Webinar

ULI Coastal Forum Fall/Winter 2021

Date: December 07, 2021

00:00:00 --> 00:00:04: Appreciate really good. The staff at Uli doing such a
00:00:04 --> 00:00:07: good job getting this program together for us.
00:00:07 --> 00:00:10: We've got have an excellent program today.
00:00:10 --> 00:00:15: Some excellent panelists and some super moderators to help us
00:00:15 --> 00:00:19: see what we can do as a network of interested
00:00:19 --> 00:00:25: people involved in real estate planning finance across the coastal
00:00:25 --> 00:00:27: parts of the United States.
00:00:27 --> 00:00:30: How do we deal with the biggest threat to the
00:00:30 --> 00:00:33: most expensive real estate with sea level rise?
00:00:33 --> 00:00:37: Creeping up into communities and with the increased strength of
00:00:37 --> 00:00:41: storms creating the conditions that will be catastrophic.
00:00:41 --> 00:00:44: As we've seen over the past year,
00:00:44 --> 00:00:47: is that they seem to be getting worse in order
00:00:47 --> 00:00:52: to share the ideas and experiences and to help prepare
00:00:52 --> 00:00:55: for the future that we see is coming.
00:00:55 --> 00:00:58: It takes a village. It takes going across the jurisdictional
00:00:59 --> 00:01:02: lines that might separate programs and plans and trying to.
00:01:02 --> 00:01:07: Addressed throughout that knows no boundaries the the rising Sea
00:01:07 --> 00:01:10: and the storms don't pay attention to the geography of
00:01:10 --> 00:01:11: political grounds,
00:01:11 --> 00:01:15: and we must try to enable that type of cross
00:01:15 --> 00:01:20: jurisdictional coordination as we watch the huge amount of attention
00:01:20 --> 00:01:22: and federal dollars,
00:01:22 --> 00:01:25: that's going to be paid beginning this year and in
00:01:25 --> 00:01:28: the future to resilience activities for climate change.

00:01:28 --> 00:01:30: Now is the time to share that experience and to
00:01:30 --> 00:01:33: give that feedback and to help the government.
00:01:33 --> 00:01:35: Understand what works and what doesn't.
00:01:35 --> 00:01:38: Add a community level and looking at it from the
00:01:38 --> 00:01:42: best practices that we can share and that we can
00:01:42 --> 00:01:46: find among ourselves so there's nobody here but us chickens
00:01:46 --> 00:01:48: and we have to work on it.
00:01:48 --> 00:01:51: So I want to help everybody feel open and free
00:01:51 --> 00:01:54: to learn as much as we can and to share
00:01:54 --> 00:01:56: it at the end of this session.
00:01:56 --> 00:01:59: After the second panel, we will have a half hour
00:01:59 --> 00:02:01: of open discussion about the coast of forum and how
00:02:02 --> 00:02:03: it could be more useful.
00:02:03 --> 00:02:07: Or activities and it could help enable or participate with
00:02:07 --> 00:02:10: around the different regions of our coast in order to
00:02:10 --> 00:02:13: be more useful than to be helpful.
00:02:13 --> 00:02:15: So we want to invite those who are interested to
00:02:15 --> 00:02:18: hang on after the second panel question and answer in
00:02:18 --> 00:02:21: order to discuss that and see how you could help
00:02:21 --> 00:02:24: guide us into the plans that we make for the
00:02:24 --> 00:02:25: future.
00:02:25 --> 00:02:29: We're already of course, looking toward the San Diego Spring
00:02:29 --> 00:02:32: meeting we we do plan to have a session for
00:02:32 --> 00:02:33: part of a day.
00:02:33 --> 00:02:36: There also want to bring your attention to the ULI
00:02:36 --> 00:02:37: resilient summit,
00:02:37 --> 00:02:40: January 25th, 26th and 27th.
00:02:40 --> 00:02:43: Registration is open. The program is being set.
00:02:43 --> 00:02:48: The tentative programs and speakers that I've seen are extremely
00:02:48 --> 00:02:49: good,
00:02:49 --> 00:02:53: and I'd recommend you go ahead and registering for that
00:02:53 --> 00:02:54: event in January.
00:02:54 --> 00:02:56: In the meantime, what we have today,
00:02:56 --> 00:03:00: our introduction first on some of the scientists we want
00:03:00 --> 00:03:03: to start with what the science is that creates the
00:03:03 --> 00:03:06: need for a coastal form for those of us that
00:03:06 --> 00:03:09: want to get together and look at the this threat
00:03:09 --> 00:03:13: and how to share the resources and information and knowledge
00:03:13 --> 00:03:15: that we have to address it.
00:03:15 --> 00:03:18: As you can see from the slide in front of

00:03:18 --> 00:03:18: us,
00:03:18 --> 00:03:25: we have since they really about 2017 try to gather.
00:03:25 --> 00:03:28: People and just be a place where these ideas can
00:03:28 --> 00:03:33: be shared and we're experienced knowledge and links to resources
00:03:33 --> 00:03:37: can be shared to help help us learn a network
00:03:37 --> 00:03:39: of people around the coast.
00:03:39 --> 00:03:43: Uhm? I think the next order of business would be
00:03:44 --> 00:03:46: to introduced reuse Taylor,
00:03:46 --> 00:03:50: who is the Super moderator we have for the first
00:03:50 --> 00:03:53: session that we have a little science,
00:03:53 --> 00:03:57: then followed by some excellent panelists to two different panels.
00:03:57 --> 00:04:00: Looking at how communities can work together,
00:04:00 --> 00:04:02: how they've been successful, what works,
00:04:02 --> 00:04:05: and what does it, and and some kind of forecast
00:04:05 --> 00:04:06: about what's needed.
00:04:06 --> 00:04:09: As we look at the threats that face us and
00:04:10 --> 00:04:11: extremely pleased to.
00:04:11 --> 00:04:17: How grieves Taylor leave this session with Mr Marcy readers?
00:04:17 --> 00:04:17: I'll pass it to you.
00:04:18 --> 00:04:21: Thank you Jack and I I really want to emphasize
00:04:21 --> 00:04:23: that notion of collaboration,
00:04:23 --> 00:04:28: Meiko. CEO Diane Hoskins attended the COP 26 event in
00:04:28 --> 00:04:29: Glasgow.
00:04:29 --> 00:04:32: Not quite, you know, three weeks ago and radical collaboration
00:04:32 --> 00:04:34: was kind of the metric.
00:04:34 --> 00:04:37: The mantra of where we need to go quickly around,
00:04:37 --> 00:04:39: not just addressing long term climate impacts,
00:04:39 --> 00:04:42: but the current climate impacts the Jack you've talked about.
00:04:42 --> 00:04:45: And I'm really happy as a Co director of what
00:04:45 --> 00:04:47: we call design resilience.
00:04:47 --> 00:04:48: Part of our design delivery,
00:04:48 --> 00:04:52: but also part of the Gensler Research Institute looking at
00:04:52 --> 00:04:56: resilience approaches as it relates to both design.
00:04:56 --> 00:04:58: But also current impacts and it was really great to
00:04:58 --> 00:05:01: have a chance to get to know Doug Marcie going
00:05:01 --> 00:05:03: introduce here because it's the brass tacks.
00:05:03 --> 00:05:05: What's the threat? The science?
00:05:05 --> 00:05:08: The details that you know our next set of panelists
00:05:08 --> 00:05:11: and speakers will be addressing or responding to,

00:05:11 --> 00:05:14: but it really takes the brass tacks getting into the
00:05:14 --> 00:05:16: details of what are our first steps.
00:05:16 --> 00:05:18: What's kind of the balance of what has to be
00:05:18 --> 00:05:22: a very long term lifetime multi generational strategy.
00:05:22 --> 00:05:25: But again, just you'll see in the in the publication
00:05:25 --> 00:05:26: a much longer.
00:05:26 --> 00:05:29: Biography but very briefly, Doug Marcy is a coastal hazard
00:05:29 --> 00:05:33: specialist at the Noah Office for Coastal Management.
00:05:33 --> 00:05:34: Based in on the coast,
00:05:34 --> 00:05:38: Charleston, SC. He has been with Noah for 19 years,
00:05:38 --> 00:05:40: working on flooding and sea level rise.
00:05:40 --> 00:05:44: Geospatial mapping projects, storm surge assessments,
00:05:44 --> 00:05:49: and coastal hazards assessment projects contributing to the more disaster
00:05:49 --> 00:05:53: resilient communities and frankly preparing us as ULI members for
00:05:53 --> 00:05:54: both planning,
00:05:54 --> 00:05:57: investing, looking at real estate in its long term value.
00:05:57 --> 00:05:59: In this challenging coastal neck of the woods.
00:05:59 --> 00:06:02: So with that Doug, it's all yours.
00:06:02 --> 00:06:04: Lead on some great insights you'll be sharing.
00:06:06 --> 00:06:09: Thank you very much and thank you for having me
00:06:09 --> 00:06:10: today.
00:06:10 --> 00:06:11: I have quite a few slides here,
00:06:11 --> 00:06:14: but I was I I'm privileged to be able to
00:06:14 --> 00:06:17: kind of kick off this entire panel.
00:06:17 --> 00:06:20: I wasn't sure how sciency to get.
00:06:20 --> 00:06:22: I kind of try to keep keep it a little
00:06:22 --> 00:06:24: bit light and post some of what what you asked
00:06:24 --> 00:06:25: me to do,
00:06:25 --> 00:06:26: which is what is the threat?
00:06:26 --> 00:06:31: And also how Noah efforts can support community resilience?
00:06:31 --> 00:06:33: Kind of where we're going and where we're headed,
00:06:33 --> 00:06:35: what we're doing now, and where we're headed next,
00:06:35 --> 00:06:40: slide, please. So. America's coasts as we know we have
00:06:40 --> 00:06:44: a very thin ribbon of land where we have probably
00:06:44 --> 00:06:45: 40%
00:06:45 --> 00:06:47: of the population on like 10%
00:06:47 --> 00:06:52: of the landmass. Trillions of dollars in goods.
00:06:52 --> 00:06:56: Million of millions employed trains and wages along the coast.
00:06:56 --> 00:07:00: Next slide. Our ports as we are realizing now in

00:07:00 --> 00:07:05: this crunch of Christmas time and the issues with the
00:07:05 --> 00:07:07: supply chain or critical.
00:07:07 --> 00:07:11: Uh, in terms of the imports and jobs.
00:07:11 --> 00:07:16: Next slide. And as we know from previous disasters,
00:07:16 --> 00:07:19: like the ones going on right now with the supply
00:07:19 --> 00:07:21: chain in Long Beach and then New Orleans in the
00:07:21 --> 00:07:24: past with with Katrina and the port shutdown,
00:07:24 --> 00:07:27: it's literally like shutting down the heart to the blood
00:07:27 --> 00:07:29: supply to the rest of the country.
00:07:29 --> 00:07:31: And the arteries and the Kappel.
00:07:31 --> 00:07:34: Aries 'cause all that. All those goods and services feed
00:07:34 --> 00:07:36: to the rest of the country so.
00:07:36 --> 00:07:36: Whether you like it or not,
00:07:36 --> 00:07:40: we're a coastal nation. Even in the heartland.
00:07:40 --> 00:07:46: Next slide. Disasters are happening more frequently in their becoming
00:07:46 --> 00:07:47: more expensive.
00:07:47 --> 00:07:51: This is from our colleagues that and no NCI billion
00:07:51 --> 00:07:54: dollar disasters and you can see this has been going
00:07:54 --> 00:07:54: up.
00:07:54 --> 00:07:56: Uhm, we're not even finished for 2021 yet,
00:07:57 --> 00:07:58: and we're already up there,
00:07:58 --> 00:08:04: so it is increasing. We're spending more and more money
00:08:04 --> 00:08:05: on disaster.
00:08:05 --> 00:08:11: Response and recovery next. So let's define resilience.
00:08:11 --> 00:08:13: We're going to be talking a lot about that today,
00:08:13 --> 00:08:15: as defined by the National Academy of Sciences.
00:08:15 --> 00:08:17: The ability to prepare and plan for,
00:08:17 --> 00:08:21: absorb, recover from, and more successfully adapt to,
00:08:21 --> 00:08:26: adverse events. This really comes down to building back better,
00:08:26 --> 00:08:30: being more adaptive as climate is going to change,
00:08:30 --> 00:08:36: not relying on just robust solutions such as Gray infrastructure.
00:08:36 --> 00:08:40: But an adaptable infrastructure that will allow us to change
00:08:40 --> 00:08:43: as as our as we're seeing some of our.
00:08:43 --> 00:08:46: Sort of stationary processes become nonstationary,
00:08:46 --> 00:08:48: and I'll go into that in a minute.
00:08:48 --> 00:08:52: But this is comes down to just being adaptive next.
00:08:54 --> 00:08:57: Overcoming barriers. This is what Noah has been trying to
00:08:57 --> 00:09:02: do for coastal communities provide at risk communication training,
00:09:02 --> 00:09:04: provide data and tools for decision makers.

00:09:04 --> 00:09:08: Building capacity. To inform action and leadership,

00:09:08 --> 00:09:11: and then convening and leveraging partnerships that will go into,

00:09:11 --> 00:09:14: I'll tell you some of our partnerships which we are

00:09:14 --> 00:09:18: actually have a good partnership with ULI next.

00:09:18 --> 00:09:20: A lot of the key actions,

00:09:20 --> 00:09:22: key issues we are involved in,

00:09:22 --> 00:09:24: and now we're looking at storm surge,

00:09:24 --> 00:09:26: sea level rise, high tide flooding,

00:09:26 --> 00:09:29: and coastal stormwater impacts, and I'll go through all of

00:09:29 --> 00:09:32: those issues now and what we're doing about it and

00:09:32 --> 00:09:34: what it's looking like in the future next.

00:09:36 --> 00:09:39: Hurricanes. We always want to know are they going to

00:09:39 --> 00:09:42: continue at the current frequency and intensity.

00:09:42 --> 00:09:46: We know we have experienced catastrophic losses and we know

00:09:46 --> 00:09:47: what they're capable of.

00:09:47 --> 00:09:50: We're starting to see what looks like more intense hurricanes,

00:09:50 --> 00:09:54: and if you see from the latest climate assessment NCA

00:09:54 --> 00:09:54: 4,

00:09:54 --> 00:09:56: the figure on the right,

00:09:56 --> 00:09:59: there's more area under the curve under the right on

00:09:59 --> 00:10:00: the right side of that.

00:10:00 --> 00:10:01: If you're a calculus person,

00:10:01 --> 00:10:05: that means there's more energy and more counts.

00:10:05 --> 00:10:07: We're seeing more frequency, and obviously there's more.

00:10:08 --> 00:10:11: Energy in the system due to that warming oceans and

00:10:11 --> 00:10:12: warmer at depth,

00:10:12 --> 00:10:16: so we're looking at probably more intense storms in the

00:10:16 --> 00:10:17: future next.

00:10:19 --> 00:10:21: The Hurricane Center puts out a lot of information.

00:10:21 --> 00:10:23: We work closely with them.

00:10:23 --> 00:10:25: They have storm surge products,

00:10:25 --> 00:10:26: national storm surge hazard maps.

00:10:26 --> 00:10:28: You may have looked at,

00:10:28 --> 00:10:31: and they also put out a real time forecast of

00:10:31 --> 00:10:33: potential storm surge maps.

00:10:33 --> 00:10:37: Our office has helped them provide them with the most

00:10:37 --> 00:10:41: latest up-to-date elevation information and some of the methodologies we

00:10:41 --> 00:10:44: helped work with them on producing those maps,

00:10:44 --> 00:10:47: so that's something that's out there and sort of in

00:10:47 --> 00:10:49: the real time water level.
00:10:49 --> 00:10:51: Products that you can use next.
00:10:53 --> 00:10:56: We also and now look at sea level trends.
00:10:56 --> 00:11:01: We operate the national water level Observation Network Series 122
00:11:02 --> 00:11:02: gauges,
00:11:02 --> 00:11:05: but it's also part of a global network and you
00:11:05 --> 00:11:08: can see that we've been monitoring sea level trends over
00:11:08 --> 00:11:09: quite a long time,
00:11:09 --> 00:11:12: up to like 186 plus years in San Francisco.
00:11:12 --> 00:11:14: And you can see that the rates of sea level
00:11:14 --> 00:11:16: rise have been increasing.
00:11:16 --> 00:11:18: Some places are going down up in the northern parts
00:11:18 --> 00:11:19: of the country in the South,
00:11:20 --> 00:11:22: and places like Louisiana. There have been increasing on the
00:11:22 --> 00:11:23: order of three feet.
00:11:23 --> 00:11:25: In the last 100 years,
00:11:25 --> 00:11:28: most areas have seen on the order of 100 about
00:11:28 --> 00:11:30: a foot over the last 100 years next.
00:11:32 --> 00:11:34: And we're also seeing cell C level.
00:11:34 --> 00:11:38: Rate increasing this is just an example in Charleston,
00:11:38 --> 00:11:42: SC. This is where I'm getting into that nonstationarity.
00:11:42 --> 00:11:45: It used to be kind of a withdrawal regression line
00:11:45 --> 00:11:48: through all of the trend data and give us a
00:11:48 --> 00:11:48: rate,
00:11:48 --> 00:11:50: but we've seen that rate increase.
00:11:50 --> 00:11:53: We're starting to see more of a quadratic trend,
00:11:53 --> 00:11:56: meaning more of a curve and therefore we're following some
00:11:56 --> 00:11:58: of the sea level projections which are in themselves curves,
00:11:58 --> 00:12:02: and so we're starting to see the rate increase as
00:12:02 --> 00:12:03: we go forward next.
00:12:05 --> 00:12:06: What we're trying to do now,
00:12:06 --> 00:12:08: and we're actually in the process of updating this report.
00:12:08 --> 00:12:12: This came from the the fourth national climate assessment were
00:12:12 --> 00:12:13: going through an update process.
00:12:13 --> 00:12:16: Where are we going to be in the future?
00:12:16 --> 00:12:19: Based on some of the greenhouse gas scenarios we're trying
00:12:19 --> 00:12:22: to predict where sea level is going to be in
00:12:22 --> 00:12:23: the next report,
00:12:23 --> 00:12:25: I'll go into and put it at the end.
00:12:25 --> 00:12:27: You can see that the average range,

00:12:27 --> 00:12:31: their route one at 1.5 meters by 2100,
00:12:31 --> 00:12:35: is more likely next. And communities want to know what
00:12:35 --> 00:12:40: scenario to use for higher risk tolerance areas work that
00:12:40 --> 00:12:43: you can stand to be flooded like open areas.
00:12:43 --> 00:12:47: We can probably use a lower scenario for planning,
00:12:47 --> 00:12:50: but areas like this is San Francisco Airport.
00:12:50 --> 00:12:52: Here you have lower risk tolerance.
00:12:52 --> 00:12:57: We're going to have to use a higher scenario based
00:12:57 --> 00:13:02: on the criticality and service life of the project next.
00:13:02 --> 00:13:05: So selecting this scenario needs to kind of be a
00:13:06 --> 00:13:08: an iterative process and constantly updated.
00:13:08 --> 00:13:10: This is borrowing from the city of Charleston.
00:13:10 --> 00:13:14: You're going to hear from the Resilience Officer today looking
00:13:14 --> 00:13:17: out at 50 years and looking at a two to
00:13:17 --> 00:13:18: three foot range.
00:13:18 --> 00:13:20: That kind of follows this intermediate curve,
00:13:20 --> 00:13:22: but that's going to be updated every time there's a
00:13:22 --> 00:13:26: new science update which follows along with the national climate
00:13:26 --> 00:13:28: assessment process of round every five years next.
00:13:31 --> 00:13:33: Noah provides a lot of information on sea level rise.
00:13:33 --> 00:13:35: I mentioned a couple of them.
00:13:35 --> 00:13:37: We have our trends. We have a sea level rise
00:13:37 --> 00:13:40: viewer that incorporates the projections in there as well,
00:13:40 --> 00:13:44: and a coastal flood exposure map or project that I'm
00:13:44 --> 00:13:45: sorry product.
00:13:45 --> 00:13:48: Next slide. Going through a lot here,
00:13:48 --> 00:13:51: high tide flooding is something that is occurring in a
00:13:51 --> 00:13:52: lot of coastal communities.
00:13:52 --> 00:13:56: Next slide. This happens in even when it's sunny outside.
00:13:56 --> 00:13:58: We do map that and we've been working on counting
00:13:58 --> 00:14:01: the number of high tide flood events we're seeing around
00:14:01 --> 00:14:01: the country.
00:14:01 --> 00:14:05: Places like Charleston, Norfolk, others that are experiencing flooding even
00:14:05 --> 00:14:06: during high tides.
00:14:06 --> 00:14:08: That rate of flooding has been going up as well.
00:14:08 --> 00:14:13: Coming up following that sea level trend next.
00:14:13 --> 00:14:16: We have a lot of information about that coastal nation
00:14:16 --> 00:14:16: dashboard.
00:14:16 --> 00:14:21: For real time information we have high tide Flood bulletin.
00:14:21 --> 00:14:23: We have a state of the high tide flood report

00:14:23 --> 00:14:26: that comes out annually that looks at where we are.
00:14:26 --> 00:14:30: How many high tide flood events we've had and where
00:14:30 --> 00:14:32: we're going in the future next.
00:14:32 --> 00:14:34: And the issue is for coastal communities,
00:14:34 --> 00:14:37: is this impact of increasing water levels at the coast
00:14:37 --> 00:14:40: but also extreme rainfall and where they're connected through the
00:14:40 --> 00:14:41: storm water system?
00:14:41 --> 00:14:45: The storm water systems weren't designed to handle higher water
00:14:45 --> 00:14:46: levels going on from salt water,
00:14:46 --> 00:14:51: and so it's a combination which we call compound flooding.
00:14:51 --> 00:14:53: Olivia flooding in the urban centers.
00:14:53 --> 00:14:57: With this compound. Salt water impact causing a lot of
00:14:57 --> 00:14:58: issues next.
00:14:58 --> 00:15:02: We have a tool out there that we've been developing.
00:15:02 --> 00:15:05: Called adapting stormwater management for coastal floods,
00:15:05 --> 00:15:06: there's an assessed tool. Part of that.
00:15:06 --> 00:15:10: It's pretty interesting. You can pick thresholds and see when
00:15:10 --> 00:15:14: you're fresh coats will be exceeded based on the scenario
00:15:14 --> 00:15:15: as you pick next.
00:15:15 --> 00:15:19: We have just put together a coalition resources page.
00:15:19 --> 00:15:21: Uh, put the web address in here.
00:15:21 --> 00:15:23: I think it's going to be shared as well.
00:15:23 --> 00:15:24: This gives you a lot of information.
00:15:24 --> 00:15:27: All the the latest and greatest of the climate science
00:15:27 --> 00:15:30: reports I was talking about sea level rise and the
00:15:30 --> 00:15:32: tools and data access as well as access to a
00:15:32 --> 00:15:36: lot of training and other information next.
00:15:38 --> 00:15:40: In addition to that product digital coast,
00:15:40 --> 00:15:46: there's another fabulous. A resource called the Climate Resilience Toolkit,
00:15:46 --> 00:15:49: which is kind of the same idea as digital coast,
00:15:49 --> 00:15:52: and there's a lot of good climate information in there
00:15:52 --> 00:15:52: as well next.
00:15:55 --> 00:15:58: The idea here is to provide not just the data,
00:15:58 --> 00:16:00: but also to be able to download the data.
00:16:00 --> 00:16:03: Look at maps that that utilize that information and do
00:16:03 --> 00:16:07: some analysts analyzing and learning and also sharing that information.
00:16:07 --> 00:16:10: Next and that is done through.
00:16:10 --> 00:16:12: Partnerships that I'll mention also,
00:16:12 --> 00:16:14: we've been providing a lot of funding.

