



# Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program

## Technical Advisory Council

December 7, 2018  
Meeting Minutes

California Governor's Office Council Room  
2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100  
Sacramento, CA 95818  
11:00 AM – 3:30 PM

### Item 1 | Welcome

### Item 2 | Roll Call

Present: Nuin-Tara Key, Andrea Ouse, Jason Greenspan, Karlee Browne, Heather Rock (alternate for Kit Batten), Kathleen Ave, Gloria Walton, Bruce Riordan, Ashley Conrad-Saydah, John Wentworth, Joseph Wraithwall (alternate for Keali'i Bright), Tracy Frost (alternate for Kate White), Solange Gould, David Loya, Jonathan Parfrey, Louis Blumberg.

Absent: Craig Adelman, Danielle Bergstrom, Tina Curry, Jana Ganion, Sona Mohnot, Elizabeth Rhoades, Brian Strong

### Item 3 | Approval of draft minutes (10/12/18)

**DISCUSSION:** Review of draft meeting minutes from October 12, 2018 meeting

Joey Wraithwall: On page 2, my comment should read: "California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment includes a report that looks at *climate-informed coastal flooding and wildfire risk to critical emergency management facilities.*"

**ACTION:** Voting to approve draft meeting minutes from the October 12, 2018 meeting.

Motion: Louis Blumberg

Second: Andrea Ouse

Aye: All

Abstain: None

### Item 4 | Adaptation Planning Guide Update

**DISCUSSION:** Follow-up presentation by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services on the Adaptation Planning Guide update process; discussion of proposed formal TAC engagement during update process.

Ashley Conrad-Saydah: Through AB 617, SB 350, and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, we have a lot of working groups already in existence. I would be loathe to create more task forces. Perhaps you should

partner with already existing efforts. Also, we should merge adaptation and mitigation together as one item. I suggest you come up with some messaging and do some advance work with these groups to identify actions.

Andrea Ouse: To that point, I think it would be helpful for us at the local level to understand who is representing local government on these groups.

Jason Greenspan: SCAG will be creating a Climate Adaptation Planning Framework and will be engaging local governments in this process. We are not the only ones. There is grant funding available through SB 1 and other subregional funds.

Karlee Browne: The Gateway Cities COG is creating a planning tool. The league is also working with special districts and climate adaptation is one of their four priorities. Over the next month, we want to streamline these conversations. It's important to avoid over tapping local governments by approaching them singularly because we will drain their energy.

Kathleen Ave: Thank you for providing those guides; I use them regularly, especially the planning guide. Large sections of the "planning and identifying strategies" documents should address engagement with the private sector. SB 375 does not bridge the gap with forces who are opposed to these changes and it does not effectively mobilize private capital. Equipping local and regional governments is a good idea, but only if those governments have private partners. We are now witnessing why these efforts are failing, and why these measures were specifically opposed. As a result, we must bring private players into the discussion.

Sarah Rischer: We are developing a finance chapter on how to apply for grants but these funding mechanisms aren't always sustainable.

Adam Sutkus: This is a focus area that will get more attention in the next year.

Bruce Riordan: I support bringing in the private sector and making use of pre-existing task forces. Local governments are both encouraged and confused. The hub model idea could be helpful to alleviate confusion. Who has created the map of things going on?

John Wentworth: At the end of food chain are incorporated towns. I would love to hear CSAC and RCRC liaison with county governments. Distribution channels can provide meaningful feedback. We do not want to duplicate efforts.

Solange Gould: Health equity staff would love to provide input. We have been in touch with local governments. Yesterday, California Conference of Local Health Officers (CCLHO) named climate as a priority for next year at their board meeting. As to the last bullet, another body that might help is the Climate Justice Workgroup. This group already has experts that represent communities that are disproportionately affected by climate change.

Joey Wraithwall: I don't think the Climate Justice Workgroup is being actively convened.

Gloria Walton: I get funding from AB 617 and Physicians for Social Responsibility in LA and would love to give feedback and do focus groups. Also, I would add a resilience perspective into your framework.

