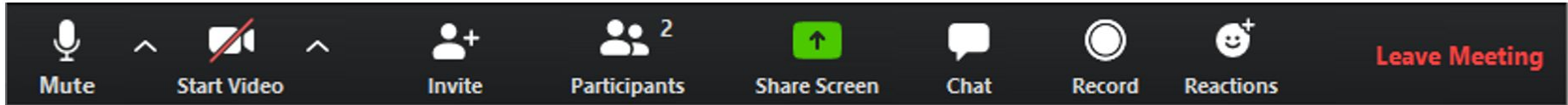# Infill Guidance Webinar Series

Resilience and Infill

How to Zoom

1. Keep yourself muted
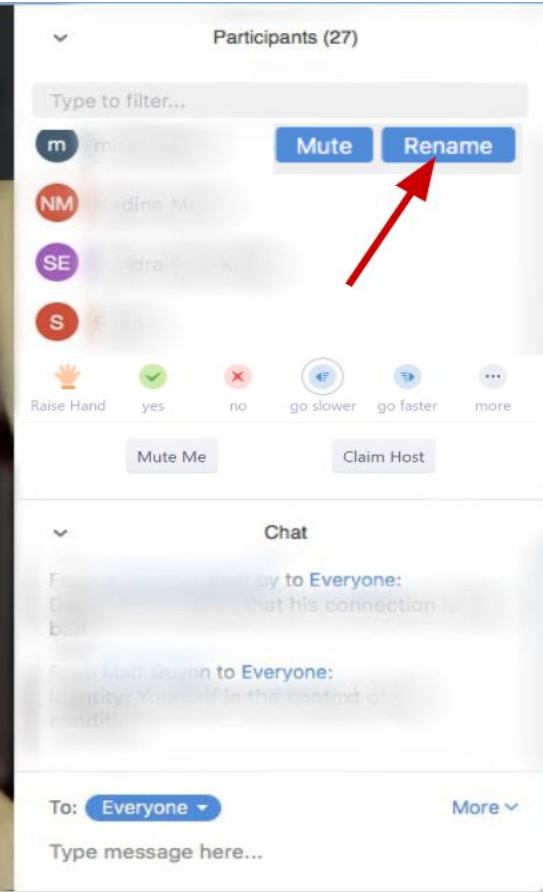

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9

2. You can keep your camera on if you'd like

8. To show excitement or confusion you can use the reaction button

Welcome!

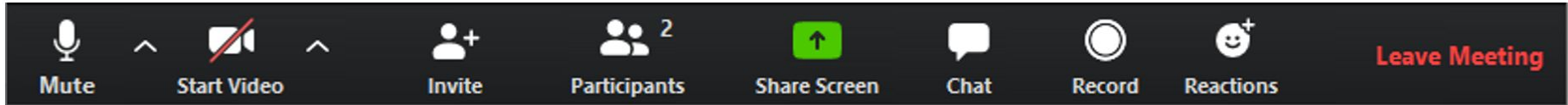We'll get started a few minutes after the hour. In the meantime, listen to some music.

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Please rename yourself by hovering on your name and clicking "Rename".

Add your name and pronouns!

How to Zoom

1. Keep yourself muted

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9

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Agenda

60 minutes

1. Introduction of Facilitators
2. Community Agreements
3. Infill Policy Review
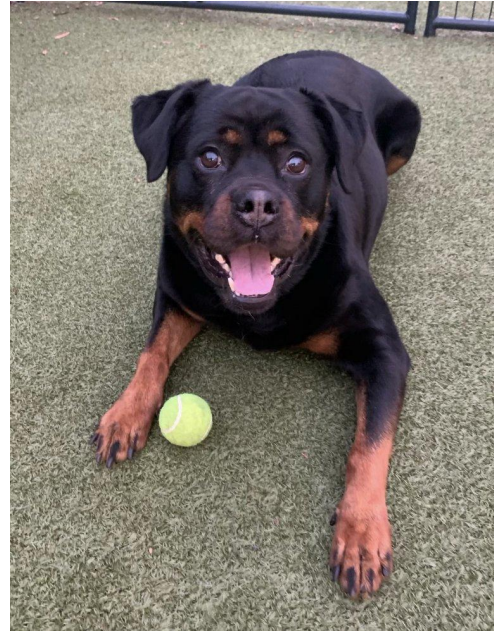4. What the Guidance Says About Resilience
5. Q&A - At least 15 minutes

