ranked on a scale from 1-5, where 1 is Very High Priority and 5 is Very Low Priority for COBI to pursue based on CAP goals.	The rationale for the priority ranking determination is based primarily on how well COBI fits as a desired/intended applicant for the grant, how closely the grant matches the goals of the CAP, how likely it is that COBI would be awarded the grant, and how difficult the application process is.	Which overarching CAP goal(s) would this grant address? Categories include Energy Efficiency/ Conservation, Renewable Energy and Local Generation, Sustainable Transportation, Electric Vehicles, Climate Justice/Equity, Climate Resiliency, and Public Engagement	Is the grant originating from the public/ governmental sector or the private sector?	Is this grant intended for an international, national, regional, state, or county-level pool of applicants?	What problem does the grant seek to solve? What kinds of projects and applicants does the grant seek to fund, primarily?	Who is eligible to apply? Stakeholders not relevant to fulfilling the CAP may not be included.	What are the project requirements? What aspects of the project can/can't the grant money go toward?	Some grants require the applicant to match some or all of the grant money with their own money to ensure that the grant money will have a large impact and/or has startup costs covered. A 1:1 match means the applicant must cover at least 50% of the total project cost, while a 2:1 match requirement would mean the awardee must cover 33.34% of the costs. Also called leverage ratio.	Some grants give higher or lower priority to certain applications based upon specific characteristics of the applicant or project.	What is the timetable for the entire grant process and how often it is awarded?	Primary website	Primary point of contact and their email and phone number		
Federal Highway Administration Funds (FHWA)	Puget Sound Regional Council, Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council	FHWA funds are awarded to a variety of project types including highway, arterial, transit, bicycle, pedestrian, system and demand management, and technology projects. There is a regional and Kitsap County-wide competition.	No limit.	No	1	These grants could improve sustainable transportation on the island by building out new paths and lanes dedicated to non-motorized transportation. 10% of funding is dedicated to non-motorized travel, which amounts to several million dollars. Can also be used to purchase new public transit buses or make them more efficient.	Sustainable Transportation	Federal	Local (Kitsap County)	Improving existing roads and paths and building new roads and paths.	Kitsap County and cities in Kitsap County	There are two programs COBI would be eligible for: Surface Transportation Program (STP) funds: These are the most flexible and can be used for a variety of projects and programs. Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) funds: These are for non-traditional projects such as pedestrian and bicycle facilities, community improvement activities, and environmental mitigation.	13.5% for non-motorized projects.	Projects that support/connect any one of Winslow, Day Road Business/Industrial Area, Sportsman Triangle Business/Industrial Area, Lynnwood Center, Rolling Bay, Island Center, Suquamish, and/or Poulsbo are given priority. Priority is given to increasing safe walking/biking routes to schools over other projects.	Unknown when program will be open again. Calls for projects were issues in early February, 2020. Applications were due April 3rd and May 8th, 2020.	https://www.psrc.org/out-work/funding/project-selection/fhwa-and-fta-regional-funding	Kelly McGourty	206-971-3601	
Safe Routes to School Program	Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	Grant is designed to build connected networks of pedestrian and bicyclist facilities for children within two miles of a school (based on road distance) and increase the number of children who walk or bike to school safely.	Unclear. There may be no limit.	No	1	This grant is specifically mentioned in the CAP as a prime example of a grant that should be applied to in order to increase public non-motorized transportation routes on the island. This should be given high priority to increase pedestrian safety and decrease motorized vehicle use.	Sustainable Transportation	Federal/ Washington State	State	Increasing non-motorized paths that connect homes to schools so that kids can safely walk or bike to school.	All public agencies in Washington and transportation safety nonprofits.	1) Infrastructure improvements within two miles of a school by road distance (may include education and/or encouragement activities). 2) Education/Encouragement Only projects. Projects are to serve children K-12 Applicant must report quarterly on the status of the project, comply with funding source (state or federal) requirements, comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), include the project in the local Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP), and be included in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP).	No, but projects with matching funds are given priority.	Projects with matching funds are given priority. Priority criteria is centered around safety, deliverability, equity, value, and quality.	Applications were due 7/20/2020 with awards announced every June 2021. The grant is awarded every other year.	https://wsdot.wa.gov/localPrograms/SafeRoutes/CallForProjects.htm	Charlotte Claybrooke charlotte.claybrooke@wsdot.wa.gov	360-705-7302	
