



SoCal Greenprint

Update to the SCAG Natural and Working Lands Group

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The Nature Conservancy
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in collaboration with

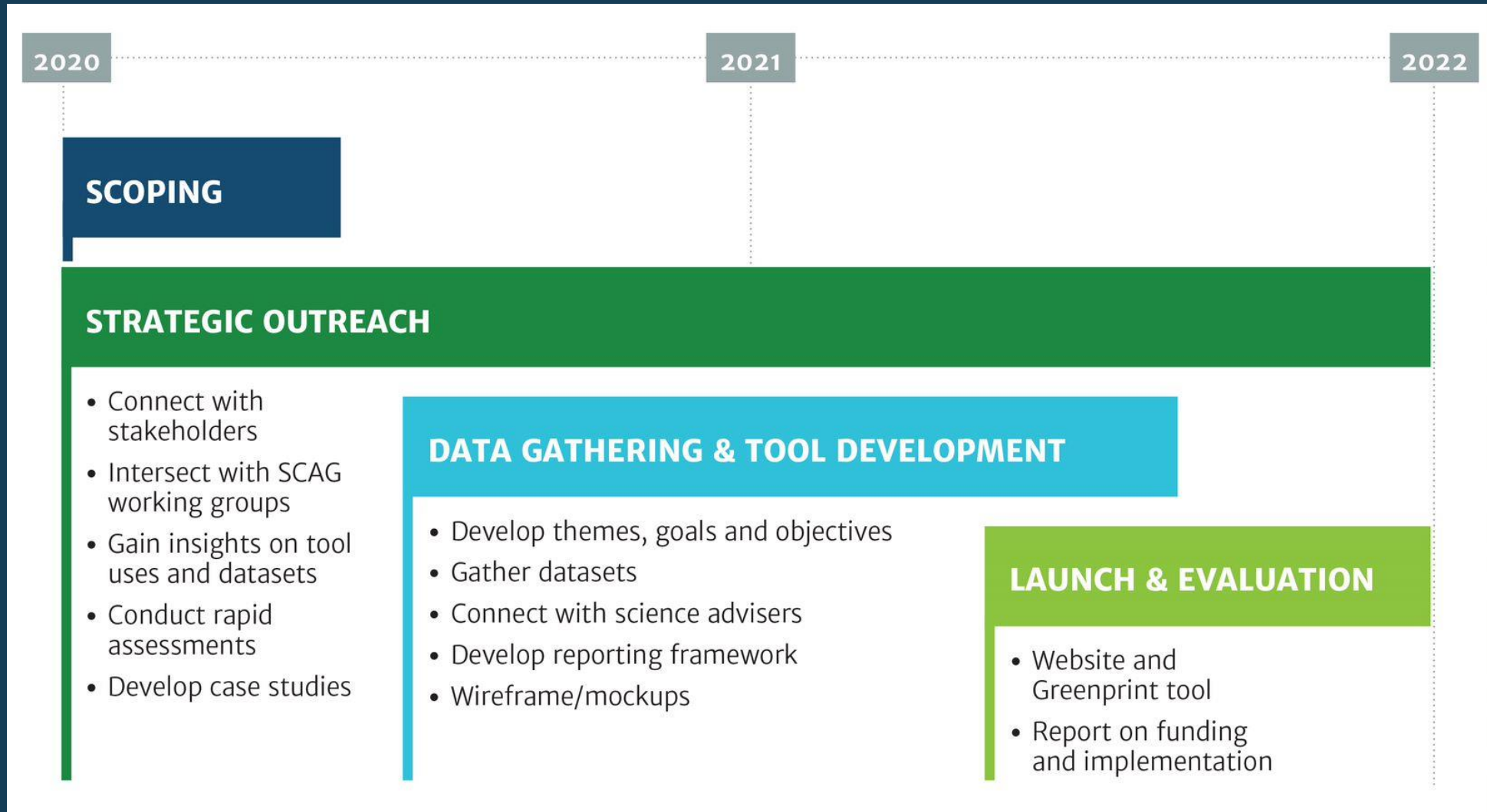


Goal of the SoCal Greenprint

To protect, restore, and enhance natural lands, public greenspace, working lands, and water resources and the benefits they provide to people and nature throughout the SCAG region.

