

Southern California Regional Climate Adaptation Framework: Part 2

June 29, 2021



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Housekeeping



1. Meeting length: 2 hours
2. This meeting is being recorded
3. All participant lines will be muted
4. There will be a Q&A session at the end of each segment
5. If you have a question during the presentation, please type it into the chat box or press the "raise hand" function.
6. We will log all questions and then voice a selection at the end of the presentation
7. A recording of this webinar and the PowerPoint slides will be available on the SCAG website. We will send a link to everyone who has registered after the event.

Agenda



Welcome & Virtual Housekeeping

SoCal Climate Adaptation Framework: New Resources & Tools

SB 379 Guidebook: Compliance Curriculum for Local Jurisdictions

Climate Action & Adaptation Plan

City of Long Beach

Upcoming Trainings & Events

SoCal Adaptation Framework

New Resources & Tools

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Climate Change Impacts in the SCAG Region



Extreme Heat



Sea Level Rise/Coastal Flooding and Erosion



Severe Storms/Wind



Inland Flooding



Drought



Wildfire



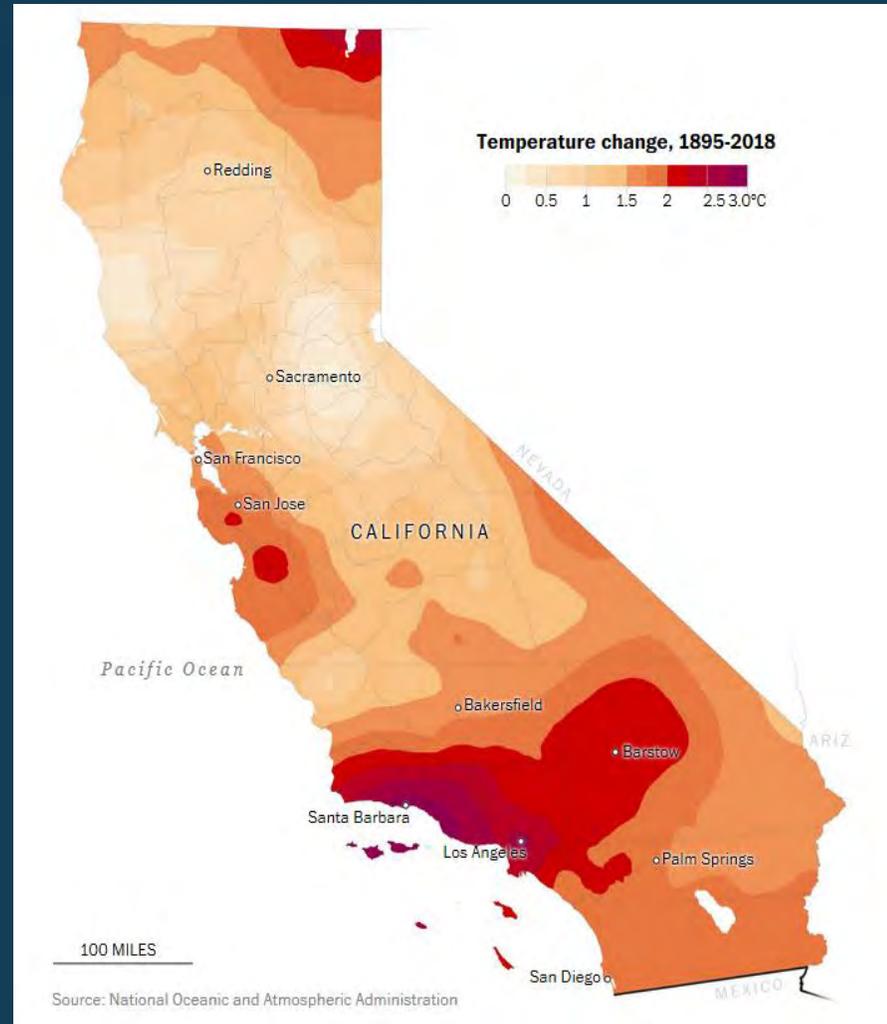
Air Quality and Vector Borne Diseases



Landslides

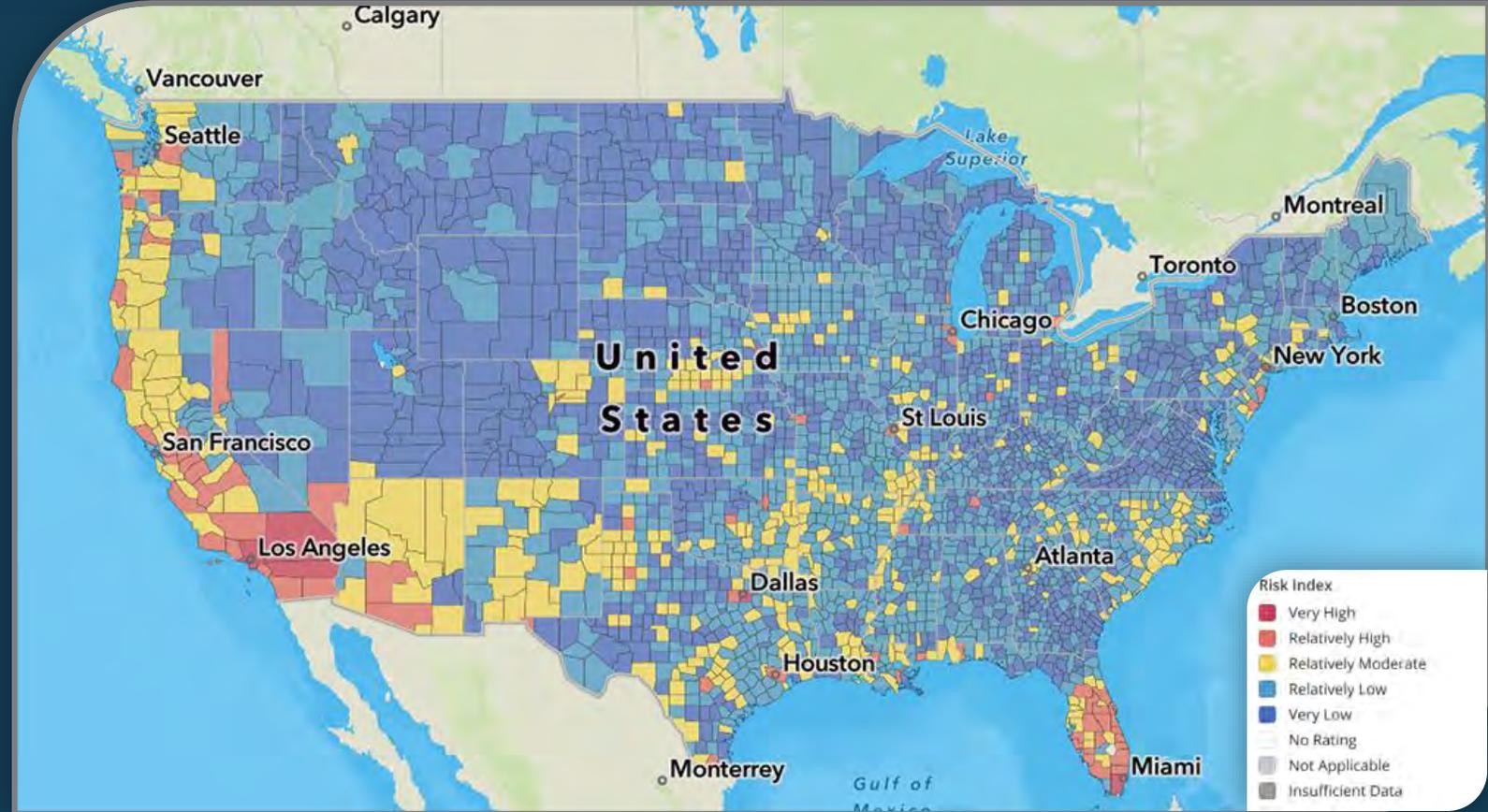


Pests and Ecological Hazards



FEMA National Risk Index

- In October 2020, FEMA identified Southern California as one of the most vulnerable areas in the U.S. due to natural hazards
- Los Angeles County is the most at-risk nationwide
- Riverside County and San Bernardino County are amongst the 10 highest at-risk counties in the U.S.



SoCal Climate Adaptation Framework:

- 2-year effort (February 2019 – February 2021)
- SB 1 Adaptation Planning Grant
- SCAG, Cambridge Systematics, with ESA, Here LA, and Urban Economics

Includes:

- Tools and Resources for Local Planning
- Outreach and Communications Strategies
- Planning Guidance and Model Policy Language
- Climate Adaptation Metrics & Tools for Local and Regional Agencies
- Adaptation Infrastructure Finance and Funding Guidance

Stakeholder Outreach

Local Jurisdiction Practitioners

- Two focus groups with 8 different jurisdictions
- Online survey tool to seek input from all jurisdictions
- Interviews with jurisdictions for case study analysis



Broader Group of Stakeholders

- Interviews with 8 CBOs
- Quarterly Climate Adaptation Working Group Meetings
- Two Public “Toolbox Tuesday” Trainings on SCAG’s Climate Adaptation Framework & Tools
- Five Public Pop-Up Climate Talks Events



Elected Officials

- Subregional COG Presentations
- Presentation to SCAG’s Energy & Environment Policy Committee
- Presentation to SCAG’s Regional Council



Climate Talks Public Outreach

What is the Climate Talks Box?

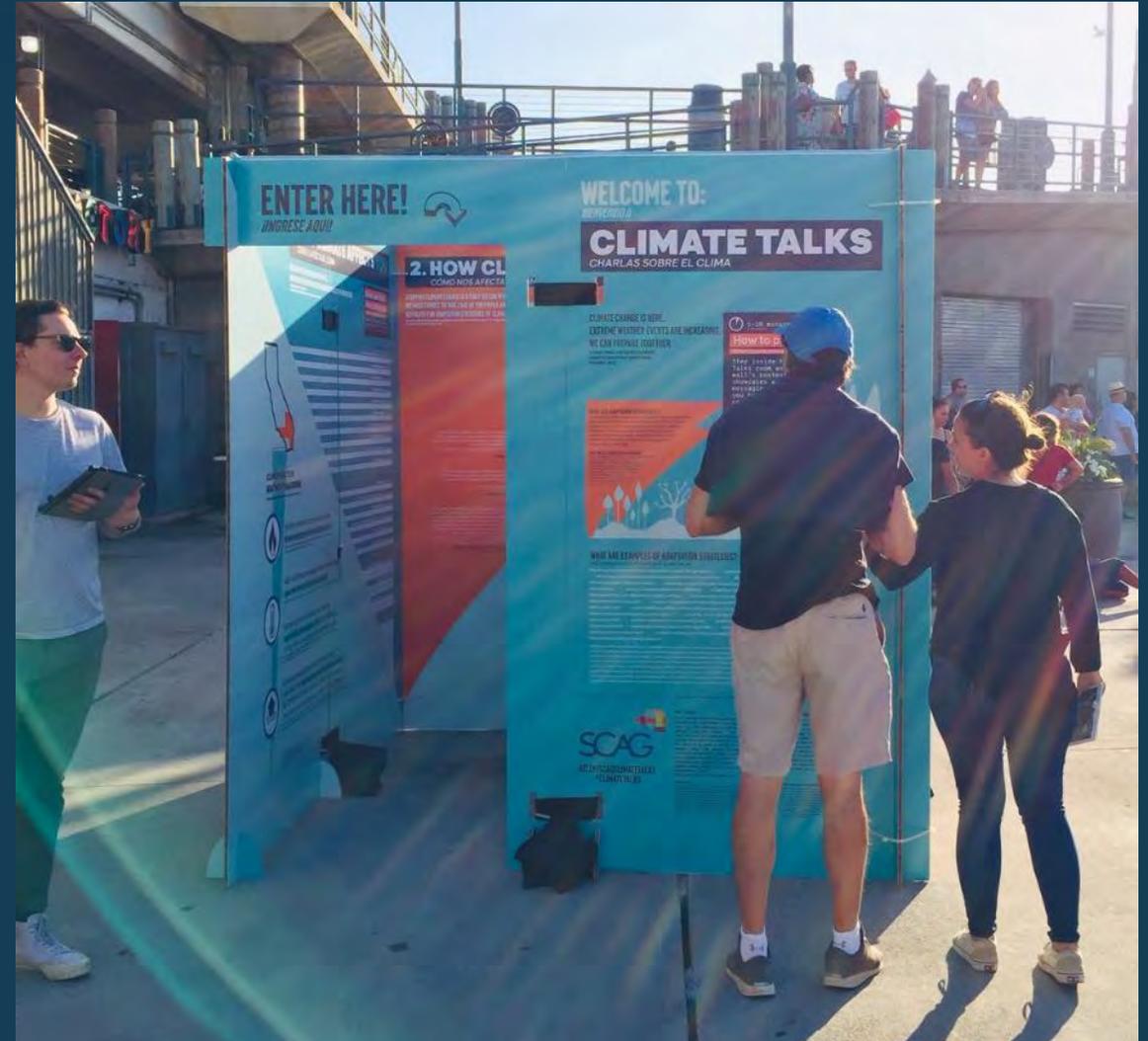
- Immersive pop-up experience
- Educate public about climate change & adaptation

Goal

Four different messaging strategies about climate change to understand what resonates

Messaging Strategies

1. Personal, monetary & health-related harm
2. Trusted leaders
3. California's natural resources
4. Regional impacts



Climate Talks Events



Redondo Beach Pier Summer Concert Series, 08/24/19



Taste of Baldwin Park, 08/29/19



Climate Resolve Keep LA Cool Day @ Hansen Dam, 09/07/19



Open Arts & Music Festival, 09/15/19



Urban Hive Market Long Beach, 09/28/19

Outreach Findings Highlights



Local Jurisdiction Practitioners

- Lack of dedicated staffing resources for climate planning
- Activities should cross departments
- High turnover and lack of champions or oversight is challenging
- Jurisdictions need more tools and datasets to track performance and would like to coordinate with counterparts

Broader Group of Stakeholders

- There is a general knowledge gap on climate change solutions
- Linkages of community impacts from climate change can be challenging to convey
- Maps of climate impacts are not the best means for conveying impacts; images and statistics on local quality of life are
- The language of climate change and adaptation may not be familiar to several audiences

Elected Officials

- Health, socioeconomic, and racial equity considerations should be included in regional policymaking addressing climate hazards
- SCAG shall develop a regional resilience framework, a regional climate planning network, and partnerships to support jurisdictions' climate planning initiatives

SoCal Adaptation Planning Guide



Jurisdictional Ranking - Integration of Climate Adaptation Policies



- Based on the research results, 84 cities and 4 counties in the SCAG region have adopted climate adaptation policies or are in the process of updating their policy documents. This corresponds to 44 percent of the total number of SCAG cities, counties and tribal governments. These cities and counties were ranked as platinum, gold, or silver based on the degree to which their policies addressed various climate change risks. Most were ranked silver (the lowest ranking) because climate change impacts were acknowledged in their planning documents as a risk but adaptation strategies or policies to address the risk were not identified.
- Only 14 cities and counties in the SCAG region have adopted or drafted an updated safety element that addresses climate change. This corresponds to 7 percent of the total number of SCAG cities, counties and tribal governments.

The policy gap analysis describes the criteria used to rank each city and county, and provides a summary of results by county. The results are summarized in a report titled Gap Analysis of Climate Adaptation Policies in the SCAG Region (available on the SCAG website) and in an interactive web map located [Here](#).

Existing Resources for Adaptation Planning

There are a multitude of existing frameworks and guidance documents that are useful for climate change adaptation planning. Appendix A describes those that provide the most value to SCAG member agencies, selected based on their currency and their relevance to the region's geography, natural resources, and demographics. Many are resources developed by the State of California, which has made a concerted effort in recent years to provide planning assistance to state agencies and to local and regional governments that are faced with the challenge of adapting their communities to climate change impacts.

Many of these resources are referenced in the following section on The Adaptation Planning Process, which as a whole aligns closely with the phases and steps used by the California APG.

Policy gap analysis:

- 44% of SCAG jurisdictions have adopted climate adaptation policies
- 14 cities and counties (7%) updated safety element for climate change



Communication Strategies Toolkit

- Public Workshop Templates
- Meeting Materials
- Individual & Group Activities
- Translated into Chinese, Korean, Spanish and Vietnamese



WILDFIRES

Trouble breathing due to air quality outside

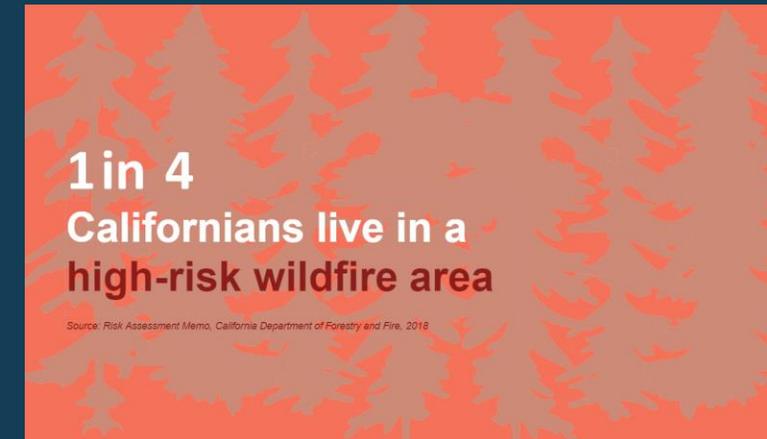
Damage to nature near me

Traffic due to road closures

Ash coming down where I live

We may not realize the ways that climate change affects our daily lives. As a group, color in the boxes for effects that you or people close to you have experienced.