00:16:14 --> 00:16:16: We're going to be talking about some of the funding
00:16:17 --> 00:16:19: today that may be coming through the infrastructure bill,
00:16:19 --> 00:16:22: but we've provided a lot of coastal resilience grants.
00:16:22 --> 00:16:27: The key themes we were funding or incorporating climate change
00:16:27 --> 00:16:33: impacts nature based solutions and natural natural infrastructure next.
00:16:33 --> 00:16:35: We work with a lot of partners.
00:16:35 --> 00:16:38: We have all kinds of different parts of Noah,
00:16:38 --> 00:16:39: know as a huge organization,
00:16:39 --> 00:16:42: as you know, but we are working together better than
00:16:42 --> 00:16:45: ever in terms of the line office is trying to
00:16:45 --> 00:16:48: resolve these these these issues when it comes to Community
00:16:48 --> 00:16:52: and coastal resilience next. Digital codes is one of those
00:16:52 --> 00:16:55: you can see Urban Land Institute as a partner,
00:16:55 --> 00:16:57: but as we have a lot of different partners,
00:16:57 --> 00:17:00: these organizations have been able to work together a lot
00:17:00 --> 00:17:02: more through digital coast than they have in the past.
00:17:02 --> 00:17:07: To kind of complement their there.
00:17:07 --> 00:17:10: Their missions and we have.
00:17:10 --> 00:17:12: We really welcome that 'cause they give us a good
00:17:12 --> 00:17:15: feedback on where we need to go with future products
00:17:15 --> 00:17:15: and data.
00:17:15 --> 00:17:19: Next OK, so what's on the horizon?
00:17:19 --> 00:17:21: I can wrap up next slide.
00:17:21 --> 00:17:25: Just real quick, something that will be infecting everyone is
00:17:25 --> 00:17:28: we're going to be updating our new reference network,
00:17:29 --> 00:17:32: basically going as if you're a vertical datum person from
00:17:32 --> 00:17:33: Naby or net,
00:17:33 --> 00:17:36: a North American vertical datum in 1988 to a new
00:17:36 --> 00:17:39: data that will be happening by around 2025.
00:17:39 --> 00:17:42: That's going to impact a lot of surveying,
00:17:42 --> 00:17:44: but that's going to get us all on the same
00:17:44 --> 00:17:47: page in terms of other places like Hawaii and Alaska
00:17:47 --> 00:17:50: that are not able to use that same vertical datum.
00:17:50 --> 00:17:52: Pacific islands. As well also,
00:17:52 --> 00:17:55: we're going to be updating the national title data mapping
00:17:55 --> 00:17:56: in the same time frame.
00:17:56 --> 00:17:59: So mean high water and places where we are building
00:17:59 --> 00:18:02: along with marine construction are going to have to adapt
00:18:02 --> 00:18:04: and and use the new datums.
00:18:04 --> 00:18:07: And that's going to be higher than in the past

00:18:07 --> 00:18:10: because of sea level rise next.

00:18:10 --> 00:18:13: As I mentioned, the next climate assessments coming out there

00:18:13 --> 00:18:13: is a know,

00:18:13 --> 00:18:16: a technical report that's being worked on almost finished.

00:18:16 --> 00:18:19: Now we're going to have new projections in their updated.

00:18:19 --> 00:18:23: We're not going to see as high or extremes we

00:18:23 --> 00:18:27: did last time they were going to see some extrapolated

00:18:27 --> 00:18:29: trends from 1970 to 2020.

00:18:29 --> 00:18:33: Fifty thanks to NASA helping us out on that and

00:18:33 --> 00:18:37: some better information on grid extreme water levels expected to

00:18:37 --> 00:18:38: be released in 2023,

00:18:38 --> 00:18:41: but one of the things I think Jack wanted me

00:18:41 --> 00:18:42: to cover is.

00:18:42 --> 00:18:44: This is going to be a continual process of better

00:18:44 --> 00:18:47: information every time we go through the climate assessment,

00:18:47 --> 00:18:51: but the key is to keep your whatever scenarios you're

00:18:51 --> 00:18:53: using for planning,

00:18:53 --> 00:18:56: updated and flexible enough using multiple different scenarios.

00:18:56 --> 00:19:00: Maybe not being prescriptive to one particular paper.

00:19:00 --> 00:19:02: We're going through an update process like that with some

00:19:03 --> 00:19:04: of the federal regulations as well,

00:19:04 --> 00:19:09: because this is going to continuously change and hopefully continue

00:19:09 --> 00:19:13: to give us better information for planning next.

00:19:13 --> 00:19:17: Lastly, we're working on trying to update some projects and

00:19:17 --> 00:19:19: provide better information,

00:19:19 --> 00:19:21: not just at our tide gauges.

00:19:21 --> 00:19:23: We're working on more on grid information,

00:19:23 --> 00:19:26: so if you happen to have a location in between

00:19:26 --> 00:19:28: are tide gauges you can get information there.

00:19:28 --> 00:19:32: Uhm, and also a sort of a coastal data information

00:19:32 --> 00:19:32: system.

00:19:32 --> 00:19:37: Better information on water level probabilities as well next.

00:19:37 --> 00:19:38: I think this might be last.

00:19:38 --> 00:19:42: Finally, all of Noah is now engaged in the service

00:19:42 --> 00:19:44: delivery framework and model,

00:19:44 --> 00:19:47: which is where we want to have continuous user engagement

00:19:47 --> 00:19:48: in the upfront.

00:19:48 --> 00:19:51: What are the needs before we go and develop a
00:19:51 --> 00:19:53: new model or a new process in a new product?
00:19:53 --> 00:19:56: Get their input up front from folks like you guys
00:19:56 --> 00:19:59: and you lie to the back end is constantly looking
00:19:59 --> 00:20:03: at are we meeting your needs and constantly keeping that
00:20:03 --> 00:20:05: kind of that wheel working?
00:20:05 --> 00:20:07: Next I think that's it.
00:20:07 --> 00:20:09: There's For more information for me.
00:20:09 --> 00:20:10: I hope this was helpful,
00:20:10 --> 00:20:12: and I think we're going to go into some questions.
00:20:14 --> 00:20:14: And again, I want
00:20:14 --> 00:20:20: to emphasize that the. A chat is the means to
00:20:20 --> 00:20:22: ask questions on going.
00:20:22 --> 00:20:24: I failed to mention that verbally,
00:20:24 --> 00:20:26: but did put it in the chat so we'll keep
00:20:26 --> 00:20:27: an eye open.
00:20:27 --> 00:20:30: A number of us to see if there's anyone to
00:20:30 --> 00:20:30: share,
00:20:30 --> 00:20:33: but one of the first questions you know I've got.
00:20:33 --> 00:20:36: Having done some research on the real estate side,
00:20:36 --> 00:20:39: it's really clear that the land owners you know,
00:20:39 --> 00:20:43: the real estate developers, the homeowners really understand this coastal
00:20:43 --> 00:20:43: challenge,
00:20:43 --> 00:20:46: and you know, given what you're seeing on the coast
00:20:46 --> 00:20:48: of North America in particular.
00:20:48 --> 00:20:51: Doug, you know? What can they do themselves to assist
00:20:51 --> 00:20:52: in the big picture?
00:20:52 --> 00:20:54: Not? We'll talk a lot about later,
00:20:54 --> 00:20:56: you know where they might find funding and where they
00:20:56 --> 00:20:57: can get in the big picture.
00:20:57 --> 00:20:59: But if they were to target,
00:20:59 --> 00:21:00: as we've done some research,
00:21:00 --> 00:21:02: they really want to do something both about their property.
00:21:02 --> 00:21:04: But do something that helps the community.
00:21:04 --> 00:21:07: Where would you start? Where would you go to find
00:21:07 --> 00:21:08: information etc.
00:21:08 --> 00:21:11: And then I'll follow up with some of the other
00:21:11 --> 00:21:12: questions coming in.
00:21:12 --> 00:21:12: Sure.
00:21:14 --> 00:21:17: Well, there's a lot of communities that we've seen cities
00:21:17 --> 00:21:21: that have already have already kind of started bite off

00:21:21 --> 00:21:22: this issue right?
00:21:22 --> 00:21:24: And we've seen, like Miami Beach and the the mayor
00:21:24 --> 00:21:27: there run ran on the platform he was going to
00:21:27 --> 00:21:28: fix flooding.
00:21:28 --> 00:21:30: We've had our mayor and here in Charleston,
00:21:30 --> 00:21:32: SC where I am and where Dale is.
00:21:32 --> 00:21:35: You know, one of the biggest issues we face is
00:21:35 --> 00:21:36: is flooding as well.
00:21:36 --> 00:21:39: So real dollars are being spent now on fixing the
00:21:39 --> 00:21:40: existing problem,
00:21:40 --> 00:21:42: trying to get the water off of the streets.
00:21:42 --> 00:21:44: You know the pluvial issue and to.
00:21:44 --> 00:21:46: Drains and pumped out, and so there's a lot of
00:21:46 --> 00:21:48: money being spent on that,
00:21:48 --> 00:21:49: but we're we're realizing we are.
00:21:49 --> 00:21:53: We have antiquated systems that were not designed to handle
00:21:53 --> 00:21:54: rising,
00:21:54 --> 00:21:58: especially sea level rise. So we're seeing more effort and
00:21:58 --> 00:22:03: input into more sophisticated modeling efforts and more focused on
00:22:03 --> 00:22:06: getting better data on our existing systems.
00:22:06 --> 00:22:08: You know which in some cases means going back and
00:22:08 --> 00:22:09: repairing things.
00:22:09 --> 00:22:12: Uhm, but then trying to build in and look at
00:22:12 --> 00:22:16: changing our stormwater plans and things like that in cities
00:22:16 --> 00:22:18: too to factor this input in.
00:22:18 --> 00:22:22: Some some provisions in there for free board or for
00:22:22 --> 00:22:26: increased runoff things like this so we we know that
00:22:26 --> 00:22:29: things are changing the past 100 years.
00:22:29 --> 00:22:31: Of record is not going to be the next 100
00:22:31 --> 00:22:32: years.
00:22:32 --> 00:22:34: The trend within the past is not going to be
00:22:34 --> 00:22:34: the same,
00:22:34 --> 00:22:37: so we need to build build that into design and
00:22:37 --> 00:22:39: start to change our regulations now.
00:22:39 --> 00:22:40: So I think that's that's the main thing.
00:22:40 --> 00:22:43: And then the guidance. You know there's a lot of
00:22:43 --> 00:22:45: uncertainty when it comes to sea level rise and and
00:22:45 --> 00:22:48: particularly when you get into river in flooding.
00:22:48 --> 00:22:50: There's even probably more uncertainty.
00:22:50 --> 00:22:54: Not not. Waiting on better information may not be the

00:22:54 --> 00:22:57: only you know you should try to plan based on
00:22:57 --> 00:22:58: your risk tolerance,
00:22:58 --> 00:23:01: but also build in some some some you know if
00:23:02 --> 00:23:04: you want to call it like a factor of safety
00:23:05 --> 00:23:05: in there,
00:23:05 --> 00:23:07: right? 'cause we know things are going to change in
00:23:07 --> 00:23:07: the future,
00:23:07 --> 00:23:10: we do it a lot with with engineering structures like
00:23:10 --> 00:23:13: bridges we build a factor of safety and 'cause it
00:23:13 --> 00:23:14: cannot fail.
00:23:14 --> 00:23:15: We just need to start doing that.
00:23:15 --> 00:23:17: 'cause you know things are definitely changing.
00:23:17 --> 00:23:19: Great yes say two quick questions.
00:23:19 --> 00:23:23: How does Noah consider or evaluate groundwater impacts in the
00:23:23 --> 00:23:24: SLR context?
00:23:25 --> 00:23:27: That's a that's a tricky one.
00:23:27 --> 00:23:31: No one is certainly not an expert in groundwater hydrology.
00:23:31 --> 00:23:33: We we probably refer to our USGS colleagues mostly on
00:23:34 --> 00:23:34: that.
00:23:34 --> 00:23:35: There are a lot of.
00:23:35 --> 00:23:39: Places like in Miami and Southern Florida where you have,
00:23:39 --> 00:23:42: you know limestone substrate and so with fresh water right
00:23:42 --> 00:23:45: there at the surface basically sitting on top of saltwater
00:23:45 --> 00:23:49: as you have saltwater intrusion that the water level water
00:23:49 --> 00:23:50: table is going to rise.
00:23:50 --> 00:23:52: And that's going to basically cause more areas to be
00:23:52 --> 00:23:53: wet all the time.
00:23:53 --> 00:23:57: Kind of like they already are in the Everglades.
00:23:57 --> 00:23:59: So that is a factor and a lot of areas
00:23:59 --> 00:24:02: on the coast rely on drinking water from from groundwater
00:24:03 --> 00:24:06: wells and increasing sea level rise is going to start
00:24:06 --> 00:24:10: encroaching on that. Freshwater lens as that it moves inland
00:24:10 --> 00:24:12: and that's going to start an impact.
00:24:12 --> 00:24:14: That and that has to do with you know,
00:24:14 --> 00:24:18: already having some withdrawal using,
00:24:18 --> 00:24:19: you know, the cone of depression kind of thing around
00:24:19 --> 00:24:20: these areas.
00:24:20 --> 00:24:22: It's going to draw in more salt water.
00:24:24 --> 00:24:27: Another question, how would a local government or developer give
00:24:27 --> 00:24:30: Noah feedback on what it needs for resilience planning?

00:24:32 --> 00:24:34: That's a great. That's a great question.
00:24:34 --> 00:24:38: I think we are. We are trying to gather information
00:24:38 --> 00:24:43: from stakeholders right now about some of our future climate
00:24:43 --> 00:24:44: timescale products.
00:24:44 --> 00:24:47: And we're trying to engage all of the different sectors,
00:24:47 --> 00:24:51: and so there isn't even Realty.
00:24:51 --> 00:24:54: And you know, planning. So any kind of we're going
00:24:54 --> 00:24:58: to be having some workshops and anything like.
00:24:58 --> 00:25:01: When we're working with Digital Coast partners,
00:25:01 --> 00:25:02: what we're hoping to get his feedback on.
00:25:02 --> 00:25:05: Hey, these are the kinds of tools we need.
00:25:05 --> 00:25:07: This is what we want you.
00:25:07 --> 00:25:09: We want Noah to provide or these are the groups
00:25:10 --> 00:25:11: we need you guys to work with,
00:25:11 --> 00:25:15: so that's where we're constantly trying to miss that whole
00:25:15 --> 00:25:16: service delivery model.
00:25:16 --> 00:25:19: You know, check in with our customers more than we
00:25:19 --> 00:25:21: have in the past where we would just decide,
00:25:21 --> 00:25:23: OK, we're going to do this product because it,
00:25:23 --> 00:25:25: you know it meets our needs,
00:25:25 --> 00:25:27: so we are also serving a lot of the other
00:25:27 --> 00:25:29: federal agencies.
00:25:29 --> 00:25:32: As a science agency, Noah provides information to the other
00:25:32 --> 00:25:36: agencies which make important decisions and things like like DOT
00:25:36 --> 00:25:37: and the core of engineers,
00:25:37 --> 00:25:40: GSA and others who are constantly working with right now
00:25:40 --> 00:25:42: and some of the federal standards.
00:25:43 --> 00:25:45: So speaking as a citizen of the Gulf Coast along
00:25:45 --> 00:25:46: Texas,
00:25:46 --> 00:25:48: your your insights and valuable thank you Doug,
00:25:48 --> 00:25:51: as we wrap up a couple of quick things with
00:25:51 --> 00:25:51: the recordings,
00:25:51 --> 00:25:54: the slide deck that Doug shared of Noah.
00:25:54 --> 00:25:56: Next steps will be also shared.
00:25:56 --> 00:25:58: Also Augie has put in the chat a number of
00:25:59 --> 00:26:02: the really amazing resources that that Doug had talked about
00:26:02 --> 00:26:05: in terms of some of the Noah recent releases.
00:26:05 --> 00:26:09: And with that, again, thank you Doug and again back
00:26:09 --> 00:26:13: to the main conversation going to be introducing Alan Kratz
00:26:13 --> 00:26:13: to.
00:26:13 --> 00:26:15: Kick off the next panel I believe.

00:26:15 --> 00:26:17: And with that thanks everyone.
00:26:17 --> 00:26:20: Look forward to the remaining time together.
00:26:20 --> 00:26:20: So
00:26:20 --> 00:26:24: thank you very much, Reeves and.
00:26:24 --> 00:26:28: That was really great and welcome to panel one,
00:26:28 --> 00:26:31: preparing communities for federal resilience funding.
00:26:31 --> 00:26:34: My name is Alan Kratz and I help communities secure
00:26:34 --> 00:26:36: funding for climate resilience,
00:26:36 --> 00:26:39: planning and implementation, and the three questions that you see
00:26:39 --> 00:26:41: on this screen and that screen.
00:26:41 --> 00:26:44: Here are the ones that are going to be the
00:26:44 --> 00:26:46: focus of our four panelists.
00:26:46 --> 00:26:49: Josh source. Lack of the Global Resilience Institute.
00:26:49 --> 00:26:54: Jonathan Altenburg, executive director of by national initiative that encompasses.
00:26:54 --> 00:26:57: The length of the Saint Lawrence River to the Great
00:26:57 --> 00:26:57: Lakes.
00:26:57 --> 00:27:02: Julie Wormser, who heads the Resilient Mystic Collaborative 21 towns
00:27:02 --> 00:27:05: on the Mystic River in Greater Boston and Jim Finch,
00:27:05 --> 00:27:08: the director of finance for the coastal town of Branford,
00:27:08 --> 00:27:12: CT, on the Long Island Sound and it might work
00:27:12 --> 00:27:15: along the Atlantic Coast from Maine to New Jersey.
00:27:15 --> 00:27:17: I'm now helping my communities.
00:27:17 --> 00:27:21: My clients qualify for funding from the resilience provisions in
00:27:21 --> 00:27:24: the infrastructure bill that the President.
00:27:24 --> 00:27:26: Time 2 1/2 weeks ago.
00:27:26 --> 00:27:29: It really does offer opportunities for climate resilience funding,
00:27:29 --> 00:27:33: primarily from three federal entities,
00:27:33 --> 00:27:36: the EPA, US DOT and the Department of Energy.
00:27:36 --> 00:27:39: So here is a one minute summary.
00:27:39 --> 00:27:43: The Act directs EPA to fund resilience of wastewater treatment
00:27:43 --> 00:27:44: facilities.
00:27:44 --> 00:27:48: It also provides grants of $75,000 to nonprofits to hire.
00:27:48 --> 00:27:53: Yes, that's the word circuit riders to provide technical assistance
00:27:53 --> 00:27:55: to small wastewater works.
00:27:55 --> 00:27:59: USDOT will provide grants for community resilience and evacuation routes
00:27:59 --> 00:28:01: for coastal highway adaptation.
00:28:01 --> 00:28:03: There will be grants for strengthening,

00:28:03 --> 00:28:09: stabilizing, hardening, elevating, relocating, vulnerable highways and as mitigation,

00:28:09 --> 00:28:14: healthy streets grants will enable communities to deploy porous pavement

00:28:14 --> 00:28:16: and expand pre cover.

00:28:16 --> 00:28:20: The law supports Co benefits reducing flood risk along highways

00:28:20 --> 00:28:24: by increasing the health of adjacent marches and reducing greenhouse

00:28:24 --> 00:28:29: gas emissions by funding electric recharging and low emission buses.

00:28:29 --> 00:28:32: Energy Department will provide funding to states to establish revolving

00:28:32 --> 00:28:34: loan funds for loans and grants for energy audits and

00:28:34 --> 00:28:35: in the same vein,

00:28:35 --> 00:28:39: the department will fund training for certification to support energy

00:28:39 --> 00:28:41: audits and energy efficient buildings.

