# Climate Adaptation Planning Tools for California Local Governments

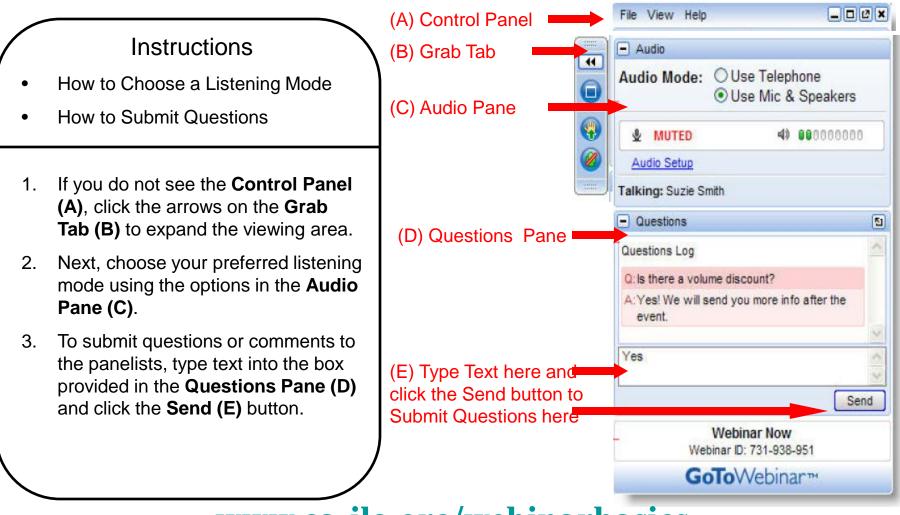
May 15, 2012 11:00 am – 12:00 pm

Please note:

- Questions and comments may be submitted using the on-screen webinar tools.
- For live assistance during the webinar, please call 916-658-8202.
- PowerPoint presentation is available for download at: <u>www.ca-ilg.org/SCLN/ClimateAdaptationWebinar</u>



### **Using GoToWebinar**



www.ca-ilg.org/webinarbasics





### Today's Agenda

- I. Welcome and Introductions Steve Sanders, Institute for Local Government
- II. State Climate Change Resources for Local Governments Michael McCormick, Governor's Office of Planning and Research
- III. Climate Adaptation Decision Support Tools Kurt Malchow, California Natural Resources Agency
- IV. California Climate Adaptation Policy Guide Adrienne Greve, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
- V. Questions and Discussion







### **About the Institute**

### Who:

- Founded 1955
- 501(c)(3) Research and Education Arm of:
  - League of California Cities
  - California State Association of Counties

### **Mission:**

Promoting good government at the local level



# Sustainable Communities Learning Network

The Sustainable Communities Learning Network helps local officials and staff to access and share resources and tools that encourage their communities to consider and apply economically, socially and environmentally sustainable practices.