The infographic includes a fire icon, a checklist with four items, and a dark blue callout box with white text.



Model Policies for Local Coastal Programs & General Plans

Model policies organized by general plan element and climate hazard type

- Elements:
 - Environmental Justice
 - Circulation
 - Land Use
 - Safety
- Hazards:
 - Multiple hazards
 - Extreme heat
 - Air quality and human health
 - Other climate-related hazards

Land Use Element

Multiple Hazards

- **Protect Natural Areas.** Identify, map and establish land use designations and development standards that protect areas of significant habitat, biodiversity, carbon-sequestration, ecological integrity and those areas with high natural resilience to climate change to reduce loss of critical habitat, increase bio-diversity, mitigate climate change effects and protect ecological resources.
- **Reduce Barriers to Use Williamson Act.** Streamline provisions within the Community's zoning ordinance, including fees and internal routing for application approvals, to reduce barriers to use of the Williamson Act for preservation of agricultural lands and/or open space.
- **Improve Access to Local Food Supplies.** Allow for urban agriculture and community gardening in the community's General Plan and local zoning ordinance to improve access to local food supplies as climate change stresses may potentially disrupt global and regional food supplies.
- **Implement Urban Agriculture Incentive Zones Act.** Develop a local ordinance to implement the Urban Agriculture Incentive Zones Act (AB551) to increase available land for urban agriculture opportunities. Allowing for urban farming opportunities can improve food security and increase open and recreational space. The associated open space and activities, which could include community-gardens, can reduce mental stressors associated with climate change, impermeable surfaces that retain heat, and increase permeable surface for stormwater absorption and heat reduction.

Adaptation Strategies and Actions

- Over 275 actions
- Filter by climate change hazard type (e.g., extreme heat, air quality)
- Filter by asset type (e.g., vulnerable populations, public health)
- Strategies and actions can be incorporated into Climate Adaptation Plans or as implementation programs for the General Plan

Climate Change Hazard	Asset	Strategy	Action
Inland Flood	Biodiversity and Habitat	Build or expand flood defenses	Construct "living levees" by creating gently-sloping upland, transition, and wetland habitats between the levee and river
Inland Flood	Biodiversity and Habitat	Design restoration of riparian corridors and wetlands in floodplains to be resilient to climate change	Choose plant species for restoration sites that are less vulnerable to flooding
Inland Flood	Biodiversity and Habitat	Design restoration of riparian corridors and wetlands in floodplains to be resilient to climate change	Establish transitional and upland habitat in restoration sites where feasible
Inland Flood	Biodiversity and Habitat	Design restoration of riparian corridors and wetlands in floodplains to be resilient to climate change	Require adaptive management plans for restoration/mitigation sites within floodplains to consider increased flooding potential

Project Checklists

**TABLE 1
PROJECT SCREENING THRESHOLDS FOR CLIMATE HAZARDS (FOR PROJECT PROPONENT TO COMPLETE)**

Climate Hazard	Screening Threshold Questions <i>(If the answer to any of the following questions is "Yes", then the checklist for that hazard must be completed)</i>	Links or Sources of Information
 Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would project consume water resources in its construction or operation and if so, are the water sources supplying the project at risk from drought? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 	Urban Water Management Plan applicable to the project's location
 Extreme Heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the area where your project is located expected to experience more than 30 heat health days per year over the project lifetime? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 	Maps based on California Heat Assessment Tool (CHAT): https://www.cal-heat.org/
 Inland Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the project located in the 100-year or larger FEMA floodplain, otherwise known as the 1% annual chance flood? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Using Cal-Adapt, will the project watershed be subject to an increase of extreme precipitation events? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 	FEMA Flood Maps: https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home
 Landslides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the project located in area of moderate or high susceptibility to landslide hazards? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 	USGS landslide susceptibility map: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/lsi/
 Sea Level Rise/ Coastal Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the project in a SLR vulnerability zone, or will any infrastructure or resources that the project relies upon be affected by SLR (e.g., beaches, groundwater)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 	Use detailed local SLR maps, if available. Alternatively, use Our Coast Our Future tool: http://data.pointblue.org/apps/ocof/cms/index.php?page=flood-map
 Wildfire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the project located in a high or very high fire hazard zone? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 	CalFIRE Maps - https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/wildfire-planning-engineering/wildland-hazards-building-codes/fire-hazard-severity-zones-maps/

Template for incorporating climate change adaptation elements into local project approval process:

- Residential and commercial development
- Infrastructure projects

Two-step process:

1. Suggested screening thresholds for 6 hazards
2. Detailed checklist for each hazard

Project Checklists

Extreme Heat Checklist

Over the coming decades the SCAG region can expect longer and hotter heat waves. Average maximum temperatures are projected to increase around 4-5 degrees F by the mid-century, and 5-8 degrees F by the late-century. Extreme temperatures are also expected to increase in duration and intensity.

Exposure

1. **Historical exposure:** Has the site historically experienced extreme heat events? (Provide supporting evidence. If yes, please describe past events or conditions: e.g., long heat spells, hot nights, etc.)

Yes No Basis for conclusion: _____

2. **Future Conditions over Project Lifetime:**

- Extreme heat events are expected to increase in duration and/or intensity.
- Extreme heat events are not expected to increase in duration and/or intensity.
- Extreme heat events are expected to remain about the same.
- Unknown.

3. **Identify data source(s) or map(s)/modeling used for assessing past and future exposure of the asset:** (check all that apply):

- California Heat Assessment Tool (CHAT) found at <https://www.cal-heat.org>
- Cal-Adapt
- Site Specific Modeling (please provide date and source of information): _____

Sensitivity

1. **Human Health:** Using the CHAT (www.cal-heat.org), determine the Heat Vulnerability Index (HVI) for the census tract where the project is located: _____

Areas with HVI values over 50 are considered highly vulnerable to heat-related health impacts.

2. **Physical Asset:** Assess sensitivity to the climate hazard based on the following criteria:

- Low Sensitivity:** Climate hazard would have little or no impact on the asset's physical components or how the project functions.
- Moderate Sensitivity:** Climate hazard would have an impact on the project's physical components and/or its functionality, but the project would recover quickly once hazard subsides. The project would retain some ability to function while exposed.
- High Sensitivity:** Climate hazard would have a significant impact on the project/asset(s) physical components and/or its functionality, and the project would not recover quickly once the hazard subsides. The project would lose major functionality while exposed.

- For each hazard of potential concern:
- a. Assess project's vulnerability based on exposure and sensitivity
 - b. Assess potential consequences based on:
 - I. Estimated level of asset damage
 - II. Level of disruption of asset service or function
 - III. Cost to replace and/or repair and cost of losing the service/function of the asset

Project Checklists

Adaptation Assessment

Project Adaptation Measures:

From the following list of adaptation measures, identify those that the project will incorporate to increase adaptive capacity to extreme heat. For all “no” answers provide additional explanatory information, including whether the measure is not applicable to the project.

Robustness	<p>1. Would project expand and maintain the urban tree canopy? (e.g., by increasing tree cover for large parking lots) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Would the project expand the use of cool roofs and reflective building materials? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Would the project use alternative vegetative solutions to alleviate urban heat island: for example, green walls and green roofs where trees are not possible? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Would the project expand the use of cool, porous, high-reflectivity pavement or sustainable materials in pavements? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
Resilience	<p>5. Would the project use alternatives to grid-powered air conditioners for cooling, such as propane air conditioners, fans and cold water systems? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
Adaptability	<p>6. Would the project limit or remove impervious surfaces to help combat urban heat island effects? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Does the project expand access to cooling centers for vulnerable populations to use during heat health events? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
Redundancy	<p>8. Would the project have at least 2 routes for emergency vehicle access to allow for emergency services/first responders to access people at project site in the event of an emergency? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

- c. Assess project’s adaptive capacity, based on the adaptation measures incorporated into its design
- i. Suggested measures: customize to local needs
 - ii. Utilize the Strategy Matrix

Decision Tree Tool



AGENCY INFO				
Select the County you represent	Riverside			
Select City you represent	Hemet			
Total	Population	Employment	Households	Housing Units
County	2,429,222	896,201	811,649	2,906,153
City	125,684	37,793	49,159	129,274
DAC* Total	DAC Population	DAC Employment	DAC Households	DAC Housing Units
County	493,455	306,399	142,808	590,336
City	21,694	10,451	8,024	22,314
Wildfire	Population	Employment	Households	Housing Units
County	615,144	215,618	207,610	743,358
City	26,256	7,895	10,269	27,006
DAC Wildfire Affected	DAC Population	DAC Employment	DAC Households	DAC Housing Units
County	13,941	12,840	11,228	16,847
City	561	649	107	577
Sea Level Rise	Population	Employment	Households	Housing Units
County	-	-	-	-
City	-	-	-	-
DAC Sea Level Rise Affected	DAC Population	DAC Employment	DAC Households	DAC Housing Units
County	-	-	-	-
City	-	-	-	-
Flood	Population	Employment	Households	Housing Units
County	99,430	32,875	36,976	132,394
City	22,796	6,855	8,916	23,447
DAC Flood Affected	DAC Population	DAC Employment	DAC Households	DAC Housing Units
County	5,017	1,417	1,685	6,680
City	210	18	89	216

PROJECT INFO	
Questions	Project
Which hazard category do you want to look for projects in?	Extreme_Heat
If selected "Other", please mention hazard name	
Asset protected in said project	Vulnerable_Populations
If selected "Other", please mention protected asset name you are interested in	
Desired strategy	Improve access to air conditioning and cooling centers by vulnerable populations
If selected "Other", please mention your desired strategem	
Action item interested in	Encourage partnerships between local emergency responders and local health departments to identify and reach vulnerable populations in need of access to cooling centers or personal cooling resources
If selected "Other", please mention your desired action item	

Project Tracking Tool



AGENCY INFO						
Select the County you represent	San_Bernardino			Population	Employment	Households
Do you represent a County Agency, a City Agency or Other Agency?	City		County	2,258,662	828,692	700,095
If selected Other Agency, please select Agency Name from the list			City	7,828	3,264	3,151
If selected "Other", please mention the name of the agency you represent						
Select City you represent	Needles					
PROJECT INFO						
Metrics	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4	Project 5	Project 6
Climate Change Hazard combating through existing, planned or proposed projects (can mention as many as you know)	Extreme_Heat	Inland_Flood	Wildfire	Extreme_Heat	Severe_Storms Or_Wind	
<i>Affected Population</i>	7,828	708	1	7,828	Unknown	Unknown
<i>Affected Employment</i>	3,264	295	0	3,264	Unknown	Unknown
<i>Affected Households</i>	3,151	285	0	3,151	Unknown	Unknown
If selected "Other", please mention hazard name						
Asset protected in said project	Public Transit	Multiple Assets	Public Health	Vulnerable Pop	Buildings and Facilities	
If selected "Other", please mention protected asset name						
Scale of project (SED protected) by this effort (in % ??)	0.05	0.35	0.9	0.2		
<i>Protected Population</i>	391	248	1	1,566	Unknown	Unknown
<i>Protected Employment</i>	163	103	0	653	Unknown	Unknown
<i>Protected Households</i>	158	100	0	630	Unknown	Unknown
Additional Description						
Stage of the project	Construction	Proposed	Planning	Engineering/De	No Action	
Timeline						
Cost						
Funding	Partially funded	Unfunded	Partially funded	Fully funded	Unfunded	
Contact Info for PM						

Key State Bills – Safety & Climate

Senate Bill 379 – Safety Element of a General Plan and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to address climate adaptation by January 2022

Senate Bill 1035 – Safety Element regular updates to address climate change as part of Housing Element and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan updates

Senate Bill 1000 – Environmental Justice Element to be prepared when two or more elements are updated and the city or county has a disadvantaged community

NEW RESOURCE: Housing Element Parcel Tool (HELPR) 2.0



SCAG HELPR 2.0 Housing Element Parcel Tool

Documentation [Camera Icon] [Menu Icon] [Layers Icon]

Select a Jurisdiction

City or County (Unincorporated) is
Adelanto

[Show Population and Housing Stats](#)

Filter Parcels

Standard Filters | **ADU Filters**

- Vacant parcels of appropriate size
- Lower valued commercial/retail
- Public-owned land

Number of Selected Parcels
13,414

[Download Parcels \(CSV\)](#) [Download Parcels \(SHP\)](#)

[Download Land Use Layer File \(LYRX\)](#)

Map features: +, -, Home, Search, Southern Calif Logistics Airport, GEORGE AFI, Adelanto, 2 km, 1 mi, City of Victorville, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, B... Powered by Esri

<https://maps.scag.ca.gov/helpr/>

Selected Parcel Attributes in HELPR

Existing Land Use

Zoning Designation

General Plan Designation

Specific Plan Designation

Assessor:
Improvement-to-land
value ratio

Parcel size (acres)

Slope

Building footprint area

Brownfield/superfund
designation

Priority
growth/constraint area

Environmental
justice/opportunity
areas

Proximity to
grocery/healthcare/open
space

Selected Environmentally Sensitive Areas



High and Very High
Hazard Fire Risk Zones



Liquefaction
Susceptibility Zones



Alquist-Priolo
Earthquake Fault Zones



100 Year Floodplains



Active River Areas



Wetland Areas



Sea Level Rise Areas



Landslide Hazard Zones



Protected Areas



Wildlife Habitat,
Connectivity Areas, and
Missing Linkages



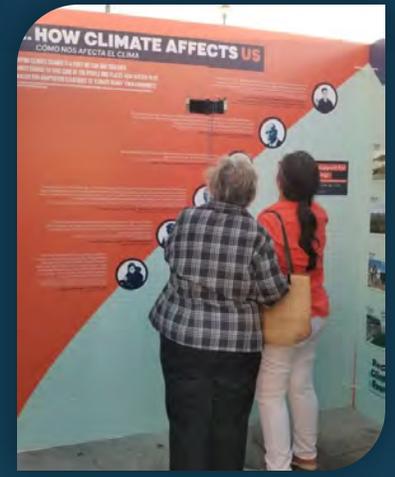
Natural Community &
Habitat Conservation
Plans Reserve Designs



Status and Locations of
Rare Plants and Animals

Climate Change Action Resolution – adopted January 7, 2021

- Regional Resilience Framework
- Climate Planning Network
- Regional Advanced Mitigation Program (RAMP)
- Accelerated Electrification
- Inclusive Economic Recovery Strategy
- Climate Adaptation & Mitigation Analysis and Strategies in the 2024 RTP/SCS
- Partnership Potential
 - *Climate Action Plans*
 - *Urban Greening*
 - *Safety elements*
 - *Hazard mitigation infrastructure financing*
 - *Urban heat mitigation*
 - *Wildlife corridor restoration & greenway connectivity*
 - *EV permitting*



SB 379 Guidebook

Compliance Curriculum for Local Jurisdictions

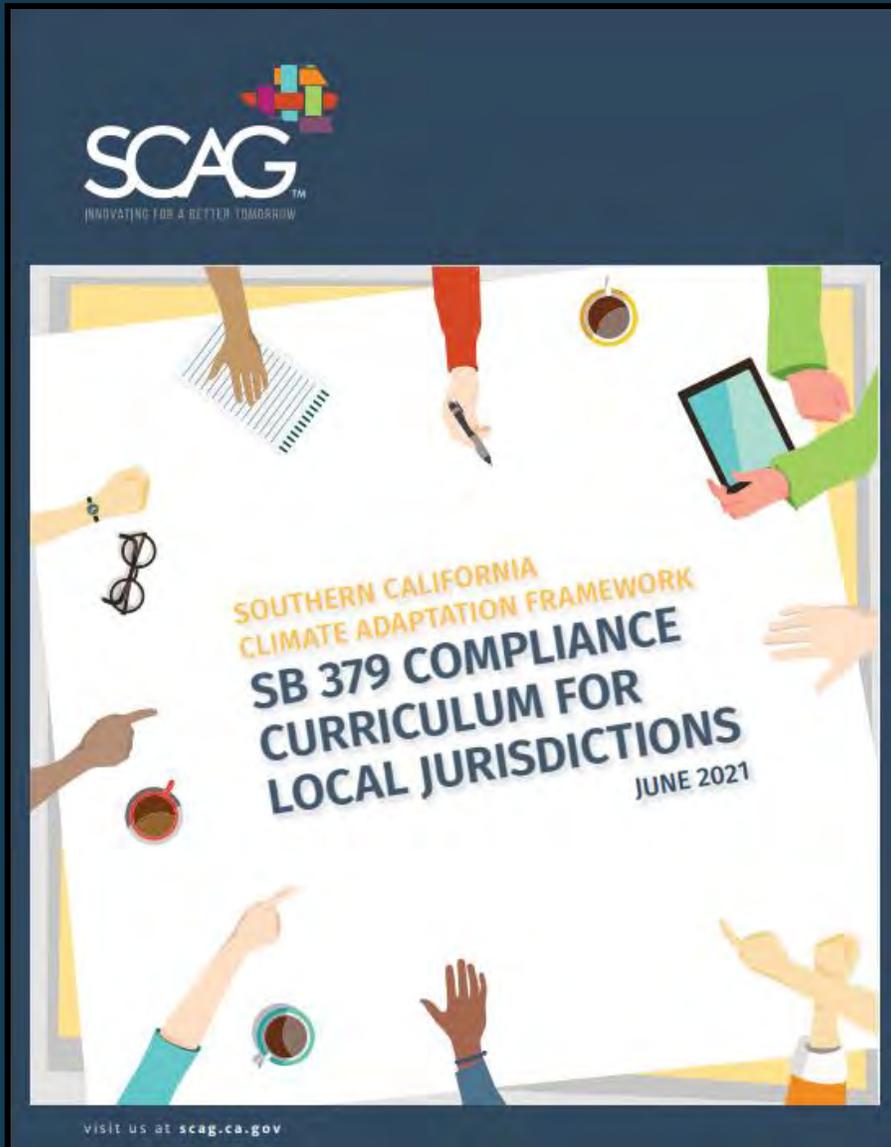
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What is the SB 379 Guidebook?



