DOCKETED

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Filer:	Raquel Kravitz
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MAPPING FRAMEWORKS — Comparison Table of Indicators (Exposures & Sensitivity)

Column framework groups: **NATIONAL** (BRIC, Casey et al. (urban greenness), CHVI, CRSI, Martinich et al. (SLR), SoVI, Surging Seas Risk Zone Map, SVI, UCS Rising Seas); **STATE** (Cal-Adapt, CALBRACE CCHVIz, CalEnviroScreen, CEC Energy Equity Indicators, CEC Social Vulnerability to Climate Change in CA, CHAT, Coastal Resilience California, CPM, HPI, Knowlton et al. (2006 CA heat wave), Decket-Barreto et al. (urban vegetation effects on heat exposure), English et al. (climate change vulnerability screening tool), Heat Vulnerability Denver, Heat Vulnerability Index Philadelphia, ROI, UHI Index for California); **LOCAL** (ABAG Community Indicators Flood Risk, BARHII, EISM, Jesdale et al. (heat risk-related land cover), OEHHA Indicators of Climate Change, OEHHA EJ Indicators, PDSI, Reid et al. (heat vulnerability)); **Indicator Sets (No Map)** (APHA, CA 4th Assessment, CAP Social Cohesion, CAP Disaster in the Making); **Qualitative Reports** (EPA Mapping Vulnerability of Health to Extreme Heat, "Morrow (IDing & mapping vulnerability)", NEJAC Resilience in EJ Industrial Waterfront Areas)

EXPOSURES / SENSITIVITY

INDICATOR	Total	Data
EXPOSURES		
Temperature	15	11
Air pollution/air quality	13	10
Sea level rise	12	10
Flood risk	12	9
Air pollution/air quality: PM2.5	9	8
Air pollution/air quality: Ozone	9	8
Wildfire threat	9	8
Heat-related illness/morbidity	7	5
Drought threat	4	3
Precipitation	4	3
SENSITIVITY		
Poverty	28	23
Race/ethnicity (other than white)	27	22
Linguistic isolation	24	18
Education	23	20
Age	22	17
Age: Elderly	18	14
Age: Children	15	11
Age: Elderly living alone	6	6
Employment	15	13
Housing tenure	13	10
Chronic illness	12	8
Chronic illness: Asthma	8	6
Chronic illness: Diabetes	6	6
Chronic illness: Cardiovascular Disease	5	5
Chronic illness: Obesity	3	3
Health insurance	11	7
Food security	11	7
Food security: grocery stores	3	2
Urban heat island	11	6
Disability	10	6

SENSITIVITY Continued / ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

INDICATOR	Total	Data
SENSITIVITY Continued		
Housing quality	10	4
Women/gender inequality	9	4
Outdoor workers	8	5
Housing affordability/cost burden	8	6
Civic/political engagement	8	6
Social safety net programs	8	6
Industrial/hazardous sites	8	7
Income inequality	8	6
Healthcare services	7	4
Foreign born	6	3
Immigration status	6	1
Mobile homes	6	5
Institutionalized populations	5	5
Energy costs	5	3
Home crowding/density	5	4
Unoccupied housing	4	4
Crime	3	3
Homelessness	3	1
ADAPTIVE CAPACITY		
Vehicle access	17	14
Tree canopy/green space	16	12
Air conditioning	12	8
Impervious surface cover	12	10
Transit access	10	6
Medical facilities	9	8
Telecommunications access	4	3
Temporary housing/shelters	4	2
Flood insurance	3	2
Emergency services/responders	2	1

# Laotian Organizing Project in Richmond

- Historic Campaign: Multilingual Warning System (2001)

- Key Lessons

  ❖ Development of community warning systems

  ❖ Targeted outreach to vulnerable communities

  ❖ Identify threats from hazardous facilities

  ❖ Ensure essential facilities are culturally sensitive

Campaign involved activating dents, LOP staff made presentations to churches, adult education classes, Laotian ethnic associations, and maintained lists

LOP youth and seniors rally for a multilingual emergency phone alert system outside an apartment complex near Chevrorts refinery
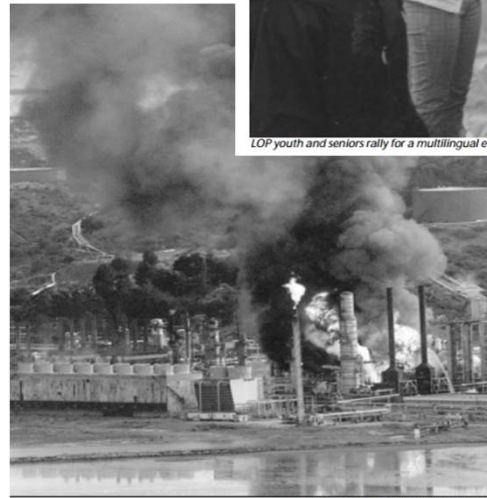
March 25, 1999 Chevron oil refinery accident