00:28:41 --> 00:28:43: So how do we as practitioners,

00:28:43 --> 00:28:47: policymakers, public officials, and communities address these questions as a

00:28:47 --> 00:28:49: lead into our panelists views?

00:28:49 --> 00:28:51: Here's what I've been advising.

00:28:51 --> 00:28:56: My clients number one assess community needs and document those

00:28:56 --> 00:28:59: number 2 review the law if.

00:28:59 --> 00:29:02: Keyword searchable, the text is easily researched.

00:29:02 --> 00:29:06: Talked to public officials to see how specific community needs

00:29:06 --> 00:29:09: align with the funds and the programs that they're going

00:29:09 --> 00:29:10: to be responsible for enhancing,

00:29:10 --> 00:29:14: administering, and establishing. So all of our panelists I know

00:29:14 --> 00:29:15: start with number one,

00:29:15 --> 00:29:18: 'cause we're going to start with our first panelist,

00:29:18 --> 00:29:21: Josh Slack Josh. We're eager to hear commute for your

00:29:21 --> 00:29:22: 5 minute presentation.

00:29:24 --> 00:29:27: Thank you Alan and thanks to you life for inviting

00:29:27 --> 00:29:28: me today.

00:29:28 --> 00:29:31: I'm going to talk about resilience from the macro level

00:29:31 --> 00:29:35: and then my excellent Co panelists are going to give

00:29:35 --> 00:29:37: you some more details on the efforts.

00:29:37 --> 00:29:40: Doug talked a lot about the data and you know

00:29:40 --> 00:29:43: how it shows that climate threats and vulnerabilities are.

00:29:43 --> 00:29:45: Are, you know, facing us right now.

00:29:45 --> 00:29:48: So let's start there and Noah and the other federal
00:29:48 --> 00:29:51: science agencies as well as a growing number of private
00:29:51 --> 00:29:55: entities and academic institutions have developed and are developing some
00:29:55 --> 00:29:58: amazing tools. But the point I want to make today
00:29:58 --> 00:30:01: is that you need to use this information in a
00:30:01 --> 00:30:03: coordinated and comprehensive way.
00:30:03 --> 00:30:07: Next slide, please. Now I love Venice food art.
00:30:07 --> 00:30:10: Architecture history I try to go in the late fall
00:30:10 --> 00:30:13: when it's a little less crowded and maybe even catch
00:30:13 --> 00:30:14: the end of the Benali.
00:30:14 --> 00:30:17: But whenever you go, you always face the risk of
00:30:17 --> 00:30:20: flooding in the streets from high tides.
00:30:20 --> 00:30:23: What the Venetians call Aqua alta.
00:30:23 --> 00:30:26: About 30 years ago they decided that they were going
00:30:26 --> 00:30:30: to build a massive title gate called the Mosaic Barrier
00:30:30 --> 00:30:33: and it's almost done and the gates can be closed
00:30:33 --> 00:30:36: when the threat is the highest and protect the title
00:30:36 --> 00:30:38: level in the Venetian.
00:30:38 --> 00:30:42: Lagoon and reopened after the threat passes to facilitate marinetraffic
00:30:42 --> 00:30:46: and the natural flushing action that is critical to the
00:30:46 --> 00:30:47: ecosystem.
00:30:47 --> 00:30:51: What Moset won't address is sea level rise.
00:30:51 --> 00:30:53: This was not the problem they were concerned with when
00:30:53 --> 00:30:54: they planned the project,
00:30:54 --> 00:30:57: but it will be something they face in the future.
00:30:57 --> 00:31:02: So so sometimes you need to address problems incrementally.
00:31:02 --> 00:31:06: Understand that, but you also must think comprehensively or you
00:31:06 --> 00:31:09: may find the solution you've developed and spend a lot
00:31:09 --> 00:31:13: of money on becomes obsolete and you have to start
00:31:13 --> 00:31:17: all over again. Next, slide a little closer to home.
00:31:17 --> 00:31:19: South Florida, it's pretty flat.
00:31:19 --> 00:31:23: It's pretty low lying, so the concentration of human and
00:31:23 --> 00:31:25: financial risk is very high now.
00:31:25 --> 00:31:28: Just in case you don't think this is relevant to
00:31:28 --> 00:31:28: you,
00:31:28 --> 00:31:31: I would point out that the National Flood Insurance program
00:31:31 --> 00:31:33: that FEMA runs covers much of this risk.
00:31:33 --> 00:31:37: And unlike traditional insurance, this program is backed by the

00:31:37 --> 00:31:39: full faith and credit of the United States,
00:31:39 --> 00:31:42: which is a fancy way of saying taxpayers like you
00:31:42 --> 00:31:43: and me.
00:31:43 --> 00:31:46: So last year, along with some colleagues from Florida Atlantic
00:31:46 --> 00:31:47: University,
00:31:47 --> 00:31:49: we looked at the risk and the state and local
00:31:50 --> 00:31:53: governance issues that affect that risk in South Florida and
00:31:53 --> 00:31:56: one of the things we found is the risk is
00:31:56 --> 00:31:58: starting to be priced by the market.
00:31:58 --> 00:32:01: We're not there yet, but we are starting to see
00:32:01 --> 00:32:01: that,
00:32:01 --> 00:32:05: but also that it's shared across the public and private
00:32:05 --> 00:32:05: sectors.
00:32:05 --> 00:32:08: And finally that land use is really a major driver
00:32:08 --> 00:32:09: of that risk.
00:32:09 --> 00:32:12: And since land used is controlled at the local level
00:32:12 --> 00:32:12: in EU.
00:32:12 --> 00:32:14: S new models of governments.
00:32:14 --> 00:32:17: Governance and cooperation are needed to develop a solution comprehensive
00:32:18 --> 00:32:18: solution.
00:32:18 --> 00:32:21: Next slide, let me move West a little bit in
00:32:21 --> 00:32:24: the Gulf Coast into a beautiful scenic area known as
00:32:24 --> 00:32:28: Lower Alabama and what I want to talk about is
00:32:28 --> 00:32:31: that little dot, just inland of the barrier island called
00:32:31 --> 00:32:34: Perdido Beach and the Obama administration.
00:32:34 --> 00:32:36: We put a task force of state,
00:32:36 --> 00:32:39: local tribal leaders together to help us think about these
00:32:39 --> 00:32:40: issues.
00:32:40 --> 00:32:42: Lots of high profile stuff but we had smaller community
00:32:43 --> 00:32:43: as well.
00:32:43 --> 00:32:44: One was the mayor of Perdido.
00:32:44 --> 00:32:48: Beach and she represented about 500 residents and the first
00:32:48 --> 00:32:50: thing Mayor Parker told us was they don't know what
00:32:50 --> 00:32:53: they don't know and they didn't have the staff to
00:32:53 --> 00:32:56: figure it out. So not everywhere is New York City,
00:32:56 --> 00:32:59: Miami, Venice. Lot of Perdido Beach is in the coastal
00:32:59 --> 00:32:59: zone.
00:32:59 --> 00:33:02: We have to make these programs work for them.
00:33:02 --> 00:33:05: Next slide. So I've used up,
00:33:05 --> 00:33:07: I think four of my 5 minutes,

00:33:07 --> 00:33:09: so let me let me leave you with a couple
00:33:09 --> 00:33:10: of thoughts.
00:33:10 --> 00:33:14: First, make sure that your risk analysis and planning or
00:33:14 --> 00:33:18: comprehensive Venice had all the players at the table,
00:33:18 --> 00:33:20: but they were only looking at part of the risk
00:33:20 --> 00:33:21: in South Florida.
00:33:21 --> 00:33:24: The communities understand the comprehensive risk,
00:33:24 --> 00:33:27: but the various players tend to make important land use
00:33:28 --> 00:33:31: decisions independently of others in the same watershed.
00:33:31 --> 00:33:36: Second, federal programs. Complicated and they were generally not designed
00:33:36 --> 00:33:38: to work with other federal programs,
00:33:39 --> 00:33:41: but in many cases they can staff and the agencies
00:33:41 --> 00:33:43: may not know how to do it.
00:33:43 --> 00:33:45: But there are folks who can help you.
00:33:45 --> 00:33:48: So review the tools that Doug discussed and the new
00:33:48 --> 00:33:52: technical assistance and the infrastructure bill that Alan talked about,
00:33:52 --> 00:33:56: talked to other communities, participate in groups like this like
00:33:56 --> 00:33:57: the UI Coastal Forum,
00:33:57 --> 00:34:01: share information and advice with your with your friends and
00:34:01 --> 00:34:01: neighbors.
00:34:01 --> 00:34:03: There is help out there,
00:34:03 --> 00:34:05: but sometimes you gotta dig.
00:34:05 --> 00:34:09: And third, remember that these risks are shared across the
00:34:09 --> 00:34:10: public and private sectors.
00:34:10 --> 00:34:14: So if you engage early on and you engage broadly,
00:34:14 --> 00:34:17: that broader coalition is going to have more opportunity to
00:34:17 --> 00:34:18: build solutions.
00:34:18 --> 00:34:19: So let me end it there.
00:34:19 --> 00:34:23: I added some more recent online resources that you'll be
00:34:23 --> 00:34:26: able to see in the in the copy of the
00:34:26 --> 00:34:28: presentation you get.
00:34:28 --> 00:34:29: And with that I'll throw it back to Alan.
00:34:29 --> 00:34:32: Thanks so much, Josh, and thanks for staying within the
00:34:32 --> 00:34:32: five minutes.
00:34:32 --> 00:34:35: Then yes, let's go now to a much.
00:34:35 --> 00:34:38: Really wide swath of territory up to the Great Lakes
00:34:38 --> 00:34:40: and the Saint Lawrence with John go ahead.
00:34:44 --> 00:34:45: Good
00:34:45 --> 00:34:48: afternoon, my name is John Altenburg and I'm here on
00:34:48 --> 00:34:52: behalf of the Great Lakes in Saint Lawrence Cities Initiative,

00:34:52 --> 00:34:56: both as a as the leader of the organization.

00:34:56 --> 00:34:59: Today I'm going to discuss our organization's approach,

00:34:59 --> 00:35:01: climate resilience over the past year,

00:35:01 --> 00:35:06: including efforts through our Mayor's Advisory Council on coastal resilience

00:35:06 --> 00:35:08: and other programs.

00:35:08 --> 00:35:10: We could move to the next slide.

00:35:13 --> 00:35:17: Our organization is made up of about 135 US and

00:35:17 --> 00:35:22: Canadian mayors working to advance protection,

00:35:22 --> 00:35:25: restoration of the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence River.

00:35:25 --> 00:35:28: Currently, we're focusing heavily on COVID relief,

00:35:28 --> 00:35:34: but also water equity, water infrastructure funding and coastal resilience.

00:35:34 --> 00:35:40: Next slide, please. Really have to understand the problem.

00:35:40 --> 00:35:43: It's not just an issue of what's happening on our

00:35:43 --> 00:35:44: coastlines,

00:35:44 --> 00:35:47: this is on the East and West Coast on our

00:35:47 --> 00:35:47: oceans.

00:35:47 --> 00:35:49: But it's also our lakes,

00:35:49 --> 00:35:53: our our water levels in the Great Lakes and Saint

00:35:53 --> 00:35:57: Lawrence River basin are naturally variable and cyclical when it

00:35:57 --> 00:35:59: comes to highs and lows.

00:35:59 --> 00:36:05: But over the last couple decades we've seen climate change

00:36:05 --> 00:36:07: exacerbates these.

00:36:07 --> 00:36:13: Fluctuations. Reaching high record levels of water over the last

00:36:13 --> 00:36:15: few years.

00:36:15 --> 00:36:17: But we've also seen low water levels.

00:36:17 --> 00:36:23: This is caused considerable damage and also the results of

00:36:23 --> 00:36:31: significant severe storm storm actions have caused great erosion across

00:36:31 --> 00:36:32: our lakes.

00:36:32 --> 00:36:37: In our lakefronts and great flooding events,

00:36:37 --> 00:36:39: erosion flooding threatens public and private.

00:36:39 --> 00:36:47: Properties critical infrastructure, shoreline, habitat and recreation and tourism potential.

00:36:47 --> 00:36:51: One example of the infrastructure is one of our cities,

00:36:51 --> 00:36:55: the cities of Zion in Illinois has an intake tank

00:36:55 --> 00:37:01: for water that not only provides water for their community,

00:37:01 --> 00:37:05: but also to the former Zion nuclear power plants that

00:37:05 --> 00:37:10: keeps the cooling going but erosion has impacted.

00:37:10 --> 00:37:14: Uh, that uh intake tank and is causing the possibility

00:37:14 --> 00:37:18: of losing water pressure for that community and for that
00:37:19 --> 00:37:19: facility.
00:37:19 --> 00:37:23: So these are really severe issues that are affecting our
00:37:23 --> 00:37:27: communities in the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence rivers.
00:37:27 --> 00:37:31: Because of our concerns that we've heard from our members
00:37:31 --> 00:37:33: of our communities,
00:37:33 --> 00:37:38: we conducted a study about a year ago.
00:37:38 --> 00:37:41: With over 300 communities around the Great Lakes and Saint
00:37:41 --> 00:37:42: Lawrence,
00:37:42 --> 00:37:46: both in EU S and in Canada to identify the
00:37:46 --> 00:37:52: issues around climate change and the issue of of shoreline
00:37:52 --> 00:37:53: resilience,
00:37:53 --> 00:37:58: our preliminary findings show that kulkyne communities anticipate.
00:37:58 --> 00:38:02: That there will be a huge financial needs over the
00:38:02 --> 00:38:07: next five to 10 years that will impact these communities.
00:38:07 --> 00:38:12: Based on the responsiveness of over 300 survey participants,
00:38:12 --> 00:38:15: we found that we are expecting over $2 billion in
00:38:16 --> 00:38:20: damages that have to be addressed over the next five
00:38:20 --> 00:38:20: years.
00:38:20 --> 00:38:25: That's 1.95 billion in EU S and about .26 billion
00:38:26 --> 00:38:27: in Canada.
00:38:27 --> 00:38:30: Now this is only. Public sector properties.
00:38:30 --> 00:38:33: You could triple that when you start looking at private
00:38:34 --> 00:38:37: properties is what our estimates are the major issues,
00:38:37 --> 00:38:42: especially in recognizing that there are many communities that weren't
00:38:42 --> 00:38:44: represented in this need.
00:38:44 --> 00:38:49: Are all around resilience challenges that will likely persist way
00:38:49 --> 00:38:52: beyond this five year time frame.
00:38:52 --> 00:38:56: We also found that funding for mitigation projects and planning
00:38:56 --> 00:39:01: are highly are high priorities for our responding communities.
00:39:01 --> 00:39:06: Wherever existing funding opportunities at this point do not meet
00:39:06 --> 00:39:12: the need for these communities and specifically non federal matching
00:39:12 --> 00:39:14: is a significant problem.
00:39:14 --> 00:39:20: For our communities we have first hand information on these
00:39:20 --> 00:39:20: issues.
00:39:20 --> 00:39:24: Uh and most and powerful advocates of her federal funding
00:39:24 --> 00:39:28: that would really driving towards that financial need.

00:39:28 --> 00:39:31: And we've seen some of that result coming out with
00:39:31 --> 00:39:33: the most recent infrastructure bill,
00:39:33 --> 00:39:35: where we're dealing with some of these issues,
00:39:35 --> 00:39:37: but it's still not going to be close to enough
00:39:37 --> 00:39:41: to deal with the coastal resilience issues that we're seeing
00:39:41 --> 00:39:42: across the lakes.
00:39:42 --> 00:39:43: Go to the next slide.
00:39:45 --> 00:39:47: So yes, it's going to be there at the end
00:39:47 --> 00:39:48: of the five minutes.
00:39:48 --> 00:39:51: I'm just going to say this is great and your
00:39:51 --> 00:39:53: slide and this can be and the deck or he
00:39:53 --> 00:39:56: will make this available to everybody.
00:39:56 --> 00:40:01: You've really identified the huge issue of underrepresented unmet needs
00:40:01 --> 00:40:05: and will go from 300 communities to 21 much larger
00:40:05 --> 00:40:07: river to a smaller one with Julie,
00:40:07 --> 00:40:10: so Julie, could you take us to the Mystic River
00:40:10 --> 00:40:12: outside of Boston please.
00:40:12 --> 00:40:13: Thanks John.
00:40:13 --> 00:40:14: Yep, thank you.
00:40:18 --> 00:40:21: We share my screen. Yep.
00:40:30 --> 00:40:31: Thank you very much for having me.
00:40:33 --> 00:40:35: I work for a nonprofit.
00:40:35 --> 00:40:38: I'm one of those circuit riders you we heard about
00:40:38 --> 00:40:41: briefly and this is what it looks like to actually
00:40:41 --> 00:40:42: have.
00:40:42 --> 00:40:48: Nonprofits and municipalities work together on regional climate resilience.
00:40:48 --> 00:40:51: So we have a major governance challenge that you may
00:40:51 --> 00:40:52: not all have,
00:40:52 --> 00:40:56: which is basically Massachusetts does not have functioning counties.
00:40:56 --> 00:40:59: So our watershed is about the size of Brooklyn,
00:40:59 --> 00:41:02: NY or Amsterdam, about the same number of people,
00:41:02 --> 00:41:06: but instead of one city or even one borough,
00:41:06 --> 00:41:10: we have 21 municipalities, each with their own budgets and
00:41:10 --> 00:41:14: cultures and politics and zoning ordinances,
00:41:14 --> 00:41:19: which makes it very challenging to tackle a collective action
00:41:19 --> 00:41:20: challenge.
00:41:20 --> 00:41:23: We came together for years ago to form the Resilient
00:41:23 --> 00:41:24: Mystic Collaborative.
00:41:24 --> 00:41:28: This is not regulatory. This is fully voluntary.
00:41:28 --> 00:41:32: This covers virtually the entire watershed and to date we

00:41:32 --> 00:41:36: have been able to secure $5 million in public and

00:41:37 --> 00:41:37: and.

00:41:37 --> 00:41:42: Philanthropic funding or regional climate resilience.

00:41:42 --> 00:41:47: Our theory of change is basically overcoming a governance barrier.

00:41:47 --> 00:41:51: We only look at those projects to make changes on

00:41:51 --> 00:41:55: the ground that individual municipalities cannot do themselves were data

00:41:56 --> 00:41:57: driven or action oriented.

00:41:57 --> 00:42:01: We're optimistic we support each other and we are a

00:42:01 --> 00:42:06: learning community where we try intelligent failure and try again.

00:42:06 --> 00:42:09: If it doesn't work. So we're not afraid to try

00:42:09 --> 00:42:10: new things.

00:42:10 --> 00:42:15: Are we have a steering committee predominantly made up of

00:42:15 --> 00:42:17: municipal leaders,

00:42:17 --> 00:42:20: engineers, senior engineer senior planners,

00:42:20 --> 00:42:24: but our work really takes place in working groups for

00:42:24 --> 00:42:25: these specific projects.

00:42:25 --> 00:42:29: Coastal resilience is in our lower watershed flood,

00:42:29 --> 00:42:34: stormwater, flood resilience in our upper watershed and advocacy and

00:42:34 --> 00:42:36: social resilience throughout.

00:42:36 --> 00:42:39: So I want to give you just a specific specific

00:42:39 --> 00:42:41: example of how we go from.

00:42:41 --> 00:42:45: A theory of change like we should manage climate at

00:42:45 --> 00:42:49: a watershed level to actually being in the UM.

00:42:49 --> 00:42:52: Position of getting 10s of millions of dollars in federal

00:42:52 --> 00:42:54: funding over the next few years.

00:42:56 --> 00:43:01: So one of our first goals was to manage stormwater

00:43:01 --> 00:43:08: flooding with when extreme precipitation hits old stormwater infrastructure.

00:43:08 --> 00:43:11: Because we have Cambridge in our watershed,

00:43:11 --> 00:43:17: they had done $1,000,000 very sophisticated hydro hydrologic model just

00:43:17 --> 00:43:20: to look at their own blood challenges.

00:43:20 --> 00:43:23: But then they gave that model to the rest of

00:43:23 --> 00:43:28: the watershed who then both added their stormwater systems and

00:43:28 --> 00:43:29: did some ground truthing.

00:43:29 --> 00:43:32: We now have a watershed wide model.

00:43:32 --> 00:43:35: Where we can test our potential solutions to see if

00:43:35 --> 00:43:39: will make a difference in terms of actual flooding on

00:43:39 --> 00:43:39: the ground?

00:43:39 --> 00:43:43: So our first thought was let's create more stormwater wetlands.

00:43:43 --> 00:43:48: We've found almost 500 candidates and we are funding the

00:43:49 --> 00:43:53: first three to then start storing water upstream.

00:43:53 --> 00:43:55: The second goal was coastal flooding.

00:43:55 --> 00:43:59: Boston made the mistake of filling in its coastal marshes

00:43:59 --> 00:44:03: not very much and building a lot of expensive stuff

00:44:03 --> 00:44:04: on top of it.

00:44:04 --> 00:44:09: So within 50 years we will flood regularly.

00:44:09 --> 00:44:15: These Gray areas contain much of the the critical infrastructure

00:44:15 --> 00:44:18: for Greater Boston and will flood,

00:44:18 --> 00:44:22: on average more than every other year.

00:44:22 --> 00:44:25: What we found, however, by working together,

00:44:25 --> 00:44:27: is that there were some key,

00:44:27 --> 00:44:33: much less expensive flood pathways where if blocked.

00:44:33 --> 00:44:38: We could go from this kind of extensive saltwater flooding.

00:44:38 --> 00:44:42: In a 1% storm 50 years from now to blocking

00:44:42 --> 00:44:43: this mush,

00:44:43 --> 00:44:46: uh, and that's, uh, that's less than a half a

00:44:46 --> 00:44:47: billion dollars of investment.

00:44:47 --> 00:44:51: Probably quite a bit less than a half million dollars

00:44:51 --> 00:44:51: investment.