www.ca-ilg.org/SCLN

# Sustainable Communities Learning Network

# Learn. Share. Connect. Lead.

www.ca-ilg.org/SCLN

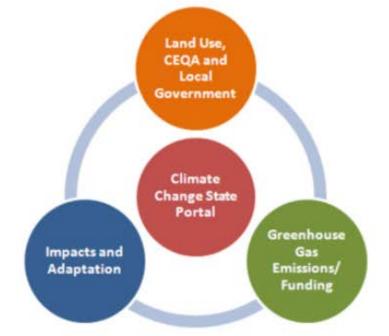




### Olimate Change Resources:

Resources for Local Government Climate Change Planning, Policy and Mitigation

State Web-based Guidance for Local Governments



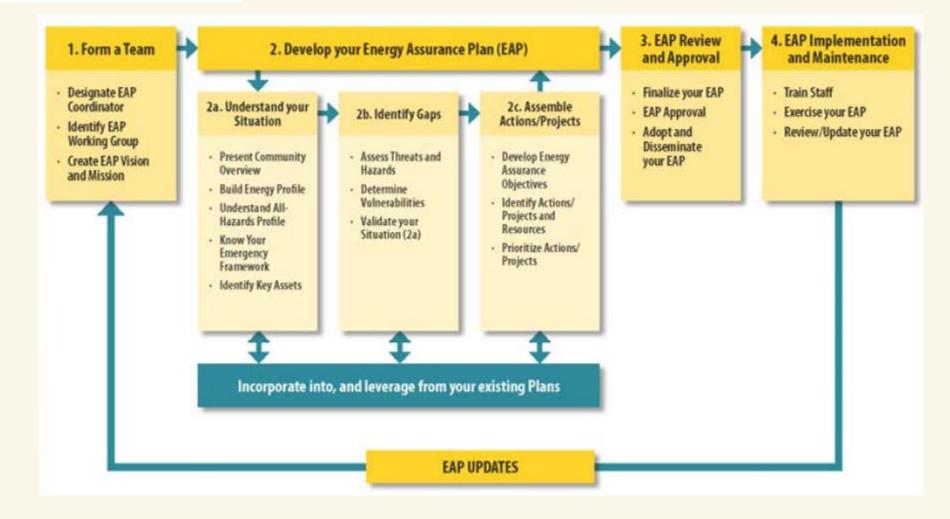


- •California Adaptation Strategy 2012
- •CalEMA/CNRA APG
- •OPR Resources
  - •OPR CAP Technical Advisory
  - •General Plan Guidelines
- •OPC Sea Level Rise Guidance
- •California Coastal Commission LCPs
- •State Hazard Mitigation Plan
- •DWR Climate Change and Regional
- Water Planning
- •SGC Grant Funding
- •CEC Energy Assurance
- •CDPH Health and Climate Planning





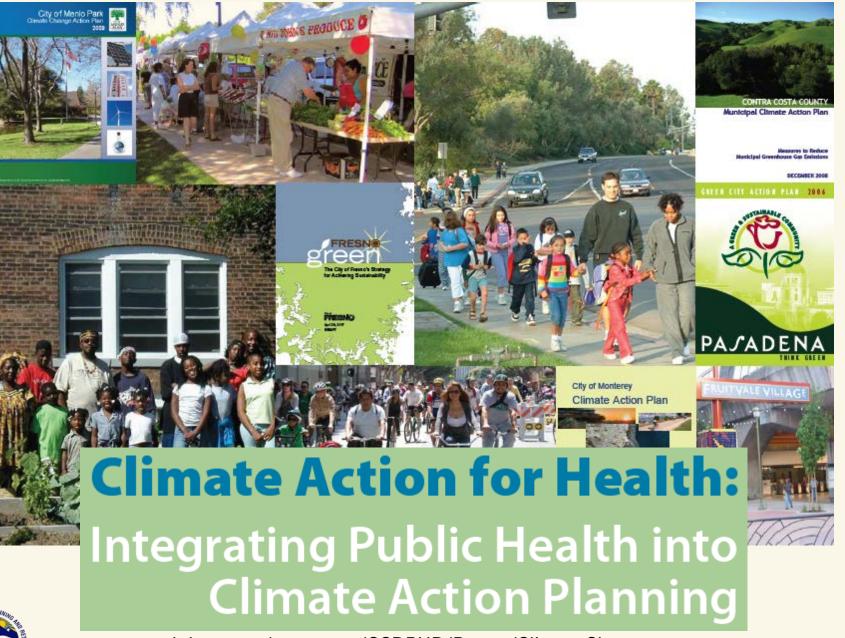






www.caleap.org





Structure of realization of the realization of the

www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/CCDPHP/Pages/ClimateChange.aspx



### Michael McCormick, AICP Governor's Office of Planning and Research 916-323-9912

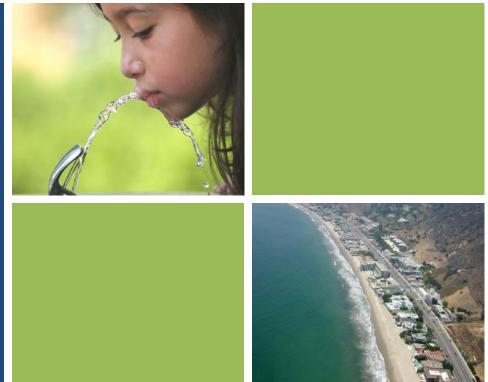
Michael.McCormick@opr.ca.gov

www.opr.ca.gov





# Climate Adaptation Decision Support Tools



Focus: Cal-adapt and Draft Climate Adaptation Policy Guide -Public Stakeholder Input Meetings

