
THE RACE EQUITY TASK FORCE WILL HOLD THIS MEETING USING
A VIRTUAL, ZOOM WEBINAR, PER GOVERNOR INSLEE'S
"STAY HOME, STAY HEALTHY" ORDERS

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AGENDA

1. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL/ACCEPT OR MODIFY SEPTEMBER 16, 2021 MEETING MINUTES/CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE/CODE OF CONDUCT
6:00 PM
2. SUQUAMISH ANCESTRAL LANDS ACKNOWLEDGMENT
3. PUBLIC COMMENT – 10 MINUTES
4. LARA HANSEN (CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE) PRESENTATION ON ECOADAPT CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION CERTIFICATION TOOL – 30 MINUTES
5. SUBCOMMITTEE PROGRESS – 35 MINUTES
 - A. FINANCE
 - B. LAW AND POLICY
 - C. EVENTS AND OUTREACH
 - D. TRAINING AND GARE
 - E. STRATEGIC PLAN AND WORK PLAN
 - F. CLIMATE CHANGE EQUITY LENS
6. CITY COUNCIL MEETING REPORT – 10 MINUTES
7. GOOD OF THE ORDER – 5 MINUTES
8. ADJOURNMENT

SCOPE OF WORK

1. Develop a series of events through the end of the year designed to promote awareness and raise the community's level of engagement around race and to encourage a dialogue between Bainbridge Islanders and its elected officials on this topic.
2. Advisory Committee will invite the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE) and the People's Institute Northwest to first come and meet with the task force and then we will have a study session discussion.
3. Advisory Committee to provide a series of recommendations to City Council on ways in which the City can help the community become a more inclusive and responsive community when it comes to addressing racial inequities.

RACE EQUITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE REGULAR MEETING
SEPTEMBER 16, 2021

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL/ACCEPT OR MODIFY MINUTES/ACCEPT OR MODIFY
AGENDA/CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE/CODE OF CONDUCT - 6:00 PM

Present: James Friday, Savanna Rovelstad, Sue Wilmot, Peggi Erickson, Eric Stahl, Deanna Martinez, Jing Fong, Renni Bispham, and liaisons Rasham Nassar and Brenda Fantroy-Johnson

Absent: Kamara Blackwell

Meeting minutes accepted.

Accept or modify agenda: It was moved and approved that Emily Reardon be added to the agenda to share insights on equity engagement relating to infrastructure.

There were no conflicts of interest raised.

James: Thank you, Peggi, for making sure we have the correct ancestral acknowledgment.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Cindy Anderson:

Last Tuesday during City Council meeting there was a person who said that the City Manager hired someone for race equity work and that the liaisons should start doing their jobs. The City Manager said he had hired a consultant who gave them a couple of courses and I think those were the courses that Peggi told us about in June.

I was upset about the criticism of the liaisons because they have done a good job, and this is a hard job.

- 1) If the City Manager hires anybody, he has to get a new position approved by the council so you would know if it's coming.
- 2) Because this person has criticized some REAC members publicly, I'd like to know where he heard this and correct the record. You are doing a great job.

EMILY REARDON

Jing: Emily will help us look at some data through a race equity lens. Emily is Deputy Chief Of Staff - Seattle Department of Transportation at City of Seattle. Her 16-year career in equitable engagement for infrastructure projects.

Emily:

- I'm here as a resident of Bainbridge Island, not professionally, to talk about how to conduct best practice in equitable engagement for infrastructure siting.
- Important that people are not only engaged but you also make a concerted effort to engage more vulnerable populations. Focus on those hard-to-reach groups.
- There's a spectrum of engagement, from people being aware to people being empowered. The closer to empowerment—especially for large-scale and controversial projects—the more successful you'll be.
- Designing for diversity requires using more than one method. Unfortunately, Covid has meant online only, yet there are opportunities for translation, ASL, hosting meetings in different formats to reach all stakeholders.

- The worst thing is to feel like you're not going to be heard and that is what is currently happening on Bainbridge.
- I've been here 4 years and I've noticed that when outreach is done, you hear from the same subset of people who know how to engage. I encourage the city to dig deeper.
- Local case study: Missing link transmission line project proposed by Puget Sound Energy. The study area they're looking at is the very central part of the island. Of the five routes, one of the routes goes through the lowest income part of the study area, the more racially diverse of the study area. It's also the closest to schools and has much higher percentage of renters. PSE is asking the more diverse area of the study to bear the burden of the project impacts.
- I realized the people in this area aren't aware of this project, specifically, Madison at 305 south to High School and west from there. Dense, diverse, lots of use. Lots of senior and disabled housing. It would be extremely impactful to these people.
- Equity has been missing in engagement and in siting criteria. Equitable engagement has been missing during PSE's project outreach. People not aware of the project. Neighbors not quite sure how to join in and participate online.
- The most vulnerable populations along the most impactful route did not know the project was happening at the time the preliminary preferred alternative was being discussed. Decision framework was absent of equity and focused on quantitative things.
- Best practice in 2021? Make sure equity is centered, especially if the project is controversial or potentially harmful.
- If centering equity, this is the area you wouldn't want to cite this.
- I'd like to end with this call to action: Engage further with this project and work with the city so that this specific part of the island is not to bear the burden that is benefiting another part of the island.

James: Wonderful presentation. Would you please forward this powerful PowerPoint to REAC? I had no idea.

Emily: I'll make sure I share this PowerPoint..

Sue: PSE is having an online info session 5-6:30 p.m. September 29.

Emily: It's about EMF (electromagnetic fields). PSE only will take questions about the topic (EMF).

Peggi: Would it be helpful if we made a recommendation that an equity lens be applied to this project?

Emily: The City is currently drafting a letter to call out race equity. It would be the best show of strength to have this specific route removed based on the obvious disparities. I would be happy to work closely with this group.

James: Does this affect Emergency Management Plan?

Emily: I don't know.

James: Evacuation routes, stations for help. That is the hub for that.

Emily: I don't want to speculate but that would make sense.

Peggi: Who says how it's going to go? City Council?

Emily: It is my understanding that if project goes through Category 2 wetlands (this one does) then City Council would need to provide waiver.

Peggi: So, council is looking at environmental impacts but not equity impacts.

Emily: They've looked at environmental, proximity to schools and daycares. They have a whole set of metrics and a route explorer. Equity has not been part of the conversation.

Renni: I'm wondering if our liaisons have any info about this. What can you tell us?

Rasham:

- PSE has several route considerations and there are multiple neighborhood groups who are contesting their opposition to these high-power transmission lines.
- The City has no role to play because PSE is its own corporation. We have a franchise agreement with PSE and it's not within the city's jurisdiction to make a decision. The council can take a position and provide opportunities for public more comment.
- On the agenda for September 28. A letter from the City Manager to PSE articulates some of the council and community concerns. PSE is seeking to solve reliability, especially for the South end. The letter addresses looking at alternative options, such as batteries and Increasing reliability, that don't involve transmission lines.
- Glad that Emily is here speaking about race equity.

Jing: For transparency, I live in Commodore West. Ten years ago, I was part of a group who opposed PSE's same proposal in the name of reliability.

James: High transmission lines have consequences that are generational.

Deanna: I was unaware of an Engage Bainbridge website that was a place to collaborate about current city projects. Is this a well-known thing? Is this something we should promote? Is it current and a good way to engage with the city? Is this an active site to engage community?

James: I'm from the South and I know what type of emissions come from those pipelines. I know about the risk factors. Thank you very much for engaging us in this conversation.

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN FUNDING FEEDBACK

James: Liaisons – can you engage us in the policy?

Why wasn't REAC brought in to be a part of deciding what the funding avenues would be?