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Rebekah has a dog named Willow that is a good dog 13/10

Facilitators

Rebekah Whilden
Tim Frank

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Community Agreements

- Keep yourself muted.
- Practice active listening: listen for understanding, not response
- Expect and accept non-closure
- Minimize use of jargon and explain terms when you speak, type jargon in the chat if you don't know what something means
- Use the google form to ask questions.
  - This is an information sharing webinar and not a debate.

Guidance Overview

Over the last century, racially driven housing, labor, transportation and economic development policies worked together to systematically exclude low income people and people of color from opportunity. Healing those wounds will require not just rebuilding communities left behind, but intentionally listening to low income voices and honoring their agency in choosing solutions.

As part of the Sierra Club's journey to becoming a more just, equitable, and inclusive organization, the Sierra Club Board of Directors adopted the Jemez Principles for Democratic Organizing in 2014. These principles were used to create the Infill Policy and to guide the creation of the Guidance.

Policy Review

To mitigate the primary drivers of climate change and prepare for the impacts:

Development should be dense, inclusive, and located within or connected to existing communities and neighborhoods….

Materials, building codes, and design should optimize energy use, the entire site's potential, building space and material use, and protect and conserve water and land….

All land use plans should identify opportunities for adapting to climate change and build resilience across communities and physical infrastructure….

Development should honor and support the right to organize and promote quality union jobs and livable wages for both construction work and the permanent jobs that follow. Construction work should pay prevailing wages and utilize apprentices.

Guidance Overview for Resiliance

Smart Growth. Dense and Inclusive = Mitigation and Resilience

Building Standards

Disaster Preparedness

Critical Infrastructure: Energy/Water/Sewer

Climate Change Impacts/Solutions

Extreme Heat   Insulated Buildings / Resilient Energy Infrastructure

Drought   Smart Growth / Water Efficient Buildings and Landscaping

Wild Fire / Smoke   Fire Resistant Buildings/ HVAC with Filters / Less Sprawl in WUI

Extreme Cold   Insulated Buildings / Resilient Energy Infrastructure / Shelters

Flood / Sea Level Rise: Plan Ahead/Prioritize Nature Based Solutions

Hurricane, Typhoon, Tornado   Wind Resistant Design/ Shelters

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Nevada County, California

Projected changes in **Annual Average Maximum Temperature** under a **High Emissions (RCP 8.5) Scenario**.