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CLIMATE ADAPTATION FRAMEWORK SB 379 COMPLIANCE CURRICULUM FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS JUNE 2021

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ABOUT SCAG

SCAG is the nation's largest metropolitan planning organization (MPO), representing six counties, 191 cities and more than 19 million residents. SCAG undertakes a variety of planning and policy initiatives to encourage a more sustainable Southern California now and in the future.

VISION

Southern California's Catalyst for a Brighter Future

MISSION

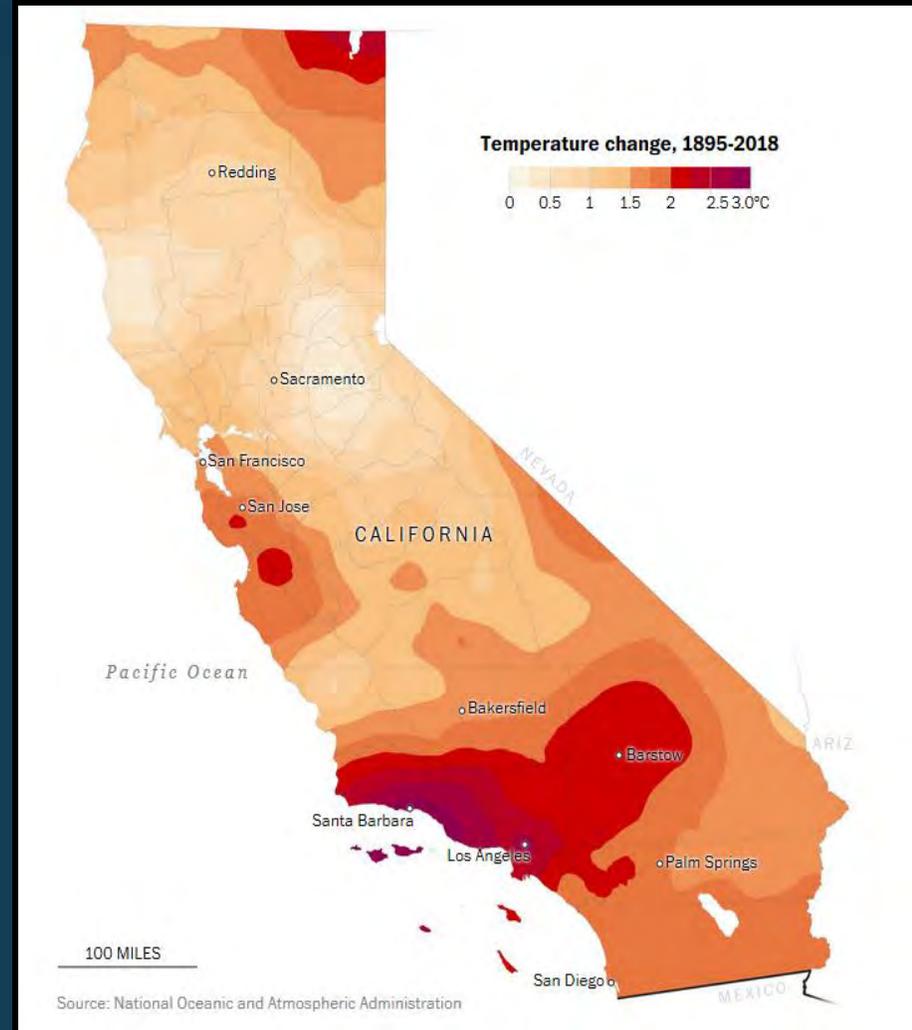
To foster innovative regional solutions that improve the lives of Southern Californians through inclusive collaboration, visionary planning, regional advocacy, information sharing, and promoting best practices.

visit us at scag.ca.gov

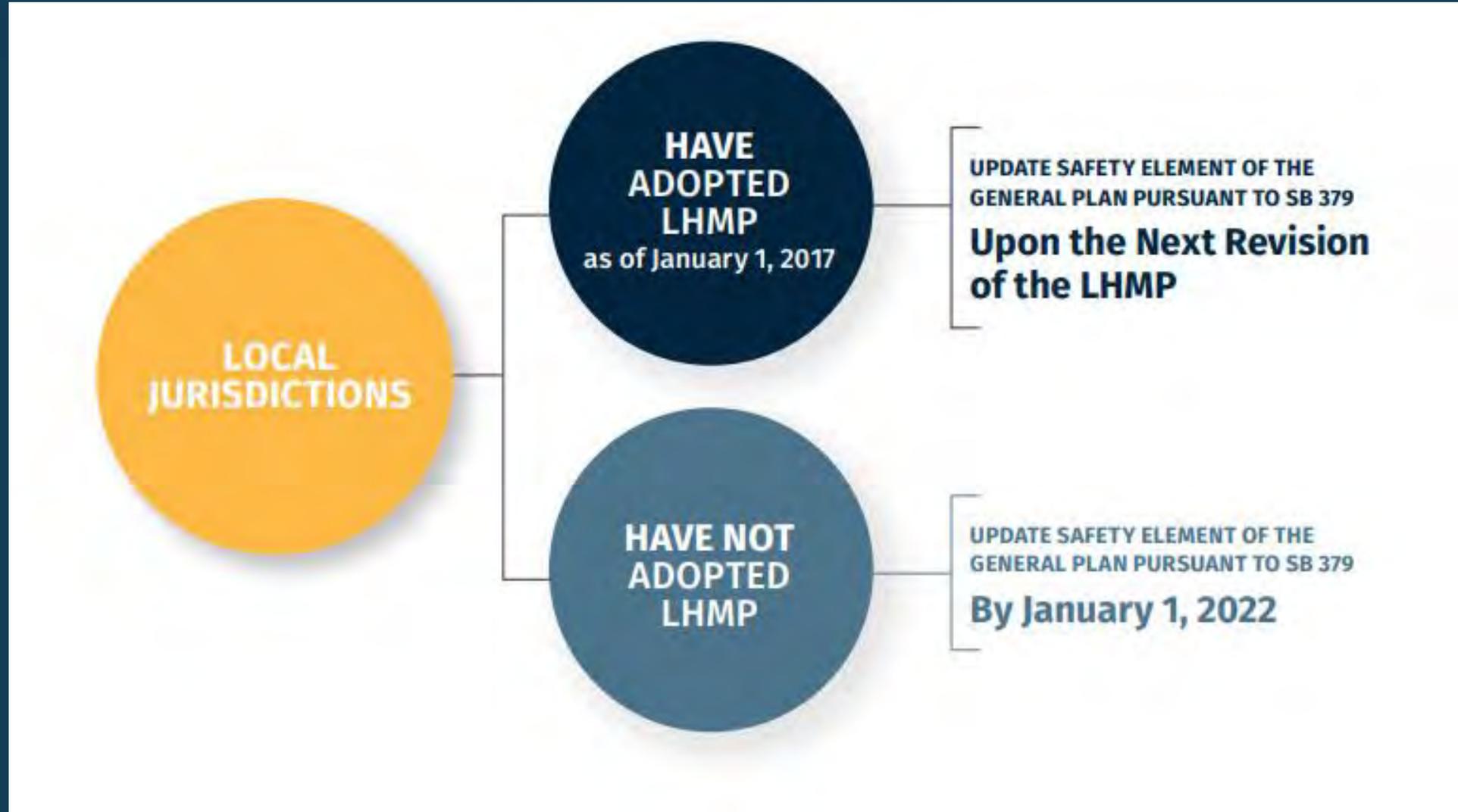
What is SB 379?

- Law passed in 2015, builds upon AB 162 (flood) and SB 1241 (fire)
- Key legislation for implementation of State's climate adaptation goals under *Safeguarding California*
- Applies to all cities and counties in California
- Requires climate adaptation and resilience strategies to be incorporated into the general plan safety element by

January 1, 2022



What is the timeline for complying with SB 379?



What are the statutory requirements of SB 379?

1. Vulnerability assessment

- Identifies the risks that climate change poses to the local jurisdiction and the geographic areas at risk from climate change impacts



2. Set of adaptation and resilience goals, policies, and objectives

- Based on the information in the vulnerability assessment
- For the protection of the community



3. Set of feasible implementation measures

- Designed to carry out the identified goals, policies, and objectives

What are the options to comply with SB 379?

Update the general plan safety element with the vulnerability assessment, adaptation and resilience strategies, and implementation measures

Attach, reference, or summarize in the safety element an existing plan or document that substantially fulfills the objectives and requirements of SB 379 (e.g., an adopted local hazard mitigation plan, climate adaptation plan, or similar)

How do you use the SB 379 Guidebook?



- **Section 3** of the Guidebook, the "Compliance Curriculum" follows the SoCal APG 4 Phases of adaptation planning
- Provides step-by-step guidance on developing the three main components of SB 379:
 1. Vulnerability assessment
 2. Adaptation and resilience goals, policies, and objectives
 3. Feasible implementation measures



What is included in the guidebook?

Phase 1: Explore, Define, and Initiate

Climate adaptation planning compliance begins with a scoping phase that includes understanding your jurisdiction's SB 379 compliance status, the necessary resources to achieve compliance, and gaining a preliminary understanding of climate change effects on your jurisdiction and community.



STEP 1.1: DETERMINE MOTIVATION AND SCOPE

Things to Prepare	Resources
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identify Existing Documents for SB 379 Compliance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCAG GRI
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identify Intra- and Interdepartmental Stakeholders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SoCal CAF General Plan and Vulnerability Assessment Gap Analyses
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Timeline to Meet SB 379 Requirements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local General Plan, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), Climate Action or Adaptation Plan (CAP/CAAP) if available
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governor's Office of Planning and Research Adaptation Clearinghouse

The first step towards compliance of SB 379 begins with an audit of existing sustainability, adaptation, and resilience efforts by your local government. Local governments have two options to comply with SB 379:

- Updating the general plan safety element to include climate adaptation and resilience strategies if an LHMP has not been adopted; OR
- If an existing LHMP or CAP/CAAP contains climate adaptation and resilience strategies that comply with the requirements of SB 379, the safety element can be updated by summarizing and referencing the adaptation information already incorporated in the LHMP, CAP/CAAP, or similar plan.

Under option (1) of SB 379 compliance, the safety element of the general plan must be updated to address climate adaptation and resilience strategies if your city or county has not adopted an LHMP. If your jurisdiction has not adopted an LHMP, continue to [Step 1.2](#).

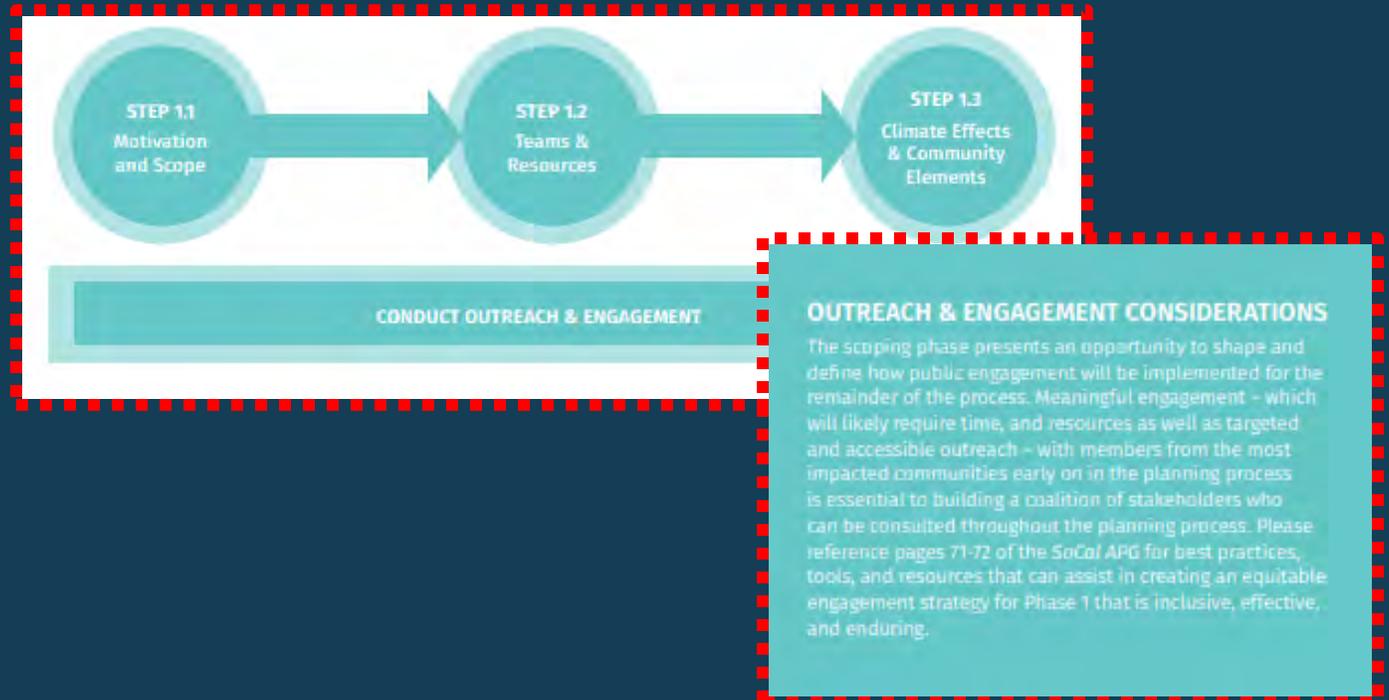
Under option (2), a summary of an existing LHMP, CAP/CAAP, or similar plan may already satisfy the SB 379 regulatory requirements. Begin by reviewing your existing General Plan, LHMP, or CAP/CAAP, if applicable, to see if your existing plans address and contain climate adaptation and resilience strategies.

To help with the review of existing adaptation documents across the region, SCAG conducted a gap analysis of cities, counties, and tribal governments within the SCAG region that have adopted, or are in the process of adopting, climate adaptation policies as part of their general plans, local hazard

OUTREACH & ENGAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The scoping phase presents an opportunity to shape and define how public engagement will be implemented for the remainder of the process. Meaningful engagement – which will likely require time, and resources as well as targeted and accessible outreach – with members from the most impacted communities early on in the planning process is essential to building a coalition of stakeholders who can be consulted throughout the planning process. Please reference pages 71-72 of the SoCal APG for best practices, tools, and resources that can assist in creating an equitable engagement strategy for Phase 1 that is inclusive, effective, and enduring.

- An outline of each Phase and narrative guidance on the adaptation planning process to accomplish each Step
- Outreach considerations for each Phase



STEP 1.1 Motivation and Scope → **STEP 1.2 Teams & Resources** → **STEP 1.3 Climate Effects & Community Elements**

CONDUCT OUTREACH & ENGAGEMENT

OUTREACH & ENGAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The scoping phase presents an opportunity to shape and define how public engagement will be implemented for the remainder of the process. Meaningful engagement – which will likely require time, and resources as well as targeted and accessible outreach – with members from the most impacted communities early on in the planning process is essential to building a coalition of stakeholders who can be consulted throughout the planning process. Please reference pages 71-72 of the SoCal APG for best practices, tools, and resources that can assist in creating an equitable engagement strategy for Phase 1 that is inclusive, effective, and enduring.