Brenda:

- Bainbridge was awarded \$7 million of these federal funds over next two years.
- Retreat was the beginning of coming up with this ARPA list. We identified projects as part of our annual city work plan. not necessarily where ARPA funds would go.
- The spreadsheet is a list of projects that city staff decided may fall into the boundaries of what ARPA is for, such as long-term benefits.
- August 24 City Council was asked to come up with individual short lists for ARPA funds.

- Everyone's being asked to weigh in: public, committees, including REAC.
- REAC asks why it wasn't included from the beginning? This is the beginning as far as I know. If your project is not on here, you can always weigh in. After the list was identified, I wondered why affordable housing was not on the list as a priority.
- City staff was not sure if we could use ARPA for affordable housing. City Manager found out that \$2 million (max) can be used for affordable housing. Part of the plan is to do that.
- After speaking with Deanna, I know it may seem a bit performative to ask for (input) after a list has been created. I know this is where the angst lies. Best thing I can suggest is to schedule meeting with City Manager to determine how this all came about. I'm sure he'd be happy to explain.

Sue: There is an online survey I did as a resident. These projects were already funded?

Brenda: We know we have to do most of the projects on the list, but we don't have the money to do them. They are long-term projects.

Eric: Where did the gradings or rating come from that we're seeing on this chart? Where are the boundaries coming from? How much is federally mandated and how much is staff preference?

Brenda: A-F, 1-4 are federal guidelines we have to stick by. I was disappointed childcare workers weren't a priority on the list. Revenue replacement may be used for affordable housing if it's a priority on the list. City Council would like REAC to weigh in from an equity standpoint. Where would you like us to spend the money?

Eric: Where did the ratings come from? Three of them make Bainbridge Island a more affordable place to live. I can see them through a race equity lens. I just can't see that with a water tower. All three seem to be unrated (premium pay for childcare workers, affordable housing, healthcare facilities). How did that come to pass?

Brenda: Staff took those parameters (A-F) and applied them to these projects—which fit more within those boundaries. My understanding is that if it hit more parameters, it was given a green. If less, then yellow. This is staff's rankings according to the parameters.

James: I'm surprised that homelessness wasn't taken into consideration and organizations, such as Helpline House were not addressed. We have healthcare facilities moving off this island that make it a challenge under stress. I'm concerned that priorities of these mandates don't address the problems that Bainbridge Island face.

Brenda: ARPA wasn't designed to address all of the problems we face. Why are there so many wastewater projects? It calls it out right there. There are specific guidelines for water, sewage, and storm water treatment that these funds should be used for. It would be great if we could put it for the homeless. There were some items on the list that didn't get the priority (healthcare facilities). The City Manager is asking committee to weigh in—at least on the \$2 million. What do you as a group find equitable for us to use this money for?

James: Disappointed we didn't have input on what the priorities should be for BAINBRIDGE ISLAND. Process and procedures don't seem to be inclusive of REAC. This is a consistent pattern with the City Council. REAC not being advised and included in conversations

I know your hands are tied. However, that needs to be changed . An uninformed committee is not a committee at all.

Peggi: From whom did we receive this? And did the co-chairs forward it to everyone?

Savanna: The forwarded email came from me.

Sue: It was forwarded on Wed. September 8 from Savanna.

Renni:

- Staff went through the Act. It figured out the parameters. It gave their recs for the projects. On that list, they only give five guidelines. Do you know if anyone on City Council looked at the actual Act itself? As I scroll through the TOC, there are a lot more than five parameters on what can be supported.
- The list has been narrowed down by someone else's choices. As Emily said, you have groups that they didn't have a say in the decision-making. The course has been chartered without REAC's input on: equitable impacts. We should have input at that level.
- REAC needs to get a presentation just like the city council. Nice that city got a presentation but we didn't get that. It needs to come like it came to the City Council.
- I'm not fussing at you. We got a spreadsheet with a one-line description. Nothing else to make an intelligent decision. How about the background so we can understand? This should happen earlier.

Brenda: I was requested to get your input and your recommendations on what you think should happen to this money.

Renni: One recommendation: Since we got this on September 8 with no background, we ask that they move that decision-making point further out and give us, at a minimum, the same background they got.

Sue: The way it's presented to us is kind of deceptive. They already ranked the projects based on parameters. Why does meeting all the parameters makes it more important than paying for childcare workers? The color-coding thing is offensive, leading.

James: I think we should table this for our next meeting.

Eric: Council is slated to make a decision on the 26th—that is before our next meeting. I suggest we continue this conversation for a few more minutes.

Brenda: I suggest your input be crafted in a way that you can send it to the City Manager with all of your concerns and recommendations.

Sue: Can we appoint a subcommittee of folks to do this?

James: We need to react to it quickly.

Brenda: REAC would draft and have us take to council?

Rasham: Timing is critical. To send a rec to council as a committee, you have to have a majority sign a letter. As Renni suggested, try to ask the council for more time so you can schedule a subsequent meeting.

Eric: I agree with James and Renni about the process issues, which underscores why we need to monitor City Council meetings ourselves. We can approve a motion that states our priorities, asks for more time, consideration in the process and table for further input from our committee and the other committees. Tell me what you think.

Peggi: An alternative would be to meet next week to craft a statement. We believe that affordable housing should be maximized. We could meet next Thursday night as a majority.

Eric: I'd like to do both. At least pass something tonight so we're not hung out to dry.

James: It's not just about affordable housing. It's more than what has been proposed by City Council; it's what was proposed by the mandate of the usage for the money. We need to say that we need more time.

Deanna:

- Both things should be done. I want to bring up transparency on the part of the City Council. 9A Madison Ave. Sidewalk Project came up and there was a water part that came up—maybe it's on the ARPA list. Councilmembers said not to use ARPA funds for this project.
- BIPOC communities have been hit hardest by the pandemic. If a project was planned four years ago, council must have already figured out the funding. Why would ARPA ever be considered to fund this part of the project?
- This is supposed to be for recovery. New things that have happened because of the pandemic. It doesn't feel transparent to get the color-coded list and parts of other projects that have been planned before the pandemic.

Eric: I move that the committee express to City Council that:

- 1) the ARPA Fund available to the city be dedicated to the greatest extent legally possible to populations most affected by the pandemic including support those in need of affordable housing and for essential workers;
- 2) City Council postpone any final decisions on allocations of funds and project priorities to allow for sufficient time for full community input to assess priorities;
- 3) going forward that REAC be consulted at the earliest possible date and with full information on funding priorities like this.

Jing: I got it down and will listen to the recording for accuracy.

Eric: To our liaisons, we appreciate you. We have some process concerns, which we'd like you to take back to the council in the spirit of improving our processes going forward.

Renni: Make sure that in the motion we also ask the city to provide a more complete explanation of the process that was used to reduce the parameters from those contained in the Act to the five on the document we received. I would like an explanation.

Peggi: Should we add that they clarify which projects were already funded pre-ARPA? Can any ARPA money go to mental health, rehab, any of that?

Eric: I'll take Renni's suggestion for an explanation on the parameters.

Renni: There is a provision in the Act: funding for block grants and community services i.e. \$1.5 billion was set aside with respect to mental health. This supports Peggi's assertion. We need to know why did you cut that out? We'd like to look at the other things in the ARPA Act and understand why they were passed over

Peggi: Where we say affordable housing, we could say human and health services.

James: We need to approve this as a group.

Eric: What's the best way to express this to the City Council?

Rasham: Articulate the points you want the City Council to consider. Write it out. After this meeting, document that the motion that was passed and send it to Rasham and Brenda.

Jing reads what Eric and Renni articulated.

Eric: I make the motion and that Jing circulate the wording after the committee meeting. We can vote on the gist, and send any edits.

Peggi: Add these three words. 1) affordable housing, essential workers, human and health services.

Eric: Friendly amendment. I move that we send to the City Council the statement that Jing just read as amended. Amendment approved.