The Greenprint provides relevant data and analyses to help prioritize and conserve our valued natural assets and working lands, ensure access to urban green spaces for all, and guide development to avoid conflicts with nature.

The Greenprint will support stakeholders in integrating public open space, natural and working lands resources into land use, conservation, and infrastructure plans and projects.



Key Users of the Greenprint:



**Infrastruct
ure
agencies**



**Conservati
on
practitione
rs**



**Communit
y-based
organizatio
ns**



Developers



**Planners -
town, city,
county, tribal**

Steering Committee



UCLA

Institute of the
Environment & Sustainability

East Yard
Communities
For Environmental Justice



**TATAVIAM
LAND CONSERVANCY**
HERITAGE • PRESERVATION • EDUCATION



 **Audubon**
CALIFORNIA





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Development of the SoCal Greenprint is underway! In this update, we're sharing the progress we've made including an overview and key themes of the SoCal Greenprint, an update on Connect SoCal and a highlight on steering committee member Frank Ruiz.

What is the SoCal Greenprint?

The SoCal Greenprint will be an innovative online regional mapping tool that will highlight the benefits of natural lands, waters and agricultural lands, in addition to air quality, clean water, clean air, food production and connectivity. The tool will support planners, conservation practitioners and other stakeholders in integrating the protection of natural resources into their infrastructure plans. In partnership with The Nature Conservancy, SCAG anticipates having the SoCal Greenprint tested in spring 2021, with a launch planned for 2022.

The SoCal Greenprint will:



Map, measure, and contextualize the values of nature's benefit and services within the region's ecosystem, economy and community.



Aggregate existing data in an interactive online format.



Help decision-makers plan for development with nature in mind.



Encourage and highlight conservation opportunities and multiple benefits for nature and people in the SCAG region.



Function as a resource for conservation information that anyone can access for free.



Connect SoCal is a long-range visioning plan that builds upon and expands land use and transportation strategies established over several planning cycles to increase mobility options and achieve a more sustainable growth pattern. It charts a path toward a more mobile, sustainable and prosperous region by making connections between transportation networks, between planning strategies and between the people whose collaboration can improve the quality of life for Southern Californians.

Connect SoCal was prepared through a collaborative, continuous and comprehensive process with input from local governments, county transportation commissions, tribal governments, non-profit organizations, businesses and local stakeholders within the counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura.

Meet our Steering Committee Member: Frank Ruiz



Frank Ruiz is the Salton Sea Program Director with Audubon California. He has been a pastor and mental health professional for over 14 years and 10 years of experience as a chaplain for law enforcement agencies. In addition, he has been a grassroots leader and community organizer. Frank co-founded Por la Creacion: A faith-based alliance with the purpose of enabling the Latino community in areas of education and public policy in regards to public lands and conservation initiatives.

Tell us about what you're working on at the Salton Sea.

I launched a program that combines four elements, public policy, science, education and community engagement with the purpose of developing awareness about the emerging environmental, economic and public health crisis arising at the Sea.

How will the SoCal Greenprint support your work and communities?

It is imperative to enfranchise diverse and, in many cases, destitute communities in areas of conservation, public health and economic equity to achieve sustainable goals. SoCal Greenprint could bridge the conversations from different sectors to find areas of common interest that could translate into feasible solutions.

In your opinion, what will be the most important benefit of the Greenprint?

Building awareness among diverse communities and governments of the need of quality outdoor places, urban greening and healthy initiatives that could transform the culture of nature for all.



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- Themes
- Metrics
- Rapid Assessments
- Advisory Committee Meeting



Themes










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Common themes across all analyses

Themes provide a structure to organize the data in the Greenprint. This allows users to quickly and easily access the information relevant to their project. With themes, users will be able to look at groups of data together and understand how they might impact their proposed project.