What is included in the guidebook?

Phase 2 : Assess Vulnerability

With a baseline understanding of your jurisdiction's needs, the next step is to assess the existing vulnerabilities that impact your jurisdiction by conducting a **VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT**. For SB 379 compliance, an assessment of your jurisdiction's vulnerabilities must include identifying the risks climate change poses to your jurisdiction and the surrounding geographic area.



STEP 2.1: IDENTIFY CLIMATE HAZARD EXPOSURE

Things to Prepare

- List of Existing Policies and/or Plans that include Climate Adaptation Goals, Strategies, Policies, etc.

Resources

- Local General Plan, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), Climate Action or Adaptation Plan (CAP/CAAP) if available
- SoCal CAF General Plan and Vulnerability Assessment Gap Analyses
- SoCal CAF Adaptation Infrastructure Impacts and Resilience Project Tracker
- Governor's Office of Planning and Research Defining Vulnerable Communities Guide
- Governor's Office of Planning and Research Adaptation Clearinghouse

Understanding the risks of climate change to your jurisdiction involves studying the impacts of climate hazards to your surrounding geographic area as climate hazards often cross jurisdictional boundaries.

To help jurisdictions understand the current status of climate change vulnerability assessments across the Southern California region, SCAG conducted a county-wide gap analysis of vulnerability assessments. The gap analysis highlights regional progress made in assessing climate vulnerabilities and gaps that may need to be addressed either regionally or by the cities within each county jurisdiction. For the purposes of this gap analysis, the following climate hazards and asset types were assessed:

- **Climate Hazards:** Drought; Severe Storms/Wind; Extreme Heat; Inland Flooding; Landslides; Sea Level Rise/Coastal Flooding; Wildfire; Air Quality, Human Health and Ecological Hazards
- **Assets:** Natural and Managed Resources; Land Use and Community Development; Infrastructure; Public Health, Socioeconomics and Equity

The "Gap Analysis of Existing Countywide Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments in the SCAG Region" report can be found under *Appendix C of the SoCal APG* on the SCAG Regional Climate Adaptation Framework website. Findings from the report reflect data as of January 2020. The findings from this report can help provide an overview of the primary climate change vulnerabilities impacting your jurisdiction, as well as secondary impacts requiring further assessment and a unique set of policies, objectives, and strategies to address overlapping impacts.

OUTREACH & ENGAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Community input during the vulnerability assessment phase is critical to develop an on-the-ground understanding of climate vulnerabilities and to ensure that community needs and priorities are centered. A vulnerability assessment is required as part of SB 379, and your communities are your best experts. Please reference page 102 of the SoCal APG for best practices for Phase 2 of the planning process.

- Table listing "Things to Prepare" and the associated "Resources" for each Step

STEP 2.1: IDENTIFY CLIMATE HAZARD EXPOSURE

Things to Prepare

- List of Existing Policies and/or Plans that include Climate Adaptation Goals, Strategies, Policies, etc.

Resources

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- Governor's Office of Planning and Research Adaptation Clearinghouse

What is included in the guidebook?

STEP 3.3: PREPARE ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

Things to Prepare

- A List of Adaptation Strategies that Address the Vulnerability Assessment

Resources

- SoCal APG
- Matrix of Adaptation Strategies and Actions
- Library of Model Policies (General Plans, Local Coastal Programs)
- Governor's Office of Planning and Research Adaptation Clearinghouse

An adaptation strategy can be a policy, program, project, or action (for actions, see Phase 4) that increases resilience to climate change hazards. Climate adaptation strategies should be crafted in a manner that fits within the framework appropriate to the plan or program being developed (e.g., the general plan safety element, climate action or adaptation plan). Typically, for general plans, the framework includes goal statements with multiple objectives and/or policies associated with each goal. Following this framework is one option to comply with SB 379.

While each jurisdiction will have unique community-driven needs and vulnerabilities, you can identify climate adaptation strategies and actions that are applicable to your context and community by referencing the *Matrix of Adaptation Strategies and Actions*, found under *Appendix B of the SoCal APG*. This matrix provides over 275 climate adaptation strategies and actions organized and which can be filtered by climate hazards (e.g., multiple hazards, inland flood, extreme heat, etc.) and assets (e.g., agriculture, energy infrastructure, public transit, vulnerable populations, etc.). As many strategies and actions are cross-cutting and can apply to multiple hazards or multiple assets, it is recommended to filter by "multiple hazards" first.

Snapshot of Matrix of Adaptation Strategies

Climate Change Hazard	Asset	Strategy	Action
Multiple Hazards	Vulnerable Populations	Issued public outreach and education to policymakers, businesses, and the general public	Partner with major employers that manage outdoor workers to augment training, including assurance of adequate water, shade, and rest areas; protection from poor air quality; training on heat risks; and vector-borne disease avoidance
Multiple Hazards	Vulnerable Populations	Issued public outreach and education to policymakers, businesses, and the general public	Partner with agricultural employers to make sure workers have adequate protection from extreme conditions and that healthy and safe working conditions are maintained
Multiple Hazards	Vulnerable Populations	Identify and protect communities vulnerable to climate effects	Facilitate planning and implementation of adaptation measures in communities with unequal burdens from climate risks or insufficient resources to respond to these risks, and incorporate environmental equity into various goals for local adaptation
Multiple Hazards	Vulnerable Populations	Identify and protect communities vulnerable to climate effects	Focus planning and intervention programs on neighborhoods that currently experience social or environmental injustice or bear a disproportionate burden of potential public health impacts

Another tool that can help you develop a set of adaptation and resilience goals, policies, and objectives pursuant to SB 379 is SCAG's *Library of Model Policies*, found under *Appendix F of the SoCal APG*. The library consists of a summary document and spreadsheet compiling a large selection of model policies that address various aspects of climate adaptation. The matrix can be used as an additional starting point to update safety elements pursuant to SB 379 and assist with integrating climate adaptation into other general plan elements. Most of the policies address multiple climate hazards, but there are also model policies for specific climate hazards related to extreme heat, air quality and vector borne disease, drought, severe storm/wind, inland flood, landslide, and wildfire. The general plan model policies are meant to be used as a starting point and should be refined to suit the unique context of your local community. SCAG has also developed a suite of model policies for coastal communities that are vulnerable to sea level rise, also found under *Appendix F of the SoCal APG*. This resource can assist coastal communities with

Snapshot of Library of Model Policies

Policy	Asset	Climate Change Hazard	Policy
2-4-1	Access to healthy food	Multiple Hazards	Address whether dining areas provide sufficient shade for patrons; ensure that all restaurants and bars have adequate shade for patrons; and ensure that all restaurants and bars have adequate shade for patrons.
2-4-2	Access to healthy food	Multiple Hazards	Encourage the development of healthy food establishments with a high concentration of fast-food establishments, convenience stores, and gas stations.
2-4-3	Access to healthy food	Multiple Hazards	Encourage the development of healthy food establishments with a high concentration of fast-food establishments, convenience stores, and gas stations.

- Narrative guidance on where to find and how to use existing resources for each Step
- Snapshots of existing resources

Snapshot of Matrix of Adaptation Strategies

Climate Change Hazard	Asset	Strategy	Action
Multiple Hazards	Vulnerable Populations	Issued public outreach and education to policymakers, businesses, and the general public	Partner with major employers that manage outdoor workers to augment training, including assurance of adequate water, shade, and rest breaks; protection from poor air quality; training on heat risks; and vector-borne disease avoidance
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Multiple Hazards	Vulnerable Populations	Identify and protect communities vulnerable to climate effects	Focus planning and intervention programs on neighborhoods that currently experience social or environmental injustice or bear a disproportionate burden of potential public health impacts

What is included in the guidebook?

The implementation actions you choose should be suited to your local circumstances, but you must specifically address the following in your implementation measures to comply with SB 379.

Required by SB379	SCAG Resources
Feasible methods to avoid or minimize climate change impacts associated with new uses of land.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Matrix of Adaptation Strategies and Actions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Checklists for Climate Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HELPR
The location, when feasible, of new essential public facilities outside of at-risk areas, including, but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities, or identifying construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities are located in at-risk areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Checklists for Climate Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Infrastructure Impacts and Resilience Project Tracker <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decision Tree Toolkit for Local Governments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HELPR
The designation of adequate and feasible infrastructure located in an at-risk area.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Library of Model Policies (General Plans, Local Coastal Programs) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Matrix of Adaptation Strategies and Actions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Checklists for Climate Adaptation
Guidelines for working cooperatively with relevant local, regional, state, and federal agencies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SoCal APG <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SoCal CAF Outreach toolkit
The identification of natural infrastructure that may be used in adaptation projects. Where feasible, the plan shall use existing natural features and ecosystem processes, or the restoration of natural features and ecosystem processes, when developing alternatives for consideration.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Library of Model Policies (General Plans, Local Coastal Programs) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Matrix of Adaptation Strategies and Actions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Principles and Metrics for SCAG Jurisdictions

STEP 4.2: MONITOR

You can find more information on this step in the *SoCal APG*, but this step is not explicitly required as part of SB 379. It is important to monitor changing conditions and track the effectiveness of adaptation strategies to ensure that they adequately and effectively address community vulnerability. You can reference this step of the *SoCal APG*, the *Principles and Metrics for Local Jurisdictions*, as well as the *Adaptation Infrastructure Impacts and Resilience Project Tracker* when updating the safety element pursuant to SB 379.

STEP 4.3: EVALUATE

You can find more information on this step in the *SoCal APG*, but this step is not explicitly required as part of SB 379. Climate science, conditions, best practices, and communities are constantly evolving. As the adaptation planning process is

BEST PRACTICES TO CONSIDER WHEN PREPARING IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

- Foster local political buy in
- Seek sustained commitment
- Focus actions where the money is
- Piggyback on successful local projects
- Use existing processes, groups, or sources of funding
- Consider your jurisdiction's partners
- Do not be afraid to build something new

- Guidance on more detailed requirements of the law and associated resources
- Best practices for critical Steps

Required by SB379	SCAG Resources
Feasible methods to avoid or minimize climate change impacts associated with new uses of land.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Matrix of Adaptation Strategies and Actions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Checklists for Climate Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HELPR
The location, when feasible, of new essential public facilities outside of at-risk areas, including, but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities, or identifying construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities are located in at-risk areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Checklists for Climate Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Infrastructure Impacts and Resilience Project Tracker <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decision Tree Toolkit for Local Governments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HELPR
The designation of adequate and feasible infrastructure located in an at-risk area.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Library of Model Policies (General Plans, Local Coastal Programs) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Matrix of Adaptation Strategies and Actions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Checklists for Climate Adaptation
Guidelines for working cooperatively with relevant local, regional, state, and federal agencies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SoCal APG <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SoCal CAF Outreach toolkit
The identification of natural infrastructure that may be used in adaptation projects. Where feasible, the plan shall use existing natural features and ecosystem processes, or the restoration of natural features and ecosystem processes, when developing alternatives for consideration.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Library of Model Policies (General Plans, Local Coastal Programs) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Matrix of Adaptation Strategies and Actions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Principles and Metrics for SCAG Jurisdictions

BEST PRACTICES TO CONSIDER WHEN PREPARING IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

- Foster local political buy in
- Seek sustained commitment
- Focus actions where the money is
- Piggyback on successful local projects
- Use existing processes, groups, or sources of funding
- Consider your jurisdiction's partners
- Do not be afraid to build something new

How are SB 379 and SB 1000 related?

SECTION 4 PLANNING FOR EQUITABLE CLIMATE ADAPTATION

4.1 | The Importance of Environmental Justice in Climate Adaptation Planning

Environmental Justice (EJ) is about equal and fair access to a healthy environment, with the goal of protecting underrepresented and vulnerable communities from incurring disproportionate environmental impacts. Climate change is not only an issue of the environment, but also an issue of environmental justice and human rights. Disruptions from climate change, whether individual events or worsening cumulative effects, will impact the region's public health, vulnerable populations, economy, natural resources, built environment, transportation system, housing and water supplies, utility infrastructure and emergency services to varying degrees. With the impacts of climate change already being felt, vulnerable communities continue to bear disproportionate burdens and experience the adverse impacts of climate change, even if many contribute little to the underlying causes. The ability to adapt to climate change is critical to prevent further heightened disparities in health outcomes across populations.

4.2 | Overview of SB 1000 Statutory Requirements

SB 1000 aims to encourage local jurisdictions and community stakeholders throughout California to proactively plan for and address environmental justice concerns at the outset when developing all components of a general plan, including the safety element. As mentioned in Section 1.4, the law requires a local jurisdiction with Disadvantaged Communities to prepare an EJ element or integrate EJ policies into other elements when two or more elements in a general plan are revised after January 1, 2018. Local jurisdictions with Disadvantaged Communities can comply with SB 1000 by incorporating EJ policies in their general plans through either a stand-alone element, or by integrating relevant goals, policies, and objectives throughout other elements. As you prepare your updated safety element to include climate adaptation and resilience strategies, we recommend including EJ policies as part of our SB 379-compliant safety element for efficient use of your jurisdiction's resources.

SB 379's statutes relate closely to SB 1000 in that both involve assessing vulnerabilities of local communities and developing general plan goals, policies, and objectives to address those vulnerabilities. Similar to SB 379 (see Section 1.3), there are three major statutory components of SB 1000:

- Identify **objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities** by means that include, but are not limited to, the reduction of pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality, and the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity.
- Identify **objectives and policies to promote civic engagement** in the public decision-making process.
- Identify objectives and policies that **prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.**

4.3 | Summary of SB 1000 Resources

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ALLIANCE'S SB 1000 IMPLEMENTATION TOOLKIT

The California Environmental Justice Alliance (CEJA) is a statewide, community-led alliance working to advance environmental, health, and social justice and co-sponsored the SB 1000 bill. In October 2017, CEJA prepared a SB 1000 Implementation Toolkit that provides guidance on implementing SB 1000. The toolkit describes the EJ planning process, identifying Disadvantaged Communities, strategies for community engagement, considerations for developing goals, objectives, and policies, sample case studies, and potential funding sources.

Section 5 of the toolkit describes the SB 1000 requirement to develop the eight EJ-related goals and objectives (these are listed out in the toolkit as well as #1 in Section 4.2 above).

SB 1000 EJ Goals and Objectives

Table 5-1 SB 1000 Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goals	Objectives and Policies
5.9 / Reduce Impacts of Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize greenhouse gas emissions Increase renewable energy and access Promote energy efficiency Develop extreme heat adaptation plans Promote flood-resistant development and retrofits Support increased resilience for transportation, particularly for persons with limited mobility Prioritize disproportionately vulnerable populations Implement measures to reduce risks to fire hazards Develop preventive and protective strategies against climate change impacts

California Environmental Justice Alliance. (October 2017). SB 1000 Implementation Toolkit. Retrieved from <https://ceja.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/SB1000-Toolkit-California.pdf>

- Climate change is an environmental justice issue
- Reducing climate vulnerabilities (as intended by SB 379) can help to reduce community health risks and promote environmental justice (as intended by SB 1000)
- Both SB 1000 and SB 379 involve assessing local community vulnerabilities and developing general plan goals, policies, and objectives
- **Section 4** of the Guidebook includes overview information on SB 1000 and resources to update general plans to address environmental justice

What are some examples of SB 379 compliance?

Section 5 of the Guidebook highlights case studies of SB 379-compliant vulnerability assessments, safety elements, and other approaches across the SCAG region:

- General Plan Safety Element
- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Climate Action/Adaptation Plan
- Vulnerability Assessment
- SB 1000 EJ Element

5.3: Climate Action/Adaptation Plan: City of Long Beach, Proposed Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (November 2020)



The City of Long Beach proposed Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) includes an assessment of the City's climate vulnerabilities and objectives and strategies, titled "actions," to reduce city-wide GHG emissions and adapt and increase resilience to climate risks, such as sea level rise, flooding, extreme heat, poor air quality, and drought. Each climate action and adaptation "action" description includes a list of implementation actions, co-benefits, and an equity strategy.

These components comply with SB 379 under Option 2, which requires an existing CAP/CAAP to include (i) a vulnerability assessment, (ii) a set of adaptation and resilience goals, policies, and objectives, and (iii) set of feasible implementation measures. The City Council confirmed the plan in January 2021 and it is anticipated to be adopted by Fall 2021.

Shown to the right is a sample of Sea Level Rise and Flooding adaptation objectives and actions from the "Adaptation Actions" chapter of the proposed CAAP.

Visit the *City of Long Beach: Climate Action And Adaptation Plan (CAAP)* website to view the complete proposed CAAP.

Sea Level Rise and Flooding Adaptation Objectives and Actions

FLD Sea Level Rise + Flooding
Goal: Long Beach understands and is prepared for its future flood risks.

