READY FOR TOMORROW?

A snapshot of climate preparedness planning in Southern California
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change will increase the frequency of wildfires and extreme heat days, will exacerbate water scarcity and coastal flooding, and will affect communities throughout California. In response, the state has mandated that communities plan for the impacts of climate change. Understanding the local climate policy landscape will inform policymakers, community-based organizations (CBOs), industry, and other stakeholders about additional support that municipalities may need to ensure climate resilience, especially for disadvantaged communities (DACs).

The research presented in this report gives a snapshot of the current status of municipal-level climate preparedness planning within and near Southern California Edison's (SCE’s) service territory. This report frames and defines several types of local climate preparedness plans and gives examples of best practices. The report is complemented by a searchable Matrix on Climate Resolve’s website that details the status of climate preparedness planning by more than 200 municipalities. This research also identifies third-party funding sources to support municipal climate planning.

Additionally, we conducted five interviews with stakeholders to share their own experiences about climate preparedness planning. Our findings from these interviews helped to ground-truth the online research and informed the following issues and recommendations.

Our report identifies the following issues and makes recommendations with respect to improving local climate preparedness planning throughout the state:

**Issue #1:** State policymakers and key stakeholders are unaware of the current status of municipal-level planning for the impacts of climate change.

** Recommendation #1:** The Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR), the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), industry, and/or philanthropy can fund the creation and management of a statewide database to track climate preparedness planning.

**Issue #2:** The State lacks consistent criteria for assessing strengths/weaknesses of climate planning efforts.

** Recommendation #2:** The Governor’s Office of Planning and Research can produce a report that evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of current municipal compliance with SB379, SB1035, and SB1000, and that updates best planning practices. The report can be featured on the state’s Adaptation Clearinghouse (resilientCA.org).
Issue #3: Many municipalities lack capacity and resources for climate preparedness planning, particularly those with significant disadvantaged communities (DACs).

Recommendation #3: Where appropriate, Strategic Growth Council, metropolitan planning organizations, and industry can fund technical assistance providers, such as regional Councils of Governments or other organizations, to help DACs with grant writing, grant matching funds, and/or planning assistance.

We believe that this research can benefit local government, nonprofit stakeholders, and industry representatives who are grappling with climate change planning, particularly in DACs.

FRAMING CLIMATE PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

The state has mandated that municipalities and counties engage in processes characterized as “climate preparedness planning” to prepare for local climate change impacts and to develop certain climate planning documents. Effective climate preparedness planning necessitates that planners solicit input from diverse perspectives, including local leaders, municipal departments, regional organizations, state agencies, and CBOs. Planners engage with local communities to ensure that climate policies and strategies address climate needs both equitably and successfully in the near-term (within five years) and in the long-term (within ten to twenty-five years). The State does not track municipal-level climate preparedness planning via a public database or annual report. Therefore Climate Resolve researched the status of climate preparedness planning by more than 200 municipalities and organized this information in "Matrix 1.0 - Status of Municipal Climate Preparedness in SCE’s Service Area," which is publicly available on our website.

This matrix was created via web research and details each municipality’s documented status on their climate preparedness plans including:

- Climate Adaptation Plan
- Climate Action and Adaptation Plan
- Sustainability Plan
- Resilience Plan
- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- General Plan (SB375, SB1035, and SB1000)
- Emergency Operations/Management Plan

This matrix also includes municipal contacts, examples of climate strategies, relevant dates of plan completion, and a tab for general resources on climate preparedness planning. Climate Resolve plans to update the matrix periodically.
The following section further describes climate preparedness planning by:

- Describing the different characteristics of each type of climate preparedness plan
- Showcasing one exemplary version of each type of plan

**Climate Adaptation Plan**

Climate adaptation planning is the process of assessing vulnerability to projected climate impacts and creating strategies to be ready for those impacts.\(^2\) Climate adaptation planning seeks to reduce the local impacts of climate change such as increased wildfire, extreme heat, air pollution, flooding, drought, and sea level rise. Cal OES recommends that climate adaptation planning incorporates the following: 1) assessing exposure to climate change impacts; 2) assessing community sensitivity to the exposure; 3) assessing potential impacts; 4) evaluating existing community capacity to adapt to anticipated impacts; 5) evaluating risk and onset; 6) setting priority for adaptation needs; 7) identifying strategies; 8) evaluating and setting priorities and strategies; and 9) establishing phasing and information.\(^3\)

**City of Laguna Woods**\(^4\)

Laguna Woods provides an example of a successful Climate Adaptation Plan. The Climate Adaptation Plan states that 80% of people living in Laguna Woods are 65 years or older and finds that older adults are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as extreme heat and severe weather. The plan emphasizes social cohesion among neighbors and the creation of a centralized communication system to reach residents. It also outlines existing efforts that support climate adaptation goals, including residential energy retrofits and transit programs for older adults.