Pedestrian and Bicyclist Program	Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	Grant is intended to increase the availability of connected, low traffic stress, pedestrian and bicyclist facilities for all ages and abilities and increase the number of people that choose to walk and bike for transportation.	Unclear. There may be no limit.	No	1	A primary goal of the CAP is to "reduce motorized vehicle miles traveled per capita." The CAP strategy to achieve this goal is to "develop interconnected networks of safe, convenient, and attractive biking and walking pathways for use by people of all ages and abilities to allow for potential increases of non-motorized transportation on the island." Therefore, this grant should be applied for when it's next available, likely in 2022.	Sustainable Transportation	Federal/ Washington State	State	Increase the share of community members who choose to walk and bike by building walking and biking paths.	All public agencies in Washington	Lead agency must be the owner/operator of the transportation facilities where improvements are focused. 1) Pedestrian/bicyclist safety and/or mobility infrastructure improvements (may include preliminary engineering). 2) Project Development/Design-Only projects that will result in a ready to construct pedestrian or bicyclist improvement project (may include community outreach, and tactical urbanism). Applicant must report quarterly on the status of the project, comply with funding source (state or federal) requirements, comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and include the project in the local Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP).	No, but projects with matching funds are given priority.	Projects with matching funds are given priority. Priority criteria is centered around safety, deliverability, equity, value, and quality.	Applications were due 7/13/2020 with awards announced June 2021. The grant is awarded every other year.	https://wsdot.wa.gov/localPrograms/SafeRoutes/CallForProjects.htm	Brian Wood brian.wood@wsdot.wa.gov	360-705-7385	
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	This grant provides funding to acquire, preserve, and develop outdoor recreation resources, including parks, trails, and wildlife lands. There are two programs: the Legacy program and the State program. COBI is not eligible for the Legacy program, but is eligible for the state program. Kitsap County and the BIMPRD have tapped this grant program in the past.	\$25,000 to \$500,000.	No	2	Although the CAP doesn't make major land acquisitions a very high priority, it does recognize that a more efficient and interconnected pedestrian and biking infrastructure is one of the best ways to encourage the use of non-motorized travel. One of the CAP's strategies to accomplish its goal to "reduce motorized vehicle miles traveled per capita" is to increase off-road transportation opportunities. This grant opportunity could enable land and easment acquisitions that could make our trail system more attractive as a realistic alternative to motorized travel. This grant could also fund wildlife habitat conservation and ultimately would mean that there's more land that the city manages, thus increasing the impact of the CAP.	Sustainable Transportation, Climate Resiliency	Federal	State	Increasing and improving outdoor recreation spaces, along with protecting wildlife habitat.	Local agencies and special purpose districts, such as park and recreation districts.	Eligible projects include Land acquisition and development or renovation. Typical projects include Renovating community parks, building skate parks, tennis courts, swimming pools, and trails, protecting wildlife habitat, and building athletic fields. To apply for this funding, grant applicants must have completed a comprehensive recreation or conservation plan. Administrative costs are not eligible. Architecture and engineering costs for development and renovation projects are limited to 20 percent of the total development project cost. Incidental costs relating to acquisition of real property or interests such as permits and surveys are not eligible costs. All property acquired or developed with these grants must be kept forever exclusively for public outdoor recreation use.	50%. Match can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, and materials, federal, state, local, and private grants, and applicant's labor, equipment, and materials. At least 10% of the total project cost must come from a non-state, non-federal contribution.	Proposals are scored based on need, need satisfaction and diversity of recreation, immediacy of threat and viability, project design, sustainability, community support, cost efficiencies, proximity to people, county population density, and applicant compliance.	Grant is available every other year. Applicant Webinar and Applications opened February 13, 2020. Comprehensive plan due March 1, 2020. Application Due June 1, 2020 . Technical Review June 25, 2020 - June 26, 2020. Technical Completion Deadline August 10, 2020. Project Evaluation September 24, 2020 - September 25, 2020. Board Approves Preliminary Ranked Lists November 5, 2020. Board Awards Grants July 1, 2021 Estimate.	https://rcow.wa.gov/nra/land-and-water-conservation-fund/	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rcow.wa.gov	360-228-6466	