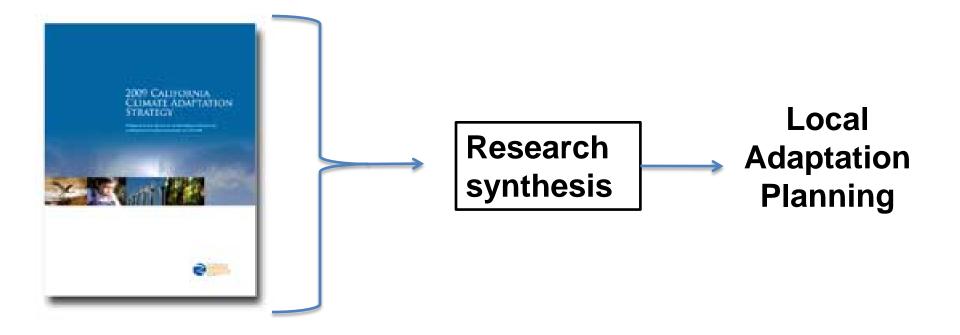
May 14-18, 2012

**A LIFORNIA** *natural resources* 

Kurt Malchow California Natural Resources Agency



# Bridging the Gap Between State and Local Planning:

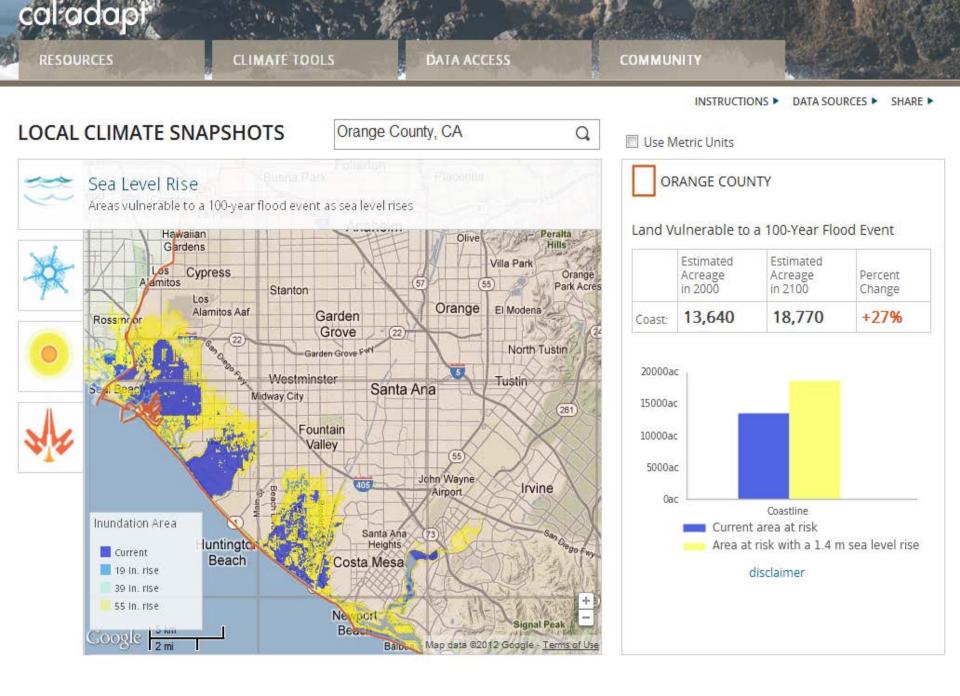


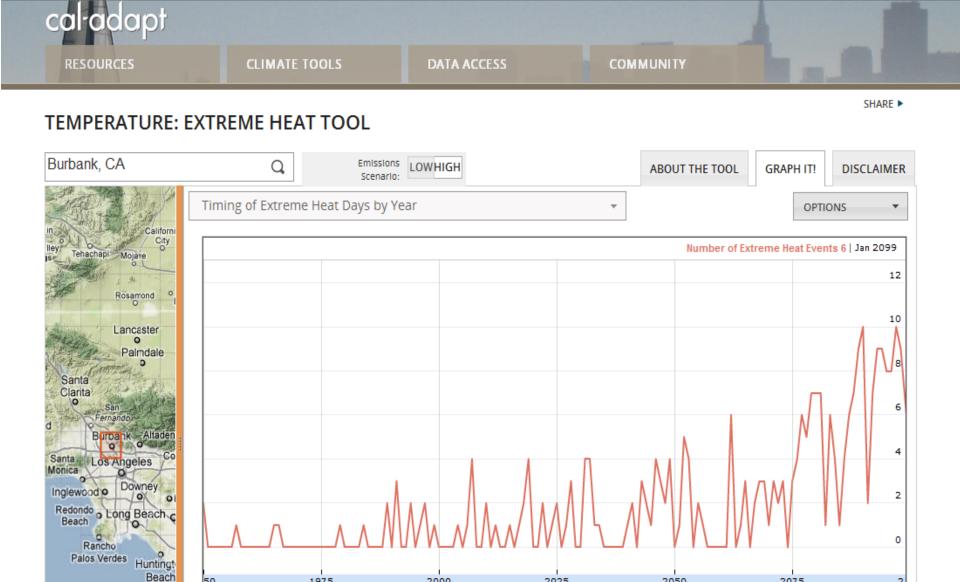
First step: make the research easier to understand (2009 CAS Executive Summary Strategy #12)