David Loya: I echo what Kathleen said, we need to get private equity involved. We should incentivize locals to secure private equity by granting funds to help them connect with the private sector. Additionally, when I bring up the idea of having monthly meetings, there is radio silence. Local governments are maxed and don't have time. We will not succeed if we use a regulation to implement adaptation strategies this. I like the hub interpretation, because it is easily digestible and because we need everyone in the room together. The Coastal Commission is close, but it is not quite where this TAC group is. I feel frustration that adaptation regulation can look more like blight inducement than climate response and protection.

Jonathan Parfrey: Finance is important. There is a document by Resources Legacy Fund titled "Paying for Climate Adaptation in California". Tuesday at 1 PM there will be a webinar on this. Note that this document is a primer but I recommend reviewing this as it provides a wide palette of financing options.

Louis Blumberg: The private sector is doing a lot of work and is engaged, but they just may not be coordinating with state programs. There is a need for more information gathering and an opportunity to create a database of who is doing what.

Heather Rock: As to the private sector, PG&E contributed \$1 million in funds to launch the "California Resilience Challenge". We are giving money to recipients that will create replicable climate ideas.

Nuin-Tara Key: Given the feedback from the Council, I suggest that rather than creating a new formal workgroup of the Council, we have continued engagement with OES at quarterly meetings. Between quarterly Council meetings, we will work to connect OES to existing networks and standing groups.

John Parfrey: Are State conservancies part of the APG network yet? I suggest making that a part of inventory.

Sarah Rischer: The interagency adaptation climate action team (SafeCAT) works to align state adaptation efforts and some of the conservancies are on this group.

Ashley: I suggest an amendment to the proposal: we need to ensure that the private sector is included and engaged in this process.

David Loya: I support a more distributed approach to engagement on the APG instead of a formal TAC workgroup.

Nuin-Tara Kay: Please note that Council members need to be mindful not to violate Bagley-Keene meeting requirements. Council members can engage with CalOES on the APG update and provide connections/engage through other networks but should not engage in deliberative meetings on items that may come before the Council. If anyone has questions about this please let me know and we can provide guidance or support to ensure any deliberative conversations conform to public meeting law.

Karlee Browne: Is there a way you (CalOES) could create a map to see who you are reaching out to? I would love to know.

Adam Sutkus: At the next meeting we should have something to report. , we can provide a participant list from the workshops we've already attended.

Karlee Browne: I would like to know in the systematic sense. Who is actively participating versus just a one off?

Adam Sutkus: We will be doing outreach over the first six months of next year so can report out on who is a part of this network at the 2019 TAC meetings.

Nuin-Tara: Here is another proposal: CalOES will return for quarterly meetings. In the interim, CalOES can contact us individually to connect with your networks, including the private sector. We can also use the ICARP listserv to broadcast engagement or other public-facing activities. TAC members will contact OPR staff with any questions about ensuring compliance with Bagley-Keene.

#### **PUBLIC COMMENT**

No public comment was received by OPR staff.

**ACTION:** CalOES will provide regular updates to the full Council at the 2019 quarterly meetings. CalOES will also rely on Council member support to help connect with existing networks to engage with standing committees and groups, including private sector stakeholders, rather than form a standing TAC APG workgroup.

Motion: Louis Blumberg

Second: Kathleen Ave

Aye: All

Abstain: Jonathan Parfrey

#### **Item 5 | Delta Stewardship Council, Delta Vulnerability Assessment**

**DISCUSSION:** Presentation by Kate Anderson from the Delta Stewardship Council on the Delta Region Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Strategy, including overview of project goals, process, timeline, and potential future engagement with the ICARP TAC.

Joey Wraithwall: Can you talk about the Central Valley Flood Protection Board? How do you interact with them? This TAC group hasn't talked a lot about flooding yet.