**Climate Action and Adaptation Plans (CAAPs)**

A CAAP builds upon the Climate Adaptation Plan process with action that a municipality can take to mitigate local greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The CAAP establishes consistency with state GHG emission reduction goals and allows municipalities to maintain local control over strategies that fit the character of its community. Tackling climate adaptation and mitigation simultaneously
through a CAAP can lead to co-benefits, such as improving air quality, cost savings for both energy and water, and improved public health.\textsuperscript{5}

City of Santa Monica\textsuperscript{6}

The City of Santa Monica’s CAAP utilizes best practices that place equal importance on both climate action and climate adaptation. The city’s CAAP has eight broader goals: zero net carbon buildings, zero waste, sustainable mobility, climate ready community, water self-sufficiency, coastal flooding preparedness, and low carbon food and ecosystems. With respect to the proposed actions and policies, the CAAP also views factors such as carbon reduction potential, the cost to the city, who is leading implementation, collaboration, evaluation, and the timeframe for completion. For example, the CAAP proposes a carbon reduction ordinance for existing buildings, which both addresses the zero net carbon goal and would provide co-benefits that enhance environmental quality, equity, community resilience, and public health and safety.

Sustainability Plan

Sustainability planning incorporates climate preparedness and mitigation elements found in Climate Adaptation Plans and CAAPs with strategies and initiatives for a broader set of environment, economy, and equity goals. This includes establishing sustainability targets for key resources such as water usage and local energy power generation, as well as creating energy-efficient buildings, efficient transportation, and zero-waste programs. Framing these initiatives through a sustainability lens can result in co-benefits such as job creation, well-maintained nature spaces, and improved health.\textsuperscript{7}
Resilience Plan

Recently, the framing of resilience has become more prominent in the planning field to address the needs of a jurisdiction’s vulnerable populations and neighborhoods. Resilience plans build capacity into systems to enable the most at-risk populations to weather system shocks and stressors brought upon by external factors, including climate change impacts. Shocks are sudden or acute events that threaten or impact a municipality’s well-being, and stressors are daily or chronic challenges that weaken natural, built, or human resources.\(^8\) Resilience planning places importance on community networks and collaborative activities among individuals, governments, businesses, and nonprofit organizations.
City of Los Angeles

The City's Resilient Los Angeles Plan seeks to build adaptive capacity and increase social connectivity. The plan addresses both external and internal factors such as climate change, homelessness, and aging infrastructure to outline policies and actions that will build community resilience and protect those most vulnerable. For climate change preparedness, the plan outlines how each climate adaptation and mitigation strategy addresses the impacts of shocks and stressors to mitigate risk in an integrated method. The plan describes policies, such as developing an urban heat vulnerability index, and lists agencies such as the Emergency Management Department, Department of Recreation and Parks, and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health that can assist with implementation.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)

The main objective of an LHMP is to document a municipality’s long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. An LHMP can be prepared either by a local government for a single city or as a multi-jurisdictional LHMP prepared at the county level. An effective LHMP forecasts the extent of future climate change impacts and the probability of future occurrences. It also identifies and prioritizes mitigation strategies based on benefit-cost analysis and funding sources.

