NO MONEY

NO EXPERIENCE
Chula Vista Statistics
Climate Adaptation Planning

Review of “risk” & potential adaptation strategies

Stakeholder-driven planning process
# Climate Adaptation Planning

## Chula Vista Climate Change Impacts & Adaptation Options

### ENERGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT TO SAN DIEGO REGION</th>
<th>VULNERABILITY</th>
<th>ADAPTATION OPTIONS</th>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pressure on Local Systems &amp; Services</td>
<td>Risk*</td>
<td>City Jurisdiction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Higher peak demand and transmission inefficiencies in summertime (when cooling needs are greatest) make stable and adequate supplies increasingly challenging</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk: Likelihood: 5 Consequence: 5 TOTAL: 25</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Increasingly expensive energy costs expose vulnerable populations to expend higher proportion of income on energy</td>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk: Likelihood: 5 Consequence: 3 TOTAL: 15</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Adopt a building energy rating and disclosure program
2. Require LEED or equivalent standards for residential, commercial, industrial projects to increase energy efficiency
3. Promote on-site generation or energy storage (including thermal) to offset peak energy needs
4. Establish a building retrofit program to reduce energy consumption during periods of peak demand
5. Implement time-of-use or peak demand energy pricing (SDG&E already does for commercial and industrial customers)
6. Enroll all municipal facilities in demand response programs (if applicable)
7. Identify emergency centers as priorities for onsite renewable energy sources to reduce susceptibility to lapses in the conventional energy supply
8. Update emergency response plans to account for increased potential for black outs in summertime
9. Develop outreach and incentives appropriate for energy efficiency/renewable energy upgrades in the rental market where there are split incentives for property-owner and electricity rate payer (renter)
10. Target outreach of existing efficiency upgrade programs and incentives to low-income neighborhoods and small businesses
11. Target urban heat island mitigation programs in low-income neighborhoods, who have proportionately harder time cooling homes

* RISK = Likelihood of an Impact X Consequence of the Impact; each factor scored from 1 to 5 and overall risk was categorized as "Low" (1-7 total score), "Medium" (8-15 total score), and "High" (16-25 total score).
Climate Adaptation Strategies

- Cool Paving & Roofs
- Shade Trees
- Water Reuse
- Extreme Heat & Wildfires
- Open Space Mgmt
- Sea Level Rise
Mainstreaming Adaptation?

- City Goals & Policies
- Business Outreach
- HR Employee Training
- CIP Design Guidelines
- Building Codes & Standards
- Housing Element
- Community Awards
Initial Implementation

Sea Level Rise Policies

• Bayfront Master Plan/Port of SD
  CEQA review

• Grading Ordinance
  Tidally-influenced areas
  Accommodate 50 yrs of SLR

• Subdivision Manual (5 yr updates)
  Highest high tide
  + 16” of sea level rise
Collaborations & Partnerships
Lessons Learned

- Avoid analysis paralysis
- Make a plan that can actually be implemented
- Regular updates to leaders
- Celebrate successes!!!
THANK YOU!

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www.sdclimatecollaborative.org