Ron Melcer: Prior to coming to the Delta Stewardship Council, I worked on the 2012 and 2017 flood plan. We are coordinating with the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, and the DWR modeling shop – Staff are sitting on our technical advisory committee for the assessment. The climate analysis and stream flow work that was described is work we would like to leverage.

Joey Wraithwall: How do you plan to address flood protection and management? Is there a process for that?

Ron Melcer: This has yet to play out. The key assumptions are infrastructure and land use planning policies. We are aware of those, and they are high on our evaluation list. We will get into this in the later side of the study.

Louis Blumberg: Kate, it's great that you mentioned Staten Island. I worked with Nature Conservancy there. There are multi-benefit opportunities to restore wetland (ex: reduce GHG, increase resilience). To what extent will you look at these opportunities?

Kate Anderson: I have thought deeply about the intersection between the facility of levees, ongoing subsidence, increases in failure risk, and how investments, including carbon reductions, play-out at different elevations across regions. Time horizon publications are particularly interesting. More deeply subsided areas can take 150 years to recover if we start today. The level of acceptable risk is geographically specific. Some levels will not last long enough to achieve benefits we desire.

Louis Blumberg: There are many resources at the Delta Conservancy. Also, you should look at OPR's "Building a Resilient California" guidance for prioritizing natural infrastructure and communities.

Kate Anderson: The Delta Conservancy is on our Technical Advisory Committee and we are familiar with OPR's guidance and are using it to inform our effort.

Kathleen Ave: I would like to add that SMUD was on the advisory group for the OPR guidance. There is a huge public interest in offsets. PG&E relies in gas infrastructure there. I suggest that you keep a focus on emissions.

Jonathan Parfrey: I am interested in climate change and delta synthesis. Is this a final document or is this still a draft? I know that there are different studies on the shift in peak flows from Sierra Nevada. Recent studies suggest a shift to earlier runoff period. Is there going to be a "referee" for what you are envisioning? Billions of dollars hinge on this question. How will it influence your process?

Kate Anderson: This is territory that the State Water Resources Control Board controls; staff from the control board are on our Technical Advisory Council as well as other experts in this area. I would not call our assessment a 'referee' on this issue since we are relying on the control board for guidance on flows.

Bruce Riordan: I would bet most people do not understand how dependent they are on the delta for water. Will the stakeholder group include people from outside of the delta?

Kate Anderson: This point is well taken. We are aware of export water users but we haven't gotten into detail on the stakeholder work group composition. We recognize the ICARP TAC as an important stakeholder.

Tracy Frost: CalTrans is doing vulnerability assessments and will be looking at the delta. We can start a collaboration.

Kate Anderson: Yes, this would be helpful. We connected with Julie about six months ago.

Solange Gould: People are affected differently based on social position. Planning often focuses on brick and mortar and not social capital. I encourage you to focus on the social elements and to reach out to people who work with people (social workers, health, schools, language, etc.) in this effort. CDPH has census track data on 22 indicators for the delta region. A Climate Change and Health Vulnerability report for the county is published too. Instead of working parallel with adaptation and other planning efforts, we need to bring them all together.

Kate Anderson: The Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII) is on our Technical Advisory Committee and we are using CalEnviroScreen in our analysis, but it would be helpful to have additional contacts.

Solange Gould: We can connect you.

Nuin-Tara Key: Also, I would recommend looking at the ICARP resource guide “Defining Vulnerable Communities in the Context of Climate Adaptation”, which is available on the ICARP website and the adaptation clearinghouse.

Ashley Conrad-Saydah: You might also want to reference the urban heat island index, cost-benefit and watershed reports, and crop yield productivity losses from the CDFA.

## **PUBLIC COMMENT**

Alex Leumer, The Nature Conservancy: I have one other resource to flag from the Department of Conservation. They have an accounting framework and GHG assessment of natural working lands. This could be incorporated.

**ACTION:** None

## **Item 6 | OPR General Plan Guideline, 2018 update**

**DISCUSSION:** Presentation by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research on the 2018 General Plan Guideline update.

Bruce Riordan: During your presentation, you referenced that 12 out of 538 entities have responded to SB 379. What was that number?