Volkswagen enforcement action grants	Washington Department of Ecology	The deadlines have all passed but it is unclear whether there will be future rounds of grant funding, so I am emailing them. UPDATE: Email response: "We don't have any information to share at this time. If you haven't already I recommend you sign up for our listserv. We hope to announce at least one funding opportunity late springsummer but we have not yet identified the funding focus."		No	2	Future grant programs will be high priority, but no application is currently active.	Sustainable Transportation, Energy Efficiency	Washington State	State	Using funds from the Volkswagen emission cheating fund to decrease vehicle emissions to make up for the pollution emitted illegally from the cheating Volkswagen cars.					https://ecology.wa.gov/AboutUs/How-we-operate/Grants-Loans/Find-a-grant-or-join/Volkswagen-enforcement-action-grants	Brett Rude brett.rude@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-6847		

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Recreation Projects- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP- RECREATION)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)	Funding for developing and improving parks and regional trails. The regional trails aspect of the grant could be used to fund further progress on the Sound to Olympics trail, which is envisioned to be a multi-use path that connects the Bainbridge Island ferry terminal to the Hood Canal Bridge, traveling along 305, going through Poulsbo, cutting through Port Gamble Heritage Park, and reaching Port Gamble. This would be part of a much larger effort involving regional stakeholders.	\$1 million overall limit for acquisition and park development projects. No limit for regional trail projects.	No	2	One stated purpose of this program is to develop regional trails. Building the Sound to Olympics Trail on Bainbridge could significantly encourage and enable safe non-motorized travel up and down the 305 corridor. This grant is geared towards disadvantaged communities, so Bainbridge isn't a perfect fit (see priority considerations column).	Sustainable Transportation	Washington State	State	Local parks, trails, and water access.	Cities, special purpose districts.	Eligible projects include land acquisition and development of local parks, trails, and water access. Grant applicants must have completed a comprehensive recreation or conservation plan.	25% Match can include appropriations or cash, bonds, donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, and materials, federal, state, local, and private grants, and applicant's labor, equipment, and materials.	This program is geared toward under-served populations (as defined by census tract data compared to statewide averages) and trails that connect communities. To achieve funding, COBI could focus on the proposed trail sections in census tract 53035090900, which has the lowest median household income and highest % people of color on the Island. For the Sound to Olympics trail, that would be between High School Rd. and Sportsman Club. Better yet, build partnerships with the Suquamish Tribe, and possibly Poulsbo and Seattle, to show that building the Bainbridge section of the regional trail will benefit and connect underserved communities. Other regional trails have secured funding in this way.	Every other year. Application opened February 13, 2020. Comprehensive Recreation or Conservation plan for the whole city due March 1, 2020. Application due June 1, 2020. Board awards grants July 1, 2021.	https://co.wa.gov/grants/washington-wildlife-and-recreation-program-recreation/	Kim Sellers kim.sellers@rcoco.wa.gov	360-228-6469	
Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) Transportation Discretionary Grant program	US Dept. of Transportation (DOT)	The DOT BUILD program has been used to support a range of innovative resilience and sustainability projects including funding for green infrastructure approaches to better manage stormwater runoff from transportation infrastructure and complete street projects to encourage active transportation modes (walking and biking).	\$1 million to \$25 million.	Yes	3	This grant is not focused on alternative transportation. However, it is possible that these funds could be used for major road infrastructure improvements that could enable more infrastructure for non-motorized travel.	Sustainable Transportation	Federal	National	Road building and improvements.	Local governments.	Eligible projects include surface transportation capital projects that include, but are not limited to: highway, bridge, or other road projects eligible under title 23, United States Code; public transportation projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code; port infrastructure investments (including inland port infrastructure and land ports of entry), intermodal projects. Planning is also eligible.	20% or less, based on DOT's judgement.	The program will also give special consideration to projects which emphasize improved access to reliable, safe, and affordable transportation for communities in rural areas, such as projects that improve infrastructure condition, address public health and safety, promote regional connectivity or facilitate economic growth or competitiveness. DOT seeks rural projects that address deteriorating conditions and high fatality rates on rural transportation infrastructure.	Awarded annually. The 2020 applications were due May 18, 2020.	https://www.transportation.gov/BUILD-Grant	Howard Hill BUILDGrants@dot.gov	202-366-0301	Previously known as Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery, or TIGER Discretionary Grants