| OBSERVED HISTORICAL 1950-2005	FUTURE PROJECTIONS 2036-2065		FUTURE PROJECTIONS End-Century (2070-2099)	
56 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE	30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
64.0 °F	69.4 °F	65.1–74.1 °F	73.0 °F	67.9–79.9 °F
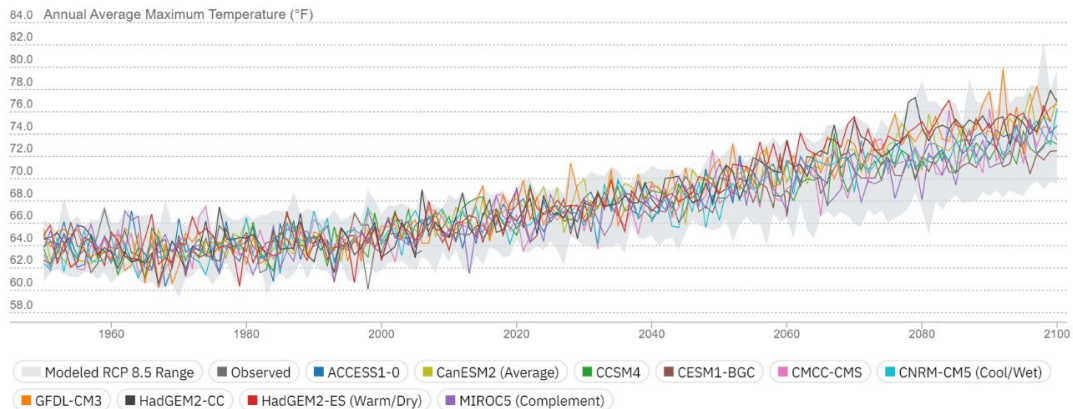
Source: Cal-Adapt. Data: LOCA Downscaled CMIP5 Climate Projections (Scripps Institution of Oceanography), Gridded Observed Meteorological Data (University of Colorado Boulder), LOCA Derived Products (Geospatial Innovation Facility).

cal-adapt

CNAP
California-Nevada Climate Applications Program
A NOAA RISA team
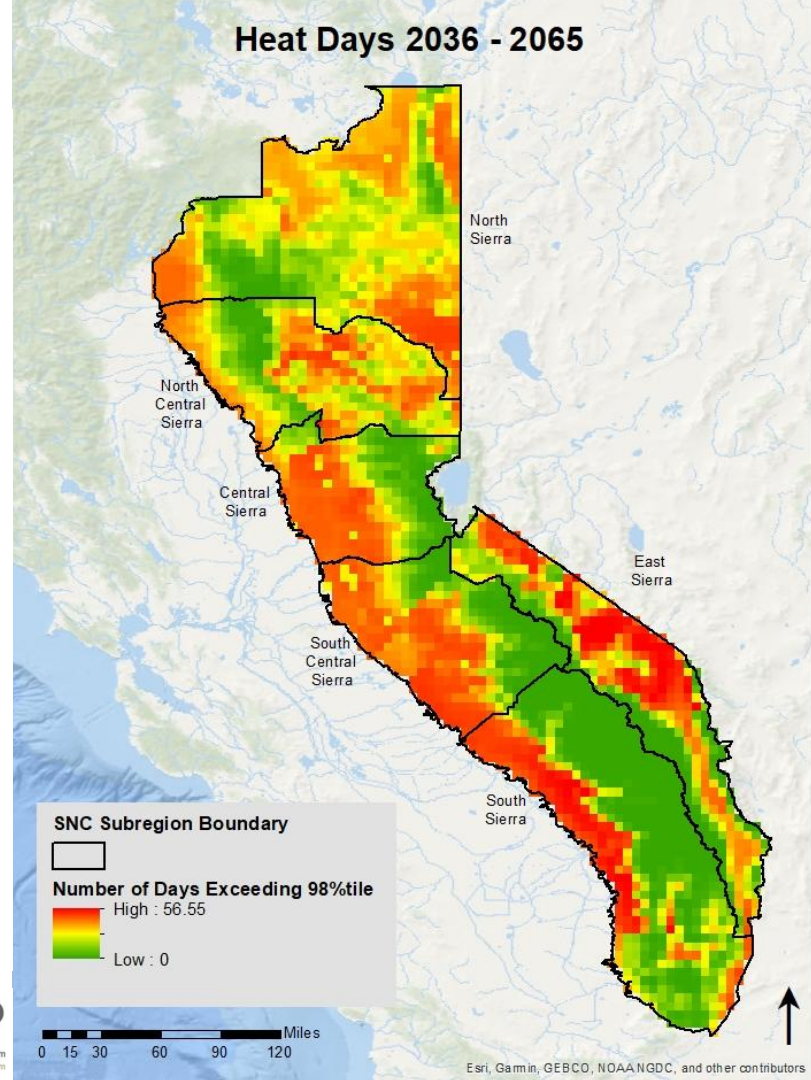
Lake Tahoe
April Snow Water Equivalent
RCP 8.5 Emissions
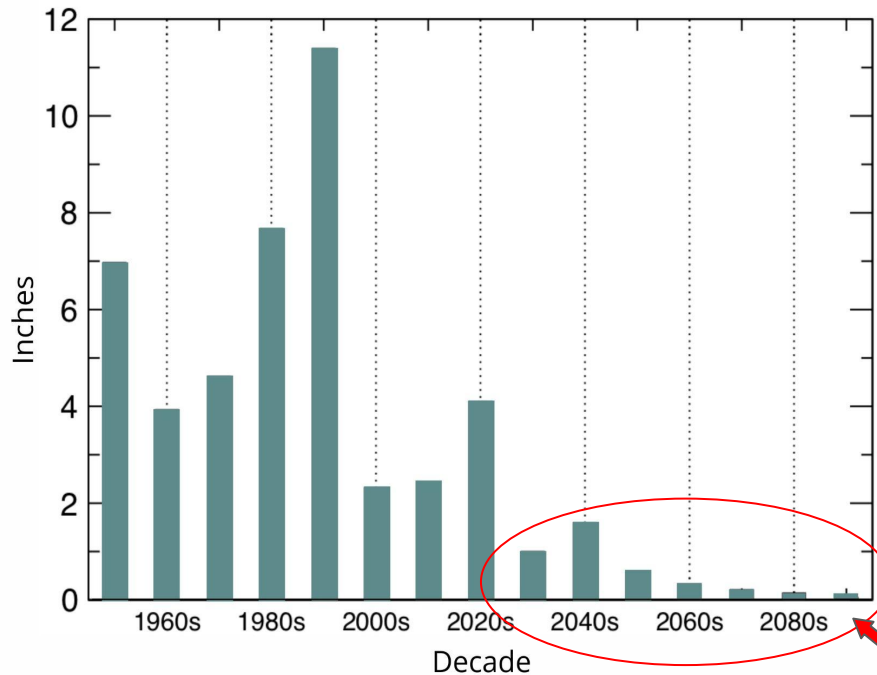
Dixie Fire 2021
https://inciweb.nwcg.gov/incident/7801/