Sue: I sent link to survey. We can send it to community allies.

Deanna: Are we allowed to participate?

James: I'd like to extend my thanks to Emily.

SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

James: We can table the subcommittee check-ins until our next meeting unless it's really important.

Renni: On our One Note Notebook, Schedule city council monitoring is up. Agendas and notices are there. Your dates are there. The links to get the agendas are there. Look at your dates, do your swapping and changing so we always have eyes and ears.

Jing: What's the process for sending our message to City Council?

Eric: Write it up and send it to REAC. We can't change substance but if there are minor things, we can flag. From there, chairs or secretary send to liaison. We need to get into the September 28 City Council agenda packet.

Peggi: Send it out right away .Agenda packet needs to be ready by the 24th for the 28th.

Renni: They needed to get our feedback by the 22nd.

Jing: I will send to REAC and leave it up to James and Savanna to send to Rasham and Brenda.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING REPORT

Deanna: The two people monitoring the City Council meetings need to come together to talk about what to report back. I think I covered the most important part about the connection between the Madison Sidewalk Project and ARPA.

PORT MADISON DIALOGUES

Peggi: Suquamish Tribe is having education sessions (through County) on native sovereignty. I was going to propose we move our meetings to accommodate that schedule so we can attend. They begin at 6:30 p.m.

on September 23, October 7, October 21, November 4. I propose that we move our meetings to 5:00 p.m. on October 7, 21, and 4. This is historic. It's critical for us to set an example to attend.

James: The biggest problem moving our meetings is for the public who follow us.

Deanna: I feel strongly about us getting to these dialogues. One way that you can get in right relationships with people is to take into account cultural integrity. The only way we can get in right relationships is to listen. Listening to these dialogues is the work.

James: I would like to propose that we have half of our staff here attend the dialogues to show our support but continue with our meeting. Share that members are attending dialogues on behalf of REAC. We all have time concerns and priorities. It has been hard for all of us to come together, even at this time. To move it back for me would not be possible. I'm open to other suggestions.

Sue: I couldn't make that time if it moved up earlier. I'd prefer another day than to move time.

Renni: My suggestion too. I struggle with scheduling important things at times when people can't make it. Let's move it to another night. If we give people plenty of notice, people know the reason for moving it, then our stakeholders would appreciate that. Make it so we can all go.

James: I agree with what Renni said. We're all striving to do our best. It's a struggle. It's important that we strengthen our relationships with our partners.

Peggi: We would have to move October 7 (to the 14th), October 21 (to the 28th), November 4 (to the 11th).

James: Better solution: Half of our committee is at the dialogue, half at the meeting. A quorum is a problem. Members would have their phones on for quorum decisions so they can be included. Everything is doable. Just have to be creative.

Peggi: I can try to find out if they're recorded. If they're recorded, then, we can have a quorum here and people can listen.

Brenda: Let's look at the website. Registration is full.

Peggi: Well, I guess we don't have an issue.

GOOD OF THE ORDER

Peggi: I have a conflict for monitoring City Council. I'm gone most of November. If anyone wants to trade, please let me know.

James: We depend on our liaisons to guide us. City Council put them in handcuffs—what they can and cannot tell us unless we ask. It's become a problem because our communications with our liaisons has been dwindling. It's not the fault of our liaisons, it's the fault of the policy of our City Council.

I know we have to resolve this so that we can have adequate representation on the City Council and have adequate information on what's going on with City Council without repercussions to liaisons for giving us this information. I've been fighting this since this was enacted. The inability, the limitations of our liaisons to communicate with us about the City Council.

Is this so hard that City Council that they understands that they overstepped their boundaries between the City Council, our liaisons, and REAC.

Peggi: Do you want to bring a motion about this?

James: I am appalled that some of the circumstances we find ourselves in because we are ill-informed. Our liaisons used to be able to tell us what's going on, but now we're expected to attend every meeting and ask our liaisons. It's not fair for our liaisons to be put to task. It's sad that this is the position of the City Council.

I'm tired of the conundrum. It's put us in the position where we can't be effective and have timely communication with our liaisons about the things that we need to address. We need to find a way to ameliorate that.

Rasham:

- In the last meeting, what I suggested is that in the scope of review for equity reform, you look at the governance manual. There are checks and balances and limitations of councilmembers.
- In my personal opinion: some of the constructs, complexities and recent additions to the governance manual is intended to place restrictions on how council members interact with committee members, and, in some cases, members of the public. There's a lot to dissect in how our City Council have decided how to govern and police itself. Maybe there are better ways to promote diversity of opinions, promoting creative ideas, to be progressive and on the cutting edge. Restrictions/rules compete with and get in the way of these goals, to be a democratic and inclusive government.
- Review City Council rules and practices, paradigms, the unwritten rules. Is the structure of the government equitable and diversity of opinion? This should be at the forefront of the equity lens. From that all else flows.

James: I appreciate that the restrictions need to be sent to our committee on law and policy It does not work. We can't have effective communications with our liaisons unless we ask the question that we don't know if we can ask.

I thought that the whole premise of having liaisons was to help us better understand governance, policy, how to apply our opinions toward change. If we can't have the ability to communicate without repercussions with our liaisons, it's a moot point. Ties all hands. Not conducive to a productive resolution.

We need our liaisons. You are more informed than we are. We need your input. We appreciate what you do for us. Thank you so much for what you do.

MEETING ADJOURNED at 7:58 p.m.

James Friday, Chair 10/07/21

A RESOLUTION of the City of Bainbridge Island,
Washington, Race Equity Advisory Committee regarding
American Rescue Plan (ARPA) funding priorities for the
City of Bainbridge Island

WHEREAS, the Race Equity Advisory Committee (REAC) is committed to and reflects the City of Bainbridge Island's stated commitment to promoting equity and inclusion in local governance; and

WHEREAS, REAC recognizes that the City of Bainbridge Island will receive \$7.061 million from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and that the City Council and staff adopted principles and criteria to guide the evaluation and selection of spending priorities; and

WHEREAS, REAC, in addition to the Climate Change Advisory Committee, Environmental Technology Advisory Committee, Sustainable Transportation Task Force, and Utility Advisory Committee received a list of 12 projects for review and feedback from the City Manager and City Council;

ACCORDINGLY, THE RACE EQUITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE HEREBY RESOLVES AND URGES THE CITY COUNCIL TO RECOGNIZE, THAT

1. The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds that are available to the city should be dedicated, to the greatest extent legally possible, to the populations most affected by the pandemic. This includes providing support to essential workers and those in need of affordable housing and human and health services;
2. The city council should postpone any final decision on the allocation of these funds and project priorities, and allow sufficient time for full community input and assessment of priorities;
3. Going forward, REAC should be consulted at the earliest possible date and with full information regarding funding decisions such as ARPA;
4. REAC requests that the City provide information regarding why other provisions in ARPA were not included in the five that were selected by staff, and why other projects and priorities were passed over.

RESOLVED, this 21st day of September 2021.

City of Bainbridge Island
Race Equity Advisory Committee



CITY OF
BAINBRIDGE ISLAND

Race Equity Advisory Committee Code of Conduct

The Bainbridge Island Race Equity Advisory Committee encourages community attendance and participation. We are committed to providing a safe environment free from discrimination and harassment.

We ask all meeting participants to embrace our values of equity and inclusion and to conduct themselves in a manner consistent with these values. Please be prepared to participate in courageous conversation. Stay engaged. Agree to experience discomfort. Feel welcome to speak your truth. Expect and accept non-closure.

The Race Equity Advisory Committee has assigned two designees as the first point of contact for anyone who thinks that they have experienced discrimination, harassing or otherwise unacceptable behavior during this meeting. Please contact a designee if you have any concerns.

Today's designees the Chair and Vice Chair.