Electrification of Transportation Systems (ETS) Program - Clean Energy Fund 3 (CEF)	Washington State Department of Commerce	The ETS grant program is designed to promote the continued transformation of the electric transportation market in Washington state by providing electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) and helping with electrical grid load management.	Minimum award is \$25,000 and maximum is \$2,500,000. Indicate in application whether city prefers state or federal funding and the requirements attached.	No	3	Increasing electric vehicle infrastructure could help tackle the CAP goal to transition the city fleet to primarily electric vehicles and lower city emissions. COBI would be a typical and potentially strong applicant. Unfortunately, it is unclear if/when this grant will be available again.	Electric Vehicle Infrastructure and Climate Justice	Washington State	State	Helping localities build electric vehicle charging infrastructure, with an eye towards underserved and vulnerable groups.	Washington local governments and retail electric utilities eligible.	Projects aimed at public transportation, city fleet vehicles, Workplace Charging, Multi-Unit Dwelling (MUD) Resident Charging (projects that primarily serve non-MUD residential buildings not allowed), public charging stations, and port charging (marine or aircraft). May not be used on vehicles, real estate, rolling stock, parking facilities, paving/landscaping, electric supply, maintenance, research/surveys, or hydrogen fueling. Projects can involve EVSE and deployment, site design and site prep, signage, electric grid load management, replacing existing EVSE, and providing equitable access. EVSE must collect its own usage data, have 5+ year lifespan and 3+ year warranty, be utilized immediately upon install, and consider needs of vulnerable communities. Must install at least 1 dual-plug connector EVSE and EVSE must be open charge point protocol (OCPP) 1.6 compliant and fully certified. Must include public outreach/ed component. If there is a fee to charge, then credit/debit/pre-paid must be accepted. Applicant must provide data showing efficacy of proposed technologies. There are some restrictions on contracting current/former state employees.	Minimum 1:1 (51%) match required. However, if the sites are located in census tracts that have a Washington Tracking Network's "Environmental Health Disparities V 1.1" rank of "B" or above, then the match can be 1:5 (20%). Applicants have 6 months from award date to secure and finalize matching funds. In-kind costs, incentives, and rebates cannot be used as match. Outside partners can provide grants or loans towards the match. Federal funds cannot be used if the project receives ARRA funding.	Priority is given to projects that will directly or indirectly benefit vulnerable populations, particularly those disproportionately impacted by climate change and pollution from transportation systems.	Prepare to apply by forecasting usage levels of the proposed project based on data/research. Request for applications was 2/5/2020, letter of intent was due 3/5/2020, the application was due 6/1/2020, notifications sent 12/9/2020, contract negotiations began 12/26/2020, and the time period for the contract is 5/26/2021-5/25/2024. Payments are made as project milestones are completed.	https://www.commerce.wa.gov/growing-the-economy/energy/clean-energy-fund/electrification-of-transportation/	Forrest Watkins forrest.watkins@commerce.wa.gov	360-522-3390	Unclear if/when this grant will be available for another round.
Clean Diesel Grant	Washington Department of Ecology	To reduce harmful diesel exhaust, this grant is primarily intended to convert diesel vehicles to clean diesel or electric. It can also be used to scrap diesel vehicles and replace them with clean diesel or all-electric vehicles and reduce idie exhaust for school buses using fuel-fired heaters.	Varies. \$35,000 limit per vehicle for vehicle/engine scrapping/replacement.	No	3	I am unsure the extent to which local government vehicles are still burning dirty diesel. If it is a great extent, then this grant should be given a high priority to achieve the CAP goals of improving air quality, protecting vulnerable groups (those living very close to the highway), and decreasing GHG emissions. However, COBI will not be the most ideal applicant due to the Island's census tracts being designated as not highly vulnerable to diesel emissions.	Sustainable Transportation, Public Health	Washington State	State	Grant is focused on reducing harm to public health caused by diesel vehicles.	Cities, PUDs, transit, and school districts are eligible.	Diesel school buses and transit buses that are engine model year 2006 and older are eligible for vehicle replacement or engine replacement with a 2010 or newer diesel engine/vehicle or electric engine/vehicle. School buses using fuel-fired heaters that are model year 2020 and older are eligible for idle reduction. Cargo handling equipment is also eligible. School buses retrofitted with idle reduction technologies must have an estimated lifespan of at least two (2) more years remaining within the fleet.	Varies. No match required for school bus idle reduction. At least 1:1 match for vehicle/engine scrapping/replacement.	