Federal and state agencies strongly encourage municipalities to adopt an LHMP. Funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is contingent upon a municipality's completion, adoption, and maintenance of an LHMP at least every five (5) years. Additionally, California’s SB379 requires cities and counties to integrate climate adaptation upon the next revision of an LHMP on or after January 1, 2017; if the local jurisdiction has not adopted an LHMP by January 1, 2022, it must incorporate climate adaptation into the Safety Element of its General Plan. Municipalities must follow a three-step approach to complying with SB 379: assessing risks to climate change impacts; developing adaptation and resilience goals, policies, and objectives; and implementing feasible measures.
City of Hermosa Beach

The City of Hermosa Beach’s LHMP provides a comprehensive, long-term plan to reduce risk and future losses from hazards, including climate change. Compliant with SB379, the LHMP assesses local climate hazards and vulnerabilities, the potential extent of damages, and the probability of future occurrences. The City conducted extensive stakeholder engagement as it developed mitigation measures, and prioritized these measures based on benefit-cost analyses and available funding sources. The City encourages new real estate developments to incorporate design features that will mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.

General Plan (in compliance with SB379, SB1035, AND SB1000)

California law requires each city and county to adopt a General Plan, which expresses a community’s development goals and embodies public policy relative to the distribution of future land uses, both public and private. As mentioned, SB379 requires cities and counties to include climate adaptation and resilience strategies in revisions either to their LHMPs after 2017 or to their General Plans by 2022, if they don’t have LHMPs.

SB1035 is an extension of SB379 that requires the local planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the General Plan’s Safety Element upon each revision of either the General Plan’s Housing Element or an LHMP, not less than every eight (8) years. This requirement gives the agency the opportunity to identify new information related to flood and fire hazards, as well as climate adaptation and resilience strategies.

SB1000 is a complementary law which mandates that General Plans address environmental justice issues to ensure that DACs are not disproportionately affected by environmental pollution, climate change, and other hazards. In order to identify DACs, cities and counties may utilize the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment’s (OEHHA) CalEnviroScreen 3.0 mapping software and other social vulnerability tools. Guidance to identify DACs and overall approaches to SB 1000 are highlighted in the California Environmental Justice Alliance (CEJA) and PlaceWorks SB 1000 Implementation Toolkit.
City of Alhambra

The City of Alhambra's General Plan complies with SB379, SB1000, and SB1035 by incorporating environmental justice elements with climate adaptation and resilience strategies. Within its “Quality of Life” chapter, the General Plan references CES3.0 and includes a map of the City’s DACs. The General Plan complies with SB1000: It incorporates environmental justice elements through its Land Use, Health and Safety, and Mobility sections. These elements seek to mitigate existing adverse conditions and to ensure that new development does not unduly impact vulnerable populations. In addition, the General Plan complies with SB379 and SB1035: It lists the effects of climate change most relevant to the City, and establishes strategies to mitigate local GHG emissions and adapt to climate change. These strategies include minimizing vehicle miles traveled (VMT), promoting renewable energies, and incorporating climate change into its emergency operations plan.

Emergency Operations/Management Plan

An Emergency Operations/Management Plan addresses a county’s or municipality’s planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies to ensure that the county or municipality is equipped with effective response and recovery processes. The fundamental difference between an LHMP and an Emergency Operations/Management Plan is that an LHMP seeks to mitigate potential risks while an Emergency Operations/Management Plan establishes a “playbook” of responses to actual events. Effective Emergency Operations/Management Plans both account for the impacts of climate change to increase the risk and severity of disasters (such as flooding due to sea-level rise) and establish a recovery system to return to a normal state of affairs after an extraordinary emergency situation.
The County of San Bernardino’s Emergency Operations Plan identifies a set of hazards that are expected to intensify from climate change such as flooding, wildfires, and drought. The County has outlined four emergency management phases: mitigation, prepare/plan, response, and recover. Although the plan currently does not explicitly address climate change, it does address natural hazards, including wildfire, flooding, and droughts, that are likely to be exacerbated by climate change. For example, in response to wildfire threats, the County has identified efforts including its Mountain Area Safety Task Force to facilitate cooperation and coordination of fire hazard mitigation efforts with all stakeholders, development of mutual aid among first responders in the County, and identification of community-based fuels reduction projects to reduce the potential of catastrophic wildfires.
POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

Local municipalities have used their fund balance, general purpose revenue, and departmental funding to develop and implement climate adaptation and action strategies. However, many municipalities face capacity and resource constraints to engage in climate planning. Following are a few potential funding resources that can support municipalities with their climate planning efforts:

- At the regional level, Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and several of Council of Governments (COGs), such as Gateway Cities and Western Riverside, have provided financial and technical assistance for climate planning grants and projects.\(^{20,21,22}\)
- At the state planning level, the Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Program offers competitive grants for planning and implementation. TCC is funded by California’s cap-and-trade program and is open to cities, counties, planning organizations, and COGs throughout the state.\(^{23}\) TCC funds multiple, coordinated greenhouse gas emissions reduction and adaptation strategies that empower communities most impacted by pollution to choose their own goals and projects.
- Particularly for LHMPs, Cal OES’s hazard mitigation planning staff assists local governments in the development of LHMPs and provides technical assistance, training, and outreach. Additionally, Cal OES administers grants for FEMA’s Pre-Disaster and Hazard Mitigation program; jurisdictions may apply for grants to support projects and plans aimed at reducing or eliminating future damages.\(^{24,25}\)
- Within the private sector, utility companies are running competitive grant programs to support plans and projects involving climate adaptation.\(^{26,27,28}\)
- The California Resilience Challenge, led by PG&E with a coalition of the public sector and non-profit partners (including Climate Resolve), will provide grants to public entities for diverse and replicable climate change resilience projects across California in 2020.\(^{30}\)
**STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS**

Climate Resolve conducted five (5) interviews with various stakeholders that work on climate preparedness planning in Southern California.

1. Aaron Pfannenstiel - Atlas Planning Solutions
2. Alison Splinder - City of Long Beach
3. Jean Kayano - Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
4. Patricia Lin Hachiya and Iris Chi - Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
5. Phoebe Seaton - Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability

Each interview was 30 - 45 minutes. Prior to each interview, we developed questions with respect to the status of climate preparedness plans from the research in our matrix. We have included our interview questions in the Appendix.

**Highlights**

All interviewees are working on climate preparedness planning, but at different stages.

- Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning is in the early stages of their Safety Element update and SB379 compliance.
- City of Long Beach is completing their CAAP to be adopted in the coming months.
- In Tulare and Kern County, Leadership Council for Justice and Accountability is involved with ongoing plans and community engagement processes, including the implementation of a TCC grant to focus on climate change and land use over the next couple of years in the Matheny Tract in Tulare County.
- In San Bernardino, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice (CCAEJ) is applying for grant funding for climate resilience work in partnership with Loma Linda Medical School.

Additionally, interviewees mentioned that extreme heat and air quality are not getting enough attention in climate preparedness plans compared with wildfires, floods, or sea-level rise. Their communities are already feeling the impacts of extreme heat and poor air quality due to climate change. For example, many low-income residents lack air conditioning or are concerned about the energy costs of using home air conditioning systems to cool off.
Moreover, interviewees emphasized a few climate planning best practices:

- CalEnviroScreen 3.0 and Healthy Places Index visual data tools are two major tools used for assessing environmental impacts on disadvantaged and unhealthy communities.
- Working closely across various city departments, such as public health or emergency management operations departments, helps prepare adequately for climate vulnerable populations in DACs.
- Community-based organizations should have a role in engaging communities and writing plans. For example, in Jurupa Valley, CCAEJ worked closely to write the environmental justice element in the General Plan. Then the City of Long Beach actively engaged a quasi-local technical advisory committee throughout its CAAP planning process.

Many of the other highlights from our interviews are integrated into the following section on issues and recommendations.
CLIMATE PLANNING ISSUES & RECOMMENDATIONS

From our research on climate preparedness planning and best practices as well as stakeholder interviews we identified the following statewide planning needs and recommendations.

Issue #1: State policymakers and key stakeholders are unaware of the current status of municipal-level planning for the impacts of climate change.

The State lacks a centralized resource to monitor the current status of municipal-level climate preparedness planning. A database of current information would provide situational awareness to policymakers, CBOs, and the private sector to use with their climate planning. There have been attempts by the State (OPR tracking in 2016\(^32\)) and COGs (SCAG’s Green Region Initiative\(^33\)), but they are not maintained.

Recommendation #1: OPR, Cal OES, industry, and/or philanthropic efforts can fund the creation and management of a statewide database to track climate preparedness planning.

Climate Resolve has developed a matrix that documents the status of climate preparedness planning for more than 200 municipalities across 15 counties. The State, industry, and/or philanthropic efforts can provide funding to both expand and maintain the matrix to track climate preparedness planning throughout California.