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PLACE OF THE CLEAR SALT WATER



LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENT

“Every part of this soil is sacred in the estimation of my people. Every hillside, every valley, every plain and grove, has been hallowed by some sad or happy event in days long vanished.”

Chief Seattle 1854

We would like to begin by acknowledging that the land on which we gather is within the ancestral territory of the suq̓wəbš “People of Clear Salt Water” (Suquamish People). Expert fisherman, canoe builders and basket weavers, the suq̓wəbš live in harmony with the lands and waterways along Washington’s Central Salish Sea as they have for thousands of years. Here, the suq̓wəbš live and protect the land and waters of their ancestors for future generations as promised by the Point Elliot Treaty of 1855.



SUQUAMISH TRIBE



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION CERTIFICATION EQUITY ADDITIONS

Old straw dog questions shared in 2020

HEALTH Health factors associated with climate change	My project or access to it: ☐ includes vulnerable populations that will be adversely affected by climate change ☐ has residents without access to affordable, effective passive or active cooling ☐ does not have adequate air & water quality protections to withstand climate interactions ☐ relies on health service or access to them that could be undermined by climate impacts ☐ Other possible health vulnerabilities that could be affected by climate change	HEALTH ☐ YES ☐ NO
EQUITY Implications of climate change for equity	My project or access to it: ☐ has individuals with low access to or adoption of insurance ☐ has individuals with low income, lack of savings or no access to financial resources/mechanisms ☐ Is in a community where >15% of individuals rely on social services such as food banks ☐ Other possible equity vulnerabilities that could be affected by climate change	EQUITY ☐ YES ☐ NO

New 2021 Straw dog working off the Multnomah document and others

STEP 1 (New row- replaces the “EQUITY” row above)

EQUITY

My project or access to it:

- ☐ May preclude future use of or access to the site
- ☐ May affect others in the community
- ☐ Uses common community resources
- ☐ May affect adjacent sites
- ☐ Affects individual with low access to or adoption of insurance
- ☐ Is located in or along the shoreline, a riparian zone, an aquifer recharge zone or a slope hazard zone
- ☐ Will require transportation or utility access
- ☐ Changes canopy cover or shading

STEP 2: Two new questions (K and L)

K. BROADER IMPACTS

Evaluate the impact of the project or action on the broader community during implementation and over its lifetime

Provide a narrative review explaining how the project may impact other community members, especially low-income and traditionally underserved community members¹. Impacts that should be considered in relation to project implementation and for its lifetime include *will this action*:

- ☐ Increase shoreline hardening by moving encroaching waters to other locations (Data source: use shoreline maps to assess % hardened. Determine equitability of allowing this site to harden vs. others)
- ☐ Decrease shade that moderates local microclimates or provides building cooling functions (Data sources: use canopy maps or satellite mapping to assess potential impact to other parcels)
- ☐ Increase impervious surfaces (Data sources: site and land use maps to assess local permeability of ground for water run-off, aquifer recharge and vegetative capture of water)
- ☐ Increase shade that reduces gardening, solar (passive heating, water heating, electric generation) and any other sunlight related opportunities (Data sources: use land use maps or satellite mapping to assess potential impact to other parcels)
- ☐ Changes in vegetation cover or surface permeability that will affect local hydrology (Data sources: use land use maps or satellite mapping to assess potential impact to other parcels)

¹ In Kitsap County:

- a low income person/household is one whose annual income does not exceed 80% of area median income -- a very low income person/household is one whose annual income does not exceed 50% of the area median income.
- a traditionally underserved community members is one who... **does REAC have a preferred definition?**

- ☐ Create coastal, wildfire or other hazards that will have future abatement costs that will impact all other community members (Data sources: use sea level rise mapping to assess vulnerability of the parcel to sea level rise)
- ☐ have the potential to increase market rates and decrease housing affordability in the community (Data source: ?)
- ☐ Other:

Will these impacts affect low-income or traditionally underserved community members? **(ADD MEANS TO COMPLETE THIS FINAL ANALYSIS)**

Result:

- ☐ Project does not affect low-income or traditionally underserved community members
- ☐ Assessment indicates a risk to low-income or traditionally underserved community members that cannot be avoided
- ☐ Assessment indicates a risk to low-income or traditionally underserved community members, but the risk could be minimized by (explain here or in attachment):

L. BROADER BENEFITS

Evaluate the opportunities for the project or action to benefit the broader community

Provide a narrative review explaining how the project will benefit low-income and traditionally underserved community members. Include if project activities will benefit the broader community over its lifetime:

- ☐ Supports sustainable transportation (e.g., increases or maintains right of way access for sustainable transit, bus shelter, EV charging station) (Data sources: use transit planning maps to identify potential for parcel to be part of a planned transit solution)
- ☐ Improves air quality
- ☐ Reduces greenhouse gas emission (e.g., reduced energy consumption, increased energy efficiency, alternative energy use, reduced automotive travel) (Data source: GHG emissions calculator)
- ☐ Increase energy efficiency or local renewable generation to decrease energy cost (as well as use).
- ☐ Ameliorate local climate impacts (increase shade, reduce impervious surfaces) (Data sources: use land use maps or satellite mapping to assess potential impact to other parcels)
- ☐ Creates affordable housing (e.g., increases stock, ensures long-term affordability, decreases energy costs associated with the housing or development that can be carried forward beyond initial ownership)
- ☐ Provides financial assistance (pay into or be supported by Green Building Fund)
- ☐ Creates employment opportunities
- ☐ Other:

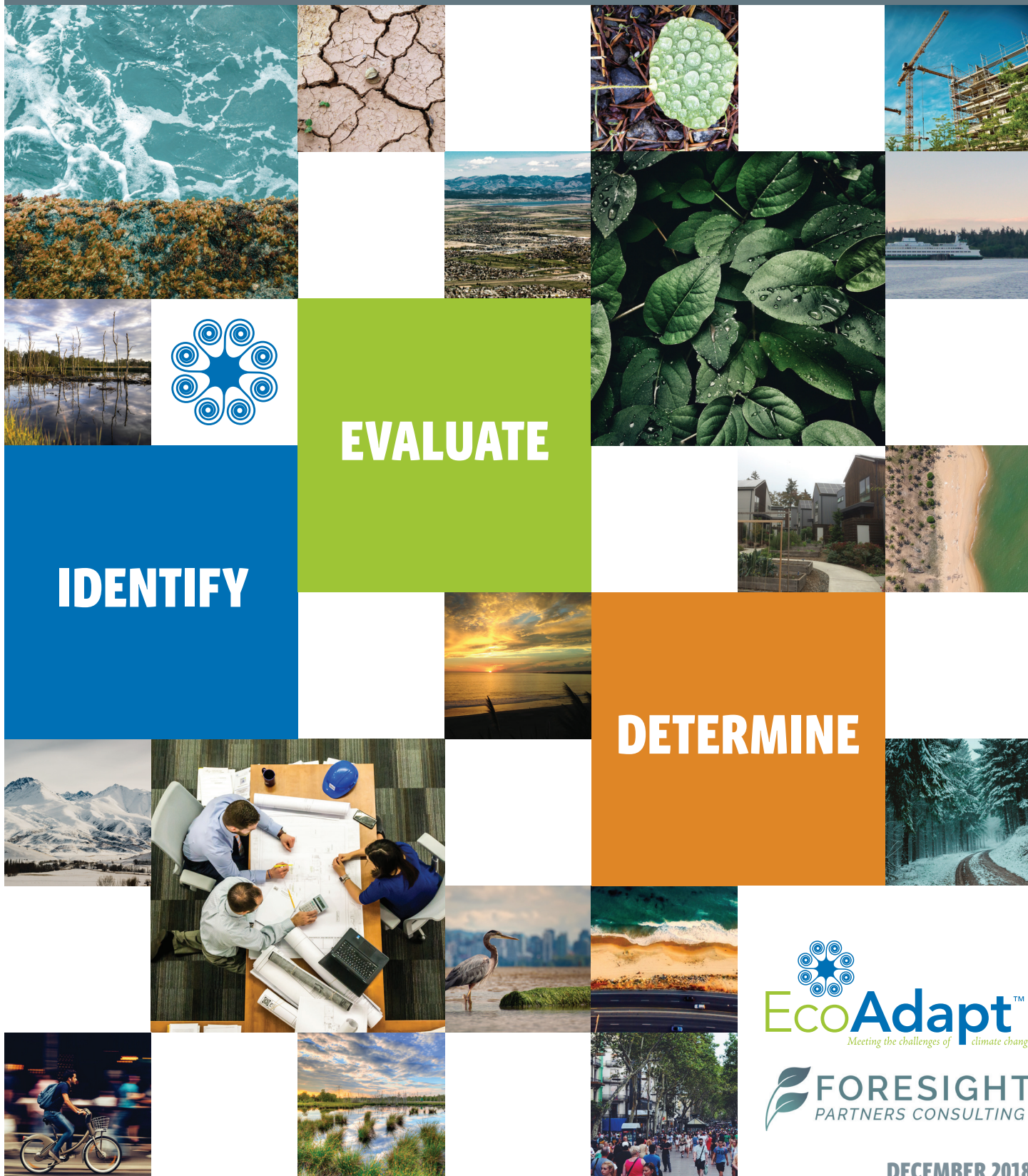
Will these benefits be experienced at an equal level by low-income or traditionally underserved community members? **(ADD MEANS TO COMPLETE THIS FINAL ANALYSIS)**