Priority is given to projects that will start and finish quickly. Applications will also be scored on the degree to which the project will help communities disproportionately impacted by diesel pollution, as scored by the Washington Tracking Network. Bainbridge scores very low (low impact) and would thus be given a lower priority on this metric. Vehicles serving vulnerable populations such as school buses and emergency response vehicles are prioritized. Converting to zero emission vehicles prioritized over converting to cleaner diesel. Higher matches are prioritized.	Grant was announced 1/2020, applications were due 4/7/2020, and projects completed by 6/30/2021. The grant is biannual, so the city can apply in 2022. They stress that processes and requirements change each round, so watch for changes.	https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/how-we-operate/grants-boards/find-a-grant-or-loan/clean-diesel-grants	Ron Stuart ron.stuart@ecy.wa.gov	360-407-6870	Washington Tracking Network's "Diesel and Disproportionately Impacted Communities" Index website: (https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/wtn/wtnibi)
Construction, Pre-Construction, and Emergency Construction Loans	Washington State Public Works Board	This opportunity is a loan, not a grant. The loans are intended to fund the planning, construction, and/or reconstruction of major public infrastructure.	The overall funding cap for all three loan types per jurisdiction per biennium is \$10 million, which can include up to \$1 million for pre-construction, \$10 million for construction loans, and \$1 million for emergency loans.	No	4	Although not a grant and not climate focused, this funding opportunity could be used to enable infrastructure upgrades that could increase climate resiliency and/or sustainable transportation on the Island.	Climate Resiliency, Sustainable Transportation	Washington State	State	Providing loans to communities for major infrastructure improvements.	Cities	There are three types of loans: pre-construction, construction, and emergency. Pre-construction loans can fund design engineering, bid-document preparation, environmental studies, right-of-way acquisition, value planning, permits, cultural and historic resources, and public notification. Construction loans can cover domestic water, roads/streets, bridges, sanitary sewer, solid waste/recycling, and stormwater infrastructure. The Emergency Construction Loan Program focuses on the activities that repair, replace, and/or reconstruct a facility that will restore essential services.	None, but if 30% of the funding is secure for construction of the project, clients may convert from a 5-year repayment term to a 20-year term.	Project Need, Readiness to Proceed, and Local Management Effort are evaluated to determine which applicants receive loans.	Funding is given out on a biennial basis, except for emergency applications, which are accepted continuously. The application period started June 10, 2019 and was due on July 12th, 2019. If 30% of the funding is secure for construction of the project, clients may convert from a 5-year repayment term to a 20-year term.	https://www.commerce.wa.gov/building-infrastructure/pwbs-financing/	Connie Rivera Connie.Rivera@commerce.wa.gov		

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The official name of the grant opportunity and/or program	The organization, non-profit, company, fund, group, or government entity that is in charge of reviewing applications for the grant and issuing its funds.	The most important quick facts about this grant, including important tips on how a potential grant application might be successful.	What is the minimum, typical, and/or maximum grant amount?	Is this entry a grant opportunity that is currently accepting applications, and/or has a deadline in 12/2020 or 2021, as of 11/2020?	Grants are ranked on a scale from 1-5, where 1 is Very High Priority and 5 is Very Low Priority for COBI to pursue based on CAP goals.	The rationale for the priority ranking determination is based primarily on how well COBI fits as a desired/intended applicant for the grant, how closely the grant matches the goals of the CAP, how likely it is that COBI would be awarded the grant, and how difficult the application process is.	Which overarching CAP goal(s) would this grant address? Categories include Energy Efficiency/ Conservation, Renewable Energy and Local Generation, Sustainable Transportation, Electric Vehicles, Climate Justice/Equity, Climate Resiliency, and Public Engagement	Is the grant originating from the public/ governmental sector or the private sector?	Is this grant intended for an international, national, regional, state, or county-level pool of applicants?	What problem does the grant seek to solve? What kinds of projects and applicants does this grant seek to fund, primarily?	Who is eligible to apply? Stakeholds not relevant to fulfilling the CAP may not be included.	What are the project requirements? What aspects of the project can/can't the grant money go toward?	Some grants require the applicant to match some or all of the grant money with their own money to ensure that the grant money will have a large impact and/or has startup costs covered. A 1:1 match means the applicant must cover at least 50% of the total project cost, while a 2:1 match requirement would mean the awardee must cover 33.34% of the costs. Also called leverage ratio.	Some grants give higher or lower priority to certain applications based upon specific characteristics of the applicant or project.	What is the timetable for the entire grant process and how often is it awarded?	Primary website	Primary point of contact and their email and phone number		