00:44:51 --> 00:44:53: And given this is a major metropolitan region.

00:44:56 --> 00:45:00: So where we went from establishing ourselves three years ago?

00:45:00 --> 00:45:05: To gaining the money needed to do initial data gathering

00:45:05 --> 00:45:06: and goal setting,

00:45:06 --> 00:45:09: we now have about a half a billion dollars of

00:45:10 --> 00:45:14: shovel worthy regional projects of highest priority to to tap

00:45:14 --> 00:45:19: infrastructure and hopefully build back better funding over the next

00:45:19 --> 00:45:22: several years. So we know what we want to tackle

00:45:22 --> 00:45:25: this year and will be applying for funding will be

00:45:25 --> 00:45:30: applying for state funding to develop additional projects that are

00:45:30 --> 00:45:34: not quite shovel ready. But we've already gained the local

00:45:34 --> 00:45:36: support to move these projects forward.

00:45:36 --> 00:45:39: Because of this collaborative.

00:45:40 --> 00:45:45: Thanks, that's a great example of Interlocal cooperation and really

00:45:45 --> 00:45:47: timing yourself.

00:45:47 --> 00:45:49: Getting ready for all the influx of funding,

00:45:49 --> 00:45:50: I'm going to turn now.

00:45:50 --> 00:45:53: Thanks so much. It'll turn out that Jim Finch,

00:45:53 --> 00:45:56: who will take it very local in Branford,

00:45:56 --> 00:46:00: CT, who's done some very innovative work and financing resilience

00:46:00 --> 00:46:01: in his community.

00:46:01 --> 00:46:03: So Jim, it's your

00:46:03 --> 00:46:04: OK. OK, thank you Alan.

00:46:04 --> 00:46:07: I appreciate that I'm going to be telling a little

00:46:07 --> 00:46:09: bit of a story about the town of Branford in

00:46:09 --> 00:46:11: the next 6 to 7 minutes.

00:46:11 --> 00:46:14: So I want to cover Branford experience in setting up

00:46:14 --> 00:46:16: a coastal resiliency fund.

00:46:16 --> 00:46:19: I want to talk about our legislative efforts and I

00:46:19 --> 00:46:22: want to talk about how this funding could be used

00:46:22 --> 00:46:25: in the future to leverage grants and also be used

00:46:25 --> 00:46:29: to leverage any legislative initiatives in Connecticut which would involve

00:46:29 --> 00:46:32: using non property tax revenues and I do have a

00:46:32 --> 00:46:36: model which I'll try to get you through the presentation.

00:46:36 --> 00:46:38: So, so why Branford as Allen pointed out we are

00:46:39 --> 00:46:40: located in Long Island Sound.

00:46:40 --> 00:46:46: We're about 28,000 people. We us being a coastal community,

00:46:46 --> 00:46:50: we certainly have our exposure with rising sea level in

00:46:50 --> 00:46:52: terms of how it impacts the town,

00:46:52 --> 00:46:56: roads, infrastructure, etc. This was a fact that was not

00:46:56 --> 00:47:01: lost on our plan of conservation and development who incorporated

00:47:01 --> 00:47:03: a number of studies,

00:47:03 --> 00:47:05: but they came out with what I would consider at

00:47:06 --> 00:47:06: first glance.

00:47:06 --> 00:47:10: It very provocative statement in which they said that the

00:47:10 --> 00:47:13: scope of the issues associated with sea level rise.

00:47:13 --> 00:47:16: Is so extensive and expensive that it will be difficult

00:47:16 --> 00:47:20: if not impossible for the town of Branford to address

00:47:20 --> 00:47:23: them all so we could advance to the next slide.

00:47:23 --> 00:47:25: And that's the quote that I was talking about.

00:47:25 --> 00:47:28: It has an element of gloom and doom to that,

00:47:28 --> 00:47:31: so please advance to the next slide.

00:47:31 --> 00:47:33: So I asked, are we depressed yet?

00:47:33 --> 00:47:36: And I don't think it was the intent of the

00:47:36 --> 00:47:39: conservation development folks to depress us.

00:47:39 --> 00:47:42: I think it really was sort of a call to

00:47:42 --> 00:47:46: action on the part of local leaders to try to

00:47:46 --> 00:47:50: come up with creative ways to address the situation.

00:47:50 --> 00:47:53: So we go the next slide.

00:47:53 --> 00:47:54: I love this quote from Arthur Ashe,

00:47:54 --> 00:47:58: because while I don't believe Arthur Ashe was necessarily talking

00:47:58 --> 00:48:00: about sea level rise and climate issues,

00:48:00 --> 00:48:05: I think it provides a good philosophical underpinning for the

00:48:05 --> 00:48:06: approach to take,

00:48:06 --> 00:48:08: and I couldn't help but think during Doug slide on

00:48:08 --> 00:48:11: coastal inundacion that it has some of the elements that

00:48:11 --> 00:48:13: he pointed to get started.

00:48:13 --> 00:48:16: Access data visualized, communicate and take action so we could

00:48:16 --> 00:48:17: go to the next slide.

00:48:20 --> 00:48:23: So as we begin thinking about brainstorming about ideas,

00:48:23 --> 00:48:24: one of the thoughts and again,

00:48:24 --> 00:48:27: I'm a finance person, so I'm kind of looking at

00:48:27 --> 00:48:29: it through the lens of a finance director.

00:48:29 --> 00:48:32: Is what if we towns and cities could establish a

00:48:32 --> 00:48:32: fund,

00:48:32 --> 00:48:36: invest the assets similar to a pension plan to provide

00:48:36 --> 00:48:40: an additional funding source to combat the future liabilities associated

00:48:41 --> 00:48:42: with climate change,

00:48:42 --> 00:48:44: and I think that's an important way to frame it

00:48:44 --> 00:48:47: when you're when you're making a pitch to financial quotes,

00:48:47 --> 00:48:50: especially appropriating bodies, is it real?

00:48:50 --> 00:48:52: Well, we're really doing is we're funding a liability,

00:48:52 --> 00:48:56: and in doing so not kicking that liability down the

00:48:56 --> 00:48:59: road and being faithful to future generations.

00:48:59 --> 00:49:03: Next slide, please. So before you can invest money like

00:49:03 --> 00:49:04: a pension fund,

00:49:04 --> 00:49:05: you have to save it first.

00:49:05 --> 00:49:08: You have to say before you invest in.

00:49:08 --> 00:49:12: Fortunately, Branford has a financial culture where we're very good

00:49:12 --> 00:49:15: at funding are what we don't deem as liabilities are

00:49:15 --> 00:49:15: pensions.

00:49:15 --> 00:49:20: Other post employment benefits. We run self insurance funds so.

00:49:20 --> 00:49:24: In early 2019 that bought a financing RTM took $1,000,000

00:49:24 --> 00:49:28: from reserves and created a coastal resiliency fund.
00:49:28 --> 00:49:31: Next slide please. Now, as I said,
00:49:31 --> 00:49:34: we were looking to invest that money so that money
00:49:34 --> 00:49:37: can grow and match future liabilities.
00:49:37 --> 00:49:39: However, we did not have the ability to do so
00:49:40 --> 00:49:43: because Connecticut law needed to change for us to create
00:49:43 --> 00:49:46: climate change and coastal resiliency funds.
00:49:46 --> 00:49:49: And so we worked very hard myself,
00:49:49 --> 00:49:52: the first selectman. Our state delegation.
00:49:52 --> 00:49:55: So we we basically wrote a law that was proposed
00:49:56 --> 00:49:59: up in Hartford and it was signed into law by
00:49:59 --> 00:50:01: Governor Lamont in 2019.
00:50:01 --> 00:50:05: And that law is go to the next slide is
00:50:05 --> 00:50:05: PA 1977.
00:50:05 --> 00:50:08: I'm not going to read every item there,
00:50:08 --> 00:50:10: but some of the important takes away is.
00:50:10 --> 00:50:13: It does recognize that climate change is a long term
00:50:13 --> 00:50:13: liability.
00:50:13 --> 00:50:16: We should invest today for that future.
00:50:16 --> 00:50:18: It provides another tool in addition to grants,
00:50:18 --> 00:50:21: bonds pay as you go on low return sinking funds
00:50:21 --> 00:50:23: that allows you to invest up to 50%
00:50:23 --> 00:50:26: in equities, which based on a 2017 study by the
00:50:26 --> 00:50:28: Vanguard group showed that 50%
00:50:28 --> 00:50:32: stock and bond portfolio on average can earn an 8.4%.
00:50:32 --> 00:50:34: And will return not a bad return when you're trying
00:50:35 --> 00:50:38: to combat the liabilities associated with climate change.
00:50:38 --> 00:50:41: And it's also very important is when when folks like
00:50:41 --> 00:50:45: Branford issues debt as a state or other entities.
00:50:45 --> 00:50:50: The bond rating agencies are applying different standards to their
00:50:50 --> 00:50:53: towns and their issuers called ESG environmental,
00:50:53 --> 00:50:58: social and governance and setting up a coastal resiliency fund
00:50:58 --> 00:51:03: is actually something that they look favorably upon in terms
00:51:03 --> 00:51:04: of their ESG.
00:51:04 --> 00:51:06: A review of the town of Bradford,
00:51:06 --> 00:51:07: so we go to the next slide.
00:51:10 --> 00:51:13: So this past legislative session,
00:51:13 --> 00:51:15: there was a Bill 6441 which did a lot of
00:51:16 --> 00:51:16: good things.
00:51:16 --> 00:51:20: Most of them passed, but one part that didn't pass
00:51:20 --> 00:51:24: was to have a real estate conveyance fee that could

00:51:24 --> 00:51:28: be used to support and fund climate change initiatives.
00:51:28 --> 00:51:31: So the question then that we asked ourselves in Branford,
00:51:31 --> 00:51:33: is there a way we could look at the real
00:51:33 --> 00:51:37: estate conveyance we could look at our existing coastal resiliency
00:51:37 --> 00:51:38: fund and what other tools?
00:51:38 --> 00:51:43: We have available to leverage federal resiliency funds,
00:51:43 --> 00:51:46: so we go to the next slide.
00:51:46 --> 00:51:48: So I'm not going to read all of this,
00:51:48 --> 00:51:50: but this is here for a resource.
00:51:50 --> 00:51:53: This kind of tells you the how the Coastal Resiliency
00:51:53 --> 00:51:56: Fund would would receive the dollars from the real estate
00:51:56 --> 00:51:57: conveyance fee.
00:51:57 --> 00:52:01: The different bend points in terms of how that tax
00:52:01 --> 00:52:04: would be applied and how those funds could be used.
00:52:04 --> 00:52:07: As I said, they could be used to deposit at
00:52:07 --> 00:52:09: coastal Resiliency Fund next slide.
00:52:11 --> 00:52:14: And one of the key components of that is that
00:52:14 --> 00:52:18: it could also be used these dollars from a convenience
00:52:18 --> 00:52:22: fee into the Coastal Resiliency Fund to finance projects with
00:52:22 --> 00:52:24: debt. So in other words,
00:52:24 --> 00:52:27: the dollars coming in from those resources could be used
00:52:27 --> 00:52:30: to pay principal and interest on municipal borrowing,
00:52:30 --> 00:52:32: so that that's the leveraging piece,
00:52:32 --> 00:52:37: which is, which is very important so.
00:52:37 --> 00:52:38: So we'll go to the next slide,
00:52:38 --> 00:52:41: please. And this this is.
00:52:41 --> 00:52:42: This is a key thing.
00:52:42 --> 00:52:44: This kind of gives you an idea of how this
00:52:44 --> 00:52:45: would work,
00:52:45 --> 00:52:47: so this is a hypothetical project.
00:52:47 --> 00:52:51: $17 million project getting a 65%
00:52:51 --> 00:52:55: FEMA funding. And essentially I used 65%
00:52:56 --> 00:53:00: because we're looking at this that that we could have
00:53:00 --> 00:53:02: roughly ineligible costs,
00:53:02 --> 00:53:05: and then that would be 5 million 950.
00:53:05 --> 00:53:07: We borrow it 200 quarter percent.
00:53:07 --> 00:53:10: I'm using estimated revenues from the convenience fees.
00:53:10 --> 00:53:11: And when you kind of play that out,
00:53:11 --> 00:53:14: you can see we have our beginning balance in the
00:53:14 --> 00:53:15: Coastal Resiliency Fund.
00:53:15 --> 00:53:18: We have our general fund contributions to conveyance fee,

00:53:18 --> 00:53:20: the bond proceeds, the long and short of it.
00:53:20 --> 00:53:21: You look at the error.
00:53:21 --> 00:53:24: We're doing a $17 million project without any additional tax
00:53:25 --> 00:53:27: revenue and the ending balance.
00:53:27 --> 00:53:29: You can see the assets in the fund are growing,
00:53:29 --> 00:53:31: so we go to the last slide.
00:53:31 --> 00:53:36: Next two slides, please. Any one more?
00:53:36 --> 00:53:38: Trying to catch up on time and so so so
00:53:38 --> 00:53:42: there's a lot of stuff in terms of the attachments
00:53:42 --> 00:53:42: and links,
00:53:42 --> 00:53:45: but I think there's two quotes I think really embodies
00:53:45 --> 00:53:48: some of the philosophy you see them there as society
00:53:48 --> 00:53:49: grows great when it's older.
00:53:49 --> 00:53:52: Citizens plant trees under whose shade they know they'll never
00:53:52 --> 00:53:52: sit in,
00:53:52 --> 00:53:55: or planting the seeds for the future in our coastal
00:53:55 --> 00:53:55: resiliency fund.
00:53:55 --> 00:53:58: And then the other is a creation of 1000 forests,
00:53:58 --> 00:54:01: isn't 18 corn today's mighty oak is just yesterday is
00:54:01 --> 00:54:02: not that held its ground.
00:54:02 --> 00:54:04: The best time to plant a tree is 20 years
00:54:04 --> 00:54:04: ago,
00:54:04 --> 00:54:06: the second best time is now.
00:54:06 --> 00:54:10: And with that, there's some link to additional resources,
00:54:10 --> 00:54:13: and I'll await the questions.
00:54:13 --> 00:54:16: Thanks, Jim. This is very fascinating.
00:54:16 --> 00:54:18: This is really great. I appreciate the detail.
00:54:18 --> 00:54:22: Let's actually start with a really challenging question.
00:54:22 --> 00:54:25: You mentioned that. That real estate conveyance fee was taken
00:54:26 --> 00:54:28: out of the bill at the last moment.
00:54:28 --> 00:54:30: I think you've said that that was in part because
00:54:30 --> 00:54:33: they were made in large part because of the real
00:54:33 --> 00:54:35: estate community and in Connecticut.
00:54:35 --> 00:54:37: So throwing this question to
00:54:37 --> 00:54:38: all of the panelists.
00:54:39 --> 00:54:40: If this is a good idea,
00:54:40 --> 00:54:45: how does that sort of opposition get overcome?
00:54:45 --> 00:54:47: Jim up, throw it back you first,
00:54:47 --> 00:54:49: I mean, do you have any sense of how you
00:54:49 --> 00:54:51: might overcome this in the next legislature?
00:54:51 --> 00:54:53: And I mentioned this because I talked to a member

00:54:53 --> 00:54:55: of City Council and another large city who's also a
00:54:55 --> 00:54:55: realtor.
00:54:55 --> 00:54:58: She said, you know, the incremental cost of this is
00:54:58 --> 00:55:00: really nothing on a conveyance.
00:55:00 --> 00:55:02: It really ought to be an easy lift for a
00:55:02 --> 00:55:03: purchase of a home,
00:55:03 --> 00:55:06: especially for new. They're investing and in resilience.
00:55:06 --> 00:55:08: So what's your next step in getting us through?
00:55:09 --> 00:55:11: Well, I'm not. I'm not an expert on politics,
00:55:11 --> 00:55:13: but I think that you build a coalition.
00:55:13 --> 00:55:16: We have groups like ULI.
00:55:16 --> 00:55:20: The Sierra Club, Connecticut Conference municipalities a whole host of
00:55:20 --> 00:55:21: different groups.
00:55:21 --> 00:55:24: I think we need to start early and we started
00:55:24 --> 00:55:26: need to engage the real estate community.
00:55:26 --> 00:55:30: There were other bills that involved resiliency financing in the
00:55:30 --> 00:55:31: last session,
00:55:31 --> 00:55:35: some of which were actually supported by the Connecticut Association
00:55:35 --> 00:55:36: or Realtors.
00:55:36 --> 00:55:40: So I think early engagement is important early in the
00:55:40 --> 00:55:44: process and and maybe we can show them some things
00:55:44 --> 00:55:46: like the model you just saw.
00:55:46 --> 00:55:49: And maybe can create a compelling narrative to allow them
00:55:49 --> 00:55:51: to kind of get behind this if they,
00:55:51 --> 00:55:53: and if they see it in a long term interest,
00:55:53 --> 00:55:56: then I think you know that that's a good approach
00:55:56 --> 00:55:56: to take,
00:55:56 --> 00:55:59: but I think absent some aggressive engagement,
00:55:59 --> 00:55:59: I think it's going to be.
00:55:59 --> 00:56:02: It's going to be a another barrier.
00:56:02 --> 00:56:03: Julie
00:56:03 --> 00:56:06: or John or Josh. Give any comments to add to
00:56:06 --> 00:56:06: that.
00:56:06 --> 00:56:08: Thinking of your own local efforts.
00:56:09 --> 00:56:11: I, I mean, I think that's a good approach.
00:56:11 --> 00:56:12: I think we have to.
00:56:12 --> 00:56:13: You have to build the coalition.
00:56:13 --> 00:56:17: You have to make it clear to the political leadership
00:56:17 --> 00:56:19: that you know there's a benefit to this,
00:56:19 --> 00:56:23: and there aren't downsides to them politically,

00:56:23 --> 00:56:25: and that's generally how you get stuff through.
00:56:25 --> 00:56:29: Usually things get held up either because they don't understand
00:56:29 --> 00:56:33: it or because somebody feels that they are disadvantaged by
00:56:33 --> 00:56:33: it.
00:56:33 --> 00:56:37: And you have to kind of understand the politics around
00:56:37 --> 00:56:39: it because it makes sense.
00:56:40 --> 00:56:41: And went up to our questions in the chat.
00:56:41 --> 00:56:43: Maybe we can see it.
00:56:43 --> 00:56:45: Is this model Jimmy you're talking about?
00:56:45 --> 00:56:47: Seems to look at just economic benefits.
00:56:47 --> 00:56:50: And yet there are potential Co benefits that could be
00:56:50 --> 00:56:52: calculated to better public health outcomes,
00:56:52 --> 00:56:57: lower commuting times. So perhaps that's also a step forward
00:56:57 --> 00:57:01: in the creating a constituency of advocates for this sort
00:57:01 --> 00:57:02: of thing.
00:57:02 --> 00:57:05: Want to turn to Julie?
00:57:05 --> 00:57:08: Could you talk Julie a little bit more about the
00:57:08 --> 00:57:08: UM,
00:57:08 --> 00:57:12: is it necessary to have a standing regional coalition in
00:57:12 --> 00:57:14: order to do regional climate projects?
00:57:14 --> 00:57:18: I'm interested in the puts and takes of assembling a
00:57:18 --> 00:57:20: coalition as you did.
00:57:20 --> 00:57:22: Can you run you got you're not
00:57:22 --> 00:57:24: good? I
00:57:24 --> 00:57:28: think it's very easy to have a coalition that doesn't
00:57:28 --> 00:57:29: do very well,
00:57:29 --> 00:57:33: but I would say a high functioning coalition is essential
00:57:33 --> 00:57:35: for doing these cross boundary.
00:57:35 --> 00:57:41: Efforts that require trust and collaboration and mutual benefit.
00:57:41 --> 00:57:44: One of the things we did when we set up
00:57:44 --> 00:57:48: the resilient Mr Collaborative is we first went to thought
00:57:48 --> 00:57:51: leaders in each of the lead communities in the watershed
00:57:51 --> 00:57:55: and said what can't you do within your own boundaries?
00:57:55 --> 00:57:58: And how can a collaborative nonprofit help?
00:57:58 --> 00:58:00: And they said we got enough training.
00:58:00 --> 00:58:04: We've got enough planning. We want to do stuff on
00:58:04 --> 00:58:06: the ground and we have no staff.
00:58:06 --> 00:58:09: To help us work with their neighbors might as well
00:58:09 --> 00:58:10: be there be Dragons.
00:58:10 --> 00:58:13: So the way we work is it's really municipal lead
00:58:13 --> 00:58:18: and I would say that if municipalities were organized

effectively

00:58:18 --> 00:58:22: it would overcome real estate lobbying because I think municipalities

00:58:22 --> 00:58:25: do have that centrist moral authority.

00:58:25 --> 00:58:29: Uhm, but having municipalities work together long term with staff

00:58:29 --> 00:58:31: to take the effort off their plates.

00:58:31 --> 00:58:33: So it's really about decision making,

00:58:33 --> 00:58:35: not worker bees. It's very,

00:58:35 --> 00:58:39: very effective. And it does get the mayor's very easily

00:58:39 --> 00:58:40: engaged in in our efforts.

00:58:42 --> 00:58:43: John open per give her.

00:58:43 --> 00:58:47: We've heard Julie talk about the technical assistance and how

00:58:47 --> 00:58:48: sometimes it's hard,

00:58:48 --> 00:58:52: especially for smoking entities to even get the wherewithal to

00:58:52 --> 00:58:55: put together a grant proposal to get funding.

00:58:55 --> 00:58:57: What's been your experience and how does that relate to

00:58:57 --> 00:59:00: what we're looking at in terms of the federal funding

00:59:00 --> 00:59:01: that's coming forward?

00:59:01 --> 00:59:03: What advice do you have in a practice for?

00:59:03 --> 00:59:07: For the practical aspect of qualifying and getting application in?