Result:

- ☐ Project benefits the broader community, including low-income and traditionally underserved community members.
- ☐ Assessment indicates no discernable benefits to low-income or traditionally underserved community members.
- ☐ Assessment indicates a no discernable benefits to low-income or traditionally underserved community members, but the benefits could be created by (explain here or in attachment):

Climate Change Adaptation Certification Tool:

Moving communities from planning to implementation



Climate Change Adaptation Certification Tool

Climate change has implications for both the effectiveness and hazard potential of many of the projects undertaken by local and regional governments today. Failing to properly evaluate the potential vulnerability of any project prior to approval can lead to missed opportunities to improve design, optimize siting or avoid risk.

The **Climate Change Adaptation Certification (CCAC) Tool** is for use during regulatory or procedural review processes being carried out as a matter of regular, ongoing community business. It is recommended that the CCAC become embedded as a regulatory requirement; alternatively, the CCAC could be a discretionary review tool used to evaluate an idea and inform all parties of expected impacts from a changing climate on a project during its lifecycle. Potential liabilities associated with a course of action could be identified prior to permitting or funding, which should enable decision makers to drive climate savvy and sustainable choices.

Using the CCAC will enable community services, infrastructure, ecosystems (and thereby local economies) to better anticipate and respond to climate change impacts by protecting public funds from climate risk or future community exposure to risk under altered conditions.

What “project” should apply the CCAC?

The CCAC should be applied to any decision that uses public funds, has a life cycle of greater than five years and can impact public good. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Fiscal Expenditures
- Capital Planning
- Permitting
- Infrastructure Design and Siting

The objective of applying the CCAC to these decisions is to:

- Explicitly evaluate the implication of future conditions on project function and longevity
- Understand the long-term sustainability of a project at the funding or permitting phase
- Reduce community risk from actions today that become a liability under future conditions

Who should apply the CCAC?

The CCAC can be used by local government, elected officials, businesses and individuals to enable climate savvy decision making. The CCAC informs any proponent of a publicly funded capital project, fiscal decision or privately-funded development of the climate change risks faced by the project, and to guide them toward reducing that risk.

The CCAC process includes the following:

STEP 1: Identification of Climate Change Risk Factors

Completing this step will identify if climate change impacts could affect a project over its lifetime. Step 1 provides a series of impact indicators that steer a proponent to think about how eight anticipated change factors have the potential to affect a project area. If any indicator is marked as present, then the change factors could be relevant to a project’s long-term success. Therefore, it will have a “Yes” for that factor, requiring Step 2.

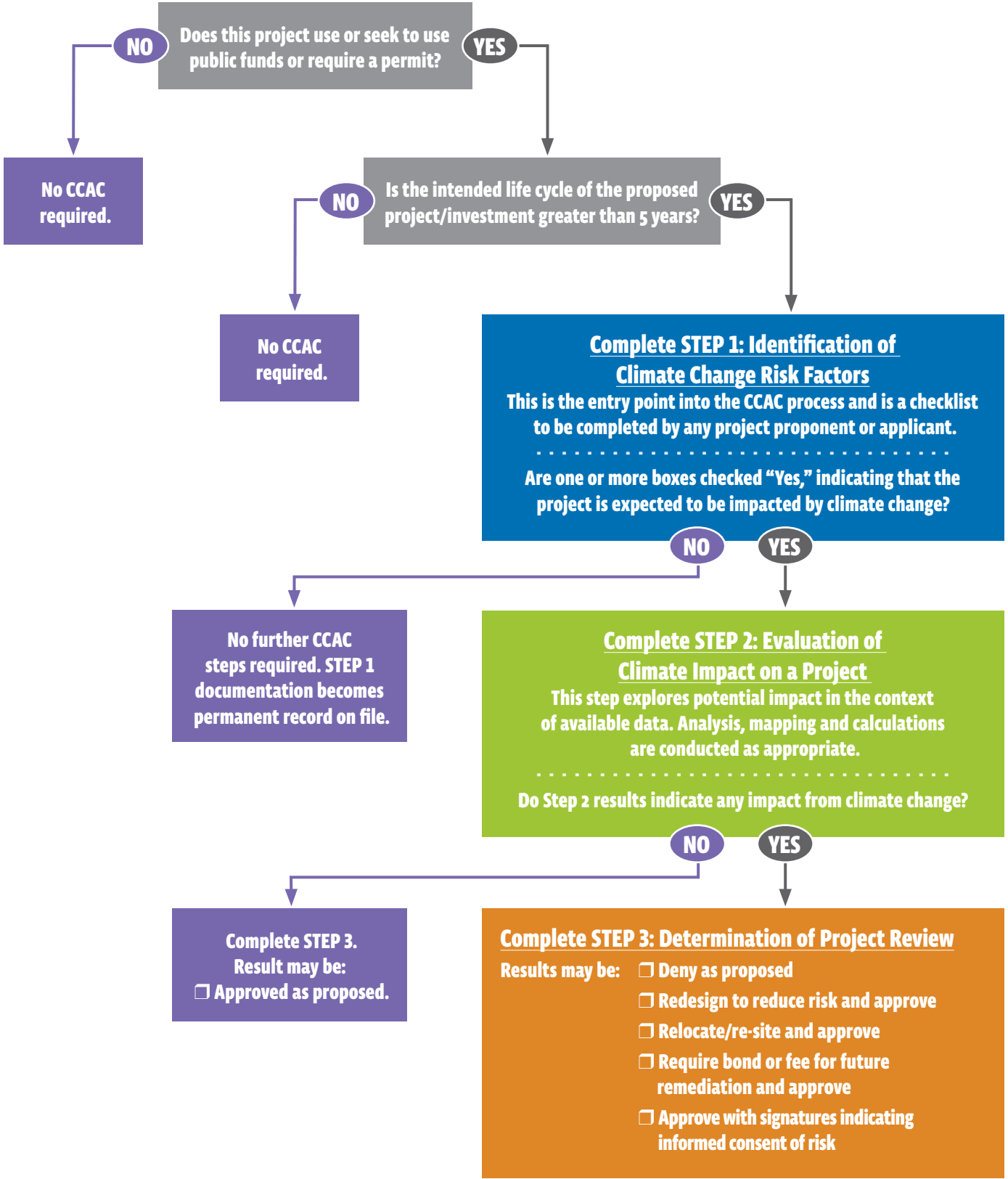
STEP 2: Evaluation of Climate Impact on a Project

If Step 1 detects likely impacts from climate change risks to a project area, then Step 2 asks a project proponent to dive deeper into existing climate data. Narratives, mapping and calculations will be sought to evaluate the project relative to future conditions and assess whether, as proposed, the project will involve (and should therefore avoid) future risk. Results of Step 2 are used by decision makers in Step 3 to inform a determination for the project.