Grid Modernization under the Clean Energy Fund (CEF)	Washington State Department of Commerce	State funds are already allocated for this grant, but there is no active grant opportunity. An eye should be kept on this for the future because public utilities on the island could use this to advance clean, renewable energy technologies and transmission and distribution control systems, along with sustainable microgrids. Could also partner with PSE for this grant.		No	1	When a Request for Applications (RFA) is released for this grant, it will be a top candidate to achieve the CAP goals of making our grid more resilient to storms and increasing local generation of clean energy.	Local Generation (microgrids), Climate Resiliency (for electrical grid)	Washington State	State	Grant is intended to encourage public-private partnerships to achieve electrical grid modernization while advancing clean energy						https://www.commerce.wa.gov/growing-the-economy/energy/clean-energy-fund/energy-grid-modernization/	CEF@commerce.wa.gov		
Solar Grants Program	Washington State Department of Commerce	The goal is to help communities and governments reduce costs and energy use to help the environment and support the state economy. Grant is competitive enough that applications should go beyond meeting minimum requirements.	Each application must be for one solar array (electric meter), but an applicant can submit as many applications as they want up to a maximum of \$350,000 per awardee.	Yes	1	This grant fits the CAP goal to expand solar on the island and COBI would be a very typical candidate (small and medium sized cities are the most common awardee) that would have a strong chance at being awarded funding.	Renewable Energy and Local Generation (solar)	Washington State	State	Solar panel installations at local government and public school district facilities.	Local governments and public schools are eligible.	The building and the array must be owned by the applicant. The ROI must be less than 50 years. Audit costs are not covered. Project must be 20-100kW. No solar thermal. Can't be used to maintain or upgrade existing panels.	Applicant must pay for at least 50% of the project (1:1 match), and state funds cannot be used to match (unless it was a loan). Incentives and rebates don't count as matching funds.	Lower cost per watt, first time applicants, projects with a quicker ROI, applicants that offer to fund over 50% of the project, and projects that will use components made in WA are given higher priority.	Prepare to apply by conducting shade analysis and estimating energy production and costs. Application period will open Spring 2021. Grants are awarded every other year. Requirements and processes may change by then, as they did from 2018-20. Once awarded, grant money can be disbursed gradually upon the passing of certain project milestones or reimbursed afterwards. Quarterly construction reports and 1 year of monitoring reports required.	https://www.commerce.wa.gov/growing-the-economy/energy/energy-efficiency-and-solar-grants/	Dever Haffner-Ratliffe EEandS@commerce.wa.gov	360-522-3610	I emailed to confirm the grant timeline on the website that showed a September to November 2020 application window. She emailed me back almost immediately and informed me that the grant is delayed, and should become in Spring 2021.

Grant Name	Grantor/Facilitator	Summary	Award Amount	Grant Deadline Soon?	Priority Ranking	Priority Ranking Explanation	Grant Categories	Funding Source	Geographic Scope	Focus/Subject	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Projects and Requirements	Match Requirement?	Priority Considerations	Timeline and Key Dates	Website	Contact/Email	Phone #	Other notes
The official name of the grant opportunity and/or program	The organization, non-profit, company, fund, group, or government entity that is in charge of reviewing applications for the grant and issuing its funds.	The most important quick facts about this grant, including important tips on how a potential grant application might be successful.	What is the minimum, typical, and/or maximum grant amount?	Is this entry a grant opportunity that is currently accepting applications, and/or has a deadline in 12/2020 or 2021, as of 11/2020?	Grants are ranked on a scale from 1-5, where 1 is Very High Priority and 5 is Very Low Priority for COBI to pursue based on CAP goals.	The rationale for the priority ranking determination is based primarily on how well COBI fits as a desired/intended applicant for the grant, how closely the grant matches the goals of the CAP, how likely it is that COBI would be awarded the grant, and how difficult the application process is.	Which overarching CAP goal(s) would this grant address? Categories include Energy Efficiency/Conservation, Renewable Energy and Local Generation, Sustainable Transportation, Electric Vehicles, Climate Justice/Equity, Climate Resiliency, and Public Engagement	Is the grant originating from the public/ governmental sector or the private sector?	Is this grant intended for an international, national, regional, state, or county-level pool of applicants?	What problem does the grant seek to solve? What kinds of projects and applicants does this grant seek to fund, primarily?	Who is eligible to apply? Stakeholds not relevant to fulfilling the CAP may not be included.	What are the project requirements? What aspects of the project can/can't the grant money go toward?	Some grants require the applicant to match some or all of the grant money with their own money to ensure that the grant money will have a large impact and/or has startup costs covered. A 1:1 match means the applicant must cover at least 50% of the total project cost, while a 2:1 match requirement would mean the awardee must cover 33.34% of the costs. Also called leverage ratio.	Some grants give higher or lower priority to certain applications based upon specific characteristics of the applicant or project.	What is the timetable for the entire grant process and how often is it awarded?	Primary website	Primary point of contact and their email and phone number		