# Cal-adapt (cal-adapt.org/):







Π

>

N

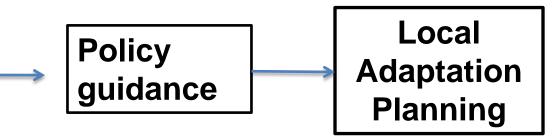
MMM

<

Google 50 km

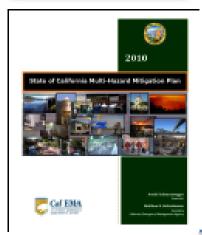


# Bridging the Gap Between State and Local Planning:



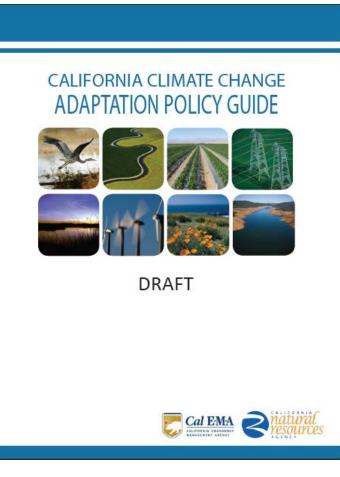
Second: once impacts are understood, provide guidance to help evaluate vulnerabilities and develop strategies to address these impacts. (2009 CAS Executive Summary Strategy #6,

Comprehensive State Strategy 3a)





# **Adaptation Policy Guide**



### > A planning/decision framework

### Timeline:

<u>November 2010 – April 2012</u>: Contracting and production

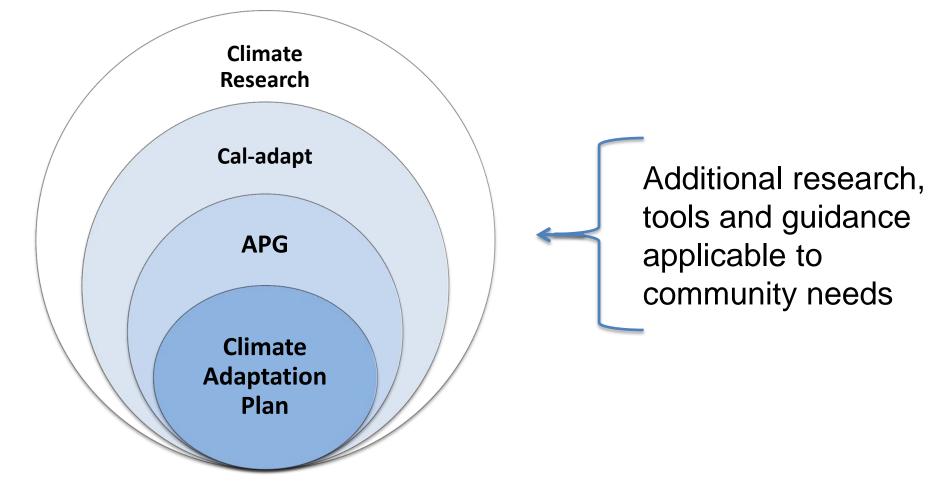
<u>April 9, 2012</u>: Draft released as part of Governor's Extreme Events Conference, Local Government Side Event

April 9 – June 8, 2012: Public Review

Final: End of June 2012



### From science to planning:



### Thank you















resources.ca.gov/climate\_adaptation/ local\_government/adaptation\_policy\_guide.html

# California Climate Change Adaptation Policy Guide

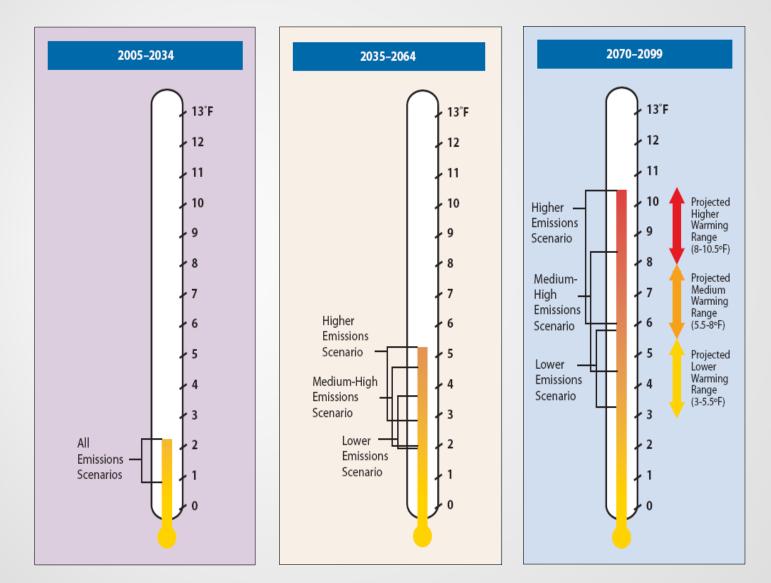




### Adrienne I. Greve

Assistant Professor, City & Regional Planning Cal Poly - San Luis Obispo agreve@calpoly.edu