STEP 3: Determination of Project Review

The CCAC review steps should allow a project to move forward only when it is expected to function sustainably over time; in other words, if it has avoided, minimized or mitigated future negative performance. A project should only proceed when awareness and accountability of risk is accepted. Thereby, a community will not be blindly on the hook for the costs to replace, retrofit, decommission or litigate responsibility for future damage, harm or poor project performance. Step 3 provides evidence that responsible parties are aware of climate change impacts and implication to the project they are either allowing or undertaking.

Climate Change Adaptation Certification (CCAC) Pathway to Climate Savvy Planning



STEP 1: Identification of Climate Change Risk Factors

STEP 1 will determine applicability of further CCAC review of a project. It should be completed by a project proponent with review by the appropriate project review authority.

Climate Change Risk Factors	• Identify if the following issues could affect the project over its lifetime. • Check all that apply. • If one or more of these boxes is checked, check YES in Column 3.	Climate Change Risk Identified For
PRECIPITATION Changing patterns will result in different and greater extremes, duration, and intensity.	My project or access to it: ☐ involves proper sizing of stormwater infrastructure to treat and accommodate run-off. ☐ involves diversion or impoundment of surface water. ☐ involves culverts, bridges, retaining walls or other structures within a riparian area to convey water or prevent flooding. ☐ relies on a predictable and reliable water supply. ☐ is within or near a mapped flood zone. ☐ is affected by nuisance, localized or chronic flooding that is known generally to occur, though not mapped. ☐ may be vulnerable to erosion or landslides. ☐ relies on a predictable, reliable, and affordable power supply and other utilities. ☐ is located within a Wildland-Urban Interface boundary or may be vulnerable to wildfire. ☐ relies on sanitary sewers or community/private septic systems. ☐ intersects with the multimodal transportation system. ☐ other possible effects of precipitation changes (attach information and explanation).	PRECIPITATION ☐ YES ☐ NO
TEMPERATURE Changes will include more extremes and prolonged highs or lows.	My project or access to it: ☐ relies on a predictable and reliable water supply. ☐ may be vulnerable to wildfire. ☐ uses energy generated by fossil fuel combustion (on site or from a power utility). ☐ will have a maintenance budgets for repairs and replacements. ☐ relies on good air quality. ☐ intersects with the multimodal transportation system. ☐ involves habitat creation, restoration, or enhancement that relies on current temperature levels for successful implementation. ☐ other possible effects of temperature changes (attach information and explanation).	TEMPERATURE ☐ YES ☐ NO
SEA LEVEL RISE Relative sea level changes will result in intermittent or permanent inundation.	My project or access to it: ☐ is located within the coastal zone. ☐ relies on a stable shoreline. ☐ is within or adjacent to a mapped flood zone. ☐ is within or may be affected by an area known to be vulnerable to flooding. ☐ involves dock or harbor infrastructure. ☐ relies on groundwater that may suffer from saltwater intrusion over time. ☐ requires healthy and properly functioning tidal marsh, estuaries, or other tidal ecosystems. ☐ relies on proper functioning of a sanitary sewer system regulated by the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). ☐ relies on a septic system that is within or near the coastal zone. ☐ intends to enhance tidal ecosystems. ☐ other possible effects of sea level rise (attach information and explanation).	SEA LEVEL RISE ☐ YES ☐ NO

Climate Change Risk Factors	• Identify if the following issues could affect the project over its lifetime. • Check all that apply. • If one or more of these boxes is checked, check YES in Column 3.	Climate Change Risk Identified For
VEGETATION CHANGES Long-term temperature and precipitation changes will cause shifts in regional vegetation.	My project or access to it: ☐ could be affected by changes in vegetation. ☐ could be affected by changes to transportation corridor buffers and impacts to roadways (brush fires, deadfall, water flow, etc.). ☐ could be affected by increased fuel load and wildfire risk (e.g., potential for dead-wood and detritus as die-off occurs increasing the fuel load and risk for wildfires). ☐ has energy demands for heating and cooling that could increase if the percentage of tree-cover/canopy changes. ☐ other possible effects of vegetation changes (attach information and explanation).	VEGETATION CHANGES ☐ YES ☐ NO
SLOPE STABILITY Sea level and precipitation changes compromise once stable slopes.	My project or access to it: ☐ relies on the integrity of nearby slopes. ☐ proposes development or investment on or near a slope. ☐ other possible effects of slope instability (attach information and explanation).	SLOPE STABILITY ☐ YES ☐ NO
OCEAN ACIDIFICATION Changes in ocean pH will have implications on permitted discharge and ocean health.	My project or access to it: ☐ relies on sanitary sewer that is subject to a NPDES permit. ☐ relies on or affects shellfish within our local water. ☐ other possible effects of ocean acidification (attach information and explanation).	OCEAN ACIDIFICATION ☐ YES ☐ NO
POPULATION CHANGES Climate migration and regional population changes may have local/regional implications.	My project or access to it: ☐ relies on a stable population. ☐ is designed and built to serve the current population. ☐ could be adversely affected if population were to increase or decrease in our region. ☐ could be affected by future climate migrants. ☐ other possible effects of population changes (attach information and explanation).	POPULATION CHANGES ☐ YES ☐ NO
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS Mitigation of future greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel dependence are driven in part by local/regional permitting decisions.	My project or access to it: ☐ does not take cars off the road or decrease idling times. ☐ neither improves nor increases access to non-motorized transportation options. ☐ is dependent on fossil fuel and does not use renewable energy sources sufficient to cover demand. ☐ other possible effects of greenhouse gas emissions (attach information and explanation).	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ☐ YES ☐ NO

CHECK ALL YOUR “YES” FACTORS			
☐ PRECIPITATION	☐ SEA LEVEL RISE	☐ SLOPE STABILITY	☐ POPULATION CHANGES
☐ TEMPERATURE	☐ VEGETATION CHANGES	☐ OCEAN ACIDIFICATION	☐ GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
• For each Climate Change Risk Factor that indicated “YES” to climate risk, evaluation of the project is now required. • Proceed to STEP 2 and answer each Evaluation Question marked as Required. • If you did not check any “YES” factors, no further CCAC steps are required. STEP 1 documentation becomes permanent record on file.			

STEP 2: Evaluation of Climate Impact on a Project

STEP 1 concluded that your project is subject to impacts from at least one of eight Climate Change Risk Factors (evidenced by a “YES”).

Next, complete STEP 2 to evaluate any potential long-term climate change impact to your project's success.

- Use this chart below to determine which evaluation questions are required to be answered.
- In Column One check all Climate Change Risk Factors that had a “YES” result in STEP 1.
- Complete Evaluation Questions A-J accordingly.

Check your “YES” factors from STEP 1	Climate Change Risk Factor	Complete the Evaluation Questions for Each Checked Factor									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
☐	PRECIPITATION	X		X	X	X		X	X		
☐	TEMPERATURE			X		X	X	X	X		
☐	SEA LEVEL RISE	X	X								
☐	VEGETATION CHANGES	X			X		X	X	X		
☐	SLOPE STABILITY				X						
☐	OCEAN ACIDIFICATION					X				X	
☐	POPULATION CHANGES										X
☐	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS						X	X			

Once submitted to the appropriate Project Review Authority (permitting agency, board or other personnel authorized to act on or allow the project to proceed), responses to STEP 2 Evaluation Questions will provide the information necessary for them to make a climate savvy determination in STEP 3.