 FOOD PRODUCTION	 CARBON STORAGE	 OUTDOOR RECREATION
 WATER YIELD	 WATER QUALITY	 WATER HAZARD REDUCTION
 COMPENSATORY MITIGATION	 PRIORITIZED HABITATS	 HABITAT CONNECTIVITY

Proposed Greenprint Themes

- Agriculture
- Conservation/biodiversity/habitat
- Community and equity
- Infrastructure and the built environment
- Risks and resilience
- Water

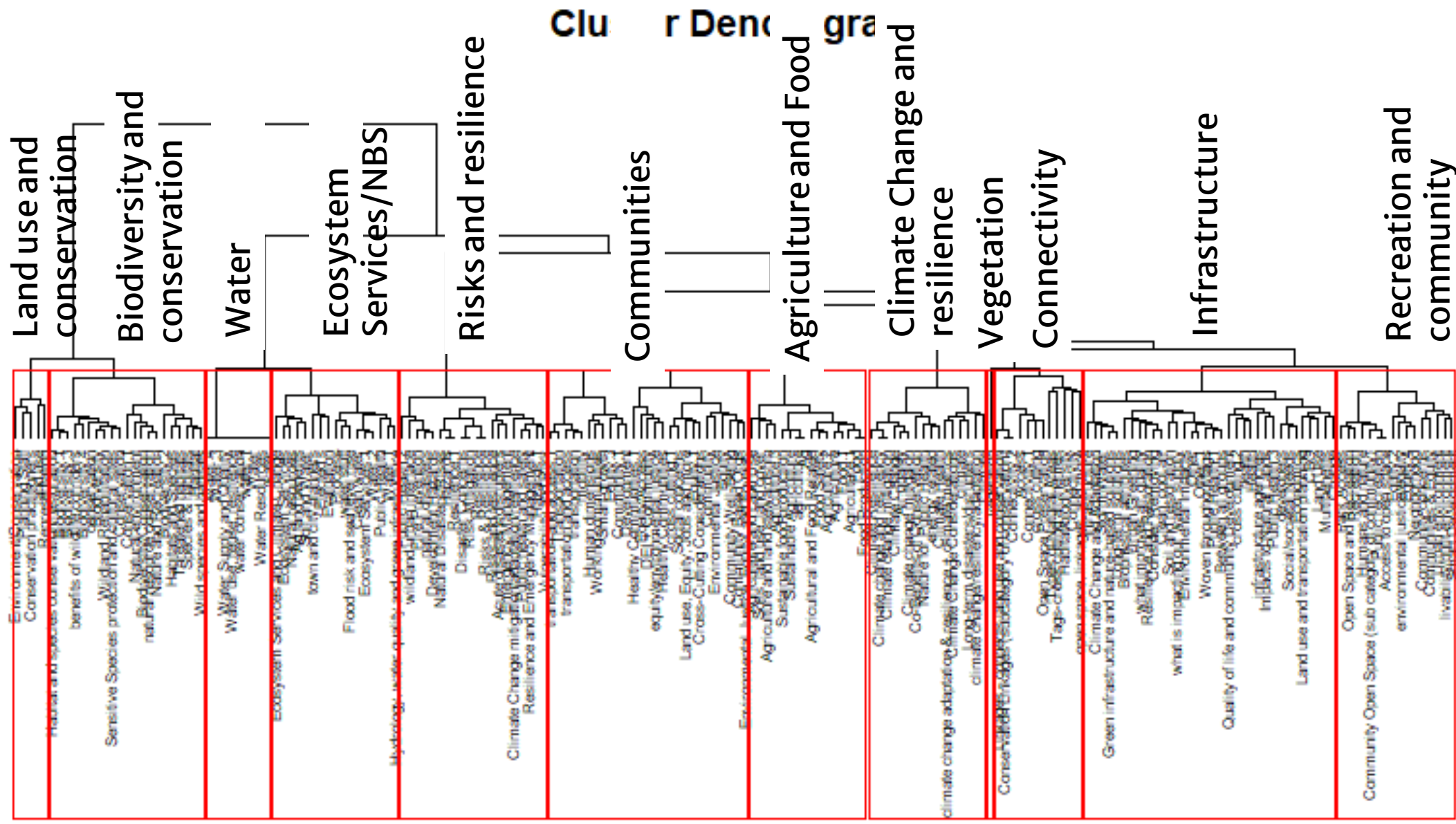
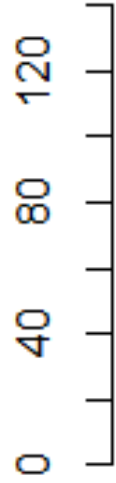
Climate Change, urban greening, and equity are likely to be cross-cutting and represented across all themes