OBJECTIVES	NO.	ACTIONS
Identify and address floodplains in necessary areas to ensure public safety, property, and infrastructure.	FLD-1	Update and Augment Floodplain Regulations as necessary.
Identify and address floodplains in necessary areas to ensure public safety, property, and infrastructure.	FLD-2	Develop and adopt the Long Beach Coastal Floodplain Regulations as necessary.
Identify and address floodplains in necessary areas to ensure public safety, property, and infrastructure.	FLD-3	Establish a Flood Impact Assessment Program.
Identify and address floodplains in necessary areas to ensure public safety, property, and infrastructure.	FLD-4	Implement and maintain the City Flood Management Plan.
Identify and address floodplains in necessary areas to ensure public safety, property, and infrastructure.	FLD-5	Update the City's existing Stormwater Management Plan.
Identify and address floodplains in necessary areas to ensure public safety, property, and infrastructure.	FLD-6	Conduct a Flood Risk Assessment Study.
Identify and address floodplains in necessary areas to ensure public safety, property, and infrastructure.	FLD-7	Review and update the City's existing Floodplain Regulations and Floodplain Ordinance to ensure consistency with the State's Floodplain Regulations.
Identify and address floodplains in necessary areas to ensure public safety, property, and infrastructure.	FLD-8	Review and update the City's existing Floodplain Regulations and Floodplain Ordinance to ensure consistency with the State's Floodplain Regulations.
Identify and address floodplains in necessary areas to ensure public safety, property, and infrastructure.	FLD-9	Review and update the City's existing Floodplain Regulations and Floodplain Ordinance to ensure consistency with the State's Floodplain Regulations.
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Identify and address floodplains in necessary areas to ensure public safety, property, and infrastructure.	FLD-19	Review and update the City's existing Floodplain Regulations and Floodplain Ordinance to ensure consistency with the State's Floodplain Regulations.
Identify and address floodplains in necessary areas to ensure public safety, property, and infrastructure.	FLD-20	Review and update the City's existing Floodplain Regulations and Floodplain Ordinance to ensure consistency with the State's Floodplain Regulations.

Update and Augment Floodplain Regulations as Necessary

FLD-1

Description: The City will update and augment its existing Floodplain Regulations to ensure consistency with the State's Floodplain Regulations and to address the City's flood risks.

Implementation Lead: Planning and Building

Priority: High

Timeline: Short

Potential Cost Level: Low

Co-benefits:

- Improved public safety and property protection.
- Reduced flood damage and infrastructure costs.
- Increased resilience to climate change.

Implementing Actions:

- FLD-1.1: Review and update the City's existing Floodplain Regulations and Floodplain Ordinance to ensure consistency with the State's Floodplain Regulations.
- FLD-1.2: Review and update the City's existing Floodplain Regulations and Floodplain Ordinance to ensure consistency with the State's Floodplain Regulations.
- FLD-1.3: Review and update the City's existing Floodplain Regulations and Floodplain Ordinance to ensure consistency with the State's Floodplain Regulations.
- FLD-1.4: Review and update the City's existing Floodplain Regulations and Floodplain Ordinance to ensure consistency with the State's Floodplain Regulations.
- FLD-1.5: Review and update the City's existing Floodplain Regulations and Floodplain Ordinance to ensure consistency with the State's Floodplain Regulations.
- FLD-1.6: Review and update the City's existing Floodplain Regulations and Floodplain Ordinance to ensure consistency with the State's Floodplain Regulations.

Equity Strategy:

The City will ensure that the Floodplain Regulations and Floodplain Ordinance are updated in a way that is equitable and that does not disproportionately burden low-income and minority communities.

Where to access the SB 379 Guidebook

<https://scag.ca.gov/climate-change-regional-adaptation-framework>

REGIONAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION FRAMEWORK



The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) developed the **Regional Climate Adaptation Framework** (Framework) to assist local and regional jurisdictions in managing the negative impacts of climate change. The Framework provides an overview of how the Southern California region can work together to plan and prepare for the impacts of sea level rise, extreme heat, increasingly frequent and damaging wildfires, and other climate-related issues. With the impacts of severe climate hazards and issues already being felt, adaptation planning is necessary to help individuals, communities, and natural systems cope with the unavoidable consequences of a changing climate. The Framework was developed over a 2-year period, beginning in February 2019 and ending in February 2021.

SCAG worked with local municipalities, advocacy groups, universities, and other stakeholders to assess the unique issues affecting the SCAG region, available planning tools and resources, scientific data, and messaging strategies. Many local jurisdictions do not have the resources to adequately assess their local hazards, develop effective adaptation plans, and participate in regional planning efforts – our framework provides jurisdictions with a roadmap to adaptation in an effort to help build a more resilient Southern California.

As part of the overall Framework, SCAG is sharing new tools for local jurisdictions – first, the Communication & Outreach Strategies and Templates [\[link\]](#) that can help jurisdictions and community based organizations engage with residents to understand better how climate related hazards are affecting community members. Second, SCAG developed the [\[link\]](#) Southern California Climate Adaptation Planning Guide as a resource for local planning that describes the range of climate change hazards the SCAG region is likely to face in the coming decades.

It also describes adaptation principles geared to the region, and outlines a general process of adaptation

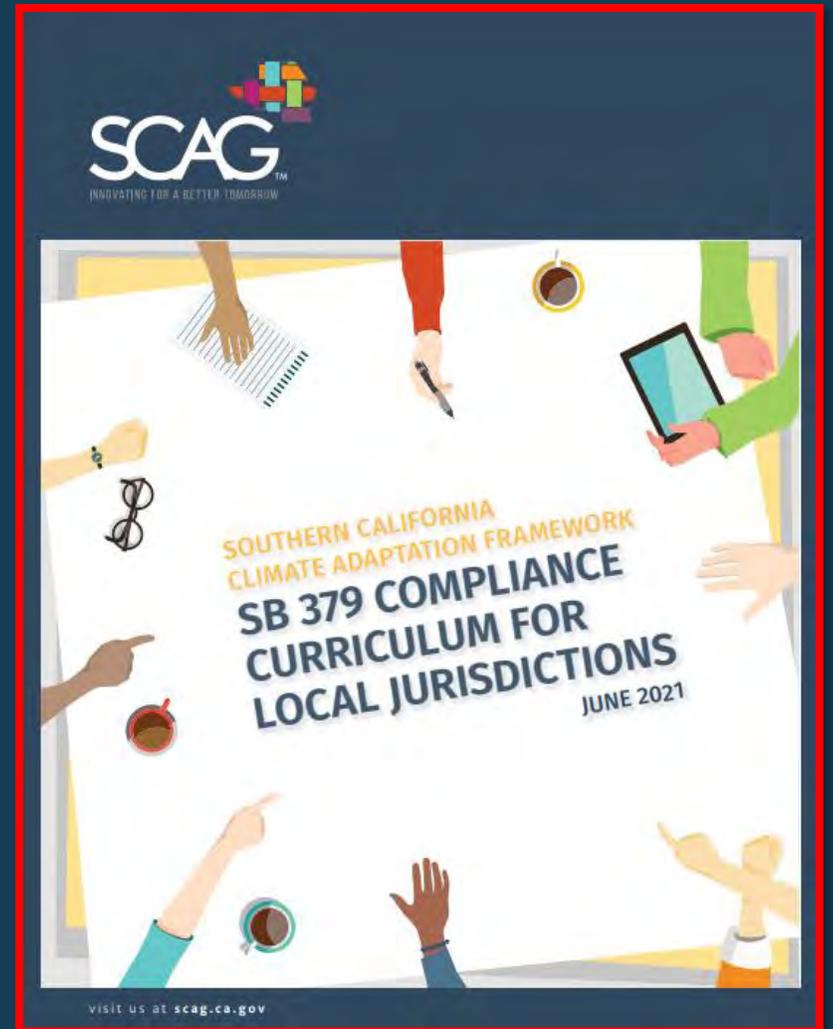


SOCAL APG RESOURCES

COMMUNICATION & OUTREACH TOOLKIT

LIBRARY OF MODEL POLICIES

SB 379 GUIDEBOOK



Want to learn more?



Upcoming Workshop

- LARC Local Climate Adaptation Planning Workshop
June 30, 2021 from 9am-12pm
- Register online at:
<https://www.laregionalcollaborative.com/events/2021/6/30/2021-forum-adaptation>

Technical Assistance

- SCAG Local Information Services Team (LIST)
 - 1-on-1 technical assistance on general plan safety element updates
- SCAG Regional Data Platform & HELPR Tool
 - Risk and vulnerability assessment data and mapping resources
- If interested, please reach out to adaptation@scag.ca.gov

Thank You!

Questions?

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www.scag.ca.gov

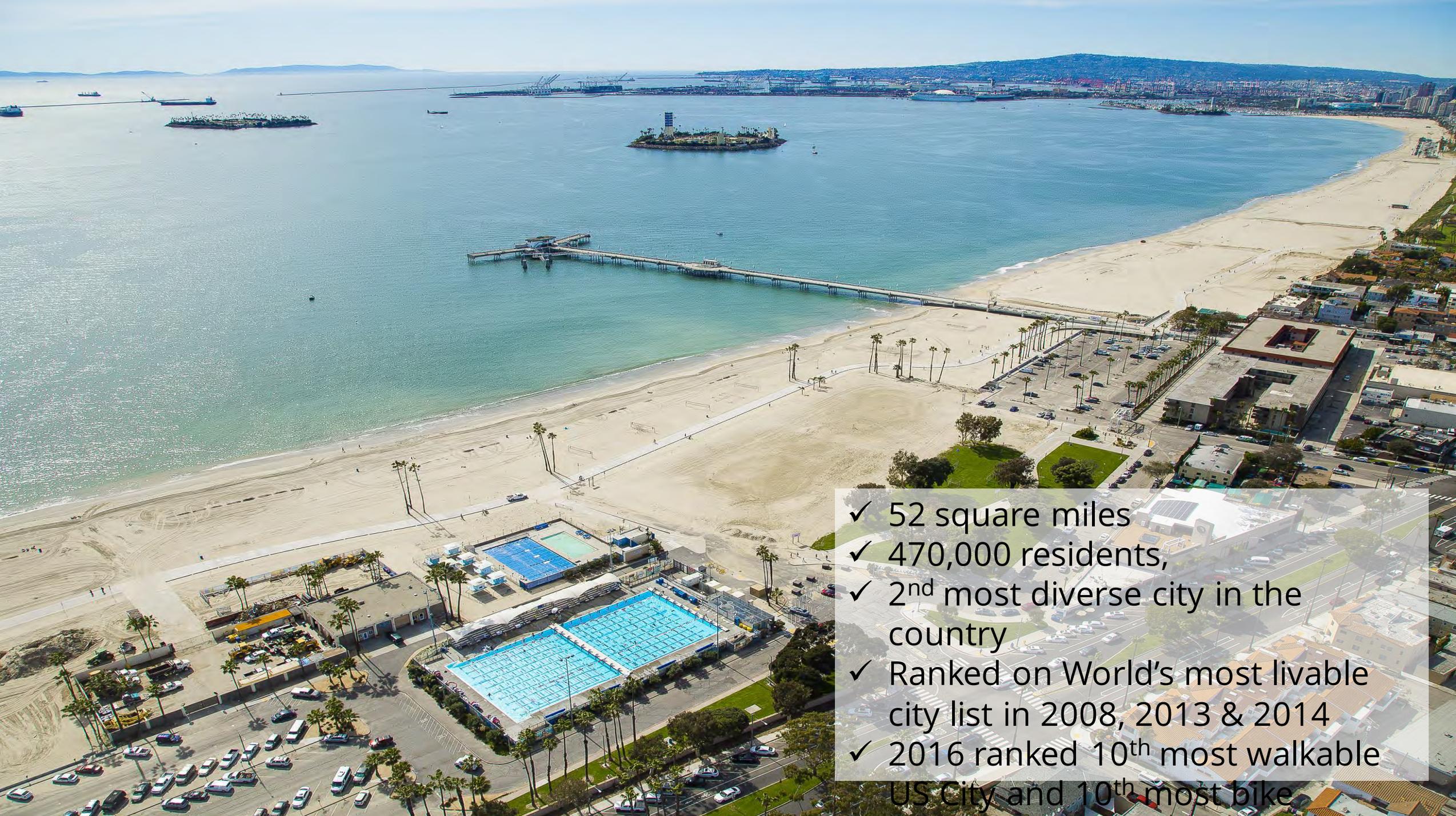




Long Beach Climate Action & Adaptation Plan

SCAG Toolbox Tuesday - SB 379 Compliance

June 29, 2021



- ✓ 52 square miles
- ✓ 470,000 residents,
- ✓ 2nd most diverse city in the country
- ✓ Ranked on World's most livable city list in 2008, 2013 & 2014
- ✓ 2016 ranked 10th most walkable US City and 10th most bike

- City Council confirmed the CAAP on January 5, 2021
 - Confirmed GHG reduction pathway for 2030
- Staff is preparing a Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and anticipates bringing the CAAP forward for adoption in 2021
- Early implementation actions underway

What is the CAAP?

A plan to:

- Reduce communitywide greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), while preparing for the impacts of climate change
- Improve public health, foster economic opportunity, & advance social equity
- Meet policy commitments & state GHG reduction mandates

How?

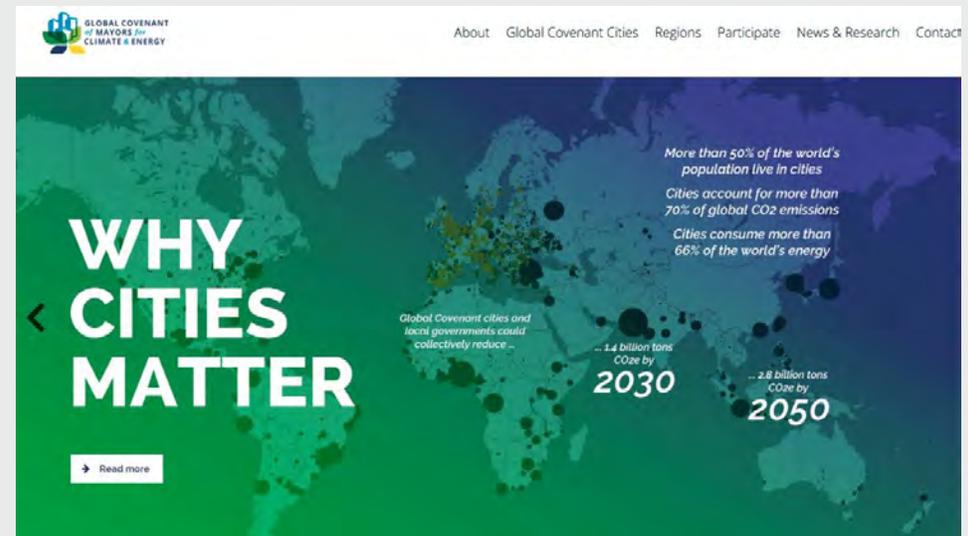
- Establish a framework for creating or updating policies, programs, practices, and incentives to reduce the City's GHG footprint
- Ensure the community and physical assets are better protected from the impacts of climate change
- Informed by technical studies of climate stressors and communitywide vulnerabilities

Why do we need a CAAP?

Target Year	State Target	Corresponding Legislation	City Status
2020	1990 GHG levels by 2020	AB 32, Global Warming Solutions Act (2006)	California met this target Statewide
2030	40% below 1990 levels by 2030	SB 32, Global Warming Solutions Act (2006)	The CAAP is a plan for Long Beach to meet this target by 2030
2045	Carbon neutrality by 2045	Executive Order B-55-18 of 2018	Aspirational for Long Beach
2050	80% below 1990 levels by 2050	Executive Order S-3-05 of 2005	CAAP's plan horizon is to 2030

Other Relevant Legislation

- SB 375 (Sustainable Communities)
- AB 691 (Sea Level Rise)
- SB 1000 (Environmental Justice in Local Land Use Planning)
- SB 379 (Climate Adaptation in Safety Elements)
- SB 100 (Carbon-free Electricity by 2045)
- AB 341 (Commercial Recycling), SB 1383 & AB 1826 (Organics Diversion)



Why do we need a CAAP?

City leadership needed for city-scale mitigation, climate adaptation, & equity beyond what could be achieved by State emissions reduction efforts alone



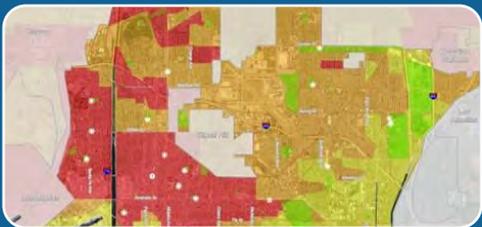
Mitigation

- Implementation occurs at both city and state level (siting EV charging stations and updating building codes & zoning to incentivize electrified buildings, for example, require local leadership)
- CAAP identifies local GHG reduction measures for implementation



Adaptation

- State emissions reduction target does not prepare Long Beach for the impacts of climate change that are happening today
- CAAP helps increase resilience for current and future threats (extreme heat, poor air quality, sea level rise, etc.)