Our matrix research involved primarily web searches to track whether a municipality adopted state-mandated climate preparedness plans, to confirm whether the plans satisfy SB379, SB1035, and SB1000 requirements, and to provide relevant contact information for each municipality.\(^34\) In a few cases, we were able to ground-truth this information through interviews with local stakeholders. We believe that web research should be thoroughly supplemented by interviews with local planners and other stakeholders across as many jurisdictions as possible. Funding could be used to conduct interviews to corroborate the status of each municipality’s climate planning efforts, to understand their best practices and challenges, and to identify key hurdles that are preventing certain municipalities from starting their climate planning.

Issue #2: The State lacks criteria for assessing strengths/weaknesses of climate planning efforts.

We can confirm whether a city or county has developed a plan to satisfy SB379, SB1035, or SB1000, but currently there is no criteria for assessing the strengths/weaknesses of key municipal plans, particularly with respect to DACs within climate vulnerable areas. Moreover, there is a lack of understanding with respect to which planning solutions may be cost-effective for DACs within climate vulnerable areas, which have unique needs that are not addressed by state guidelines.
Recommendation #2: The Governor’s Office of Planning and Research can produce a report that evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of current municipal compliance with SB379, SB1035, and SB1000, and that updates best planning practices which can be featured in the Adaptation Clearinghouse (resilientCA.org).

Although OPR is working to create SB1000 guidance and Cal OES is working to provide general adaptation planning guidance with respect to SB379 (APG 2.0), funding should be provided to a working group to assess local climate plans. The working group could also provide guidance with respect to best practices, policies, and initiatives. Its guidance could ensure that General Plans and LHMPs comply with environmental justice requirements, as well as with climate resilience and adaptation requirements, with a focus on supporting DACs and frontline communities. This approach would build off of the grassroots “SB1000 Toolkit” by CEJA and PlaceWorks, and best practices could identify cost-effective solutions for municipalities that are severely resource-constrained. The State may then task the working group to assess and confirm that climate policy planning efforts throughout the state meet or exceed a standard threshold for quality.

Issue #3: Many municipalities lack capacity and resources for climate preparedness planning, particularly those with significant DACs.

Many municipalities do not have the time, budget, or technical expertise to conduct the analyses necessary for effective local climate preparedness planning, which is expensive. A few of the plans that we identified as exemplary were completed by high-resource municipalities (like Hermosa Beach and the City of Los Angeles) either in-house through their local planning office or by outsourcing the work to planning consultants. For example, the estimated cost to update a General Plan’s Safety Element ranges from $30,000 - $75,000 (addendum) to $50,000 - $100,000 (standalone).

Federal, state, and foundation grants for climate preparedness planning are available, but many low-income municipalities do not have either the staff or the budget to hire consultants to write grant proposals to obtain these funds for climate planning. For example, Cal OES/FEMA provides Hazard Mitigation Program grants, but our research indicates that so few California municipalities have submitted proposals that the State is having trouble giving the money away. In addition, Hazard Mitigation Program grants require 25% local matching funds, which many municipalities cannot afford to meet.
Recommendation #3: Where appropriate, Strategic Growth Council (SGC), municipal planning organizations (MPOs), and industry can fund technical assistance providers like COGs or other organizations, to assist low-resource municipalities with grant writing, grant matching funds, and/or planning assistance.

COGs have demonstrated the ability to create sub-regional resources to assist smaller cities. For example, the Gateway Cities COG created a Climate Action Planning Framework that includes toolkits for GHG reduction measures, climate adaptation, and public engagement. This toolkit has helped 26 small cities in the region apply for state grant funding, such as the California Climate Investments.