STEP 2: Evaluation Questions

A Evaluate project susceptibility to flooding and determine impact.

1. **Map your project area** (inclusive of its access corridors, key utility infrastructure, and associated multimodal transportation infrastructure) in relation to **flood zones and frequently flooded areas** (both episodic and chronic) using:
 - Local flood zone data;
 - Local wetland data;
 - Project site assessment data;
 - Regional flood zone data;
 - Regional flood mapping tools:
 - The NOAA Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper online visualization tool (<https://coast.noaa.gov/floodexposure/#/map>) supports communities that are assessing their coastal hazard risks and vulnerabilities by creating a collection of user-defined maps that show the people, places, and natural resources exposed to coastal flooding. The tool is currently unavailable for the west coast (see <https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/flood-exposure.html> for more information). Use if available to your project area;
 - Use FEMA's Flood Map Service Center (MSC) portal (<https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search>) by entering your project address and reviewing maps it produces to identify any potential flooding impacts. MSC is the official public source for flood hazard information produced in support of the National Flood Insurance Program.

2. **Provide a narrative review** explaining your projects' overlap with mapped flood areas. Also, document that you have contacted City or County engineering and public works' staff and incorporate their knowledge of whether your project area is affected by **nuisance, localized or chronic flooding** that is generally known to occur, though not necessarily mapped.

RESULT:

- ☐ Project unaffected by flooding or flood zones.
- ☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to project that cannot be avoided.
- ☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to the project, but risk could be minimized by (explain here or in attachment):

B Evaluate local sea level rise projections relevant to project area and determine impact.

- ### 1. Get local sea level rise projections for 2100:
- If options exist, use high greenhouse gas emissions scenarios (e.g., RCP8.5 or similar), likely or 50% assessed probability of exceedance for 2100. Also consider the impact of the 99 and 0.1% values because, while these have a lower likelihood, they are assumed possible and a project should know these potential risks. Examples include:
 - Washington Coastal Resilience Project:
<http://www.wacoastalnetwork.com/wcrp-documents.html>
 - State of California Sea Level Rise Guidance: opc.ca.gov/webmaster/ftp/pdf/agenda_items/20180314/Item3_ExhibitA_OPC_SLR_Guidance-rd3.pdf
 - Unified Sea Level Rise Projections- South Florida Compact:
southeastfloridaclimatcompact.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/2015-Compact-Unified-Sea-Level-Rise-Projection.pdf

2. Apply these values on a sea level rise viewer:
- NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer: <https://coast.noaa.gov/slr>. NOAA's tool only shows estimates up to 6 feet. If your scenario shows >6 feet, use Surging Seas: <https://riskfinder.climatecentral.org>.

- 3. Compare the sea level rise viewer output(s) with project site map or local GIS data layers to evaluate vulnerability of:**
- project footprint
 - project related dock and harbor infrastructure
 - transportation corridors needed to access your project
 - utilities (e.g., power transmission, sewer/septic, stormwater/drainage, water/wells)
 - any other essential elements of the project

- 4. Provide a narrative review** explaining inundation, interaction with tides, erosion with or without slope stability issues, and any interaction with upstream flows.

RESULT:

- ☐ Project unaffected by sea level rise.
- ☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to project that cannot be avoided.
- ☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to the project, but risk could be minimized by (explain here or in attachment):

STEP 2: Evaluation Questions

C Evaluate project stormwater infrastructure design and its ability to accommodate future hydrological conditions.

- 1. Calculate stormwater design based on:**
 - Projected flow rates for 2050.
Because most hydrological models (e.g., 2012 Western Washington Hydrology Model) used for development of local Stormwater Manuals are based on historical and not future flows, project proponents must calculate flows with future precipitation flow rates as inputs.
- 2. Provide a narrative review** comparing infrastructure sizing requirements to accommodate historical flows versus anticipated future flows. Show your understanding of the likely future precipitation changes that will affect your project and its infrastructure.

RESULT:

- ☐ Project unaffected by future hydrologic conditions.
- ☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to project that cannot be avoided.
- ☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to the project, but risk could be minimized by (explain here or in attachment):

D Evaluate project vulnerability to landslides and other geologic hazards.

- 1. Map your project and its access corridors** (project area) using local Geological Hazardous Areas Maps for slope stability or landslide (e.g., Washington Department of Natural Resources Geologic Information Portal: https://geologyportal.dnr.wa.gov/#natural_hazards) to produce a map with landslide data layers overlaying your project area.
- 2. Provide narrative review** of your project in relation to slope stability. Understanding that resilient infrastructure relies on slope stability, if mapping shows your project area could be affected by landslides explain how you plan for it in design and/or avoid steep slopes for location of critical infrastructure or public investment where an alternative is possible.

RESULT:

- ☐ Project unaffected by landslides and other geologic hazards.
- ☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to project that cannot be avoided.
- ☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to the project, but risk could be minimized by (explain here or in attachment):

STEP 2: Evaluation Questions

E Evaluate project dependence on and access to the reliable provision of basic utilities (water supply, septic/sewer) that function over time without compromising the health of relevant ecosystems.

- 1. Map your project area and show it in relation to:**
 - Regional and/or local aquifer recharge area maps (e.g., Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas maps)
 - Wellhead Protection Area mapping
 - Watershed boundaries
 - Identify National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted outfalls or discharges
- 2. Provide a narrative review that:**
 - Demonstrates a predictable, reliable and affordable water supply for the lifespan of your project under future predicted precipitation and temperature patterns.
 - Explains any water saving measures your project employs.
 - Explains your leach field or sewer outfall drainage basin in the context of its over-saturation or dehydration (either of which can render a septic/sewer ineffective).
 - If your project will utilize a discharge facility subject to an NPDES permit, explain your understanding of the relationship between stormwater and sewage discharge permits and ocean acidification, which may compromise stormwater and sewage discharge compliance making capital projects/ investment for additional siting or capacity necessary.

RESULT:

- ☐ Project unaffected by either the provision or failure of basic utilities.
- ☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to project that cannot be avoided.
- ☐ Assessment indicates climate risk to the project, but risk could be minimized by (explain here or in attachment):

F Evaluate project dependence on and access to the reliable provision of a power supply and its source.

- 1. Calculate:**
 - Insulation requirements based on projected future winter lows and summer high temperatures;
 - Anticipated maintenance budget for items (e.g., HVAC systems) vulnerable to unplanned heavy service demands due to more extreme weather (e.g., if future use becomes greater than currently budgeted, what will be the cost to future owners/operators?).
- 2. Provide a narrative review explaining:**
 - A comparison of insulation requirements and effectiveness due to calculations based on historical versus future temperature projections;
 - All sources of energy upon which your project will depend, including back-up generators;
 - Use of renewable energy, or site design/features that enable renewables to be used or later installed (e.g., is your energy generated by fossil fuel combustion? Is there an opportunity to produce power on site and is your project designed to facilitate that? Did you situate/orient structures on site to maximize its ability to employ on-site renewable energy generation such as passive or active solar?);
 - If relying on tree canopy for passive heating or cooling, explain your energy needs as they may change over time with changes in tree-cover/canopy (e.g., active heating and cooling needs will increase as vegetation on-site matures or dies off);
 - How your project will decrease idling times, improve access to non-motorized transportation, or otherwise improve the transit system itself;
 - Any existing greenhouse gas inventories to which your proposed project would be a contributor (positive or negative).