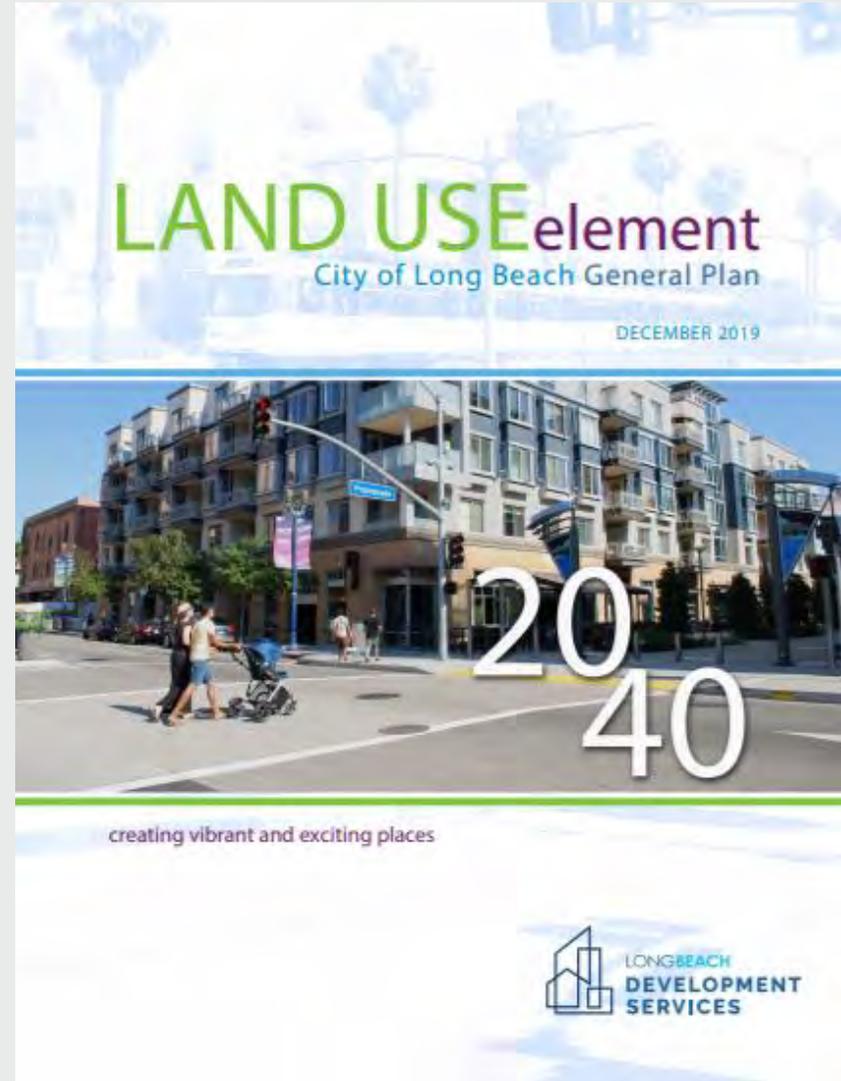
Equity

- State emissions reduction targets do not ensure that climate issues are equitably addressed
- CAAP helps address environmental justice & can help steer climate finance opportunities to communities most impacted by climate change

Why do we need a CAAP?

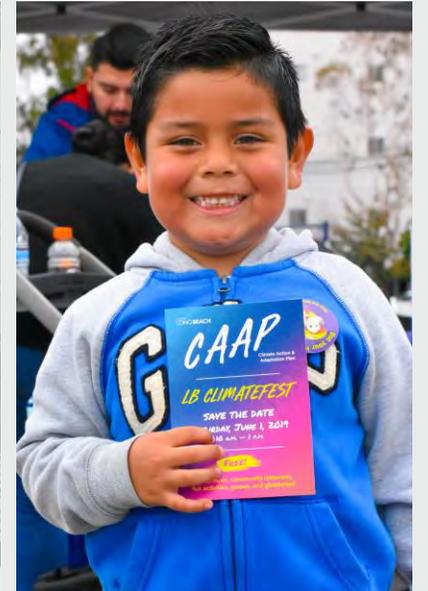
CAAP is a mitigation measure of the General Plan Land Use Element (LUE)

- The General Plan Land Use Element (LUE) was adopted in December 2019
- GHG emissions associated with implementation of the LUE (e.g., citywide vehicle trips, electricity usage)
- **City shall adopt a CAAP within approximately 36 months of adoption of the LUE & implement CAAP reduction measures (MM GHG-1)**



CAAP Community Outreach (June 2018 - present)

# of Estimated Attendees	10,260
# of Sign-ins	1,395
Events	67



Scientific Working Group with Equity Focus

CAAP Scientific Working Group Members:

- **George Ban-Weiss, USC**
 - Expertise: Urban Heat Island
- **Suzanne Dallman, CSULB**
 - Expertise: Water Supply
- **Katharine Davis-Reich, UCLA**
 - Expertise: Downscaled Climate Models
- **David Eisenman, UCLA**
 - Expertise: Public Health
- **Scott Epstein, SCAQMD**
 - Expertise: Air Quality
- **Timu Gallien, UCLA**
 - Expertise: Water Resources
- **Kim Hatch, LBCC**
 - Expertise: Weather Monitoring
- **Lily House-Peters, CSULB**
 - Expertise: Social and Environmental Resilience
- **Aaron Klemm, CSU Chancellor's Office**
 - Expertise: Energy Systems
- **Rob Lempert, RAND**
 - Expertise: Climate Risk
- **Jerry Schubel, Aquarium of the Pacific**
 - Expertise: Oceans and Coastal Impacts
- **Dean Toji, CSULB**
 - Expertise: Environmental Justice
- **Christine Whitcraft, CSULB**
 - Expertise: Urban Ecosystems

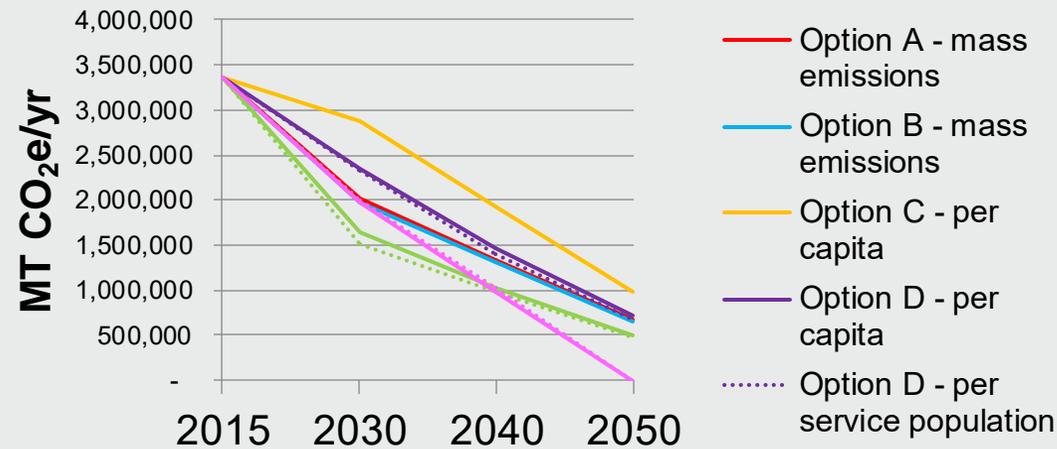
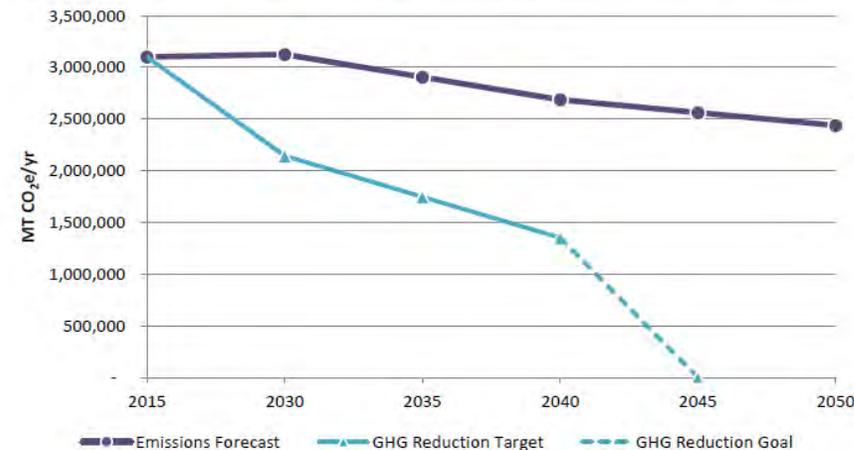


Figure 9: Emissions Targets vs. Forecasts 2015-2050



Technical Memorandum on Lifecycle Emissions of Oil & Gas Extraction in the City of Long Beach

AECOM prepared this Memorandum (memo) to help the City of Long Beach understand lifecycle emissions associated with oil and gas extraction operations occurring within the city boundary. This analysis can provide a more holistic view of the City's contribution to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and complements the previous analysis of the city's GHG emissions provided through the more traditional production- and consumption-based inventories.

The memo is organized into 6 sections that address the following goals:

1. To understand the GHG footprint of gas and oil operations in Long Beach,
2. To understand how the carbon intensity of these operations in Long Beach compares with oil extraction elsewhere in California and internationally,
3. To give an overview of what happens to the oil and gas that is extracted in Long Beach,
4. To describe how oil and gas operations in Long Beach are regulated by the State,
5. To provide descriptions of best practices in technological interventions to minimize lifecycle emissions from gas and oil operations, and
6. To give a high-level overview of recommendations to transition away from gas and oil activity over time.

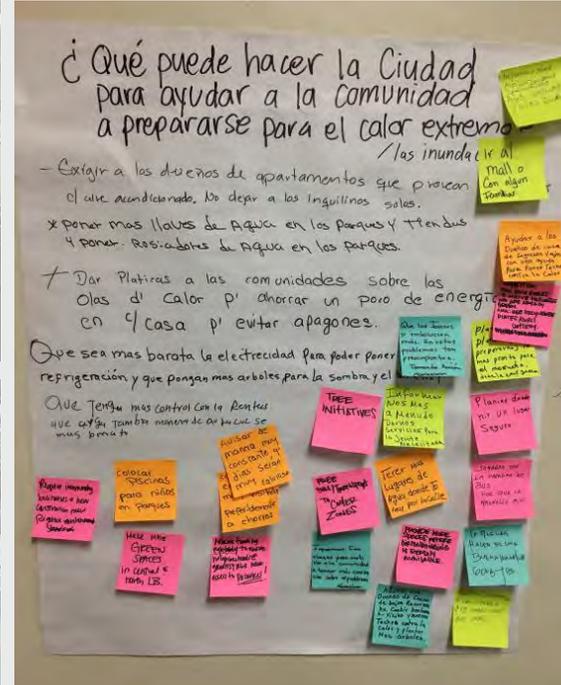
The memo does not include a cost or cost effectiveness analysis, quantification of the potential lifecycle GHG reductions, or an assessment of the recommendations' impact on the city's oil and gas economy (e.g., revenue, employment).

Executive Summary

In 2015, 13.3 million barrels of crude oil and 5.1 million Mcf of natural gas were extracted in Long Beach. The lifecycle emissions resulting from this energy production total 6.3 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO₂e), which is 2.7 times greater than the city's 2015 production-based GHG emissions.

CAAP Engagement with the Latino Community

- Festivals, events in the Park
- Partnership with Latinos in Action
 - Tabling
 - Raffles
 - Strategizing with CBO staff
 - Membership meeting
 - Bingo
 - Examples from Latin America
 - Extended Q&A



Key Action Spotlights A - Installation of photocatalytic roofing tiles
Mexico City
 A hospital building called the Torre de Especialidades in Mexico City has a façade that is covered with special tiles coated with titanium dioxide. This pigment can act as a catalyst for chemical reactions that are activated by sunlight. The reactions convert smog into other substances such as calcium nitrate and water.



CAAP Engagement with the Cambodian Community

- Largest Cambodian population outside Cambodia
- Tabling at Cambodian health and neighborhood fairs
- Early conversations with Cambodian organizations
- Presentations at UCC business assistance workshops
- Cambodian New Year
- City's Neighborhood Services staff member
- Khmer TV
- Videos
- Ground-truthing your translation



ការប្រែប្រួល តិចតួច

ប្រកបដោយការងារជាមួយគ្នា ដើម្បីការពារសុខភាពយើង និងសហគមន៍យើង ឱ្យមានសុវត្ថិភាព និងសុខភាពល្អ ក្នុងស្ថានភាពអាក្រក់ ដោយសារការប្រែប្រួលអាក្រក់ ដោយសារឥទ្ធិពលផែនការដីក្រហម។

The City of Long Beach is developing its first-ever **Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP)**, to keep residents and neighborhoods safe and healthy with more hot days, more intense storms, and other climate change effects.

Find more information: www.lbds.info/climateactionlb

SAVE THE DATE
OPEN HOUSE #3

CAAP Saturday, June 1, 2019
10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Marine Stadium
5255 E Paoli Way

FREE FOOD * COMMUNITY RESOURCES * FUN ACTIVITIES
Learn more and provide feedback on the draft plan, participate in interactive activities that will help prepare you for the impacts of climate change, and view sustainability projects from local students.

- TIPS ON STAYING SAFE AND HEALTHY DURING EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS**
- With climate change, we'll see more hot days. When it's very hot, keep yourself, your family and friends safe:
- ✓ Avoid strenuous activities outdoors and stay hydrated.
 - ✓ Visit air conditioned areas, such as cooling centers.
 - ✓ Purchase black out curtains to keep your apartment or home cool.
 - ✓ Check in on family members and neighbors.
- With more severe storms and sea level rise, stay safe by:
- ✓ Sign up for Alert Long Beach for flood alert notifications.
 - ✓ Protect your home with sandbags or elevating important things off the floor.
 - ✓ Stock up on emergency food and water.

Students & Young People

- Student groups
- School district
- Science classes
- Science fair
- Art
- Youth leadership initiatives



Framing the Problem

2015 Power Outage Downtown during Heat Wave



Power outage in #LongBeach



LONG BEACH POST News

UPDATE: Long Beach Power Outage Continues Mid-Morning Friday as 3,723 Downtown Residents Remain in the Dark

Public transit resumes in Long Beach after 3 day power outage



By ABC7.com staff
Saturday, July 18, 2015
LONG BEACH, Calif. (KABC) — Power was restored to more than 90 percent of downtown Long Beach Saturday morning after a series of underground electrical vault fires caused a widespread outage.
The restored electricity allowed Long Beach Transit's transit and visitor information center to reopen, but customers should expect some minor delays due to street closures.
Less than 200 people are still without power, according to Southern California Edison. An SEC spokesman said about 200 customers were without power Friday morning.

2017 Flooding During Intense Storm



The 710 freeway in #longbeach #storm #losangeles #california January 22, 2017



Kristina Rodgers @kristibrodgers
@LongBeachPost waterfront property in East Long Beach 🙄
6:06 PM - Jan 22, 2017
421 299 people are talking about this



LBDP North Division @LBDPNorth
One of many rescues today found by a LB Sergeant & rescued by LB Fire @lbfd personnel. Passenger was in a wheelchair.
10:14 PM - Jan 22, 2017
42 22 people are talking about this

2018 Coastal Storm



Long Beach Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment.