00:59:08 --> 00:59:12: Of the cities that we we we interviewed with on

00:59:12 --> 00:59:12: the research,

00:59:12 --> 00:59:16: we saw a big difference between smaller and medium sized

00:59:16 --> 00:59:17: cities and large cities.

00:59:17 --> 00:59:21: When it comes to capabilities to even engage with federal

00:59:21 --> 00:59:24: government to try to receive funding,

00:59:24 --> 00:59:26: they just don't have the resources.

00:59:26 --> 00:59:27: They don't have the people,

00:59:27 --> 00:59:29: they don't have the understanding of the situation,

00:59:29 --> 00:59:33: so getting back to what we were talking about about

00:59:33 --> 00:59:35: collaboration between communities,

00:59:35 --> 00:59:37: that's what we're trying to do,

00:59:37 --> 00:59:41: which is to. Uh, have each community work with each

00:59:41 --> 00:59:45: other to go after funding jointly and finding joint solutions

00:59:45 --> 00:59:49: to be able to even apply for this funding,

00:59:49 --> 00:59:53: let alone having an understanding of how to engage and

00:59:53 --> 00:59:59: actually take this funding and develop solutions so collaborations is

00:59:59 --> 01:00:01: going to be extremely important.

01:00:03 --> 01:00:05: And just turning to you.

01:00:05 --> 01:00:07: Thank you John. Turning to you.

01:00:07 --> 01:00:11: What's the sort of a model for the coastal communities

01:00:11 --> 01:00:17: could adopt to effectively plan and implement resilience project?

01:00:17 --> 01:00:20: Is there some sort of especially good model that you

01:00:20 --> 01:00:21: would advocate?

01:00:22 --> 01:00:25: Thanks, Alan, you know there's there's no silver bullet in

01:00:25 --> 01:00:26: this.

01:00:26 --> 01:00:28: I think you know I always get calls from folks

01:00:28 --> 01:00:30: who were like what's the,

01:00:30 --> 01:00:31: you know? What's the model?

01:00:31 --> 01:00:34: What's the the one size fits all approach?

01:00:34 --> 01:00:36: For this and then there are a lot of folks

01:00:36 --> 01:00:37: out there trying to sell that.

01:00:37 --> 01:00:40: But what we find is each community is different.

01:00:40 --> 01:00:43: You know, some states or Dillon rule States and municipalities

01:00:44 --> 01:00:45: don't have control,

01:00:45 --> 01:00:46: they have to go to the state to get it.

01:00:46 --> 01:00:49: Some states are home rule States and they have more

01:00:49 --> 01:00:50: control.

01:00:50 --> 01:00:52: It really depends on where you are.

01:00:52 --> 01:00:57: Some have a robust business economy where they will invest

01:00:57 --> 01:00:58: in it,

01:00:58 --> 01:01:01: and that's the difference. Is you really have to look

01:01:01 --> 01:01:04: at your own situation and kind of build something.

01:01:04 --> 01:01:07: That's unique to your problem.

01:01:07 --> 01:01:09: If I I wish I had the perfect answer,

01:01:09 --> 01:01:11: 'cause I could probably sell that all over town.

01:01:12 --> 01:01:16: Well, I think the lesson here is we're all building

01:01:16 --> 01:01:19: our our our individual answers through enter through our own

01:01:19 --> 01:01:24: particular community needs and also collaborating as Julian and others

01:01:24 --> 01:01:26: have pointed out in this call,

01:01:26 --> 01:01:29: and I think it's really important as we think of

01:01:29 --> 01:01:29: resilience.

01:01:29 --> 01:01:32: So we saw a definition on the screen earlier and

01:01:32 --> 01:01:33: I like the one.

01:01:33 --> 01:01:36: I hope that Kevin Bush is going to use it

01:01:36 --> 01:01:39: in panel number two because I've heard him use this

01:01:39 --> 01:01:42: definition on the sandy beach of Staten Island at the

01:01:42 --> 01:01:46: inauguration of a HUD. Fronted resilience Project and Kevin

Bush

01:01:46 --> 01:01:49: said resilience is the immune system of the community,

01:01:49 --> 01:01:51: and I think that's really important,

01:01:51 --> 01:01:55: and I think it's important as we look at the

01:01:55 --> 01:01:57: environmental justice.

01:01:57 --> 01:02:00: The equity issue Jim, you mentioned this as part of

01:02:00 --> 01:02:03: something that Wall Street is looking about and he,

01:02:03 --> 01:02:07: SG or Julie, what are you finding in the way

01:02:07 --> 01:02:12: of the challenge of making sure that the frontline communities

01:02:12 --> 01:02:13: or engaged?

01:02:13 --> 01:02:15: As you look at the water line.

01:02:17 --> 01:02:17: It

01:02:17 --> 01:02:22: it's a dramatically different process to engage frontline communities.

01:02:22 --> 01:02:26: When we did, a vulnerability assessment of our coastal communities,

01:02:26 --> 01:02:30: we spent fully half of it on surveys in people's

01:02:30 --> 01:02:31: first languages.

01:02:31 --> 01:02:33: For those folks who are very low income and at

01:02:34 --> 01:02:35: risk of losing everything.

01:02:35 --> 01:02:39: And we wouldn't have gotten the kind of insights regard

01:02:39 --> 01:02:43: had we done that through public workshops where only really

01:02:43 --> 01:02:44: resilient people,

01:02:44 --> 01:02:46: often who are paid to be there,

01:02:46 --> 01:02:49: give us insights. I don't have the insight of somebody

01:02:49 --> 01:02:52: who's really living on the edge because I don't.

01:02:52 --> 01:02:54: So, uhm, particulare

01:02:54 --> 01:02:58: insight that you can you share a particular insight.

01:02:58 --> 01:02:58: There was a real

01:02:58 --> 01:03:03: absolutely, so we worked with infrastructure facilities to look at

01:03:03 --> 01:03:07: what how they would fall apart if Boston got a

01:03:07 --> 01:03:08: Superstorm Sandy.

01:03:08 --> 01:03:11: And there were things like losing our harbor tunnels,

01:03:11 --> 01:03:13: losing the subway, losing the grid,

01:03:13 --> 01:03:16: you know they were sort of things you'd expect.

01:03:16 --> 01:03:18: But for very low income people,

01:03:18 --> 01:03:22: we then asked them if these infrastructure facilities fell apart.

01:03:22 --> 01:03:23: What would happen to your lives?

01:03:23 --> 01:03:27: And they said. When we can't get to work because

01:03:27 --> 01:03:30: we are essential workers who have to be at work

01:03:30 --> 01:03:32: to live to to get paid,

01:03:32 --> 01:03:36: our lives fall apart so fast so we need buses
01:03:36 --> 01:03:39: to run and subways to be plowed right away.
01:03:39 --> 01:03:42: They also don't have the funds to have a wife
01:03:43 --> 01:03:44: Wi-Fi at home,
01:03:44 --> 01:03:47: so they totally rely on their cell phones for Internet
01:03:47 --> 01:03:47: access.
01:03:47 --> 01:03:50: So thinking about how can we keep the grid up?
01:03:50 --> 01:03:51: How can we get keep cell phones up,
01:03:51 --> 01:03:55: particularly cell service off, particularly in low income?
01:03:55 --> 01:03:59: Neighborhoods and how can we help people get to work?
01:03:59 --> 01:04:02: Those didn't show up in our infrastructure assessment.
01:04:02 --> 01:04:04: Alan, if I can jump in for one second,
01:04:04 --> 01:04:08: but the value of infrastructure is different to different people
01:04:08 --> 01:04:11: and this is something that we really have to kind
01:04:11 --> 01:04:12: of look at,
01:04:12 --> 01:04:15: and I think that the administration needs to look at
01:04:15 --> 01:04:16: this in how they look at that.
01:04:16 --> 01:04:21: Their Justice 40 initiative. Because when you accrue value too
01:04:21 --> 01:04:23: low income and minority populations,
01:04:23 --> 01:04:25: it's not just you know,
01:04:25 --> 01:04:29: the the power plant serves everybody but.
01:04:29 --> 01:04:31: You know, rich people can go stay in a hotel
01:04:31 --> 01:04:34: or go to their other house or other things poor
01:04:34 --> 01:04:36: people if the power's out.
01:04:36 --> 01:04:37: If the water is out.
01:04:37 --> 01:04:39: If the cell service is out,
01:04:39 --> 01:04:40: they can't get to work.
01:04:40 --> 01:04:44: They can't feed their families and their cold and so
01:04:45 --> 01:04:46: those are important.
01:04:46 --> 01:04:49: They are more important to different people and we have
01:04:49 --> 01:04:50: to look at that value.
01:04:52 --> 01:04:53: Go ahead Julie,
01:04:53 --> 01:04:56: and that's where just looking at financial benefit.
01:04:56 --> 01:04:59: Cost analysis is really backwards because you're not necessarily.
01:04:59 --> 01:05:02: You don't have as much total.
01:05:02 --> 01:05:04: Money at risk, but you have a higher percentage of
01:05:05 --> 01:05:06: people's livelihoods at risk.
01:05:07 --> 01:05:10: I appreciate those comments. I was in a call yesterday
01:05:10 --> 01:05:13: where someone said the challenge for us in our field
01:05:13 --> 01:05:16: is that we not lovingly and importantly,
01:05:16 --> 01:05:20: create new infrastructure. That's a barrier for frontline

communities,
01:05:20 --> 01:05:22: so I think on that note,
01:05:22 --> 01:05:25: I'm going to call this panel to a conclusion.
01:05:25 --> 01:05:28: Thank you all, and now I'm going to turn it
01:05:28 --> 01:05:30: over to Miss Honeycutt,
01:05:30 --> 01:05:32: who's going to be the moderator.
01:05:32 --> 01:05:35: Our next panel. She's from the office of Science and
01:05:35 --> 01:05:36: Technology policies,
01:05:36 --> 01:05:40: so here we go. Maria.
01:05:42 --> 01:05:43: Alright,
01:05:43 --> 01:05:47: good afternoon. I'm trying to in my zoom challenged environment.
01:05:47 --> 01:05:49: See if I'm actually showing up.
01:05:49 --> 01:05:51: OK good. You are, yeah,
01:05:51 --> 01:05:54: the White House film has some extra layers of security
01:05:54 --> 01:05:56: on zoom so you never quite know if it's it'll
01:05:56 --> 01:05:57: work when you need it.
01:05:57 --> 01:06:01: So thank you, Alan. Alright,
01:06:01 --> 01:06:05: so good afternoon again. Let me echo others in welcome,
01:06:05 --> 01:06:10: being a glad to be participating in this ULI Coastal
01:06:10 --> 01:06:10: forum,
01:06:10 --> 01:06:13: Allen said on Doctor Maria Honeycutt.
01:06:13 --> 01:06:16: I am the assistant Director for Resilience Science and technology
01:06:16 --> 01:06:19: at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.
01:06:19 --> 01:06:21: It's a lot of work OSTPA,
01:06:21 --> 01:06:25: and again, I'm really grateful for the opportunity to come
01:06:25 --> 01:06:26: and participate in lead.
01:06:26 --> 01:06:31: This second panel, federal opportunities for coastal resilience.
01:06:31 --> 01:06:34: I see my job here as being twofold.
01:06:34 --> 01:06:37: First, to help us hear from 4 great speakers and
01:06:37 --> 01:06:40: engage in what I hope will be a lively Q&A,
01:06:40 --> 01:06:45: but also wearing my OTP hat to listen to,
01:06:45 --> 01:06:49: learn to take back perspectives to my day job.
01:06:49 --> 01:06:52: I think Josh just threw one out there for me
01:06:52 --> 01:06:53: to take back to,
01:06:53 --> 01:06:56: so I I will say a little bit more about
01:06:56 --> 01:06:57: that job in a moment,
01:06:57 --> 01:07:00: but I really see this as as two rolls than
01:07:00 --> 01:07:02: I am serving in today.
01:07:02 --> 01:07:04: Our lineup are as you can see from the slide
01:07:04 --> 01:07:05: that is on the screen.

01:07:05 --> 01:07:08: We will lead off with Kevin Bush who is the
01:07:08 --> 01:07:11: Deputy assistant secretary for grant programs at HUD.
01:07:11 --> 01:07:12: He will be followed by Dale Morris,
01:07:12 --> 01:07:15: who is the chief Resilience officer with the City of
01:07:15 --> 01:07:15: Charleston,
01:07:15 --> 01:07:19: SC. Then we will turn to.
01:07:19 --> 01:07:22: Excuse me, Steven Bingler, who is the founder and CEO
01:07:22 --> 01:07:23: of Concordia and batting cleanup,
01:07:23 --> 01:07:27: will be Dan preset, the executive director for the Environmental
01:07:27 --> 01:07:29: and Energy Study Institute.
01:07:29 --> 01:07:32: So before I turn the mic over to Kevin,
01:07:32 --> 01:07:35: I wanted to just let you know a little bit
01:07:35 --> 01:07:37: about what that day job is and hopefully you will
01:07:37 --> 01:07:39: come away understanding why.
01:07:39 --> 01:07:42: I truly believe that's like this are so vitally important
01:07:42 --> 01:07:45: in bringing together diverse perspectives,
01:07:45 --> 01:07:48: diverse sectors that need to be at the table to
01:07:48 --> 01:07:50: contribute towards national resilience.
01:07:50 --> 01:07:54: So in that day job I am responsible for providing
01:07:54 --> 01:07:57: leadership and providing subject matter expertise.
01:07:57 --> 01:08:01: An application of science, technology and innovation,
01:08:01 --> 01:08:03: whether it be federal or otherwise.
01:08:03 --> 01:08:06: To help build community resilience to a wide array of
01:08:06 --> 01:08:10: acute shocks and chronic stress is so including natural hazards.
01:08:10 --> 01:08:12: Many of the things that we are talking about here
01:08:12 --> 01:08:12: today,
01:08:12 --> 01:08:17: flooding and wind and earthquakes and and the others but
01:08:17 --> 01:08:19: also to man-made threats,
01:08:19 --> 01:08:21: whether they be accidents. Or deliberate acts,
01:08:21 --> 01:08:24: and so that's a really diverse set of things to
01:08:24 --> 01:08:27: have to think about building resilience against.
01:08:27 --> 01:08:30: And I I will readily admit it's not easy.
01:08:30 --> 01:08:33: But I it's important and I think one of the
01:08:34 --> 01:08:38: greatest lessons that I took from the pandemic was this
01:08:38 --> 01:08:42: extent to which we recognize that shocks and stresses don't.
01:08:42 --> 01:08:45: They are courteous, they don't hit us one at a
01:08:45 --> 01:08:45: time,
01:08:45 --> 01:08:48: and so part of our role is scientists just to
01:08:48 --> 01:08:50: try to help people,
01:08:50 --> 01:08:54: communities understand that there are these concurrent and cascading incidents

01:08:54 --> 01:08:55: and we need we.

01:08:55 --> 01:08:59: We might make different decisions with that type of perspective

01:08:59 --> 01:09:00: and the other is that many.

01:09:00 --> 01:09:04: Of those resources, whether they be physical or financial or

01:09:05 --> 01:09:05: social,

01:09:05 --> 01:09:08: there are those resources are vulnerable to more than one

01:09:08 --> 01:09:09: set of shocks and stresses.

01:09:09 --> 01:09:11: And again, Josh, I think hit on this that you

01:09:11 --> 01:09:14: can't just plan for the title flooding which you have

01:09:14 --> 01:09:15: to look for sea level rise to.

01:09:15 --> 01:09:17: Well, you need to plan for flooding,

01:09:17 --> 01:09:21: but also the biggest employer in your community shutting down

01:09:21 --> 01:09:23: because of for whatever reason so.

01:09:23 --> 01:09:26: Part of our, again, our role and my role is

01:09:26 --> 01:09:27: resilience.

01:09:27 --> 01:09:30: Assistant director is to try and help understand and tease

01:09:30 --> 01:09:33: out some of those commonalities and independencies,

01:09:33 --> 01:09:36: so that we are providing information for people to prioritize

01:09:36 --> 01:09:37: those resources.

01:09:37 --> 01:09:41: Those assets that are most vulnerable and most important terms

01:09:41 --> 01:09:43: of building community resilience.

01:09:43 --> 01:09:46: So while a lot of my day today is deep

01:09:46 --> 01:09:50: in the weeds of bureaucratic things like coordinating and crossing

01:09:50 --> 01:09:51: policy and plans,

01:09:51 --> 01:09:54: I really love to get down into putting where the

01:09:54 --> 01:09:58: rubber meets the road trying to bring in infuse actionable

01:09:58 --> 01:10:01: science into decision making in a variety of levels.

01:10:01 --> 01:10:04: Really though, locally whether that be an individual,

01:10:04 --> 01:10:10: family, household, or community, because resilience is is rod in

01:10:10 --> 01:10:11: my view is.

01:10:11 --> 01:10:13: I'm not necessarily done by employer.

01:10:13 --> 01:10:16: But Brazilian is not a top down federal mandate.

01:10:16 --> 01:10:18: It truly is a grassroots effort.

01:10:18 --> 01:10:20: It has to be from the bottom up.

01:10:20 --> 01:10:22: That's not to say that the federal government doesn't have

01:10:22 --> 01:10:22: a role,

01:10:22 --> 01:10:25: and I think that's where we we are transitioning here

01:10:25 --> 01:10:27: to this particular panel.

01:10:27 --> 01:10:28: There are things that we can provide,
01:10:28 --> 01:10:30: whether that is actionable science.
01:10:30 --> 01:10:32: So I think some of the things that you heard
01:10:32 --> 01:10:32: from Doug Marcie,
01:10:32 --> 01:10:36: some of that is grants funding expertise,
01:10:36 --> 01:10:39: technical assistance. We have a role to facilitate here,
01:10:39 --> 01:10:42: and sometimes we do it well.
01:10:42 --> 01:10:43: And there are places we can do better,
01:10:43 --> 01:10:46: and I'm really. Eager to hear from our four panelists
01:10:46 --> 01:10:49: today on what they had seen and what opportunities we
01:10:49 --> 01:10:50: we can take to do better.
01:10:50 --> 01:10:53: So with that, I'll let the UI staff transition over
01:10:53 --> 01:10:56: to Kevin and remind you to keep your eye on
01:10:56 --> 01:10:59: the chat and both look for the resources that are
01:10:59 --> 01:11:02: being provided as well as feeding information to help support
01:11:02 --> 01:11:03: the Q&A.
01:11:03 --> 01:11:04: So thanks, Kevin. If you're there,
01:11:04 --> 01:11:05: take it away.
01:11:05 --> 01:11:09: Great thanks, Maria. And good afternoon everybody.
01:11:09 --> 01:11:11: Thank you to the Urban Land Institute.
01:11:11 --> 01:11:13: Of course, for hosting this important conversation and my fellow
01:11:14 --> 01:11:14: panelists.
01:11:14 --> 01:11:17: Excited to hear what you have to say and Maria,
01:11:17 --> 01:11:19: I want to pick up where you left off.
01:11:19 --> 01:11:22: I really appreciated your your opening remarks.
01:11:22 --> 01:11:25: You know around the different shocks and stresses or acute
01:11:25 --> 01:11:27: events and underlying wonder abilities.
01:11:27 --> 01:11:29: However, you want to frame it.
01:11:29 --> 01:11:31: You know when the administration came into office,
01:11:31 --> 01:11:35: the president was very clear that we had for overlapping
01:11:35 --> 01:11:38: crises to deal with climate change COVID.
01:11:38 --> 01:11:43: The resulting economic crisis and then the racial and economic
01:11:43 --> 01:11:45: inequality that those three crises.
01:11:45 --> 01:11:49: Laid bare and they've also these responding to these crises
01:11:49 --> 01:11:52: have really presented an opportunity,
01:11:52 --> 01:11:56: an incredible opportunity for our communities to build more resilient,
01:11:56 --> 01:12:00: equitable and inclusive futures. And at HUD we also hope
01:12:00 --> 01:12:01: with quality,
01:12:01 --> 01:12:05: affordable homes for all we've already seen some inspiring examples

01:12:05 --> 01:12:09: of resilience and adaptation projects across Hudson portfolio of grantees

01:12:09 --> 01:12:11: from hurricane resilient.

01:12:11 --> 01:12:16: Affordable housing in Louisiana to stormwater management parks in California.

01:12:16 --> 01:12:21: And even multi use place structures that provide flood protection

01:12:21 --> 01:12:23: in New York City.

01:12:23 --> 01:12:26: Next slide please. So I want to talk today a

01:12:26 --> 01:12:30: little bit about some HUD programs that support coastal resilience

01:12:30 --> 01:12:32: and adaptation projects.

01:12:32 --> 01:12:36: Our Community development block grants for disaster recovery and mitigation

01:12:36 --> 01:12:39: are great example of how HUD funding can support local

01:12:39 --> 01:12:40: climate action.

01:12:40 --> 01:12:44: CDBG der is arguably one of the world's largest climate

01:12:44 --> 01:12:49: adaptation programs focused exclusively on low and moderate income populations

01:12:49 --> 01:12:53: through CDBG are we spend billions of dollars every year

01:12:53 --> 01:12:58: helping low income communities. Recover from and and build resilience

01:12:58 --> 01:13:01: to the most devastating disasters.

01:13:01 --> 01:13:05: The portfolio right now stands at about $72 billion of

01:13:05 --> 01:13:07: active grants under management,

01:13:07 --> 01:13:11: creating real outcomes for people across the country and thanks

01:13:11 --> 01:13:16: to CDBG meant we've been transforming traditional disaster recovery by

01:13:16 --> 01:13:18: investing in adaptation and resilience,

01:13:18 --> 01:13:24: planning, assisting vulnerable communities to mitigate the impacts of natural

01:13:24 --> 01:13:26: disasters before they strike.