Percent Change in Acreage Burned

Percent Change in acreage burned by wildfire from Modeled Historical (1961-1990) to Modeled Mid-Century (2035-2069) under RCP 8.5.

−3.0%   96.7%

6.1% — Modoc County

58.7%

6.3%

35.4%

69.5%

50.0%

68.6%

51.8%

34.2%

48.7%

50.2%

Placer County

96.7%

35.5%

32.1%

72.2%

77.4%

40.4%

73.2%

Inyo County

90.8%

4.3%

61.8%

−3.0%
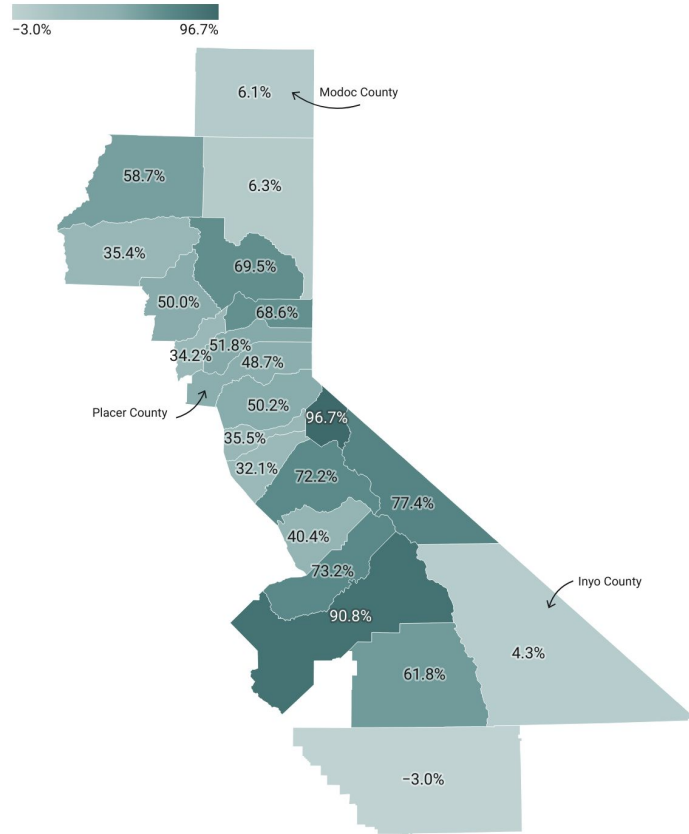
Note that this map used county-wide data, some which is outside the SNC boundary.