Michael McCormick: This is an estimate for the number of safety element updates. Note that this is not a hard number. Also, we don’t know how well they are including adaptation.

Nuin-Tara Key: Per SB 379, the statutory home for climate in a General Plan is the Safety Element, but the legislation allows locals to meet this requirement by reference in their Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (if the LHMP meets the legislative requirements of 379). Given this, I’m also curious to know how many locals will take the “LHMP reference” route? This isn’t something we have information on, but as more local governments work to meet the SB 379 deadline, it will be interesting to see.

Joey Wraithwall: What about the Central Valley Flood Protection Board? What other state agencies approve general plans? Might this be a place where the state can impose a standard/ requirement for how climate is being considered? How might those entities feed into this?

Michael McCormick: Currently, there is no state agency that approves the full general plan. There is only a consultation requirement. Local governments and their legal teams have the

discretion to decide if the plan is sufficient. However, governments might want to ask others and see if they've done a good job. Technical assistance is a legitimate goal for the state. Currently, this is disjointed.

Jason Greenspan: Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is currently entering into a new cycle. In 2020, all jurisdictions need to revisit their housing element. 197 jurisdictions are in various states of updating their LHMPs. What do you see as the role for housing, does Housing and Community Development (HCD) impose a standard in siting, etc.?

Michael McCormick: HCD adaptation mandates are not direct, they are more tangential. Adaptation comes up in phased retreat, wildfire, etc... However, if you site in a good place at the beginning, you may not have to do as much rebuilding later on because the homes are resilient. Housing recovery presents an opportunity to look into this.

Andrea Ouse: Is the update required every 5 years?

Michael McCormick: That is a recommended timeline but the legislation requires no less than every 8 years.

Andrea Ouse: When the state or another entity other than a local government takes over ministerial control over housing (e.g. BART), what is the interface between local plans and state action? Is the state (or other entity) required to be consistent with the LHMP, Safety, and Housing elements?

Michael McCormick: In those situations, the state would have to work closely with the local jurisdiction. I imagine there's a way to work together. While this doesn't specifically address the issue of ministerial control, state and federal agencies are working to support and encourage plan alignment between local plans and entities, which may provide some useful information - there's a homepage for this discussion on the Adaptation Clearinghouse.

Andrea Ouse: Are you looking at specific plan legislation?

Michael McCormick: The Specific Plan Guidelines are being updated right now. There is a real need to update those guidelines. The update should be out for public review mid-next year.

Ashley Conrad-Saydah: Have you talked with the Insurance Commissioner about alignment? For instance, if homeowners live in a jurisdiction where the general plan talks about resilience, could they receive guaranteed insurance coverage?

Michael McCormick: There is a trend for the state to rely on the General Plan Guidelines, but there are not current legislative linkages to get at what you describe. We have had conversations with the Insurance Commissioner's Office over the years.

Nuin-Tara Key: As we've been working on adaptation finance, insurance comes up in almost every conversation. One of the many challenges in this area is aligning scales - when talking about homeowners losing insurance and the ripple effects this has to local governments, the challenge is trying to figure out broad community scale coverage when private market providers currently operate on a more site-specific risk portfolio. An individual provider can choose to insure one house and not their neighbor, irrespective of whether a community meets SB 379 requirements. The question becomes, how do we translate these broad goals into their business model?

Ashley Conrad-Saydah: How do you keep them engaged with low-hanging fruit?

Nuin-Tara: In 2017 the Insurance Working Group of the Tree Mortality Task Force was looking to do a pilot with an insurance provider. They were looking to collect on-the-ground data to see if this would affect individual coverage. I'm not sure where this effort is at.

David Loya: I love the idea. More of those solutions need to be proofed out. As far as working with consultants versus jurisdictions, we need something in between. We need to help decision makers, not just planners, to understand the laws.

Michael McCormick: There has been discussion about OPR serving in the capacity as a local liaison to the state. OES has been providing technical assistance for LHMPs and guidance on 379. ILG has also thought about it. In addition, CSAC and the League of Cities are having discussions. We need to come together to see how it will be provided.