# Why Climate Adaptation?



California Climate Change Center 2006

21

### **Climate Adaptation & GHG Reduction**

### **Greenhouse Gas Reduction**

Appliance trade-in Efficiency incentive programs Transit expansion Bicycle infrastructure expansion Pedestrian infrastructure Parking policy Increased solid waste diversion rate Composting programs Renewable energy generation Energy efficiency standards Car share programs Bike share programs Carbon tax Elect vehicle conversion Mixed use development Increased residential density Carpool programs Green business certifications Establish growth boundaries

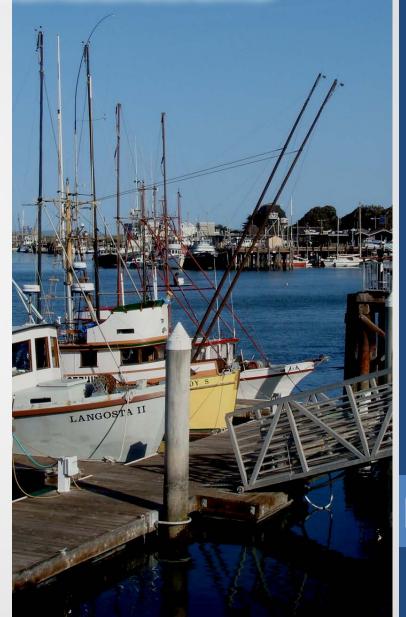
Passive cooling systems Urban heat island mitigation Wetland restoration Urban forest management Reflective roofing & paving Stormwater management Green infrastructure Permeable paving Planting lists Green roof programs Power plant upgrades Public education Water recycling Energy demand management Improved energy efficiency Tiered pricing Green building requirements Weatherization programs Community gardening

### Adaptation

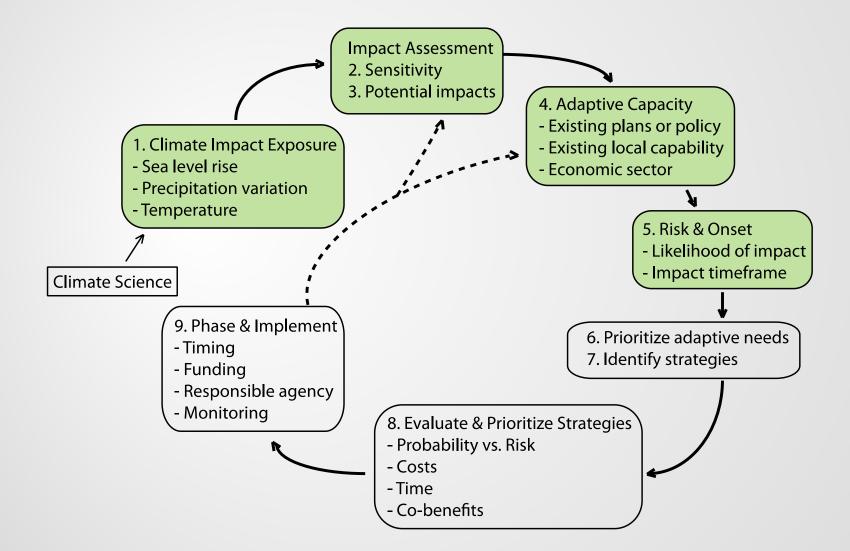
Heat response plans Flooding response plan Managed retreat Sea level rise plan Desalinization Air quality notification system Watershed evaluation Mosquito control Water & air quality monitoring Ecosystem diversity assessment Establish cooling centers Economic diversification Defensible space policy for fire Migration corridor development Utility burial Retrofit for flood resistance Increase emergency services Reinforce critical infrastructure Update evacuation plans

### Adaptation & Local Jurisdictions

- Diversity
  - Biophysical Setting
  - Jurisdiction Characteristics
  - Social/Political Feasibility
- Jurisdiction Control
- Scale (impacts & solutions)
- Uncertainty
  - Climate impact projections
  - Spatial resolution
  - Anticipated outcomes
- Cross sector impacts & solutions
- Links to other guidance



## **Adaptation Policy Development**



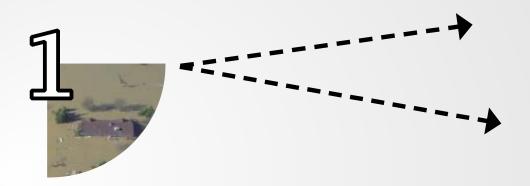
Adapted from Boswell, Greve, & Seale, 2012

# **Climate Adaptation Team**

- Long-range planning or community development
- Emergency response and natural hazards planning
- Economic development
- Parks and open space
- Transportation or engineering
- Utilities (water, wastewater, etc.)
- Administration/finance
- Chamber of commerce
- Public health
- Social services
- Local non-governmental organizations (NGOs - environmental, social, etc)
- Professional organizations (agricultural, fisheries, communications, etc.)