Additionally, funding may provide technical assistance and/or microgrants for climate planning to municipalities with significant DACs. For example, Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) has a Grant Writing Assistance Program to provide grant writers for free to municipalities to pursue five types of grants:

- Active Transportation Program
- Caltrans Sustainable Transportation Planning Grant Program (Transportation Planning Grants & Adaptation Planning Grants)
- Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program
- Clean Cities related grants
- New planning grant opportunities

Local industry and regional COGs should follow WRCOG’s lead, perhaps in coordination with nonprofit organizations as grant writers. In addition, COGs and/or local industry could provide these municipalities with grants to satisfy the local match requirements for the federal Pre-Disaster and Hazard Mitigation grants. For example, certain utilities offer climate planning grants to municipalities.
APPENDIX

Interview Questions

Aaron Pfannenstiel - Atlas Planning Solutions

1. How are these jurisdictions you are working with assessing climate vulnerable communities?
2. Do they use a mapping tool to project sea level rise, flooding, heat, et cetera.?
3. What are the major climate impacts of concern in SCE territory?
4. How are the communities you are working with engaging frontline communities (those most impacted by climate change and socioeconomically challenged)?
5. How could we assess cost benefits for frontline communities in terms of policy planning and mitigation efforts?

Alison Splinder - City of Long Beach

1. City of Long Beach conducted a vulnerability assessment for its Climate Action and Adaptation Plan. In particular (pg. 61-67), it integrated public health indicators to focus on vulnerable populations. How did City of Long Beach choose these indicators and how did this analysis play into the vulnerability assessment as a whole? (i.e. Social factors were coupled with: Sea Level Rise, Coastal Flooding, and Riverine Flooding; Extreme Heat; Air Quality; and Drought)
2. City of Long Beach preferred to use data from the TPL Climate Smart Cities Los Angeles tool and EPA EJScreen for its climate vulnerability assessment. Did you consider using other tools like CalEnviroScreen 3.0, Healthy Places Index, Cal-Adapt, or the CA Heat Assessment Tool?
3. We, and Southern California Edison, are particularly interested in how jurisdictions are preparing disadvantaged communities for climate impacts. Can you speak to how the DRAFT CAAP process created adaptation strategies that address disadvantaged communities?
4. How can Southern California Edison support the climate planning work you are doing in Long Beach and/or with neighboring jurisdictions?

Jean Kayano - Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice (CCAEJ)

1. We learned about CCAEJ and Jurupa Valley through the case study in the SB 1000 toolkit (pg. 113 - 115), and how CCAEJ worked with the city to create the environmental justice element in the General Plan. Can you speak to how the EJ element is still used in present day?
2. We know CCAEJ has been a part of local climate change advocacy. Particularly, it was great that you all helped secure Transformative Climate Communities funds for the Ontario Connects award. Can you speak to other local climate change related work you do? Anything with influencing climate planning processes, like with the Western Riverside COG’s Adaptation and Resiliency Strategy?
3. Climate Resolve, and Southern California Edison, are interested in how cities are planning and preparing for climate change impacts in disadvantaged communities. For example, SB 1000 complements SB 379, a law that integrates climate resilience into the General Plan or local hazard mitigation plans. What are other ways you think local government should engage and prepare disadvantaged communities to be resilient to climate impacts?

4. How can Southern California Edison support climate change planning work that CCAEJ engages on?

Patricia Lin Hachiya and Iris Chi - County of LA Department of Regional Planning

1. How is County of LA Dept of Regional Planning assessing climate vulnerable communities for the unincorporated areas it oversees? For example, do you use a mapping tool, like Cal-Adapt, to predict climate vulnerabilities? Do you use CalEnviroScreen or Healthy Places Index as well?

2. We, and Southern California Edison, are particularly interested in assessing the climate impacts to disadvantaged communities (DACs). County of LA oversees several DACs identified by CalEnviroScreen 3.0 such as East Los Angeles, Florence Graham, and Rancho Dominguez. What major climate impacts do you foresee as being concerns in unincorporated DACs?

3. How is the County of LA going about complying with/implementing SB 379?

4. How is County of LA engaging DACs on the issue of climate change?

Phoebe Seaton - Leadership Council Justice and Accountability

1. We are specifically interested in Leadership Council’s climate and land use work in Tulare and Kern County, though we realize you all do work all over the San Joaquin Valley and in the Coachella Valley. Can you tell us a little about what you do and how you influence local planning processes?

2. Anecdotally, what impacts and concerns about climate change have you seen in Tulare and Kern Counties?

3. What are ways local government and utilities should engage and prepare disadvantaged communities to be resilient to climate impacts? For example, local governments are now required to comply with SB 379, a law that integrates climate resilience into the General Plan or local hazard mitigation plans.
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