Methods: Full data set

- 194 different themes identified by advisors (162 unique)
- 70 topics
- 7 Science advisors
- 7 strategic advisors
- 7 Steering committee members
- 6 core team members



Height



Full Sample

Themes Proposal 2



- Health, Equity, Access, and Community
- Biodiversity and Habitat
- Connectivity
- Agriculture
- Water
- Built Environment: Transportation, Housing, Jobs
- Resilience, Threats, and Nature-based solutions

Cross cutting:

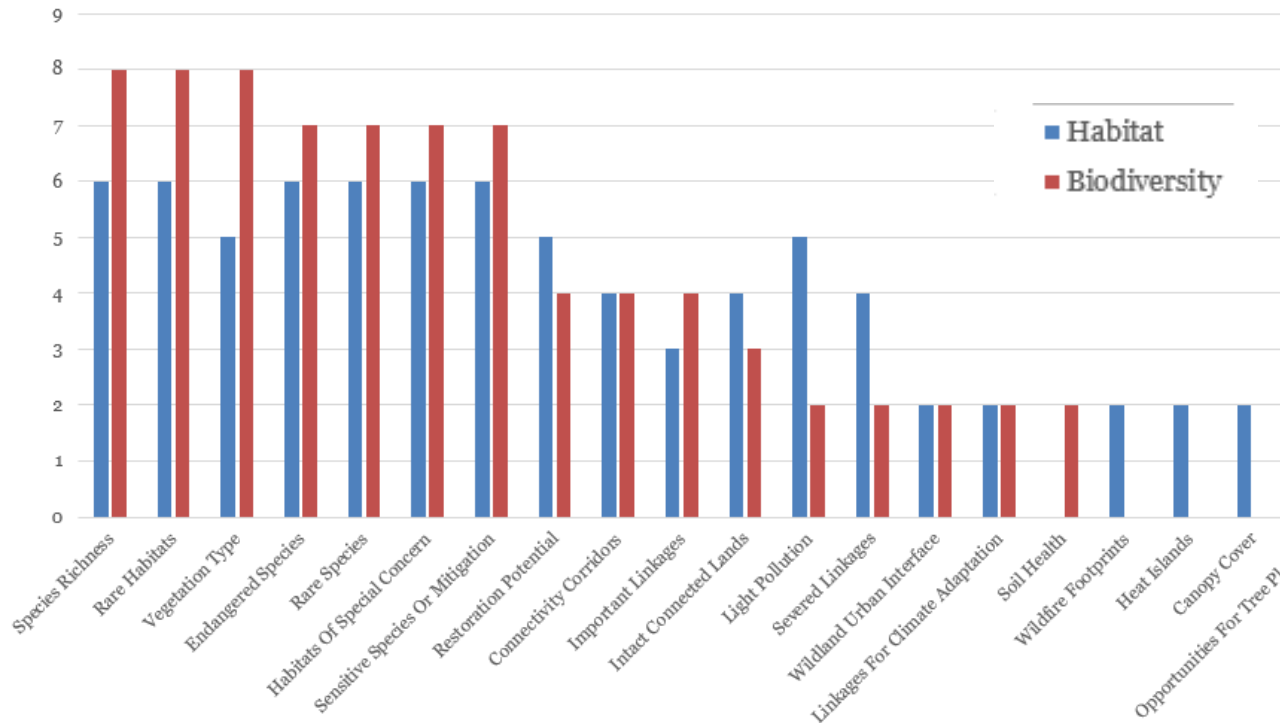
Green Infrastructure (existing and need)

