

Linda Giannelli Pratt – *Chief Program Manager, Environmental Services Department, City of San Diego*

- San Diego is making the economic case for adaptation action
- San Diego Climate Collaborative
- With limited resources, how do you prioritize? What do you save?
- Climate Change has unique impacts - reframe to include adaptation
- Make blocked building and asset damage a priority (flood preparedness and climate projections)
- Storm water harvesting to alleviate storm water runoff issues
- Economic analysis - how do we assess future costs?
 - Save money now instead of waiting and paying liability and staff costs

Brian Holland – *Climate Program Director, San Diego, Local Governments for Sustainability USA (ICLEI)*

- Represent local governments - network of cities - Resilient Cities 2012
- Climate preparedness, energy independence, green economy
- Need reporting, accountability
- Climate Resilient Communities Program (USA) - U of Washington partner
 - Adaptation Database and Planning Tool (ADAPT)
- Five Milestones of Adaptation
 - Conduct climate vulnerability assessment
 - Set preparedness goals
 - Develop climate preparation plan
 - Implement plan
 - Monitor and re-evaluate progress
- Proactive planning is more effective/less costly
- Catalyzed adaptation - flooding dangers
 - Tie climate change impacts → locally (danger of extreme weather events)
- "Why not adapt?" - co-benefits - cleaner energy, preserving green space, reducing heat island effect

Eva Banos de Guisasola – *Senior Scientific Manager, SERC Division-Climate Services, Euro Mediterranean Center for Climate Change*

- Interdisciplinary Italian research center
 - Assess climate impacts on economy, agriculture, sea, ecosystems, coastal zones and health
- Italian national adaptation program + local adaptation plan (Po River Basin)
- Designing Adaptation Plan
 - Capacity building
 - Engage public in monitoring of progress
- Why is it needed?
 - 75% of EU population lives in cities
 - Urban areas sensitive to climate
 - Cities can address challenges - are key motors to move economy
- Potential Europe and US partnerships

- Proposal climate change portal with Bologna
- Adaptation assessment framework research paper available
 - EU Strategy on Adaptation in 2013 - started in 2003
 - Adaptation Strategies for European cities project (21 cities)

Nicola Hedge – *MPIA, Manager, Climate Initiative, The San Diego Foundation*

- Climate Initiative Research
- Look at both:
 - Supply side – water reservoirs
 - Demand side – warmer conditions, more water demand
- Port of San Diego – Climate Action Plan
- Public Awareness – University of San Diego
 - San Diego Regional Climate Education Partnership

Michael McCormick – *AICP, Senior Planner, State of California Governor’s Office of Planning and Research*

- Making climate policy part of conservation at every government level
- Statewide Hazardous Mitigation Plans being updated
- Adaptation Policy Guide – creating linkages
- General plans are overarching planning documents by local governments
 - How far ahead into the future should we look?
- 2050 Target Year – conveniently, when 50 million people will live in CA
- Define governance: leadership, decision-making, overlapping jurisdictions, deciders, regulators
- Collaboration examples: SD Foundation, LARC, ‘Monterey Bay collaborative’, Bay Area Joint Policy Committee, San Luis Obispo Adaptation Effort, Sierra Business Council, Sacramento Region
- Now 80% of jurisdictions in CA have some sort of climate policy

Adrienne Greve – *Ph.D., Associate Professor, City & Regional Planning Department, California Polytechnic State University*

- CA Adaptation Planning Guide
 - Pilot – vulnerability assessment – policy development
- Is there regional action that has local influences?
- Adaptation can fit in many types of plans
 - General plan, climate action, area and specific plans, coastal, transit plans

Robert Lempert – *Ph.D., Director, Frederick S. Pardee Center for Longer Range Global Policy and the Future Human Condition; Senior Scientist, RAND Corporation*

- Adaptation is risk management
 - Reducing risk captures numerous benefits

- Los Angeles Port – issue: extreme sea level rise
 - Decision-first approach facilitates expanding range of options considered
- State of Louisiana Master Plan – tradeoff models – cost-benefit thresholds

Brendan Reed – *Environmental Resource Manager, City of Chula Vista*

- Chula Vista was one of the first cities to have a Climate Action Plan
- Focus 2050 study – present science in report (summer temperature projections)
- Governance nexus (not just about land use)
 - Public safety issues – heat waves, weather events, flooding
 - Open space for endangered species
- Implementation
 - Cool roof ordinance – addresses urban heat island effect
 - Shade tree policy – prevent extreme heat
 - For new public and private projects (parking lots, street-side, shade structures)
- Bayfront Master Plan (20+ year project) – CEQA Review
 - Includes sea level rise in CEQA – prevented a lot of trouble

Pamela Bensoussan – Councilwoman, City of Chula Vista

- The two important ingredients for mitigation planning are a council advocate and technical staff members in house
- Adaptation planning shouldn't be scary, if you keep it simple it won't be.
- Carrot or Stick?
 - Fear mongering and getting the public to react out of fear might not necessarily be a logical thing that can happen. There needs to be awareness that there are some serious issues that need to be addressed. The idea of mandates provides a political cover and therefore they can say they are following the law and will avoid controversy.
 - Positive reinforcement, community pride, and saving the planet seem to already exist in California. It may be with the more educated people but it will have spillover effects. Award people and politicians that do good things and economic benefits to businesses. There are a lot of rewards in the carrot approach.
- Cultural integration has to do with adapting the lifestyle of the community. Starting with mitigation, there is a lot you can do to integrate it into the culture. Branding and marketing is important for the city and the cultural integration.
- Climate adaptation planning process: It is important to have a bottom up road map process. Keep it simple and have broad categories. Integration of stakeholders was also a regular part of the process.
- 3 Planning Phases
 - Information gathering
 - Risk analysis and measures evaluation
 - Strategies selection
- Collaboration with other regions and neighbors creates a spillover effect that creates engagement.

Will Travis – Senior Advisor, Bay Area Joint Policy Committee

- Governance at Different Levels:
 - To be effective, mitigation has to be done at a global level, national level, state level, regional level and local level
 - National level policy and financial assistance is necessary, the best thing the federal government can do is lead by example.
 - The best thing the state can do is require locals to act. It gives political cover. Regional adaptation strategies to help locals meet state mandates.
 - Ultimately, the burden falls on local governments.
- It's always easiest to find fault with any new alternative, but whatever the faults, we know we can live with it because we already have been.
- Local officials have to deal with immediate issues and don't have terms long enough to deal with larger issues. Most local officials are dealing with the current economic crisis and are trying to create jobs.
 - We need to convince the business community to act and to see the benefits they'd gain.
- We have to get to the point where there is broad acknowledgement that climate change is not an environmental issue, it's an economic imperative.
 - Need investment capitals and insurers to be convinced that we have a viable strategy to keep places from going under water
- Choose your advocate very carefully
 - BCDC put out maps promoting awareness thinking it would draw people to their same conclusions. The outside world thought they were putting out the maps to see how they wanted their jurisdictions increased. As a result, they ended up wasting a lot of time explaining and clarifying an error that wasn't theirs.
- Until new laws are passed, local governments need to begin the work
 - The best way to make a compelling political argument is to give the responsibility to local governments and to have them fail
 - The fastest way is to give them the tools they need so that they can succeed
 - We need to move from the position of being negative to an image of vibrant and prosperous communities that have been successful despite negativity

Questions and Discussion

- You can make climate change relevant to the concerns of the citizens; it's all a matter of framing the conversation to community needs. It doesn't have to be climate change as a political position but as a community need.