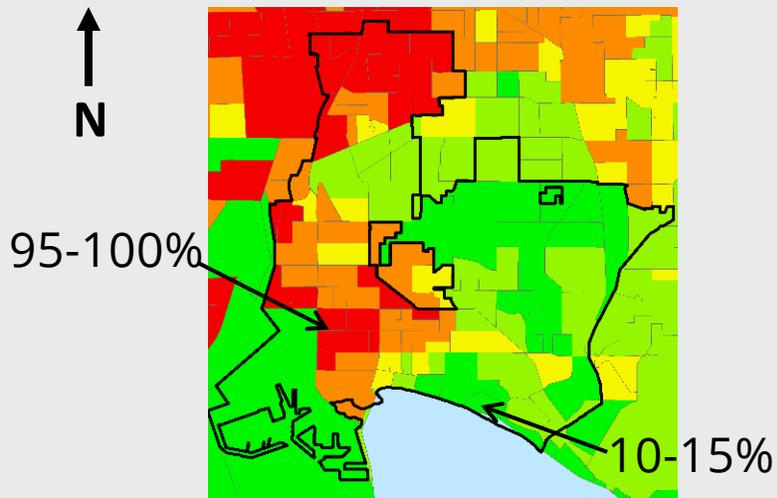
longbeach.gov/lbds/planning/caap/

CAAP Vulnerability Assessment

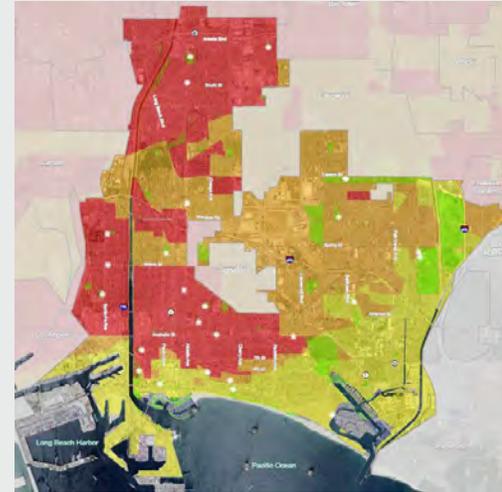
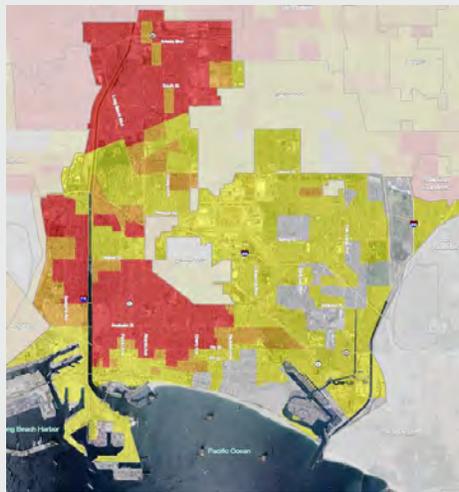
CalEnviroScreen 3.0

Extreme Heat Vulnerability

Social Vulnerability to Climate Change

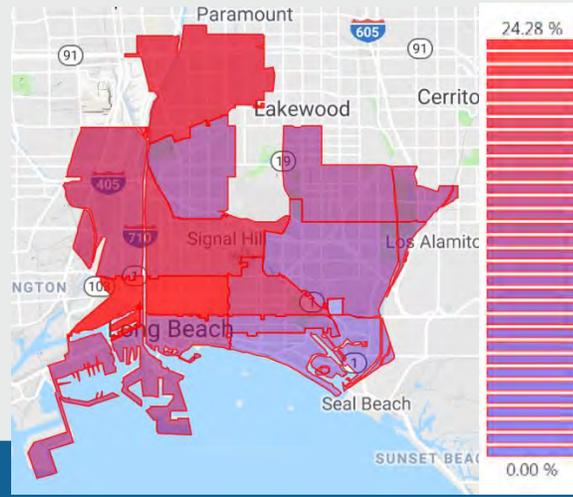
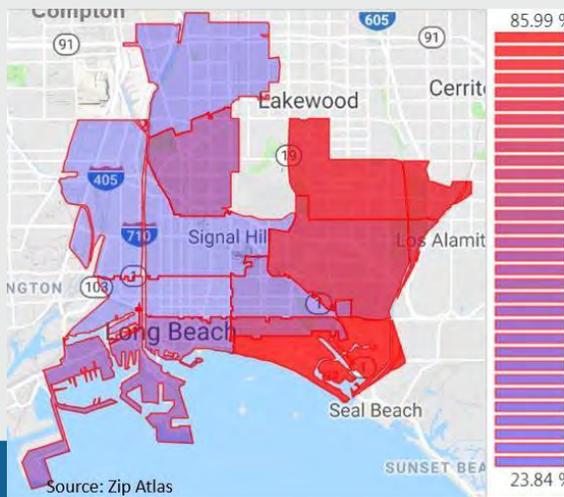


Source: OEHHA



Percentage of White Residents

Percentage of Children under Age 10

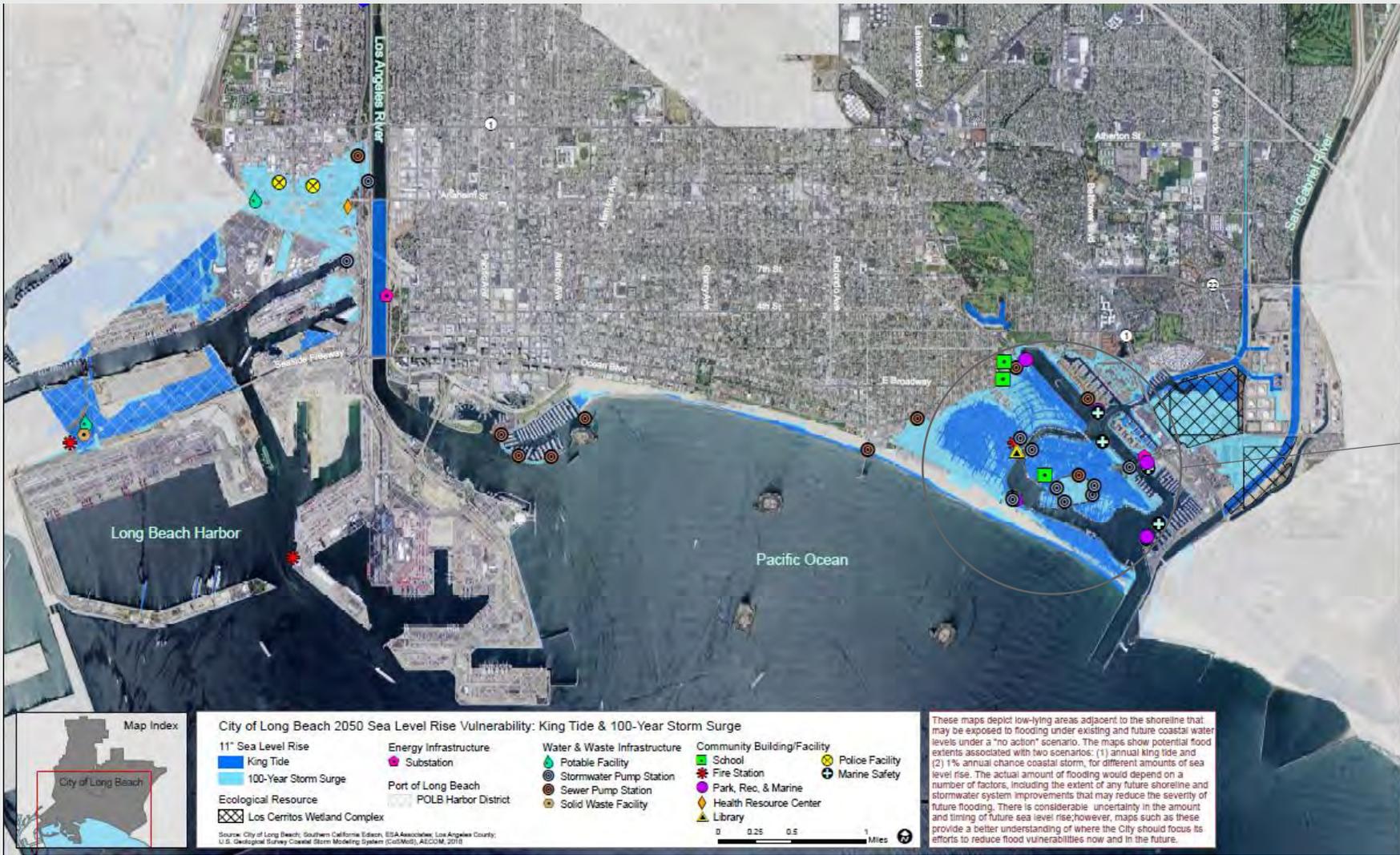


Ensuring Inclusion of Historical Context

Long Beach is very diverse, which can be a source of strength, vibrancy, and resilience. However, it also has **racial and economic disparities that are manifested spatially across the city**. Low income people and communities of color are more likely to live in areas with poor air quality, in regions with little green space, and along the Los Angeles River channel where urban flood risk may increase. **This geography of differentiated risk is due to socioeconomic inequality caused by historic racial and economic injustices, such as discrimination in education, housing, employment, education, local political representation, and access to resources. Low income communities of color were historically excluded from neighborhoods with less environmental pollution, and still today in Long Beach, low income communities of color are concentrated in the portions of the city with the worst air quality and environmental health metrics.**

These structural inequalities not only increase the risks that people will suffer climate-related impacts, they also reduce their ability to cope with and respond to climate stressors. Low income residents are also more likely to live in housing with substandard insulation, inefficient air conditioning, or no air conditioning at all, and to be cost-burdened renters without alternative housing choices. As temperatures increase, they will need to spend more of their limited income on utility bills. Low income seniors and children with limited mobility are particularly at risk during heat waves. Flooding is more disruptive for low income residents, who are less likely to have low deductible insurance or emergency savings to cover the costs of repairs.

Vulnerability Assessment: Sea Level Rise 2050



Mitigation

Buildings

Transportation

Waste

Adaptation

Extreme Heat

Air Quality

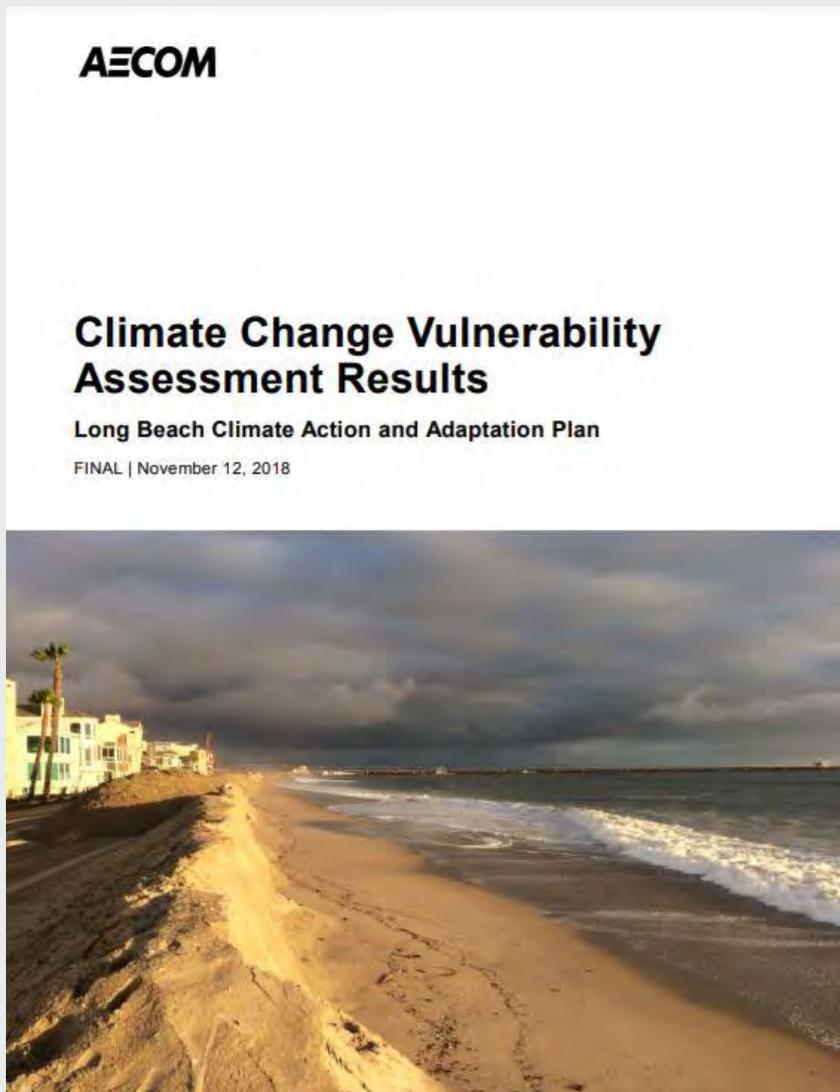
Drought

Flooding

Sea Level Rise

EQUITY STRATEGY: Identify and implement ways to maximize cost savings and other water conservation benefits for low-income and drought-vulnerable communities.

- SB 379 requires local governments to include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies, including a vulnerability assessment and implementation measures, in the Safety Element
- SB 1000 requires local governments to identify environmental justice communities and address environmental justice in their General Plans



AECOM

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Results

Long Beach Climate Action and Adaptation Plan
FINAL | November 12, 2018

EH-3 Enhance and Expand Urban Forest Cover and Vegetation
Expand and enhance urban forest cover and vegetation to mitigate urban heat island conditions.

4 Adaptation Actions

Implementation Lead: Neighborhood Services Bureau; Public Works Department; City of Long Beach Office of Sustainability

Partners: Long Beach Parks, Recreation, and Marine; Conservation Corps of Long Beach; local community/neighborhood groups and stakeholders

Timeline: Short

Potential Cost Level: Low to Medium

Description
The City will increase the urban forest and expand and enhance vegetation citywide to reduce the urban heat island effect. The City will build upon the Urban Forest Management Plan, with attention to reducing urban heat island conditions. The City will prioritize neighborhoods that are most impacted by extreme heat and poor air quality and that have higher vulnerability because they lack a sufficient amount of urban forest and green space or have fewer resources to limit exposure to heat (e.g., shelter, air conditioning). Emphasis is placed on selecting drought-tolerant plants or California natives, which require less water and offer multiple benefits.

Urban forest cover and vegetation can serve an important role in climate change adaptation by lowering temperatures and providing shade and evaporative cooling. This is important because extreme heat is projected to increase in Long Beach, leading to intensification of the urban heat island effect, which could exacerbate heat-related illnesses and infrastructure deterioration.

Co-benefits:

- ✓ Increased carbon sequestration
- ✓ Improved energy conservation
- ✓ Enhanced wildlife habitat
- ✓ Improved air quality
- ✓ Increased natural stormwater management
- ✓ Increased access to green spaces
- ✓ Enhanced aesthetic and property values
- ✓ Increased creation of green jobs

Implementing Actions

EH-3.1: Update the Urban Forest Management Plan with a focus on prioritizing reduction of urban heat island conditions through both increased urban forest and enhanced vegetation.

EH-3.2: Identify tree planting opportunities in subwatershed areas with the lowest urban forest cover to minimize stormwater runoff and help protect the area from flooding during intense storm events.

EH-3.3: Identify and prioritize the planting of drought-tolerant or California native trees to enhance and expand urban forest cover and vegetation.

EH-3.4: Identify and involve community stakeholders in the planning process to inform urban forest cover needs and priorities.

EH-3.5: Evaluate the cost of water and other infrastructure to provide ongoing maintenance for trees, and seek ways to meet those costs through the City's budget process, Capital Improvement Program, grants and other funding or financing opportunities.

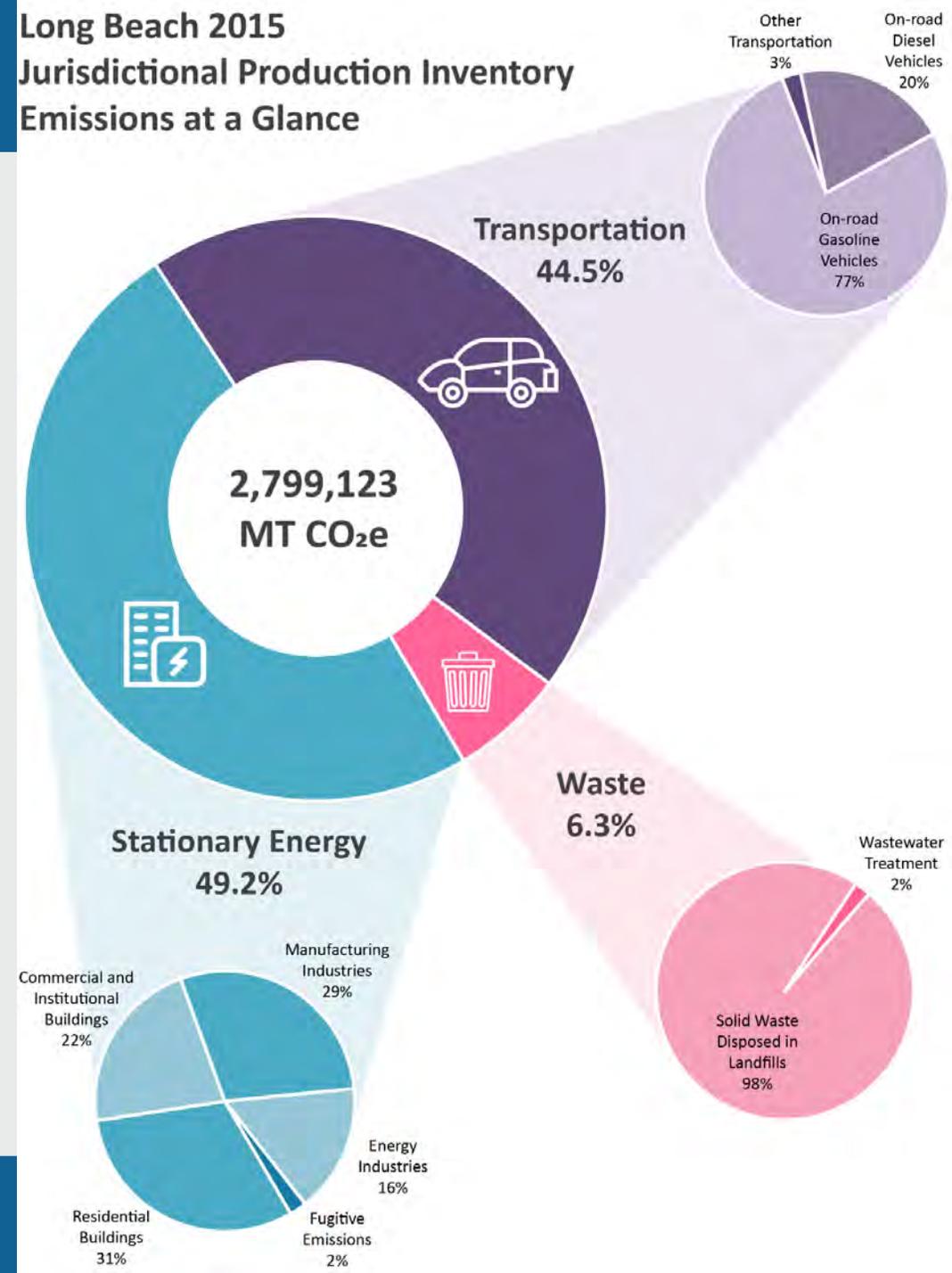
EH-3.6: Incorporate tree planting into partnerships with different groups, such as students involved in group courses to design neighborhood adaptation approaches to extreme heat.