RESULT:

- ☐ Project unaffected by changes in energy demand, access, or cost.
- ☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to project that cannot be avoided.
- ☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to the project, but risk could be minimized by (explain here or in attachment):

STEP 2: Evaluation Questions

G

Evaluate project connection to multimodal transportation.

Provide a narrative review explaining how motorized and non-motorized transit will be influenced by your project. Will non-motorized and/or public transit be increased or supported by this project (e.g., creation of bike lanes, sidewalks, or non-motorized paths)? Will this project increase automotive miles driven or idle times?

- RESULT:
- ☐ Project will facilitate multimodal transportation.

☐ Assessment indicates no accommodation of multimodal transit.

☐ Assessment indicates that multimodal transit could be accommodated by:

I

Evaluate project connection to a healthy ocean environment.

Provide a narrative review explaining your project as it relates to:

- Marine discharge permits. Altered seawater pH may adversely affect compliance if discharge cannot be adjusted under these changing water chemistry conditions.
- Locally managed or harvested shellfish and whether the decline in shellfish populations affect your project or deem it unsustainable.
- Any other marine activities that affect or are affected by altered pH or related water chemistry changes.

- RESULT:
- ☐ Project unaffected by changes in ocean chemistry.

☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to project that cannot be avoided.

☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to the project, but risk could be minimized by (explain here or in attachment):

H

Evaluate project area susceptibility to wildfire.

1. Map your project’s proximity to the Wildland Urban Interface and/or wildfire hazard areas. Overlay the following data layers on your project area:
 - Regional or local GIS layers showing Wildfire Hazard Area or any available wildfire risk mapping
2. Provide a narrative review demonstrating your understanding of how long-term temperature and precipitation trend changes may cause shifts in vegetation and habitats affecting your project area’s vulnerability to wildfire.

- RESULT:
- ☐ Project unaffected by wildfire risk.

☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to project that cannot be avoided.

☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to the project, but risk could be minimized by (explain here or in attachment):

J

Evaluate the connection between the project and local and regional population.

Provide a narrative review explaining how your project will function over time relative to population change. Will either increases or decreases (possibly due to climate migration) affect the long-term success of your project? Do your anticipated outcomes depend on certain local or regional population statistics?

- RESULT:
- ☐ Project unaffected by population.

☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to project that cannot be avoided.

☐ Assessment indicates climate change risk to the project, but risk could be minimized by (explain here or in attachment):

STEP 3: Determination of Project Review

STEP 2 results indicate climate change risk to the project during its expected life cycle. Complete STEP 3 to decide conditions of approval.

1. Proponents assessment of the proposed project under future conditions:
2. Staff assessment of the proposed project under future conditions (include reference to any existing local, regional, and state natural hazard vulnerability assessments, climate vulnerability assessments, and/or climate action plans):

3. CCAC Determination:

- ☐ Project approved as proposed.

Low risk from future climate conditions.
- ☐ Project denied.

High risk that cannot be minimized or avoided with project alterations.
- ☐ Project redesigned to reduce risk and approved.

Explain how risk was reduced due to the components of the redesign.
- ☐ Project relocated/sited in alternate location and approved.

Explain how risk was reduced because of this move. Explanation should include a review of new site to ensure vulnerabilities do not exist at the new location.
- ☐ Project approved with conditions.

Applicant required to assume responsibility for anticipated future remediation necessitated due to permitting/funding/approving this now despite the known vulnerabilities.

Bond required in the amount of \$_____.

Fee required in the amount of \$_____.

Explain and document the expected remediation.

☐ Project approved with informed consent regarding the risk.

Describe the risk.
- Project Review Authority

Name:

Date:
- Project Proponent

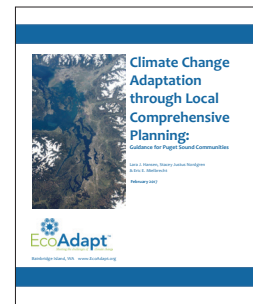
Name:

Date:
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Climate Change Adaptation Certification Resources and Acknowledgments

EcoAdapt and Foresight Partners Consulting developed the Climate Change Adaptation Certification project, process, and 3-Step Tool in order to advance nascent local conversations around climate change adaptation to tangible implementation actions. This work began in the Puget Sound region of Washington where they also developed guidance for anyone wanting to understand why and how to incorporate climate considerations into local Comprehensive Planning—addressing planning for both adaptation and mitigation. This guidance is also available:

Climate Change Adaptation through Local Comprehensive Planning: Guidance for Puget Sound Communities.
Hansen, L.J., S.J. Nordgren and E.E. Mielbrecht. 2017. EcoAdapt. Bainbridge Island, WA.
www.CAKEx.org/documents/climate-change-adaptation-through-local-comprehensive-planning-guidance-puget-sound-communities



The Climate Change Adaptation Certification Tool was developed to support communities beyond planning—helping them implement their updated Comprehensive Plan. Using this 3-Step CCAC Tool for rapid implementation of climate savvy planning goals and policies will enable community services, infrastructure, ecosystems, and economies to better anticipate and respond to the effects of climate change.

We would like to thank Jennifer Sutton (City of Bainbridge Island), James Rufo Hill (Seattle Public Utilities) and James B. Hansen (California Fish and Wildlife) for their time and insight as reviewers of this tool and its applicability to planning processes across a variety of circumstance.

In order to make this product useful and used, the authors surveyed community adaptation efforts and interviewed local, regional, and state employees around the Puget Sound to identify regulatory or discretionary processes already in place where one could integrate climate change adaptation into permitting—something beyond planning goals and policies. We would also like to thank (in alphabetical order) all those who took the time to inform us through interviews, including Mike Burnham (Thurston Regional Planning Council), Eileen Canola (Snohomish County), Christy Carr (City of Bainbridge Island), Ryan Dicks (Pierce County), Lisa Dulude (Snohomish County), Gary Idleburg (Washington State Department of Commerce), Jennifer Lee (Puget Sound Partnership), Kelly McGourty (Puget Sound Regional Council), Tracy Morgenstern (City of Seattle), Phillip North (Tulalip Tribes), Allison Osterberg (Thurston County), Joyce Phillips (City of Olympia), Jennifer Pouliotte (Puget Sound Partnership), Carol Lee Roalkvam (Washington State Department of Transportation), Dara Salmon (Snohomish County), Joseph Tovar (Tovar Planning), Lara Whitely-Binder (King County), and Manuela Winter (Snohomish County).

Sample resource they shared included:

- Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)—Guidance for Project-Level Climate Change Evaluations for NEPA and SEPA demonstrates how WSDOT should address climate change in its environmental documents/reviews
- King County—Sustainable Infrastructure ScoreCard used to meet the requirements of Seattle's Green Building and Sustainable Development Ordinance
- Seattle Public Utilities—Stage Gate process used internally by employees during project development
- Snohomish County's Puget Sound Initiative—Climate Change Decision Support Tool used by public works employees to consider climate change related impacts in their own project planning

This project was made possible by generous support from:



Recommended Citation:

Justus Nordgren, S., and L.J. Hansen. 2018. Climate Change Adaptation Certification Tool: Moving Communities from Planning to Implementation. EcoAdapt. Bainbridge Island, WA. www.CAKEx.org/adaptation-certification



EcoAdapt provides support, training, and assistance to make planning and management less vulnerable and more Climate Savvy. EcoAdapt, founded by a team of some of the earliest adaptation thinkers and practitioners in the field, has one goal—creating a robust future in the face of climate change. We bring together diverse players to reshape planning and management in response to rapid climate change. www.EcoAdapt.org



Foresight Partners Consulting works to build societies' capacity to proactively address the effects of a changing climate. We work with practitioners to help them incorporate climate change considerations into programs, planning, and decision-making processes. We specialize in comprehensive community planning for climate change · hazard mitigation planning · philanthropic program strategy development and portfolio review. www.ForesightOnline.org