The Energy Efficiency Grant Program (EE)	Washington State Department of Commerce	This grant is targeted at retrofitting public buildings in the state to make them more energy efficient and cost effective.	No minimum. Up to \$500,000 available to each applicant.	Yes	1	This grant could directly address the CAP goal to increase the energy efficiency of government buildings and COBI fits the target applicant profile. This is a great opportunity to increase the energy efficiency of public buildings on the island with state money.	Energy Efficiency and Conservation (buildings)	Washington State	State	This grant is aimed at increasing resource efficiency and decreasing operational costs of public buildings in WA through retrofitting. Projects can aim to decrease use of resources like electricity, water, natural gas, etc.	Local government facilities and K-12 public school districts are eligible.	Applicant must own the building(s), must complete an energy audit, and must have an 100% ROI of 35 years. No more than 50% of energy savings (in BTUs) can come from lighting efficiency improvements, unless it's PCB lighting at a school. Any commissioning must be combined with a capital retrofit project. Applicants must apply for available utility incentives. The construction phase must be completed within 18 months of execution of the grant agreement, but extensions can be granted on a case by case basis. Project must include 1 year of measurement and verification reporting. If receiving federal funds from this grant, check additional requirements. There are some restrictions on contracting current/former state employees.	1:1 (50%)	Priority given to projects with higher match % and projects with higher energy savings. Priority given to school districts that seek to remove polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs). Priority will also be given to applicants that have not received this grant before.	Application released 11/9/2020, technical session to help with audit template is 12/3/2020, Q&A period ends 1/15/2021, app closes 4pm 1/29/2021 , and decisions will be released 4/30/2021. The performance period for this grant is 30 months, including 18 months of construction followed by 12 months of monitoring and verification. Payments can be disbursed incrementally based on milestones or through reimbursement. Although typically awarded biannually, this round is meant to cover all 2021-2023 funding. However, if there are leftover funds, then there will be another competitive round in the 2021-2023 biennium.	https://www.commerce.wa.gov/growing-the-economy/energy/energy-efficiency/	Dever Hafner-Ratliffe EEandS@commerce.wa.gov	360-522-3610	
Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)	U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and Kitsap Community Resources	The program reduces energy costs for low-income households by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes, while ensuring their health and safety. Successful applicants save on average \$283 or more every year through weatherization improvements and upgrades. COBI's role would be to provide eligible households with information and guidance so they can apply. The program is run locally by Kitsap County.	\$4,695 is the average weatherization value per household/unit.	Unclear	2	This grant could help the Island achieve CAP goals of making buildings on the island more energy efficient, along with the CAP desire to increase equity.	Green Buildings and Climate Justice	Federal	National/Kitsap County	Making residential buildings more energy efficient and decreasing the energy bill for low-income families.	Households	Weatherization crews create a comprehensive analysis of the home to determine the most cost effective measures appropriate and to identify any health and safety concerns. Weatherization providers also thoroughly inspect households to ensure the occupant's safety, checking indoor air quality, combustion safety, carbon monoxide, and identifying mold infestations. The auditor creates a customized work order and trained crews install the identified energy efficient and health and safety measures. A certified Quality Control Inspector ensures all work is completed correctly and that the home is safe for the occupants. Available to homeowners and renters throughout Kitsap County according to funding availability, eligibility requirements, and existing wait lists.	None.	Households, based on the number of occupants, must make 60% of the state median income or be under 200% of the HHS poverty line. Table is here: https://www.kcr.org/weatherization/ .	https://www.energy.gov/eere/wap/weatherization-assistance-program-and-https://www.kcr.org/weatherization/	(Ian Gould ianG@kcr.org) or weatherization@kcr.org	360-473-2150 or 360-473-2045		