Equity Strategy
Prioritize the enhancement and expansion of urban forest cover in neighborhoods that are the most impacted by extreme heat and poor air quality and that lack urban forest coverage and green space.

76 CITY OF LONG BEACH PROPOSED CLIMATE ACTION AND ADAPTATION PLAN - NOV 2020

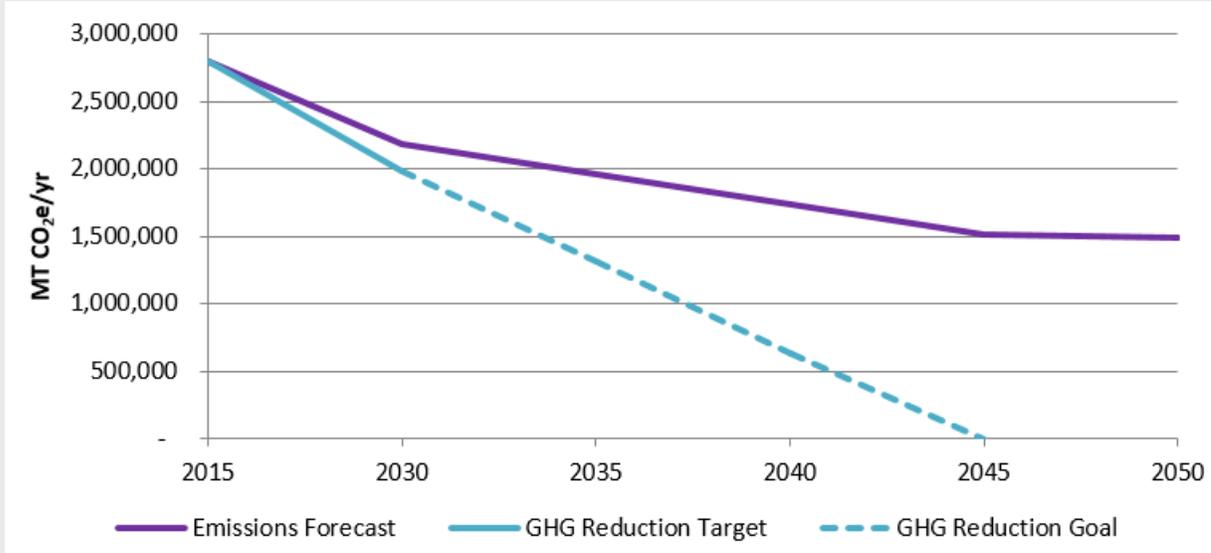
Long Beach 2015 Jurisdictional Production Inventory Emissions at a Glance

Sector	MT CO ₂ e	% of Total
Stationary Energy	1,377,291	49.20%
Transportation	1,244,981	44.48%
Waste	176,850	6.32%
Total	2,799,123	100.00%
Per Capita	6.0	--



GHG Targets

City Emissions Targets vs. Forecasts 2015-2050



192,659
MT CO₂e
equivalencies

41,623



Passenger vehicles driven for one year

32,618



homes' electricity use for one year

GHG Reduction Targets

2030 GHG Target

3.04 MT CO₂e/Service Population

Business as Usual Forecast

2,176,931 MT CO₂e

Target Level

1,984,272 MT CO₂e

GHG Reductions Needed

192,659 MT CO₂e

2045 GHG Goal

Net-carbon Neutrality

Business as Usual Forecast

1,513,047 MT CO₂e

Target Level

0 MT CO₂e

GHG Reductions Needed

1,513,047 MT CO₂e

2030 GHG Reduction Target by Service Population

Business as Usual Target

3.34 MT CO₂e

Emissions Target Level

3.04 MT CO₂e

Reduction Needed

0.3 MT CO₂e

Governance

- Set up a governance structure that integrates climate action into operations and internal culture, public engagement & financial decision-making processes
- Dedicate staff to advance CAAP policies and programs

City Leadership

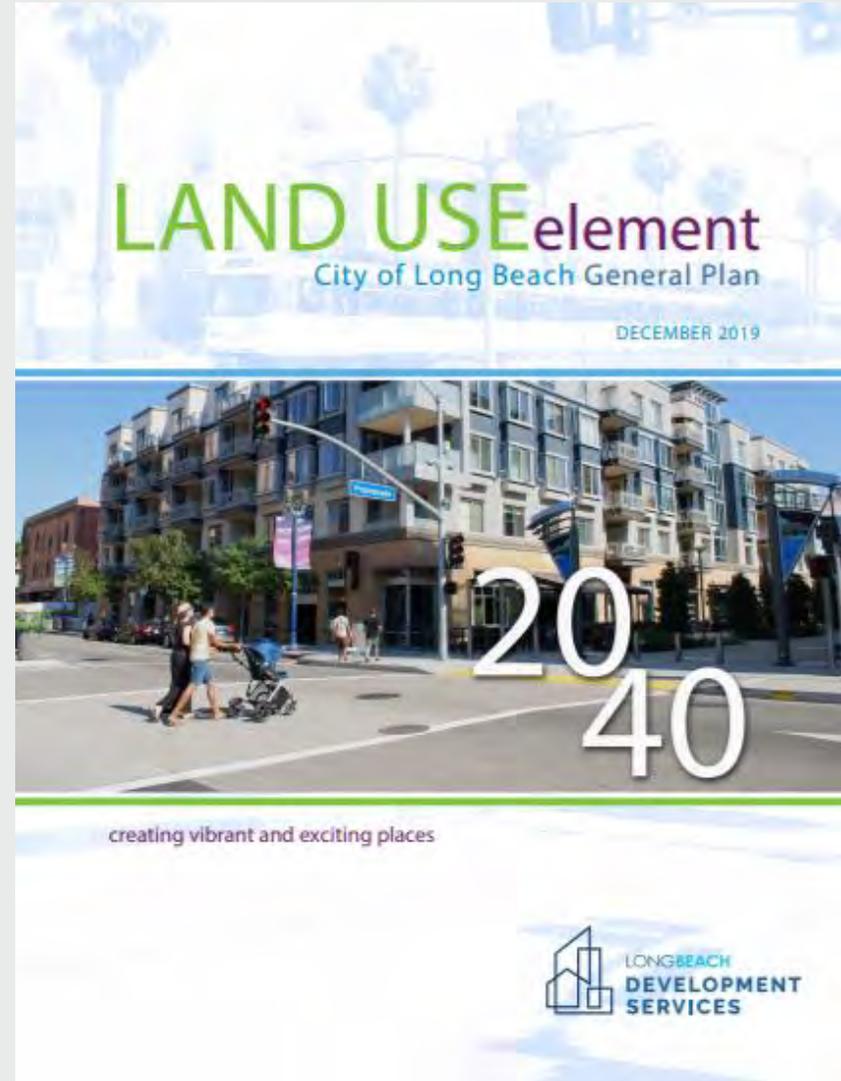
- Commit to demonstrating leadership
- Ensure CAAP implementation benefits those most impacted by climate change such as through job creation
- Collaborate with public agencies and community organizations

Funding & Investment

- Integrate mitigation and adaptation considerations in the allocation of existing funds, specifically through the annual budget process and Capital Improvement Program
- Pursue new funding sources and identify other financing mechanisms

CAAP Implementation - Development Services

- Update plans, policies, and codes for consistency with CAAP adaptation and mitigation objectives and actions
- Monitor GHG emissions toward reduction target
- Streamline CEQA analysis of future development projects



Current Safety Element Updates - Climate Adaptation & Resiliency

- Incorporate climate adaptation & resiliency and identify new information related to flood and fire hazards
 - SB 1035 (2018) requires the Safety Element be reviewed and updated upon each revision of the Housing Element no less than once every eight years to address climate adaptation and resiliency and identify new information related to flood and fire hazards
- Establish a set of comprehensive goals, policies, and objectives for the protection of the community from the risks of flooding
 - AB 162 (2007) requires the Safety Element to identify information regarding flood hazards and to establish a set of comprehensive goals, policies, and objectives for the protection of the community from the risks of flooding
- Include climate adaptation & resiliency strategies, including a vulnerability assessment and implementation measures
 - SB 379 (2015) requires local governments to include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies, including a vulnerability assessment and implementation measures, in the Safety Element
- Establish evacuation routes
 - AB 747 (2019) requires the Safety Element to be reviewed and updated as necessary to identify evacuation routes and their capacity, safety, and viability under a range of emergency scenarios
 - SB 99 (2019) requires the Safety Element to be reviewed and updated to include information identifying residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes

- Preparing Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR)
- Staff anticipates bringing the CAAP forward for adoption in 2021



Thank you

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(562) 570-6946

Jennifer Ly
Jennifer.Ly@LongBeach.gov
(562) 570-6368



2020-2021

Sustainable Communities Program

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS



Call for Applications #4: Civic Engagement, Equity & Environmental Justice



INNOVATING FOR A BETTER TOMORROW
WWW.SCAG.CA.GOV

SCP Overview



Since 2005, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) has provided resources and direct technical assistance to local jurisdictions via the Sustainable Communities Program (SCP).

The 2020/21 SCP provided local jurisdictions with three opportunities to access funding and resources to meet the needs of their communities, address recovery and resiliency strategies considering COVID-19, and support regional goals.

SCAG will release a fourth Call for Applications for programs and projects centered on **Civic Engagement, Equity & Environmental Justice** in Fall 2021.

SCP Call 4 Goals + Objectives

Goals

- Center and prioritize racial and social equity
- Address the pervasive and deep inequities experienced in historically disinvested communities
- Include a wide range of eligible activities
- Support the development of plans to close the gap of racial inequities
- Support the goals in SCAG's Equity Early Action Plan, Connect SoCal, SCAG's Public Participation Plan

Objectives

- Focus support in SCAG's Communities of Concern and SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
- Support local planning efforts focused on eliminating barriers to civic engagement
- Build community capacity, trust, and sustainable relationships with stakeholders
- Prioritize community identified and implemented projects

Eligible Project Types

- Civic Engagement and Racial Equity
 - Arts, Culture and Design
 - Safety and Community
 - Local Campaigns and Organizing
 - Parks, Green, Open and Public Space
 - Climate Action and Resilience
 - Community Healing and Repair

- Equity and Environmental Justice
 - AB 617 Implementation
 - Resilient Communities
 - SB1000 EJ Elements/Policies
 - Connect Communities

SCP Call 4 Timeline*



*subject to change upon feedback

Listening Sessions



Tuesday, July 13th
11:30am – 1:00pm

Thursday, July 15th
5:00pm – 6:30pm

Interested? Please RSVP!

Have questions? Please contact Anita Au, Senior Regional Planner

au@scag.ca.gov

(213) 236-1874

Assistance and Trainings for EV Permit Streamlining

www.scag.ca.gov

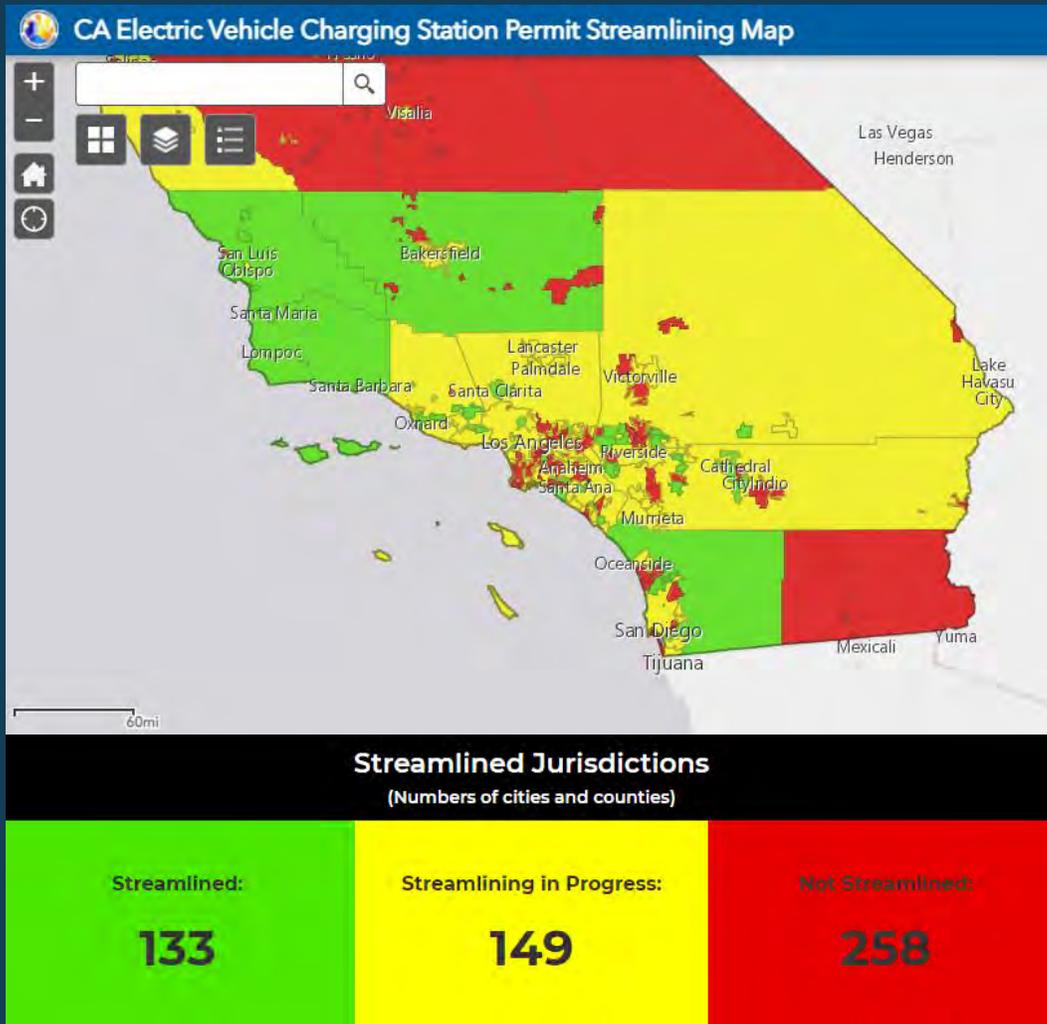


CA ZEV Goals & EVCS Permit Streamlining



- **California's Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Goals**
 - 5 million passenger ZEVs on the road by 2030
 - Light-duty car sales will be 100% ZEV by 2035
 - Drayage trucks & off-road vehicles will be 100% ZEV by 2035
 - Medium- and heavy-duty vehicles will be 100% ZEV by 2045
- **Assembly Bill 1236 (Chiu, 2015)**
 - Requires all cities and counties to develop an expedited, streamlined process for permitting all electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS)
 - Also requires: online permitting checklist, online permitting application including electronic signatures, administrative approval of EVCS, approval limited to health and safety concerns, permits not subject to association approval, limited to one deficiency notice

Status of EVCS Permit Streamlining in Southern California



- Permitting costs and delays are major barriers to quickly deploying charging infrastructure
- Permit streamlining translates to new jobs, cleaner air, and less work for city/county staff
- Uneven implementation across the state and region
- Go-Biz streamlining map available at <https://business.ca.gov/industries/zero-emission-vehicles/plug-in-readiness/>

AB 1236 Training Opportunity!



- SCAG provides trainings and assistance for local jurisdictions on AB 1236 and permit streamlining for electric vehicle charging infrastructure
- For questions, information, resources, or to set up a training, please reach out to CleanCities@scag.ca.gov

Thank You!

Questions?

CleanCities@scag.ca.gov

Emily Rotman
rotman@scag.ca.gov

www.scag.ca.gov



Upcoming Events

LARC Public Forum

*Local Climate Adaptation
in LA County*

June 30, 2021

9:00 am – 12:00 pm

SCAG

*Energy & Environment
Committee*

July 1, 2021

9:30 am – 11:30 am

Questions?

adaptation@scag.ca.gov

www.scag.ca.gov