### **APG Structure**





CalEMA, CNRA – APG Draft 2012

### **Seven Sectors**

- Equity, Health, and Socio-economic Impacts
- Oceans and Coastal Resources
- Water Management
- Forestry and Rangeland
- Biodiversity and Habitat
- Agriculture
- Infrastructure

# **Eleven Climate Adaptation Regions**



North Coast Region

North Region

Bay Area Region

Northern Central Valley Region

Bay-Delta Region

Southern Central Valley Region

Central Coast Region

North Sierra Region

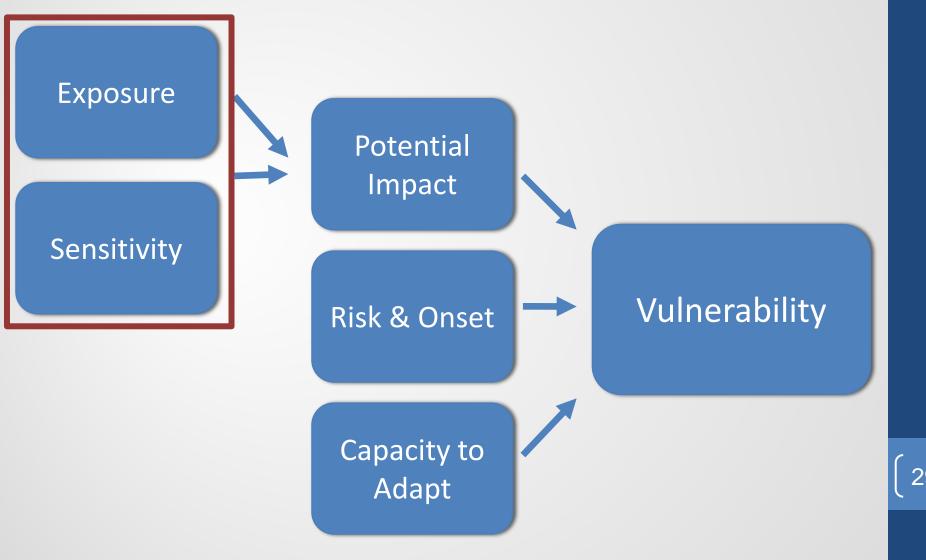
Southeast Sierra Region

South Coast Region

Desert



### **Vulnerability Assessment**



# Exposure Projected climate impacts

- Difference from current conditions
- Speed of onset
- Spatial variation
- Extent of impact
- Certainty

30

# cal-adapt

### EXPLORING CALIFORNIA'S CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH



Site developed by: Geospatial Innovation Facility



Cal-Adapt is a product of the Public Interest Energy Research (PIER) program

# **Estimating Exposure**

- Sea-level rise: Identify areas of the community that are currently subject to coastal flooding (100-year flood) and areas potentially subject to the 55-inch rise forecasted for 2100.
- *Precipitation*: Identify the current annual precipitation and the forecasted change over time to 2090.
- *Temperature*: Identify the current average seasonal temperatures and the forecasted change over time to 2100.

# Impact Certainty (IPCC

Driver	% Prob. Of Driver (IPCC)	Certainty
Temperature change	> 90% probability	High
Precipitation change	> 66% probability	Medium
Sea-level rise	>90% probability	High
Snow season and depth		
<u>change</u>	> 90% probability	High

Source: IPCC. 2007. WG1 Physical Science Basis, Section 10 & 11.

# Sensitivity

### 2. ASSETS

Residential Commercial Industrial Government Institutional (schools, churches, hospitals, prisons, etc.) Parks & open space Recreational facilities Infrastructure Water treatment plant and delivery infrastructure Wastewater treatment plant and collection infrastructure