Nuin-Tara Key: How can we provide technical assistance so that communities are ready and able to implement?

Ashley Conrad-Saydah: I agree that we need to do a better job with technical assistance. SB 1072 will establish Climate Collaboratives that will provide TA support, but we may want to work with university or NGO partners to better evaluate and understand how to answer these questions.

Michael McCormick: The Civic Spark program can help with this. Over half of the fellows touch resilience. ARCCA is also a significant capacity builder within regions. How do you leverage and build upon it?

Solange Gould: What is the connection between the General Plan Guideline and SB 375?

Jason Greenspan: Every MPO is on a different timeline.

Michael McCormick: SB 375 excluded requirements for local governments to implement a sustainable community strategy. Incentives to adopt these strategies are incorporated into the General Plan Guidelines. However, most local jurisdictions are not including SCS strategies. Sustainability policies are less prevalent. I would love the connection to be stronger. Transportation and the General Plan are two separate things and, in reality, are not working together.

Solange Gould: I understand the compromise. They seem like they can work together.

Jonathan Parfrey: Is there any feedback from cities? Any fear of legal exposure from performing this analysis? E.g. if there is a fire risk in an area, then the jurisdiction won't allow development or, alternatively, if they do allow development and then a fire happens this may open up disclosure liability issues. Are there any tools the state can provide to shield local governments? Can cities have robust analyses without feeling exposed?

Michael McCormick: This is definitely a concern for contract attorneys, which is why it took so long for us to remove a disclaimer on Cal-Adapt about using State data for planning purposes.



Jonathan Parfrey: So the assumption is that cities will do a good job on updates because if they don't they will be legally exposed?

Michael McCormick: Right

Karlee Browne: But, it's important to note that some cities haven't done updates because the process will trigger these things.

Andrea Ouse: How do we avoid the challenge of regulatory takings? Have conversations borne guidance?

Michael McCormick: I have not had that discussion. The message we try to share is that the same land use decisions that result in infill, walkability, and low-sprawl, etc. also make us more resilient. All of this is coming together to reinforce State priorities. Transfer of development rights has not been explored actively, but it could be an interesting option. Maybe this could be something the TAC could look at this more.

## **PUBLIC COMMENT**

Mark Northcross, NHA Advisors: My clients have been impacted by wildfires. Disasters are driving adaptation implementation. This means that the planning and insurance pieces are crucial (as well as FEMA). We have insurance issues; policyholders are under-insured. We want to rebuild to adapt; we want to go beyond current building codes and standards, but insurance doesn't cover that. They rebuild to fail because of insurance limits. Mortgage lending is also a problem because it follows insurance. Lending for recovery depends on whether someone can get insurance. Insurance is getting terminated all over the state. My recommendation is to get the insurance industry to the table – they are the leaders who will drive adaptation in the private sector. Insurance coverage has a huge impact on land use and building codes. Local governments want to do a general plan that will allow private sector insurance coverage. From the market side, managed retreat is driven by loss of coverage.

Alex Leumer, Nature Conservancy: Is there any enforcement if local governments do not implement or update their general plans?

Michael McCormick: They will be at risk for legal exposure. If an entity feels you haven't met minimum criteria, they can sue. In many cases, there are a broad variety of groups interested in general plans. Led by NGOs, they share the recovery costs if they win. However, communities without engaged citizenry do not get as much enforcement. By the way, CEQA doesn't require adaptation yet. This is a general plan statute that gives local jurisdictions more control.

**ACTION:** None

## **Item 7 | ICARP 2017-2018 Progress Report and Discussion of Programmatic Recommendations for 2019-2020**

**DISCUSSION:** Presentation by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research on the 2017-2018 ICARP Progress Report and discussion of recommendations on programmatic focus for 2019-2020.