Map: Sierra Business Council • Source: Cal-Adapt • Created with Datawrapper

cal·adapt

Unaffordable Housing in SNC

Percentage of homeowners and renters who spend more than 30% of their monthly income on housing.

|	Homeowners	Renters
Alpine	53.1%	19.6%
Amador	36.3%	50.1%
Butte	32.6%	55.5%
Calaveras	47.1%	51.8%
El Dorado	36.1%	48.1%
Fresno	32.0%	53.0%
Inyo	37.2%	38.3%
Kern	34.3%	51.7%
Lassen	26.0%	43.4%
Madera	33.1%	49.1%
Mariposa	40.4%	52.3%
Modoc	39.7%	38.9%
Mono	31.0%	35.8%
Nevada	44.9%	55.2%
Placer	33.5%	48.9%
Plumas	30.5%	40.6%
Shasta	36.8%	49.7%
Sierra	34.7%	42.5%
Tehama	40.6%	52.3%
Tulare	37.6%	51.6%
Tuolumne	37.9%	48.0%
Yuba	33.2%	50.2%
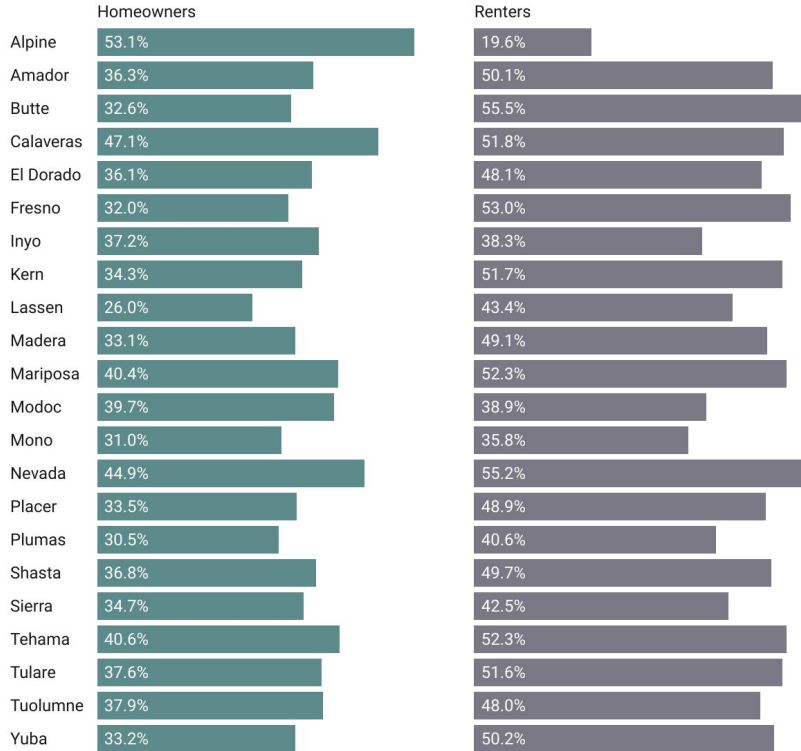
Monthly costs for homeowners: The sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees. Monthly costs for renters: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuels if these are paid for by the renter.