01:13:26 --> 01:13:30: Couple of examples on the next slide after Hurricane Katrina,

01:13:30 --> 01:13:33: the city of Gulfport, Ms invested in the restoration and

01:13:33 --> 01:13:36: hardening and facilities at the airport to build resilience to

01:13:36 --> 01:13:39: future storms and in this investment allowed the port to

01:13:39 --> 01:13:42: continue operating. During Hurricane Ida,

01:13:42 --> 01:13:46: one of the most rewarding things for me having been

01:13:46 --> 01:13:46: here,

01:13:46 --> 01:13:51: was getting sent several YouTube videos after Hurricane idea of

01:13:51 --> 01:13:54: DAR funded housing and infrastructure.

01:13:54 --> 01:13:59: Literally weathering another. And I think the our ability to

01:13:59 --> 01:14:04: bake in resilience and adaptation to recovery is tremendously important

01:14:04 --> 01:14:08: in shown just in the repeat disasters that have hit

01:14:08 --> 01:14:12: many of our communities in Galveston TX.

01:14:12 --> 01:14:16: CDBG Dr is helping fund new flood resilient affordable housing,

01:14:16 --> 01:14:19: and there's a few more details on the screen there.

01:14:19 --> 01:14:21: I know we're past for pressed for time,

01:14:21 --> 01:14:23: so I'll just move to the next slide.

01:14:23 --> 01:14:28: We also support climate resilience and adaptation through some of

01:14:28 --> 01:14:30: our non disaster related programs.

01:14:30 --> 01:14:33: So I talked a little bit about Dar.

01:14:33 --> 01:14:36: That program is actually built on the back of an

01:14:36 --> 01:14:41: annual program called CDBG and the Section 108 Loan Guarantee

01:14:41 --> 01:14:46: Program allows grantees to leverage their annual CDBG grant at

01:14:46 --> 01:14:47: a 5 to one ratio,

01:14:47 --> 01:14:51: enabling them to pursue larger scale resilient.

01:14:51 --> 01:14:56: Structure projects and we've recently released some new materials.

01:14:56 --> 01:14:59: You can find them at at HUD Gov slash climate

01:14:59 --> 01:15:04: that helps communities figure out how to use these block

01:15:04 --> 01:15:08: very flexible block grant funds that they receive from us

01:15:09 --> 01:15:11: to invest in climate action,

01:15:11 --> 01:15:15: specifically in low income communities and Slide 5.

01:15:15 --> 01:15:20: Provide a little bit more detail on that.

01:15:20 --> 01:15:23: The resources are really anchored around what we're calling a

01:15:23 --> 01:15:24: climate resilience toolkit,

01:15:24 --> 01:15:28: which helps grantees and community leaders learn about actions they

01:15:28 --> 01:15:30: can take to build resilience to natural hazards,

01:15:30 --> 01:15:32: like coastal storms and flooding.

01:15:32 --> 01:15:36: We're in the process of creating more detailed implementation guides

01:15:36 --> 01:15:39: that will offer step by step instructions on how to

01:15:39 --> 01:15:43: use HUD funding to undertake specific climate resilience actions like

01:15:43 --> 01:15:46: nature based solutions and cool roofs,

01:15:46 --> 01:15:49: programs, and even low income homeowner retrofit.

01:15:49 --> 01:15:56: Programs we're publishing a citizen participation and equitable engagement toolkit

01:15:56 --> 01:15:56: as well,

01:15:56 --> 01:16:00: to help grantees effectively and meaningfully engage citizens and communities

01:16:01 --> 01:16:02: throughout the life of their grant.

01:16:02 --> 01:16:06: We think this kind of intentional community engagement is critical

01:16:06 --> 01:16:07: to advancing equity,

01:16:07 --> 01:16:12: particularly for historically underserved communities.

01:16:12 --> 01:16:16: Yeah, and in closing you know I want to come,

01:16:16 --> 01:16:20: you know, briefly highlight that this isn't it.

01:16:20 --> 01:16:23: We we have even more resources coming our way.

01:16:23 --> 01:16:27: We recently received another $5 billion for the CDBG.

01:16:27 --> 01:16:30: Our program for disasters in 2020 and 2021,

01:16:31 --> 01:16:33: and the President's build back.

01:16:33 --> 01:16:36: Better plan includes a number of significant investments.

01:16:36 --> 01:16:40: Recognizing that housing is an important part of infrastructure across

01:16:40 --> 01:16:41: the country,

01:16:41 --> 01:16:43: so we're thrilled to partner.

01:16:43 --> 01:16:47: Uh, with communities across the country to think creatively about

01:16:47 --> 01:16:49: how to build equitable climate,

01:16:49 --> 01:16:53: resilience in big cities, small towns were all in tribal

01:16:53 --> 01:16:57: areas in every corner of America and that website I

01:16:57 --> 01:16:58: mentioned earlier,

01:16:58 --> 01:17:05: hud.gov/climate. Showcases and summarizes Hud's first climate and environmental justice

01:17:05 --> 01:17:06: strategy,

01:17:06 --> 01:17:09: which lays out a series of actions that the department

01:17:09 --> 01:17:10: is taking across every office,

01:17:10 --> 01:17:12: not just the one I work in,

01:17:12 --> 01:17:15: to deliver on the President's commitment to climate action.

01:17:15 --> 01:17:18: So thank you for your partnership and look forward to

01:17:18 --> 01:17:20: hearing from other panelists.

01:17:22 --> 01:17:26: Kevin, thank you. We're going to turn right straightaway into

01:17:26 --> 01:17:29: Dale to take us to Charleston perspective.

01:17:33 --> 01:17:37: Great, thank you everyone. Thank you again for putting this

01:17:37 --> 01:17:38: on.

01:17:38 --> 01:17:41: It's a wonderful exposition here and we're all trying to

01:17:41 --> 01:17:43: work together to improve the communities we live in.

01:17:43 --> 01:17:46: So thank you for all your efforts and thanks for

01:17:46 --> 01:17:47: your again for hosting this.

01:17:47 --> 01:17:49: I'm Dale Morris the new CRO for the city of

01:17:50 --> 01:17:50: Charleston,
01:17:50 --> 01:17:52: but I've worked around the US over the last 15
01:17:52 --> 01:17:54: or 20 years with a lot of cities.
01:17:54 --> 01:17:57: Looking at these sort of flood risk hazards and challenges.
01:17:57 --> 01:18:00: And how do we adapt to those going forward?
01:18:00 --> 01:18:03: Fortunately not, I know most of the people on this
01:18:03 --> 01:18:04: panel or in this call.
01:18:04 --> 01:18:07: Presenting today, and it's just a wonderful group to be
01:18:07 --> 01:18:08: part of something,
01:18:08 --> 01:18:10: probably a little bit of context here for Charleston,
01:18:10 --> 01:18:12: then that is a sort of a request to to
01:18:12 --> 01:18:14: Maria and the rest of the folks in the federal
01:18:14 --> 01:18:17: government and pushing the federal government to ponder.
01:18:17 --> 01:18:20: So here's, you know, that's the City of Charleston.
01:18:20 --> 01:18:22: It's on the coast of South Carolina.
01:18:22 --> 01:18:25: It's got fairly serious water problems and we have them
01:18:25 --> 01:18:25: all.
01:18:25 --> 01:18:28: We have surged, we have tidal wave river Rhein risk.
01:18:28 --> 01:18:29: We have stormwater risk, groundwater,
01:18:29 --> 01:18:32: wins and then compound risks when those things occur together.
01:18:32 --> 01:18:34: Steve over eyes is not going to make that.
01:18:34 --> 01:18:36: Any better so we have to prepare for it and
01:18:36 --> 01:18:39: the city is doing its best with its limited resources
01:18:39 --> 01:18:41: to manage these flood rates.
01:18:41 --> 01:18:43: And again this is just it's essential for us to
01:18:43 --> 01:18:45: be able to stay here going forward.
01:18:45 --> 01:18:48: So a lot of these risks there and the city
01:18:48 --> 01:18:50: you know is across a number of these islands that
01:18:51 --> 01:18:52: you see in this map.
01:18:52 --> 01:18:55: Next slide please. And the most important part of the
01:18:55 --> 01:18:55: city,
01:18:55 --> 01:19:00: perhaps men, economic base and historical foundation or historical basis,
01:19:00 --> 01:19:02: the peninsula of Charleston. For those of you who've been
01:19:02 --> 01:19:02: here,
01:19:02 --> 01:19:04: you know what this is?
01:19:04 --> 01:19:07: This is the heart. Charles thinks the medical district is
01:19:07 --> 01:19:09: the College of Charleston Citadel.
01:19:09 --> 01:19:12: The Port of Charleston and the largest historic district in
01:19:12 --> 01:19:13: the nation,
01:19:13 --> 01:19:14: and we have a surge risk.

01:19:14 --> 01:19:17: And were, you know, quite wonderful were quite pleased that
01:19:17 --> 01:19:19: the army core engineers tied up a coastal storm.
01:19:19 --> 01:19:22: Risk management study for us to quantify risk and help
01:19:22 --> 01:19:23: us to mitigate that,
01:19:23 --> 01:19:26: and I'm part of a larger group of of cities
01:19:26 --> 01:19:29: that are talking together about how you know what are
01:19:29 --> 01:19:32: we doing with in these CSRM projects with the army
01:19:32 --> 01:19:35: core engineers trying to compare notes.
01:19:35 --> 01:19:37: And maybe make suggestions on how we improve them.
01:19:37 --> 01:19:40: I see some other cities online here and what we
01:19:40 --> 01:19:43: want to note is you know there's policy sclerosis here
01:19:43 --> 01:19:46: you know we're handicapped in some ways to do the
01:19:47 --> 01:19:50: best. The best things we can to optimize and make
01:19:50 --> 01:19:53: the most efficient investments across our flood risks.
01:19:53 --> 01:19:56: You know, there's information about there just in Charleston.
01:19:56 --> 01:19:58: And in nor folk in Miami you know the number
01:19:58 --> 01:20:01: of team ties or nuisance flooding that we used to
01:20:01 --> 01:20:01: have.
01:20:01 --> 01:20:03: You know that we used to be by for 10A
01:20:03 --> 01:20:03: year.
01:20:03 --> 01:20:05: If three a year. And you know,
01:20:05 --> 01:20:08: two years ago in Charleston it was 89 and this
01:20:08 --> 01:20:10: is repeated elsewhere.
01:20:10 --> 01:20:14: So while we're at the Charleston CSRM project is focusing
01:20:14 --> 01:20:15: only on served,
01:20:15 --> 01:20:18: and we're thankful that we need to find a better
01:20:18 --> 01:20:22: way with our federal partners to make investments that will
01:20:22 --> 01:20:26: optimize those investments across the various flood risks.
01:20:26 --> 01:20:28: And we are unable to do that right now.
01:20:28 --> 01:20:32: Next light please. So here's quantifier for your fears.
01:20:32 --> 01:20:33: The peninsula of Charleston, you know,
01:20:33 --> 01:20:35: the deeper orange. This is our.
01:20:35 --> 01:20:37: This is our category three storm surge.
01:20:37 --> 01:20:39: You can see the entire peninsula is underwater,
01:20:39 --> 01:20:42: so we need to manage this surge risk.
01:20:42 --> 01:20:46: Obviously next slide please. And you know the army core
01:20:46 --> 01:20:49: engineers is working with us.
01:20:49 --> 01:20:50: You know we're doing our best to get some.
01:20:50 --> 01:20:53: You know, multiple storm water or some groundwater management benefits
01:20:53 --> 01:20:54: in here.
01:20:54 --> 01:20:57: But you know the CSR project because it focuses solely

01:20:57 --> 01:20:58: on surge.
01:20:58 --> 01:21:00: We are unable to do that.
01:21:00 --> 01:21:04: Still, the cost benefit of this project has a 10.2
01:21:04 --> 01:21:08: to one cost benefit ratio or benefit cost ratio.
01:21:08 --> 01:21:10: It's the highest in the nation of its time.
01:21:10 --> 01:21:12: It shows you what kind of surgery is here,
01:21:12 --> 01:21:14: so we're thankful for this effort.
01:21:14 --> 01:21:16: But we also know very clearly that.
01:21:16 --> 01:21:18: This structure, if the Army court was,
01:21:18 --> 01:21:21: was allowed to consider that it could help us manage
01:21:21 --> 01:21:22: tides,
01:21:22 --> 01:21:25: and he could also help us manage stormwater if we
01:21:25 --> 01:21:29: build the internal pumps right and create more stormwater storage
01:21:29 --> 01:21:31: places within that next slide,
01:21:31 --> 01:21:35: please. So here you can see this is the European
01:21:35 --> 01:21:37: Hurricane Hugo storm surge in blue.
01:21:37 --> 01:21:40: Here it shows you what it looked like and with
01:21:40 --> 01:21:42: this wall in place on on the slide on the
01:21:42 --> 01:21:44: right you can see how much of historic area gets
01:21:44 --> 01:21:46: protected. So this thing will work,
01:21:46 --> 01:21:48: but it is only working against one risk.
01:21:48 --> 01:21:52: Next slide please. And you know this project.
01:21:52 --> 01:21:55: It is the number one recommended project for a by
01:21:55 --> 01:21:58: the armored core engineers for the entire S Atlantic Division,
01:21:58 --> 01:22:01: which goes from North Carolina to lead to Mississippi.
01:22:01 --> 01:22:03: So we feel very good we're going to get funded
01:22:03 --> 01:22:03: for this,
01:22:03 --> 01:22:06: but we know we're leaving something on the table and
01:22:06 --> 01:22:07: this is not to criticize.
01:22:07 --> 01:22:10: The armor engineer is this is to criticize this cratic
01:22:10 --> 01:22:12: federal policy that needs to be updated.
01:22:12 --> 01:22:13: So there's a challenge for you.
01:22:13 --> 01:22:16: Maria next slide, please. So again,
01:22:16 --> 01:22:18: we have these challenges. We want to work.
01:22:18 --> 01:22:20: We want to do the best we can.
01:22:20 --> 01:22:23: There are multiple risks we have.
01:22:23 --> 01:22:24: There are compound fighters we have.
01:22:24 --> 01:22:27: We are designing a structure that is not looking at
01:22:27 --> 01:22:30: some of the Seahawks sea level rise curves and the
01:22:30 --> 01:22:33: stormwater curves that we know are coming at us.
01:22:33 --> 01:22:34: That, Doug, you know, showed at the beginning.

01:22:34 --> 01:22:37: We are unable to use those and we think that
01:22:37 --> 01:22:40: is an inefficient use of resources and again rock criticizing
01:22:40 --> 01:22:41: the core.
01:22:41 --> 01:22:42: But we can do better.
01:22:42 --> 01:22:44: We want to do that and one final thing.
01:22:44 --> 01:22:47: Just leave it at this natural nature based features.
01:22:47 --> 01:22:50: These are wonderful things. We know how they work for
01:22:50 --> 01:22:51: various types of.
01:22:51 --> 01:22:53: Flood risk they don't work well for all of them.
01:22:53 --> 01:22:56: They work well very well for some of them.
01:22:56 --> 01:23:00: Right now. The federal policy is really shortsighted regarding the
01:23:00 --> 01:23:04: quantification of ecosystem services and then the social and environment
01:23:04 --> 01:23:08: environmental benefits that they could add to projects so we
01:23:08 --> 01:23:11: could make a 10.2 BCR project get up to 15.
01:23:11 --> 01:23:14: Probably if we were able to quantify those benefits we
01:23:14 --> 01:23:17: meeting the project team with your armor engineers.
01:23:17 --> 01:23:19: They are not able to do that right now.
01:23:19 --> 01:23:21: We have the science we need to change.
01:23:21 --> 01:23:24: These BSA policies I'm talking to hide him.
01:23:24 --> 01:23:27: I'm talking to FEMA. I'm talking to EPA and everyone
01:23:27 --> 01:23:29: else we need centralized those policy.
01:23:29 --> 01:23:32: Get a standard quantification of benefits from ecosystem services or
01:23:33 --> 01:23:36: nature based features and then enable them to be applied
01:23:36 --> 01:23:39: across the portfolio of projects at the federal government.
01:23:39 --> 01:23:42: Manages on flood risk and I'll leave it at that.
01:23:42 --> 01:23:42: Thank you.
01:23:44 --> 01:23:46: Alright, thank you very much,
01:23:46 --> 01:23:49: Dale. We're going to keep plugging along.
01:23:49 --> 01:23:51: We're going to turn it over to Stephen and keep
01:23:51 --> 01:23:53: it keeping an eye on time,
01:23:53 --> 01:23:54: so take it away, Steven.
01:24:01 --> 01:24:01: Steven, you're on mute.
01:24:15 --> 01:24:16: Still on me to see them.
01:24:19 --> 01:24:20: Can you hear me now?
01:24:21 --> 01:24:22: Yes, that's great. Thank you.
01:24:22 --> 01:24:22: OK,
01:24:23 --> 01:24:27: sorry. Hello, I'm truly grateful for the opportunity to talk
01:24:27 --> 01:24:29: with her about it today,
01:24:29 --> 01:24:31: about two climate change planning strategies.
01:24:31 --> 01:24:35: The first strategy is to build up better resilience to

01:24:35 --> 01:24:39: extreme weather conditions and the second is to look at
01:24:39 --> 01:24:42: managed retreat and resettlement.
01:24:42 --> 01:24:45: By now we are all aware of all the climate
01:24:45 --> 01:24:47: changes that are happening.
01:24:47 --> 01:24:50: And the vertical bar is where we are now.
01:24:50 --> 01:24:53: So on the left is the blue arrow that shows
01:24:53 --> 01:24:56: what everybody already knows is the path that we've taken,
01:24:56 --> 01:24:59: and then the steep red bar on the right is
01:24:59 --> 01:25:03: obviously where we're headed for the next eight years.
01:25:03 --> 01:25:07: So my own experience in climate change planning started after
01:25:07 --> 01:25:11: Hurricane Katrina and where we did the recovery plan for
01:25:11 --> 01:25:12: the city.
01:25:12 --> 01:25:17: That process included about 9000 residents participation,
01:25:17 --> 01:25:20: 64% of whom were African Americans.
01:25:20 --> 01:25:23: But New Orleans is only one of many of the
01:25:23 --> 01:25:26: Gulf Coast communities that are facing these challenges,
01:25:26 --> 01:25:30: like the loss of a football field of land every
01:25:30 --> 01:25:31: 100 minutes.
01:25:31 --> 01:25:34: This is a map of what the landmass of South
01:25:34 --> 01:25:36: Louisiana looked like in 1967.
01:25:36 --> 01:25:40: And this is what the landmass will look like in
01:25:40 --> 01:25:40: 2067.
01:25:40 --> 01:25:44: Assuming only two feet of sea level rise.
01:25:44 --> 01:25:47: Thankfully, you always is now fortified by a $14 billion
01:25:47 --> 01:25:51: federal investment in post Katrina levee upgrades,
01:25:51 --> 01:25:53: but the rest of the coast is still very,
01:25:53 --> 01:25:59: very vulnerable. So in this recent project called Safe that
01:25:59 --> 01:26:02: was funded by NDRC Grant from EU.
01:26:02 --> 01:26:05: S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Challenge was to
01:26:06 --> 01:26:10: replicate the New Orleans Community Center planning process across six
01:26:10 --> 01:26:11: coastal parishes.
01:26:11 --> 01:26:13: To be sure that everybody had a seat at the
01:26:13 --> 01:26:14: table,
01:26:14 --> 01:26:18: we have 71 community meetings that included more than 2800
01:26:18 --> 01:26:19: local residents.
01:26:19 --> 01:26:22: There are series of hands-on planning meetings,
01:26:22 --> 01:26:26: presidents works to work together to develop strategies and identify
01:26:26 --> 01:26:30: a total of 11 projects that could make their communities

01:26:30 --> 01:26:32: more resilient to floods and storm surges.

01:26:32 --> 01:26:36: The total cost of those eleven projects will be about

01:26:36 --> 01:26:37: $93 million.

01:26:37 --> 01:26:42: The second climate change strategy is resettlement.

01:26:42 --> 01:26:44: And as you can see from the photos at the

01:26:44 --> 01:26:45: bottom of this slide,

01:26:45 --> 01:26:49: virtually every homeowner's first choice is to hunker down and

01:26:49 --> 01:26:51: protect their homeland.

01:26:51 --> 01:26:55: These homes are actually in Plaquemines Parish in South Louisiana.

01:26:55 --> 01:27:00: But many coastal residents have already started to migrate northward.

01:27:00 --> 01:27:03: The last time our country faced these kinds of climate

01:27:03 --> 01:27:06: migrations was during the Dust Bowl in the 1930s,

01:27:06 --> 01:27:09: where 7000 people died. Too many people were left homeless

01:27:09 --> 01:27:14: and the whole nation's food production economy was seriously threatened.

01:27:14 --> 01:27:17: This map shows the footprint of the Dust Bowl compared

01:27:17 --> 01:27:18: to the footprint,

01:27:18 --> 01:27:22: the Hurricanes inland flooding, earthquakes and droughts that have been

01:27:22 --> 01:27:26: forecast over the next 80 years due to catastrophic impacts

01:27:26 --> 01:27:27: of climate change.

01:27:27 --> 01:27:31: A large number of these communities are located within 100

01:27:31 --> 01:27:34: miles of the coastline with the quality of light that

01:27:34 --> 01:27:37: would continue to be challenged by postal and flooding.

01:27:37 --> 01:27:40: One strategy that could prove to be successful is to

01:27:40 --> 01:27:44: move forward now with comprehensive climate change planning for cities

01:27:44 --> 01:27:46: and towns located on higher ground,

01:27:46 --> 01:27:49: let's say 100 to 200 miles inland.

01:27:49 --> 01:27:52: In fact, our firm is currently implementing a new comprehensive

01:27:52 --> 01:27:53: plan for the town of Andalusia,

01:27:53 --> 01:27:57: Alabama, where new zoning and land use regulations will provide

01:27:57 --> 01:28:00: for higher commercial and residential densities.