Ashley Conrad-Saydah: I think the insurance question should be discussed deeper. We should bring in someone from the Insurance Commissioner's office because they are also focusing on adaptation. Also, our framework is focused on adaptation but we should think about how these actions contribute to mitigation, too. We should think about it as "integrated climate action". In the first or second quarter meeting, we should discuss this integration and how the new administration can bring in new ideas.

Bruce Riordan: All of the priorities in the presentation are good. I just want to underline funding and financing again. Local governments are trying to do this on a shoe string budget and this sends the message that the State is not funding resilience in a systematic and extensive way. They can do a lot to reduce GHG emissions. In fact, local governments are already doing some interesting work, but we need to unlock *more* of that work by providing real funding. I worry about us being irrelevant as the pace is picking up.

John Wentworth: Insurance is spot on. When we anticipate burning-down, financial institutions do not allow us to build better. I think it would be useful to look at case studies of the implications of our work at a high-level. This would give us a reality check. Without funding, staff are asking "how do we bring this forward? Why? Any money? No?" This is a self-defeating feedback loop that we need to address. All of us saw riots in France over the carbon tax. This pointed out the urban-rural split and insensitivity. Let's not get ourselves in that box. We've been warned. We need to focus on urban-rural connectivity. Fifty percent of our landscape is managed by the federal government.. Next week, we are going to bring the message of climate to Poland. These federal spaces are not occupied. We need to engage with these resources so that we can take a degree of ownership.

Kathleen Ave: I agree with creating a specific focus on the insurance industry and parcel level issues. I also agree with the timing; we need to work on adaptation and mitigation. Addressing the shortcomings of SB 375 should be a priority. We need to focus on streamlining land-based carbon storage mechanisms. We need to make it less burdensome on farmers and create excitement around zero-carbon economic vitality. How do we make it regenerative?

Ashley Conrad-Saydah: I agree, natural working lands interventions need to be doubled.

Heather Rock: There is a gap in private sector involvement. When I have engaged other corporations, it was all about the supply chain and not about adaptation. If these entities are hit hard, it could really hurt security. We must bring these entities to the table. They have a lot of stake and need to have these conversations.

Karlee Browne: We have such a unique opportunity. The wildfires invited a whole new group of folks to the table. They are all in now. Look at people lining up at the door. This will make us relevant. Let's focus on wildfires.

Jason Greenspan: We should add other MPOs into the conversation and focus on transportation investments. This can be through a transit provider or someone with granular level experience. Let's continue to focus on transportation, this sector is far off base.

Andrea Ouse: I will build on what John Wentworth talked about: Insurance. I oversee the Capital Improvement Program. I think, ultimately, if locals don't get the funding that they need, there has to be a tangible price. If we don't do it, X will happen. (e.g. Housing. The state is taking over local control). Outreach is great and guidance is great, if we don't have funding though, it's not going to work.

Louis Blumberg: Thanks Nuin-Tara. I am mindful of the limited time we spend working as a council. The OPR staff is doing the lion's share of work. It is helpful to look at accomplishments and build on that. We should also be looking at what other agencies are doing? How does that apply to local governments? If we use wildfire as our lens, we can touch on all these topics: general plans, specific plans, interagency coordination. The fire service is good at putting out fires. How can we get the same coordination before a fire happens?) Resilience and carbon are good examples with fire. Public health and safety are affected by fire. Funding in Prop 68 puts money toward healthy forests. Fire should be the focus for the year. From that lens we can touch on all topics and be relevant.

Jonathan Parfrey: We should stay focused on the significant barriers to adaptation, we run the risk of getting distracted by "hot topics". A couple of years ago, the PPIC listed drought as Californians' number one concern, even before the economy. A year later, Oroville happened and flooding was the biggest concern. Now it's wildfire. I'm not opposed to taking advantage of the moment, but what are the impediments in the minds of legislators and other agencies that are not engaged in adaptation? This should be examined by an independent body, such as the TAC, to help us figure out how to get people to the same place. We need to articulate where barriers are and create strategies to overcome them.