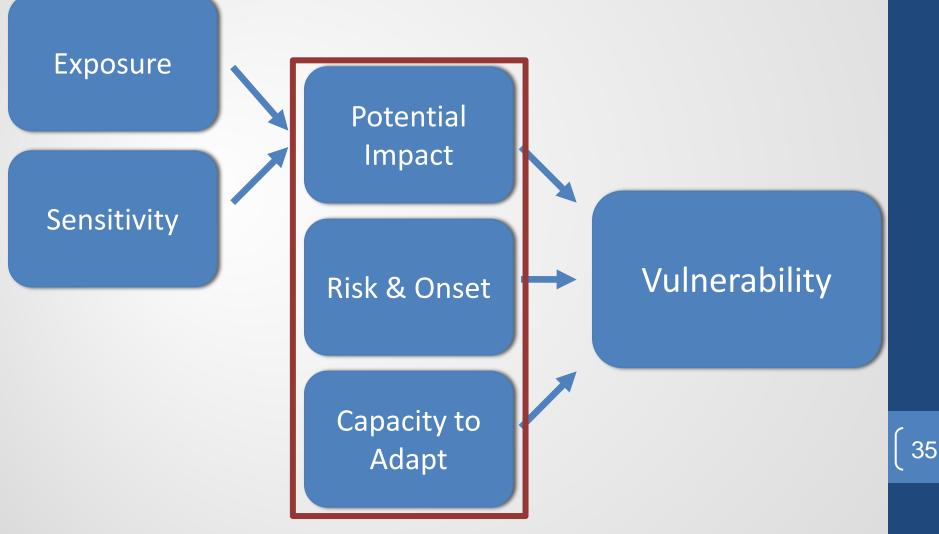
### **1. FUNCTIONS**

Government continuity Water/sewer/solid waste Energy delivery Emergency services Public safety Public health Emotional and mental health Business continuity Housing access Employment and job access Food security Mobility/transportation/access Quality of life Social services **Ecological function** Tourism Recreation Agriculture, forest, and fishery productivity Industrial operations

### **3. POPULATIONS**

Seniors Children Individuals with disabilities Individuals with compromised immune systems Individuals without access to cars Non-white communities Low-income communities Renters

## **Vulnerability Assessment**



### **Potential Impact**

### For each point of sensitivity identify:

- Temporal extent
- Spatial extent
- Permanence
- Danger to local populations
- Level of disruption to normal community function

# **Risk and Onset**

Secondary Exposure	Driver Occurs?	Certainty*
Inundation/long-term	↑ sea-level	High
waterline change		
Extreme high tide	↑ sea level	High
Coastal erosion	↑ sea level	High
Salt water intrusion	↑ sea level	High
Changed seasonal patterns	$\uparrow$ or $\downarrow$ precipitation-and/or- $\uparrow$	Medium
	or ↓ temperature	
Heat wave	↑ temperature	High
Intense rainstorms	$\uparrow$ temperature-and/or- $\uparrow$	Medium
	or $\sqrt{precipitation}$	
Landslide	↑ wildfire-and/or- ↑	Medium
	precipitation	
Drought	↑ temperature-and/or-	Medium
	$\downarrow$ precipitation	
Wildfire	Use Cal-Adapt	Medium
Snowpack	Use Cal-Adapt	High

Estimated based on most conservative driver from Table 2. Source: IPCC. 2007. WG1 Physical Science Basis, Section 10 & 11.

CalEMA, CNRA – APG Draft 2012



# **Adaptive Capacity**

### Current capacity to adapt to projected changes

### **Plans**

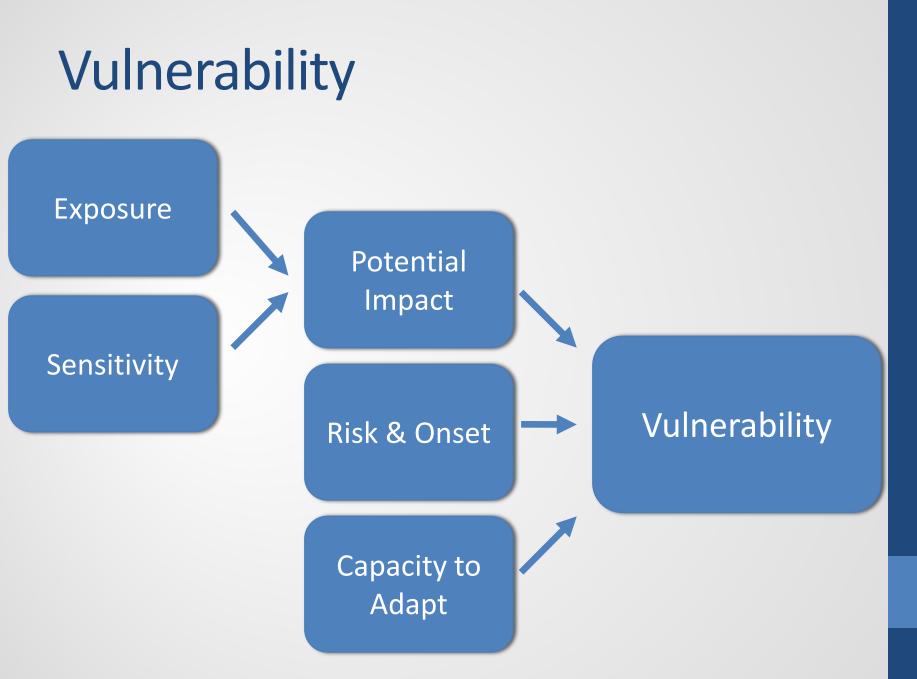
General Plan Area and Specific Plans Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Transit Plan Urban Water Management Plan Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan Downtown Plan

### Standards, Ordinances, Programs, And Policies

Stormwater Management Program Zoning Code Building Code Fire Code Tree Ordinance Floodplain Ordinance