01:28:00 --> 01:28:04: The plan also targets more than 28 historic downtown buildings

01:28:04 --> 01:28:04: for public,

01:28:04 --> 01:28:07: private tax credit funded renovations,

01:28:07 --> 01:28:12: expanded infrastructure for parks and transportation projects

will also add

01:28:12 --> 01:28:15: to the quality of life of the Andalusian community.

01:28:15 --> 01:28:19: The planning now for increasing housing densities will allow the

01:28:19 --> 01:28:23: town to expand its population with minimal minimal disruption going

01:28:23 --> 01:28:23: forward.

01:28:23 --> 01:28:27: And finally, a new report called see changes that that

01:28:27 --> 01:28:28: that we we were,

01:28:28 --> 01:28:31: we directed is now available as a guide for the

01:28:31 --> 01:28:35: robust and equity centered planning solutions that would be needed

01:28:35 --> 01:28:39: to support local government and elected officials in making all

01:28:39 --> 01:28:42: of this possible. The board is developed by an international

01:28:42 --> 01:28:46: team of climate change planners with a lot of valuable

01:28:46 --> 01:28:47: input from local stakeholders.

01:28:47 --> 01:28:52: Ending with a set of five community centered planning principles

01:28:52 --> 01:28:55: that can determine any project success or failure.

01:28:55 --> 01:29:01: The challenge is real. Professional and Equity center planning is

01:29:01 --> 01:29:02: always a good idea,

01:29:02 --> 01:29:07: especially when we can do it ahead of time.

01:29:07 --> 01:29:09: And that time is now.

01:29:09 --> 01:29:11: So let's roll.

01:29:15 --> 01:29:18: Alright, thank you Stephen very much.

01:29:18 --> 01:29:20: We're going to turn it now to our last speaker,

01:29:20 --> 01:29:21: Dan. Please take it away.

01:29:22 --> 01:29:25: Great, thank you so much Maria and thanks to my

01:29:25 --> 01:29:28: Co panelists and ULI and especially Jack,

01:29:28 --> 01:29:31: Leah, Emily and Augie. For all the thought leadership leading

01:29:31 --> 01:29:33: up to today and all the logistics support and the

01:29:33 --> 01:29:35: rest of the organizers of the Coastal Forum.

01:29:35 --> 01:29:38: Next slide please in 2019.

01:29:38 --> 01:29:42: In 2020, ESI organized 16 congressional briefings to help educate

01:29:42 --> 01:29:46: policymakers about coastal resilience challenges by highlighting solutions from around

01:29:47 --> 01:29:47: the country.

01:29:47 --> 01:29:50: We featured 42 practitioner scientists,

01:29:50 --> 01:29:52: community leaders and other experts.

01:29:52 --> 01:29:56: Stakeholders, including representatives from federal agencies.

01:29:56 --> 01:29:57: And as we went along,

01:29:57 --> 01:29:59: we realized that the solutions and the experiences of the

01:29:59 --> 01:30:03: communities we featured were extraordinary and very special and that

01:30:03 --> 01:30:04: made us ask ourselves a few questions,

01:30:04 --> 01:30:08: notably how to ensure more people like you all.

01:30:08 --> 01:30:11: Today I hear more about what our panelists had to

01:30:11 --> 01:30:11: say,

01:30:11 --> 01:30:14: and also how to ensure that policy makers heard what

01:30:14 --> 01:30:15: our panelists have to say.

01:30:15 --> 01:30:18: Even if they weren't in our briefing audience on any

01:30:18 --> 01:30:19: given day.

01:30:19 --> 01:30:22: Next slide, please. So we went through every presentation and

01:30:22 --> 01:30:27: identified all the findings and recommendations discussed during the series,

01:30:27 --> 01:30:30: and we published a report based on these recommendations and

01:30:30 --> 01:30:33: we came up with 30 specific federal policy recommendations for

01:30:33 --> 01:30:34: coastal resilience.

01:30:34 --> 01:30:35: And when you read the report,

01:30:35 --> 01:30:39: I hope you will. You will notice how the recommendations

01:30:39 --> 01:30:42: are organized with our policymaking audience in mind.

01:30:42 --> 01:30:46: Next slide please. And so for today I'd like to

01:30:46 --> 01:30:50: focus on a couple of the recommendations,

01:30:50 --> 01:30:53: and there's really no way to overestimate or overemphasize the

01:30:53 --> 01:30:55: importance of these case studies.

01:30:55 --> 01:30:58: The strength of the entire effort was really derived by

01:30:58 --> 01:31:00: the solutions and the experiences of our 42 panelists,

01:31:00 --> 01:31:03: and the stories of the coastal communities they told,

01:31:03 --> 01:31:06: and so each of the 30 federal policy recommendations we

01:31:06 --> 01:31:09: came up with is specifically illustrated by a case study

01:31:09 --> 01:31:12: featured during a briefing and the first set of the

01:31:12 --> 01:31:15: recommendations, I want to focus on today.

01:31:15 --> 01:31:19: Deals with the question how can federal agencies help communities

01:31:19 --> 01:31:23: access resources for coastal resilience and climate adaptation.

01:31:23 --> 01:31:26: It turns out that there are many federal resources available.

01:31:26 --> 01:31:27: We've heard about many of them today,

01:31:27 --> 01:31:29: but a lot of complicated,

01:31:29 --> 01:31:31: some there are expensive to access,

01:31:31 --> 01:31:35: some are otherwise out of reach for different reasons,

01:31:35 --> 01:31:38: and so we identified a few policy recommendations to help

01:31:39 --> 01:31:43: provide resources for training and technical assistance which are really

01:31:43 --> 01:31:45: essential along with the financial resources.

01:31:45 --> 01:31:49: To ensure meaningful community engagement at every step of the

01:31:49 --> 01:31:52: way and the case study that I'll mention is one

01:31:52 --> 01:31:54: that Stephen just mentioned,

01:31:54 --> 01:31:59: consider the Louisiana Strategic adaptations for Future Environment initiative LA

01:31:59 --> 01:31:59: safe.

01:31:59 --> 01:32:03: It's a model for investing resources in training local leaders.

01:32:03 --> 01:32:07: It's a community centered adaptation planning effort that relies on

01:32:07 --> 01:32:10: local graduates from the lead the Coast program.

01:32:10 --> 01:32:13: These graduates are then called on to organize and facilitate

01:32:13 --> 01:32:16: meetings and other forms of information sharing designed to boost

01:32:16 --> 01:32:18: meaningful community engagement and buy in,

01:32:18 --> 01:32:22: and what that means is that it uses federal resources

01:32:22 --> 01:32:25: and it helps mean that local resilience and adaptation planning

01:32:25 --> 01:32:27: and project decisions,

01:32:27 --> 01:32:29: including those that come from the federal government are truly

01:32:30 --> 01:32:31: based in the affected communities.

01:32:31 --> 01:32:33: And it all starts with training,

01:32:33 --> 01:32:35: empowering. Local leaders. Next slide,

01:32:35 --> 01:32:38: please. And the second set of recommendations I want to

01:32:38 --> 01:32:42: cover deals with the question how can federal agencies ensure

01:32:42 --> 01:32:46: that the available resources are actually accessible for the communities

01:32:46 --> 01:32:48: having resources available is great,

01:32:48 --> 01:32:52: but will communities and the ordinary people in local government

01:32:52 --> 01:32:55: actually be able to put these resources to maximum use

01:32:55 --> 01:32:56: as intended?

01:32:56 --> 01:32:58: One way to do that would be to encourage greater

01:32:58 --> 01:33:02: acknowledgement of cultural heritage and community resilience discussions,

01:33:02 --> 01:33:03: and this can be done in multiple ways,

01:33:03 --> 01:33:07: including by integrating archaeological contributions into Land Management.

01:33:07 --> 01:33:11: Or being sure culturally important sites and aspects of history
01:33:11 --> 01:33:14: are part of vulnerability assessments and projects.
01:33:14 --> 01:33:17: It's also related to the idea of making sure climate
01:33:17 --> 01:33:21: data itself is understandable and useful to those who have
01:33:21 --> 01:33:21: to do this,
01:33:21 --> 01:33:23: and for example, I wanted to point to the case
01:33:23 --> 01:33:25: study of the Island Institute in Maine.
01:33:25 --> 01:33:27: They do both of these things very,
01:33:27 --> 01:33:30: very well. What they did was they compiled publicly available
01:33:30 --> 01:33:34: climate data into story maps to describe climate impacts and
01:33:34 --> 01:33:38: help coastal communities envision their future and what it would
01:33:38 --> 01:33:40: mean for their way of life.
01:33:40 --> 01:33:43: What that did is, it helped make critical information more
01:33:43 --> 01:33:44: accessible and more localized.
01:33:44 --> 01:33:48: And that meant it was more relatable and more identifiable
01:33:48 --> 01:33:52: to the people and that lead to better decisions.
01:33:52 --> 01:33:55: So my last slide is just a brief conclusion.
01:33:55 --> 01:33:58: UM, and I just wanted to thank everyone again today,
01:33:58 --> 01:34:01: and you can move ahead on thank you very much.
01:34:01 --> 01:34:04: I look forward to the rest of the discussion.
01:34:04 --> 01:34:07: Here's my contact information. I hope everyone will feel free
01:34:07 --> 01:34:09: to be in touch with me or my colleague Anna
01:34:09 --> 01:34:10: begin and any questions.
01:34:10 --> 01:34:13: And thanks again for the opportunity to share work at
01:34:13 --> 01:34:14: this really great event.
01:34:14 --> 01:34:14: Thanks, Maria.
01:34:16 --> 01:34:20: Fantastic Dan, I'm going to let you catch your breath,
01:34:20 --> 01:34:21: but while your content is fresh,
01:34:21 --> 01:34:24: I'm actually going to go to you first.
01:34:24 --> 01:34:28: We do have time for about 17 minutes or so
01:34:28 --> 01:34:28: for Q&A,
01:34:28 --> 01:34:31: and so like I said,
01:34:31 --> 01:34:33: I'm going to start with you Dan as you went
01:34:33 --> 01:34:34: through this effort.
01:34:34 --> 01:34:38: I know you shared a subset of the recommendations with
01:34:38 --> 01:34:40: us as you look across the full suite.
01:34:40 --> 01:34:44: Are there any that policy recommendations?
01:34:44 --> 01:34:47: And it's presumably aimed principally at federal agencies?
01:34:47 --> 01:34:50: Are there? Any that really struck you as cost effective
01:34:50 --> 01:34:53: in terms of delivering resilience and adaptation benefits over the

01:34:54 --> 01:34:54: near term.
01:34:54 --> 01:34:56: Some of these are really big and media are going
01:34:56 --> 01:34:57: to take a while.
01:34:57 --> 01:35:00: Were there any of that really struck you as as
01:35:00 --> 01:35:01: immediate and near term?
01:35:01 --> 01:35:02: Yeah, I think
01:35:02 --> 01:35:03: generally,
01:35:03 --> 01:35:06: UM. A lot of the recommendations we uncovered were just
01:35:06 --> 01:35:09: different ways of doing things that were already doing and
01:35:09 --> 01:35:11: a lot of what I what I mean by things
01:35:11 --> 01:35:12: or things that we've actually been hearing about
01:35:12 --> 01:35:15: today. So, for instance, allowing
01:35:15 --> 01:35:18: investments in nature based solutions is a good idea.
01:35:18 --> 01:35:22: Nature based solutions deliver mitigation and adaptation benefits at ESI
01:35:22 --> 01:35:24: called them double whammies.
01:35:24 --> 01:35:27: And if we can make our money go twice as
01:35:27 --> 01:35:31: far by making these investments within existing federal programs,
01:35:31 --> 01:35:32: to me that feels like a cost effective
01:35:32 --> 01:35:35: change that we should be making.
01:35:35 --> 01:35:37: Dale mentioned that another thing that they mentioned was a
01:35:37 --> 01:35:37: change in how
01:35:37 --> 01:35:40: we evaluate benefits and costs.
01:35:40 --> 01:35:43: Those are those don't require any additional resources,
01:35:43 --> 01:35:47: it's just a different mindset and so with better thinking
01:35:47 --> 01:35:50: by thinking ahead to make sure to making sure that
01:35:50 --> 01:35:52: the investments we're making are
01:35:52 --> 01:35:53: designed to withstand
01:35:53 --> 01:35:54: future climate impacts, not past
01:35:54 --> 01:35:57: climate impacts. The Stevens earlier point is another,
01:35:57 --> 01:35:59: I think. Good example of how to make what we're
01:35:59 --> 01:36:01: already doing more cost effective
01:36:01 --> 01:36:03: and we could do that pretty quickly if we wanted
01:36:03 --> 01:36:03: to.
01:36:05 --> 01:36:07: Fantastic what I may do is let's give the other
01:36:07 --> 01:36:10: panelists a chance to chime in if they want to
01:36:10 --> 01:36:11: amplify some of what Dan said.
01:36:11 --> 01:36:13: I saw Dale nodding vigorously,
01:36:13 --> 01:36:16: so maybe Dale this would be a good place for
01:36:16 --> 01:36:17: you to return to your point on this.
01:36:20 --> 01:36:21: You're on mute.

01:36:24 --> 01:36:26: My apologies, you would think after year and half I
01:36:26 --> 01:36:27: would know better,
01:36:27 --> 01:36:30: but so you would think you know over the over
01:36:30 --> 01:36:34: the last number of years the science of ecosystem services
01:36:34 --> 01:36:39: and the economics of ecosystem services for improved tremendously.
01:36:39 --> 01:36:43: So we're learning more. We're able to quantify more.
01:36:43 --> 01:36:48: It makes no sense whatsoever for money that's coming from
01:36:48 --> 01:36:49: the federal.
01:36:49 --> 01:36:52: Invent from the federal treasury and federal taxpayers to enable
01:36:52 --> 01:36:53: cities,
01:36:53 --> 01:36:57: localities, counties. Or whatever reduced their flood hazards,
01:36:57 --> 01:37:00: their flood risk, or adapt better to sea level rise.
01:37:00 --> 01:37:05: It makes no sense whatsoever to prevent the inclusion of
01:37:05 --> 01:37:07: those benefits in projects,
01:37:07 --> 01:37:12: and because we cannot count them in in the BCA,
01:37:12 --> 01:37:17: they don't get thought through in project planning,
01:37:17 --> 01:37:21: thus they never get optimized in project design,
01:37:21 --> 01:37:23: which leans. We never build that.
01:37:23 --> 01:37:26: So we are leaving a lot.
01:37:26 --> 01:37:31: Table because we are preventing the planners from looking at
01:37:31 --> 01:37:32: these things to say,
01:37:32 --> 01:37:35: hey wait, how can we include these and once we
01:37:35 --> 01:37:38: start doing more of these we will learn more about
01:37:38 --> 01:37:39: them.
01:37:39 --> 01:37:42: And one final thing. There is a tremendous benefit.
01:37:42 --> 01:37:45: Possible benefit here from blue from blue carbon.
01:37:45 --> 01:37:48: So we have a climate adaptation need in the country
01:37:49 --> 01:37:50: around around the globe.
01:37:50 --> 01:37:52: How do we capture carbon?
01:37:52 --> 01:37:54: Can we do things with it?
01:37:54 --> 01:37:57: We know that Marsha is in Sawgrass and mangroves.
01:37:57 --> 01:37:59: And and other natural features,
01:37:59 --> 01:38:03: they can capture carbon. We are learning more and more
01:38:03 --> 01:38:06: and more about how to optimize that capture and if
01:38:06 --> 01:38:10: we can create some form of a national carbon market,
01:38:10 --> 01:38:14: we will then unlock resources to enable communities to do
01:38:14 --> 01:38:15: more projects.
01:38:15 --> 01:38:18: Whether for flood risk or ecosystem restoration.
01:38:18 --> 01:38:20: So this isn't a massive change,
01:38:20 --> 01:38:24: we just need to again optimize our policy update or

01:38:24 --> 01:38:27: policy to the challenges we have now.
01:38:27 --> 01:38:29: And we know that's not easy,
01:38:29 --> 01:38:31: but we think it's essential that we struggle with it
01:38:31 --> 01:38:33: and we hope that the the DIS administration of future
01:38:33 --> 01:38:35: medical administrations will.
01:38:36 --> 01:38:39: Maria, could I just reinforce with Dan and indelible?
01:38:39 --> 01:38:43: Said because I think what we're hitting on around here
01:38:43 --> 01:38:46: is is the difference between a linear,
01:38:46 --> 01:38:50: sequential way of thinking about planning and a more complex
01:38:50 --> 01:38:53: adaptive systems space of thinking about planning,
01:38:53 --> 01:38:55: and I think that's what's missing.
01:38:55 --> 01:38:58: And I realized that set of 30,000 foot level kind
01:38:58 --> 01:38:59: of looking at the whole situation.
01:38:59 --> 01:39:03: But I think the way we approach planning for it
01:39:03 --> 01:39:06: in in climate change situations needs to meet.
01:39:06 --> 01:39:10: More ecological. And more holistic and more systemic.
01:39:10 --> 01:39:12: And then we can get the where the you know,
01:39:12 --> 01:39:15: the the great synergy that comes when all of these
01:39:15 --> 01:39:16: pieces come together.
01:39:19 --> 01:39:24: Thank you Steven. I'm currently taking notes.
01:39:24 --> 01:39:27: Let me turn to Kevin and I'm going to give
01:39:27 --> 01:39:30: you Kevin a question that has come in for the
01:39:30 --> 01:39:33: field because I think it is a nice bridge to
01:39:33 --> 01:39:35: this and and recognizing you represent hood.
01:39:35 --> 01:39:38: But there are other sides at the table that probably
01:39:38 --> 01:39:40: need to answer this as well,
01:39:40 --> 01:39:42: but the question I think come in was who can
01:39:42 --> 01:39:45: set the policy to make sure that the resilient dollars
01:39:45 --> 01:39:48: that were about to spend in the next 10 years
01:39:48 --> 01:39:51: and how did which has a pretty big chunk of
01:39:51 --> 01:39:53: that portfolio with and without disasters?
01:39:53 --> 01:39:55: How can we assure that?
01:39:55 --> 01:39:58: That money that's being spent is using the forecast about
01:39:58 --> 01:40:02: the threats and houses that we're going to face over
01:40:02 --> 01:40:03: the life of the projects,
01:40:03 --> 01:40:07: particularly around flood risk. Maybe if you could comment a
01:40:07 --> 01:40:09: little bit about what you see about the role of
01:40:09 --> 01:40:12: the federal government and setting some of these policies and
01:40:12 --> 01:40:15: and ingesting that science around,
01:40:15 --> 01:40:18: making sure things last as long as intended,
01:40:18 --> 01:40:18: yeah,

01:40:18 --> 01:40:19: absolutely. And before
01:40:19 --> 01:40:22: doing that just to go back to the past discussion,
01:40:22 --> 01:40:25: I couldn't agree with the folks more about the need
01:40:25 --> 01:40:25: for.
01:40:25 --> 01:40:29: Nature based solutions and that the the dual purpose is
01:40:29 --> 01:40:32: that those sorts of projects can provide.
01:40:32 --> 01:40:34: You know I mentioned, I think.
01:40:34 --> 01:40:37: I mentioned earlier a high funded project in New York
01:40:37 --> 01:40:40: that's actually having a grand opening.
01:40:40 --> 01:40:43: I think next week at Battery Park.
01:40:43 --> 01:40:44: If you looked at it,
01:40:44 --> 01:40:47: you would see a playground.
01:40:47 --> 01:40:49: And if you look at engineering drawings of it,
01:40:49 --> 01:40:52: you would see it a piece of flood infrastructure.
01:40:52 --> 01:40:56: So I think those sorts of projects that provide a,
01:40:56 --> 01:40:58: you know, a benefit 365 days a year to the
01:40:58 --> 01:41:01: Community and not just the one day a year when
01:41:01 --> 01:41:03: it needs to for flooding are great.
01:41:03 --> 01:41:06: And the good news is we actually don't require a
01:41:06 --> 01:41:10: benefit cost analysis for CDBG der so CDBG Dr is
01:41:10 --> 01:41:12: a great source of funding for
01:41:12 --> 01:41:13: those types of projects
01:41:14 --> 01:41:17: to do your question Maria.
01:41:17 --> 01:41:20: Uhm, you know? Couple things are ongoing and I'm going
01:41:20 --> 01:41:23: to go back to one of the panelists,
01:41:23 --> 01:41:25: uh. From the last panel,
01:41:25 --> 01:41:27: actually Josh sauce like I believe I'm going to put
01:41:27 --> 01:41:29: into this to him and he'll text me if I
01:41:29 --> 01:41:29: get it wrong.
01:41:29 --> 01:41:32: But many years ago he told me,
01:41:32 --> 01:41:36: you know, as a as a policymaking person here you
01:41:36 --> 01:41:40: can think of something as your role is either informing
01:41:40 --> 01:41:44: incentivizing or mandating a positive outcome and I think that's
01:41:44 --> 01:41:46: really useful within that lens.
01:41:46 --> 01:41:48: Going to go back to the HUD climate plan you
01:41:48 --> 01:41:50: can see where we've we've laid out,
01:41:50 --> 01:41:53: what we're going to do over the next couple years
01:41:53 --> 01:41:56: to support more climate action at the local level.
01:41:56 --> 01:41:58: We have informing, you know,
01:41:58 --> 01:42:00: we've got a set of resources that we've already started
01:42:01 --> 01:42:03: to put out and will continue to put out on

01:42:03 --> 01:42:06: how you can use our flexible funds to support climate
01:42:06 --> 01:42:09: action, both on the resilience and the mitigation side.
01:42:09 --> 01:42:14: We have incentivizing we already have some programs like the
01:42:14 --> 01:42:18: FHA Multifamily Fund provides a mortgage insurance premium.
01:42:18 --> 01:42:22: If you take more sustainable behavior and how you design
01:42:22 --> 01:42:25: your buildings and then we also have mandate and this
01:42:25 --> 01:42:26: is where HUD is.
01:42:26 --> 01:42:30: Seriously, working my office of Energy and Environment Team is
01:42:30 --> 01:42:33: is working their number one priority is is to get
01:42:33 --> 01:42:35: out two rules and one of which is the federal
01:42:35 --> 01:42:39: Flood risk management standard, which I'm sure everybody on this
01:42:39 --> 01:42:40: phone knows about.
01:42:40 --> 01:42:42: But is that requirement at looking at if you're if
01:42:42 --> 01:42:44: you're investing federal dollars,
01:42:44 --> 01:42:47: we want to make sure that that investment is is
01:42:47 --> 01:42:50: built to laugh and not putting people in harm's way
01:42:50 --> 01:42:50: either.
01:42:50 --> 01:42:53: So we're, you know, we're working across that spectrum,
01:42:53 --> 01:42:56: of informing, incentivizing and mandating to get.
01:42:56 --> 01:43:01: More accounts. Right,
01:43:01 --> 01:43:06: thank you Kevin. Maybe we will turn to.
01:43:09 --> 01:43:12: Dale, let's go with Dale next because although you have
01:43:12 --> 01:43:12: chimed in,
01:43:12 --> 01:43:15: I didn't get to ask you something specific on your
01:43:15 --> 01:43:16: on your topic,
01:43:16 --> 01:43:20: I think. Oh wait, maybe I'm I'm gonna self edit
01:43:21 --> 01:43:25: right now because you did answer that question and took
01:43:25 --> 01:43:27: to talk turn sorry.
01:43:27 --> 01:43:30: East of Diet Coke. This afternoon I'm gonna actually turn
01:43:30 --> 01:43:32: it over to Steven and ask,
01:43:32 --> 01:43:34: you know, Steven, you talked.
01:43:34 --> 01:43:37: I know I mentioned at the beginning and others have
01:43:37 --> 01:43:41: touched on how important the engagement piece and communities are
01:43:41 --> 01:43:44: to to have the the right voices at the table.
01:43:44 --> 01:43:46: It's it's clearly important to the effectiveness of the long
01:43:46 --> 01:43:46: run.
01:43:46 --> 01:43:50: Do you have any suggestions for where you have seen
01:43:50 --> 01:43:54: or there are opportunities for local governments?