Chart: Sierra Business Council • Source: Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C. via Headwaters Economics, Demographics, 2020 • Created with Datawrapper

High Speed Broadband in the SNC

Percentage of people using broadband at 25Mbps or higher.

8.0% — 72.0%

9%, 60%, 21%, 19%, 18%, 64%, 8%, 55%, 42%, 72%, 55%, 8%, 35%, 44%, 44%, 66%, 10%, 36%, 52%, 46%, 44%, 54%
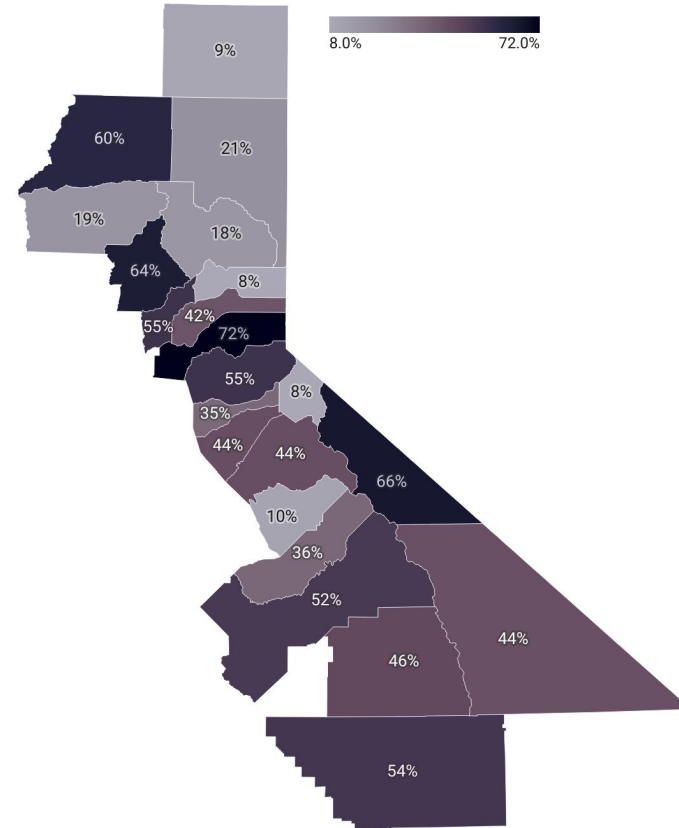
Broadband data based on usage in October 2020 as collected by Microsoft. Percentages on the map are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Map: Sierra Business Council • Source: Microsoft • Created with Datawrapper

Lassen County

Overall Risk Score (62.11 / 100)

Climate Hazard Risk Score (8.71 / 10)

Human Impact Score (7.13 / 10)

Community Capacity Score (/)

Hazard	Modeled Historical (1961-1990)	Projected Range (2035-2064)	Percent Change from Historical
Temperature - Extreme Heat Days (above 91.9℉)	4 days	12-50 days	625%
Temperature - Warm Nights (above 51.3℉)	4 nights	9-46 nights	575%
Wildfire - Acreage Burned	19552.7 acres	15624.9 - 23754.6 acres	6.3%
Snowpack - April 1 SWE	1.6 inches	0.3-1.3 inches	-62.5%
Highest Populations of Underserved Groups		Percentage of population	
Residents without High speed broadband		79%	
Housing-burdened		34%	
People of Color & Hispanics/Latinx		34%	

Community Capacity Workshop Highlights

- Low to Medium capacity throughout the region, with a few exceptions of tight knit communities that rated themselves fairly high.

- Many of them are eager to hear the results and are interested in future collaboration, regardless of the small community mentality.

- The bottom line for many communities is that they don't want to hear more problems, they are only interested in solutions. They don't want people talking at them, they want people working with them.

Q&A

Put your questions in the google form!

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