Nuin-Tara Key: Balancing that space is what we've been working on. There is urgency, and we need to focus on these immediate issues while looking toward the future. We need to look at both the short term and the long term.

Karlee Browne: One barrier is priority levels. While we have attention, we have the opportunity to use the fire lens to talk about bigger funding buckets.

Jonathan Parfrey: We can use wildfire as a means to touch on other issues.

Solange Gould: I am happy to see human health on the suggested topics of focus moving forward. I think we need to enable the health sector to participate at a local and regional level. I can name many people who had capacity and who have now lost capacity to do this work. We name public health, but we aren't enabling them to do the work. Local health departments welcome carrots and sticks. More and more, we see the impacts of climate change on health, but we don't have the bandwidth, capacity or funding. We need to prevent and mitigate before an emergency happens. I agree with Ashley on integrated climate action. How do we get adaptation throughout all plans? Things that promote health also help the climate. I suggest looking out for the Labor and Workforce Just Transition Plan for a Low Carbon Economy report. This report talks about creating middle-income climate mitigation jobs. We need a report for workforce development in the adaptation economy. Note: This report has not been released yet, but I can reach out to Sarah White from the Workforce Development Board to share it once released.

David Loya: I echo a lot of things said before. We need to leverage our resources. An amazing amount of work has been done. Technical assistance can bring more people in. There is a core understanding to leverage networks and promote tools. The insurance conversation is also an important piece. We should create an understanding of the value in economic adaptation. Economic policy that creates pathways or ways to create value with private equity. A lot of people in this room come from regulatory backgrounds and lean toward regulation but we should encourage as many carrots as possible. There are lots of other ideas, we should talk with locals. It all comes down to technical assistance. We should create template policy and ordinances.

Joey Wraithwall: OPR has some stabilizing factors (fingers crossed), but I think that a focus on a four year plan is very important and we need to engage the new administration with this, plus Safeguarding California, the fifth climate change assessment, and all other adaptation initiatives as they emerge. The Climate and Wildfire Taskforce didn't make many new recommendations. You all have a key role in long-term engagement and planning. Good luck!

Ashley Conrad-Saydah: Technical assistance is currently provided by SGC, ILG, as well as Food and Ag. We should be packaging ICARP and sharing it with technical assistance providers in the first quarter. This is an opportunity for educating and it's easy to do. There are ways to get it into provider hands.

David Loya: I struggle with the question: How does equity fit within adaptation policies? How to make that the core theme of housing planning? What does an actual policy that reflects equity look like?

Nuin-Tara Key: OPR will pull together the notes, recommendations, and key themes from today. Also, I think continuing this conversation at our first quarterly meeting of 2019 will be helpful as we'll have new members and a better sense of the next administration's priorities around resilience. Gloria Walton: Can you explain the next steps for 2019 appointments?

Nuin-Tara Key: The OPR Director will make 2019 appointments for all non-state agency seats before the end of this calendar year (2018). As a reminder, some of you are finishing up your second one-year term, while others are in the middle of a two year term (this is the product of introducing staggered terms between 2017 and 2018). For State agencies, these appointments will need to come later (they will be made by the next OPR Director) as a number of the current seats are vacant or may change given the upcoming transition.

**PUBLIC COMMENT:** No public comment was received by OPR staff.

**ACTION:** None

## **Item 8 | General Public Comment**

Mark, Northcross: I came to talk about the Delta Stewardship Council's vulnerability assessment and the municipal bond industry. In the wholesale water market, disclosure on bonds depends on the state water project being real. In the last year, I've got the feeling that the failure of the delta will impair the state water project. I'm scared. I have a legal responsibility and I'm worried that bond issuers do not properly disclose risk to people. Currently they are not disclosing the risk potential for failure of the Delta and State Water Project. The State Water Project is not the only infrastructure that could fail as a result of Delta failure. Bond lawyers like black and white disclosure and currently we don't have the needed information. I request that something come from the delta vulnerability assessment that could be used for disclosure documents.

## **Item 9 | Meeting Adjourned**