01:43:54 --> 01:43:58: Elected officials? You know, the kinds of the folks that
01:43:58 --> 01:43:58: are.
01:43:58 --> 01:44:01: Financial actors and communities are there ways of effectively bringing
01:44:01 --> 01:44:03: these folks to the table that you have seen in
01:44:03 --> 01:44:06: your experience as you look across these different efforts.
01:44:07 --> 01:44:10: Yeah, as I think that that's what I was referring
01:44:10 --> 01:44:13: referencing earlier about a systems approach is that I think
01:44:13 --> 01:44:15: that's the only way to do it.
01:44:15 --> 01:44:19: Or two planning processes for New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina
01:44:19 --> 01:44:21: that took place before the third plane process,
01:44:21 --> 01:44:24: which we which we led.
01:44:24 --> 01:44:27: The first one was by the mayor,
01:44:27 --> 01:44:29: and the mayor had his way of doing it.
01:44:29 --> 01:44:33: And then that the community rejected that plan.
01:44:33 --> 01:44:36: The second one was done by the City Council and
01:44:36 --> 01:44:38: the City Council at its only only one way of
01:44:38 --> 01:44:39: doing it,
01:44:39 --> 01:44:43: and the and the community rejected that plan as well.
01:44:43 --> 01:44:45: The third plan was called the reason it was called
01:44:46 --> 01:44:49: the Unified New Orleans plan was because it took the
01:44:49 --> 01:44:52: best of the first two plants and added the community
01:44:52 --> 01:44:55: into the equation. So I think this notion of it.
01:44:55 --> 01:44:59: That's why I'm pushing really hard for this more systemic
01:44:59 --> 01:45:00: way of thinking.
01:45:00 --> 01:45:02: It's not just nature based,
01:45:02 --> 01:45:05: it's really thinking the way nature thinks,
01:45:05 --> 01:45:07: because nature is a complex adaptive system,
01:45:07 --> 01:45:12: and in nature all of those little pieces and all
01:45:12 --> 01:45:13: of those little.
01:45:13 --> 01:45:17: Microbes come together and in a way that's commute that
01:45:17 --> 01:45:20: that's a metaphor for community engagement,
01:45:20 --> 01:45:23: and also let's face it,
01:45:23 --> 01:45:24: it's called democracy.
01:45:28 --> 01:45:31: Dan or Dale, do you have anything that you would
01:45:31 --> 01:45:33: want to add in terms of some of best practice
01:45:33 --> 01:45:34: for forgetting?
01:45:34 --> 01:45:37: Making sure that the voices need to be in the
01:45:37 --> 01:45:39: decision or are part of those conversations?
01:45:39 --> 01:45:39: Well,
01:45:39 --> 01:45:41: I'd like to offer something of one of the things

01:45:41 --> 01:45:43: that really stuck with me over the course of our
01:45:43 --> 01:45:44: briefings was something
01:45:44 --> 01:45:47: that one of our Louisiana panelists said to me or
01:45:47 --> 01:45:50: said during the briefing and he said they asked for
01:45:50 --> 01:45:53: my opinion before the decision was made,
01:45:53 --> 01:45:54: rather than asking
01:45:54 --> 01:45:55: my opinion about
01:45:55 --> 01:45:58: the decision and that I think about that all the
01:45:58 --> 01:45:58: time.
01:45:58 --> 01:46:00: It's just the timing issue,
01:46:00 --> 01:46:02: it's it's. It's being intentional,
01:46:02 --> 01:46:06: it's engaging and it's not treating a community as you
01:46:06 --> 01:46:07: know,
01:46:07 --> 01:46:09: something to work around. It's treating the community of.
01:46:09 --> 01:46:10: And when they work through and
01:46:10 --> 01:46:12: he was a faith leader,
01:46:12 --> 01:46:12: he
01:46:12 --> 01:46:13: was from South Louisiana
01:46:14 --> 01:46:14: and
01:46:14 --> 01:46:15: he was an important part of the
01:46:15 --> 01:46:18: project success. And I just think about that all the
01:46:18 --> 01:46:18: time.
01:46:18 --> 01:46:20: That was a. It's a really simple insight that is
01:46:20 --> 01:46:22: actually pretty profound.
01:46:22 --> 01:46:28: Issue is trust. Do we trust the community right to
01:46:28 --> 01:46:31: actually make these decisions?
01:46:31 --> 01:46:33: Do we believe in democracy?
01:46:33 --> 01:46:36: Do we believe that all of us are smarter than
01:46:36 --> 01:46:37: any of us?
01:46:37 --> 01:46:39: And if in fact we do?
01:46:39 --> 01:46:43: Then we can engage the community in an authentic and
01:46:43 --> 01:46:45: honest and productive way.
01:46:45 --> 01:46:49: But the community knows better when things start coming down
01:46:49 --> 01:46:52: from the top and the decisions have already been made.
01:46:52 --> 01:46:54: And then in that case,
01:46:54 --> 01:46:56: community engagement kind of goes.
01:46:56 --> 01:47:00: Crazy right? It goes awry.
01:47:00 --> 01:47:05: So the most important thing is honesty and integrity in
01:47:05 --> 01:47:06: the process.
01:47:06 --> 01:47:09: And and a genuine kind of confidence and trust.
01:47:09 --> 01:47:12: And this thing that we call democracy.

01:47:14 --> 01:47:16: I was struck by oh let me just offer that
01:47:16 --> 01:47:19: you know with Dan mentioned this this idea of a
01:47:19 --> 01:47:22: faith leader was one of the people that gave him
01:47:22 --> 01:47:25: this. This inside a lot of the the voice is
01:47:25 --> 01:47:28: needing to be at the table and building that trust
01:47:28 --> 01:47:31: are are not necessarily the federal government,
01:47:31 --> 01:47:33: right? We we know that there are these trusted intermediaries
01:47:33 --> 01:47:34: that are active in communities.
01:47:34 --> 01:47:38: You all know who they are in your municipality,
01:47:38 --> 01:47:42: right? And we have studs are often well intentioned but
01:47:42 --> 01:47:44: don't always have the.
01:47:44 --> 01:47:46: The understanding and the ability to to know that wow,
01:47:46 --> 01:47:49: we really need to bring in the Chamber of Commerce
01:47:49 --> 01:47:51: or we really need to bring in this.
01:47:51 --> 01:47:53: You know non profit over here because they are the
01:47:53 --> 01:47:55: ones that show up on the very bad day and
01:47:55 --> 01:47:57: they need to have a say in terms of what
01:47:57 --> 01:47:59: we do on the not bad days.
01:47:59 --> 01:48:01: So let me let me give it to Dale and
01:48:01 --> 01:48:04: then I'm gonna have a related question that I wanted
01:48:04 --> 01:48:06: to post a cabin that's in this vein.
01:48:08 --> 01:48:12: So thank you Maria. So I've been involved with something
01:48:12 --> 01:48:16: called the Dutch dialogues like Co directed those around in
01:48:16 --> 01:48:19: various cities around the US and they are driven by
01:48:19 --> 01:48:25: a stakeholder and community information engagement effort to try to
01:48:25 --> 01:48:28: explain to people what the risks are,
01:48:28 --> 01:48:32: what the hazards are, what opportunities are there to solve
01:48:32 --> 01:48:33: those hazards,
01:48:33 --> 01:48:36: what their potential cost or complexity might be?
01:48:36 --> 01:48:38: What are the tradeoffs or the externality,
01:48:38 --> 01:48:41: so to speak and act in those terms?
01:48:41 --> 01:48:45: And these are lengthy processes and they take a year
01:48:45 --> 01:48:45: to do,
01:48:45 --> 01:48:47: but at the end of the at the end of
01:48:47 --> 01:48:48: the process,
01:48:48 --> 01:48:51: what has happened in in most of the communities that
01:48:51 --> 01:48:54: we've done that is now there is a vision that
01:48:54 --> 01:48:56: that folks can get behind,
01:48:56 --> 01:48:59: and now it's been democratized or socialized with with the
01:49:00 --> 01:49:00: community.

01:49:00 --> 01:49:03: And then they start to push the decision makers and
01:49:03 --> 01:49:06: the federal authorities who are involved with this.
01:49:06 --> 01:49:07: To say this is what we want.
01:49:07 --> 01:49:08: And how do we get it?
01:49:08 --> 01:49:10: And it's just an information thing.
01:49:10 --> 01:49:14: These projects are complex. Flood risk management.
01:49:14 --> 01:49:19: Flood risk mitigation across an urban landscape is really complex
01:49:20 --> 01:49:23: and you need to enable the citizens.
01:49:23 --> 01:49:25: These are the people that are you're going to help
01:49:25 --> 01:49:26: or the people that are going to help pay for
01:49:26 --> 01:49:27: it.
01:49:27 --> 01:49:29: You need to enable them to understand this and so
01:49:29 --> 01:49:33: if we can improve the planning processes in advance of
01:49:33 --> 01:49:36: you know what kind of alternatives are we actually going
01:49:36 --> 01:49:38: to pursue and a design process.
01:49:38 --> 01:49:39: I think that's a wonderful,
01:49:39 --> 01:49:43: wonderful improvement so. Well,
01:49:43 --> 01:49:46: great, now I'm going to turn to Kevin to speak
01:49:46 --> 01:49:48: on behalf of his programs.
01:49:48 --> 01:49:51: You know, we've heard reference to Dutch dialogues and some
01:49:51 --> 01:49:54: other best practices and and opportunities that where things have
01:49:54 --> 01:49:56: been working well and what happens when they don't premiere
01:49:56 --> 01:50:01: perspective. Kevin, are there some specific ways that non governmental
01:50:01 --> 01:50:04: interests who are usually among you,
01:50:04 --> 01:50:06: know the governments are usually invited to the table?
01:50:06 --> 01:50:09: But do you have any recommendations on how to bring
01:50:09 --> 01:50:12: more of the NGO and private community to the table?
01:50:12 --> 01:50:15: Particularly around the context of your program.
01:50:15 --> 01:50:16: Yeah, and and I
01:50:16 --> 01:50:19: you know, even backing up a little bit to your
01:50:19 --> 01:50:20: question today like I do,
01:50:20 --> 01:50:27: having having LED neighborhood meetings in other jobs with residents.
01:50:27 --> 01:50:30: One of the things that I'm always struck by in
01:50:30 --> 01:50:34: conversations around climate resilience is usually you go into a
01:50:34 --> 01:50:38: community and you're not usually engaging them about a gradual
01:50:38 --> 01:50:40: shift. However, in many communities,

01:50:40 --> 01:50:43: right? It's like some theoretical risk to many folks,
01:50:43 --> 01:50:46: so there was a neighborhood in a community that I
01:50:46 --> 01:50:48: worked in where you know.
01:50:48 --> 01:50:53: Highest risk of flooding of anywhere in this Community hands
01:50:53 --> 01:50:53: down,
01:50:53 --> 01:50:56: right? If a hurricane came to this community,
01:50:56 --> 01:50:58: they would be the ones affected,
01:50:58 --> 01:51:01: but hurricane hadn't come yet and this is a community
01:51:01 --> 01:51:03: that had been asking for new parks,
01:51:03 --> 01:51:05: new playground streetlights, better trash pickup,
01:51:05 --> 01:51:08: that sort of thing, and so you know,
01:51:08 --> 01:51:12: I think. That's an important recognition of this.
01:51:12 --> 01:51:14: This field that we all work in is,
01:51:14 --> 01:51:19: you know, when you're going to meet with residents and
01:51:19 --> 01:51:20: you know,
01:51:20 --> 01:51:23: even if you think you're going to talk about.
01:51:23 --> 01:51:27: Something I need that they that you've determined that they
01:51:27 --> 01:51:28: have.
01:51:28 --> 01:51:31: They also have their own needs that they have been
01:51:31 --> 01:51:33: asking to be met for awhile,
01:51:33 --> 01:51:37: which I think is why these projects that meet multiple
01:51:37 --> 01:51:41: needs these projects that often include nature based features are
01:51:41 --> 01:51:42: so important.
01:51:42 --> 01:51:46: Because if you can design a project with the community
01:51:46 --> 01:51:49: that meets their other needs as well as the one
01:51:49 --> 01:51:54: that you've used science and data and engineering to determine.
01:51:54 --> 01:51:56: And then you're ultimately going to get better engagement because
01:51:56 --> 01:51:58: you're meeting them where they're at,
01:51:58 --> 01:52:00: and I think that's really important.
01:52:00 --> 01:52:04: One of the things that we've been trying to do
01:52:04 --> 01:52:07: in our disaster programs is.
01:52:07 --> 01:52:09: A little bit of context for folks on Cdr.
01:52:09 --> 01:52:11: It's not a permanent program,
01:52:11 --> 01:52:15: it's existed for 28 years on the backs of supplemental
01:52:15 --> 01:52:16: appropriations,
01:52:16 --> 01:52:18: so there's no standing authorization.
01:52:18 --> 01:52:22: Which means that there's no standing program requirements and regulation
01:52:22 --> 01:52:24: every time we get a new batch of funding,
01:52:24 --> 01:52:27: we have to publish other requirements in a notice.

01:52:27 --> 01:52:32: So what we're hoping to do with this current round
01:52:32 --> 01:52:36: of funding that we have is is respond to the
01:52:36 --> 01:52:37: President.
01:52:37 --> 01:52:41: Direction on executive orders around better serving underserved communities and
01:52:41 --> 01:52:42: equity.
01:52:42 --> 01:52:45: Also on acting on climate.
01:52:45 --> 01:52:46: So it's not out yet.
01:52:46 --> 01:52:47: We hope to have it out soon,
01:52:47 --> 01:52:50: but you know, we're trying to use the authorities that
01:52:50 --> 01:52:53: we have to push the folks that spend our money
01:52:53 --> 01:52:54: to have deeper,
01:52:54 --> 01:52:59: more meaningful community engagement. That's the mandate side on the
01:52:59 --> 01:53:00: informed side,
01:53:00 --> 01:53:01: you know I referenced it earlier.
01:53:01 --> 01:53:04: I believe in passing, but we've been working with our
01:53:04 --> 01:53:07: colleagues in the office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity.
01:53:07 --> 01:53:13: To develop a UM citizen engagement toolkit for our grantees,
01:53:13 --> 01:53:14: and it, you know, it may sound trite,
01:53:14 --> 01:53:17: but you know the folks that we partner with.
01:53:17 --> 01:53:22: Our grantees are cities or states that just experienced a
01:53:22 --> 01:53:23: major disaster,
01:53:23 --> 01:53:27: and you know, in some cases they they themselves might
01:53:27 --> 01:53:30: be dealing with damage at home or going to work
01:53:30 --> 01:53:34: in a in a moldy building that needs repair itself.
01:53:34 --> 01:53:38: So you know, the the the government that's charged with
01:53:38 --> 01:53:40: responding to the communities.
01:53:40 --> 01:53:42: Is also responding to the disaster itself,
01:53:42 --> 01:53:44: and I think that's an important aspect that we're trying
01:53:44 --> 01:53:45: to to meet.
01:53:45 --> 01:53:51: That said, the CDBG der team manages a portfolio of
01:53:51 --> 01:53:52: $72 billion,
01:53:52 --> 01:53:55: and it has a staff about 60.
01:53:55 --> 01:53:58: So we're we're also not,
01:53:58 --> 01:54:02: you know, really. Set up to have these deep relationships,
01:54:02 --> 01:54:05: so we're trying to do everything we can,
01:54:05 --> 01:54:08: both with the the requirements in the program and the
01:54:08 --> 01:54:11: technical assistance resources that we make available to equip our
01:54:11 --> 01:54:14: state and local government partners to have this type of
01:54:14 --> 01:54:15: meaningful engagement.

01:54:17 --> 01:54:17: Alright,
01:54:17 --> 01:54:21: well that is a fantastic note to end on.
01:54:21 --> 01:54:23: Thank you, I know we have more questions and I
01:54:23 --> 01:54:25: think we we had time to but I know as
01:54:25 --> 01:54:27: I said I've I've taken some notes here.
01:54:27 --> 01:54:30: This benefit costing is just challenge.
01:54:32 --> 01:54:35: But again, I'd like to thank Stephen and Dan Dale
01:54:35 --> 01:54:39: and Kevin for your participation and input today and turn
01:54:40 --> 01:54:43: the con back over to ULI to close this out.
01:54:43 --> 01:54:45: Alright, thank you very much Maria,
01:54:45 --> 01:54:46: and thank you all the panelists.
01:54:46 --> 01:54:48: We are staying over. I don't know if any of
01:54:48 --> 01:54:51: the panelists can stay over to maybe answer a few
01:54:51 --> 01:54:51: more questions,
01:54:51 --> 01:54:54: but from now until 3:30 we are going to have
01:54:54 --> 01:54:58: an open session to discuss the Coastal forum and how
01:54:58 --> 01:55:01: it might be more helpful and the future between the
01:55:01 --> 01:55:04: two sessions. We try to have every spring and every
01:55:04 --> 01:55:05: fall,
01:55:05 --> 01:55:08: but before we open that officially and if we can
01:55:08 --> 01:55:11: answer any additional questions and the panelists can stay on
01:55:11 --> 01:55:13: now thank you very much.
01:55:13 --> 01:55:14: I think the staff is.
01:55:14 --> 01:55:19: Help put together an extremely beneficial program fitting so much
01:55:19 --> 01:55:21: information in such a such type.
01:55:21 --> 01:55:26: A tight time frame. It's very difficult really appreciate each
01:55:26 --> 01:55:30: panelist and the moderators for being able to synthesize the
01:55:30 --> 01:55:34: core information that points that need to be shared and
01:55:34 --> 01:55:38: raised as many questions as we have answers for because
01:55:38 --> 01:55:42: we're here to try to figure out how and in
01:55:42 --> 01:55:45: the short time we have before it's here.
01:55:45 --> 01:55:47: And because in some places it is here for the
01:55:47 --> 01:55:49: lowest lying communities,
01:55:49 --> 01:55:51: sea level rise chases us away from the coast.
01:55:51 --> 01:55:54: And how do we plan to deal with that from
01:55:54 --> 01:55:56: where we are to where we might need to be
01:55:56 --> 01:55:57: in 100 years?
01:55:57 --> 01:56:00: So again thanks everyone for that.
01:56:00 --> 01:56:04: If there is anyone who could stay and certainly appreciate
01:56:04 --> 01:56:08: your thoughts on how we go forward with the coastal
01:56:08 --> 01:56:08: form,

01:56:08 --> 01:56:13: but wanted to encourage you to stay abreast even if

01:56:13 --> 01:56:15: you're not a member of EU Li.

01:56:15 --> 01:56:18: We try to make the coastal form open to more

01:56:18 --> 01:56:21: of an audience than just the ULI members.

01:56:21 --> 01:56:23: So certainly spread the word.

01:56:23 --> 01:56:28: Let's increase the network and therefore increase the shared knowledge

01:56:28 --> 01:56:31: that we happy are happy to to share as best

01:56:31 --> 01:56:32: we can.

01:56:32 --> 01:56:35: Some of the questions that we may not have had

01:56:35 --> 01:56:38: time to get to really dealt with the OMB or

01:56:38 --> 01:56:43: the other other federal policies that might kind of overarched

01:56:43 --> 01:56:45: some of the legislation, or some of the way that

01:56:45 --> 01:56:46: grants work.

01:56:46 --> 01:56:50: You know what are the things that communities need in

01:56:50 --> 01:56:54: order to have that community wide planning enabled?

01:56:54 --> 01:56:56: You know, is there something already there that we can

01:56:57 --> 01:56:57: use?

01:56:57 --> 01:56:58: How do we get feedback?