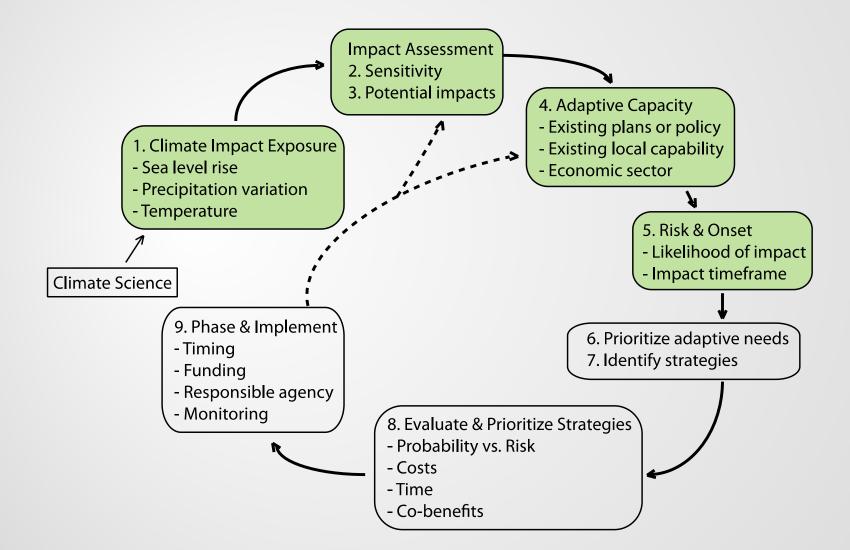
- For each identified potential impact:
  - Identify actions in progress, planned, or readily implemented to address it.
  - If not yet implemented, evaluate the time and resources needed for implementation.
  - Note the degree to which existing actions could be strengthened.

38



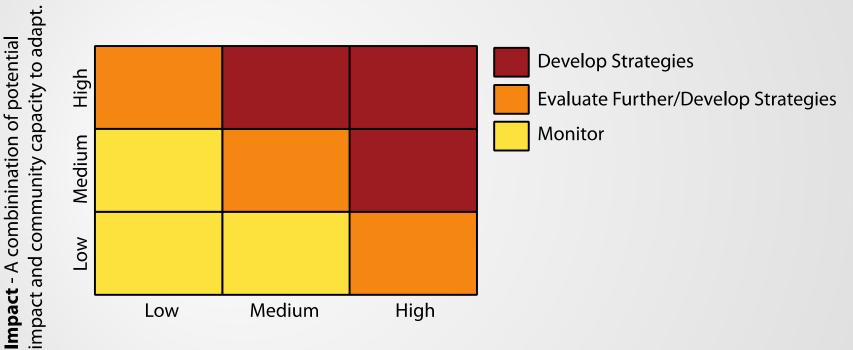
CalEMA, CNRA – APG Draft 2012

# **Adaptation Policy Guide**



Adapted from Boswell, Greve, & Seale, 2012

### **Prioritizing Adaptive Needs** Policy in the Face of Uncertainty



**Risk/Uncertainty** - For an individual impact based on the scientific certainty and certianty of impact sesnsitivity

Adapted from City of New York, 2009

# **Identify Strategies**

### ADAPTATION POLICY GUIDE PART 3: ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

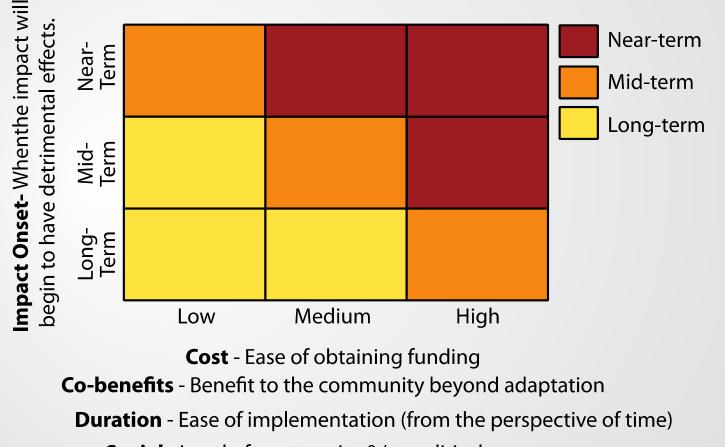


### **Part 3: Adaptation Strategies**

- Description
- Factors to Consider
- Examples of Application
- Sources of Information
- Funding
- Sector overlap

42

# **Prioritizing Strategies**



Social - Level of community &/or political support

### Thank You!

Contact:

Adrienne I. Greve

City & Regional Planning Department

California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo agreve@calpoly.edu



### **Questions?**







# Climate Adaptation Planning Tools for California Local Governments

May 15, 2012 11:00 am - 12:00 pm

### Thank you for attending!