Additional equity metric across themes (% resource within DAC)

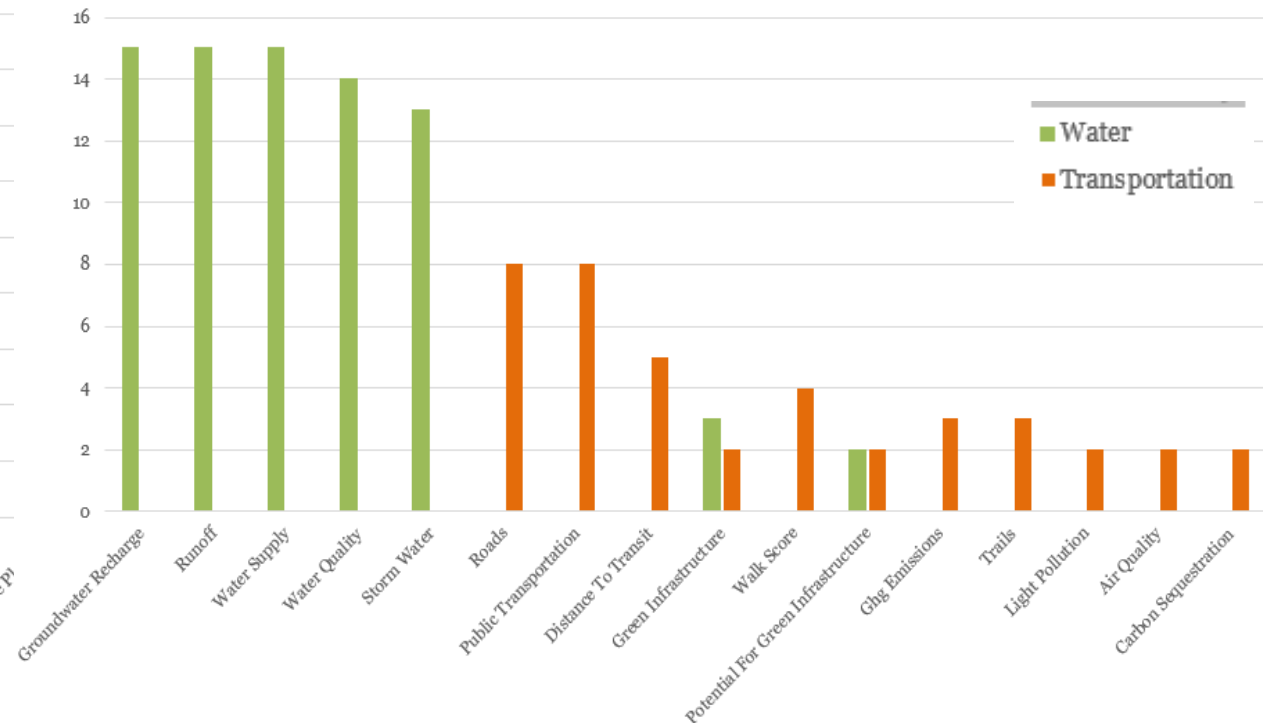
Methods 2: Themes analysis

Further collapse 'like' themes

Biodiversity vs. Habitat
Collapsed to single theme – similar composition

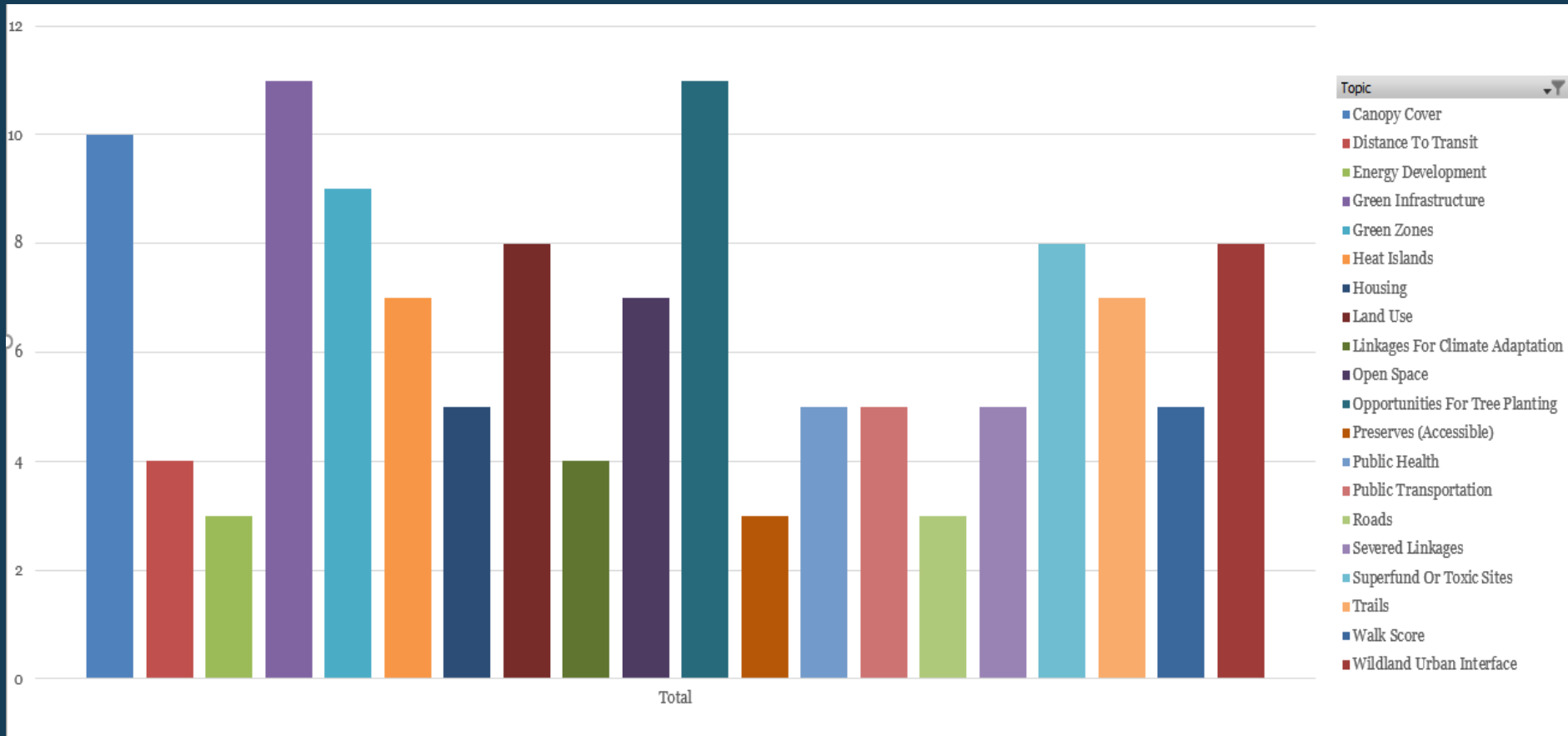


Water vs Transportation
NOT collapsed – unique composition



Methods 2: Cross-cutting topics

After all the card/theme manipulation – several cards still were spread across themes. Height represents # of themes a card was found in – magnitude of disagreement



Top 4 topics of theme disagreement

- Green Infrastructure
- Opportunities for tree planting
- Canopy Cover
- Green Zones

'Green Infrastructure' like topics seems to be cross-cutting. Participants sorted into the most different themes



Metrics

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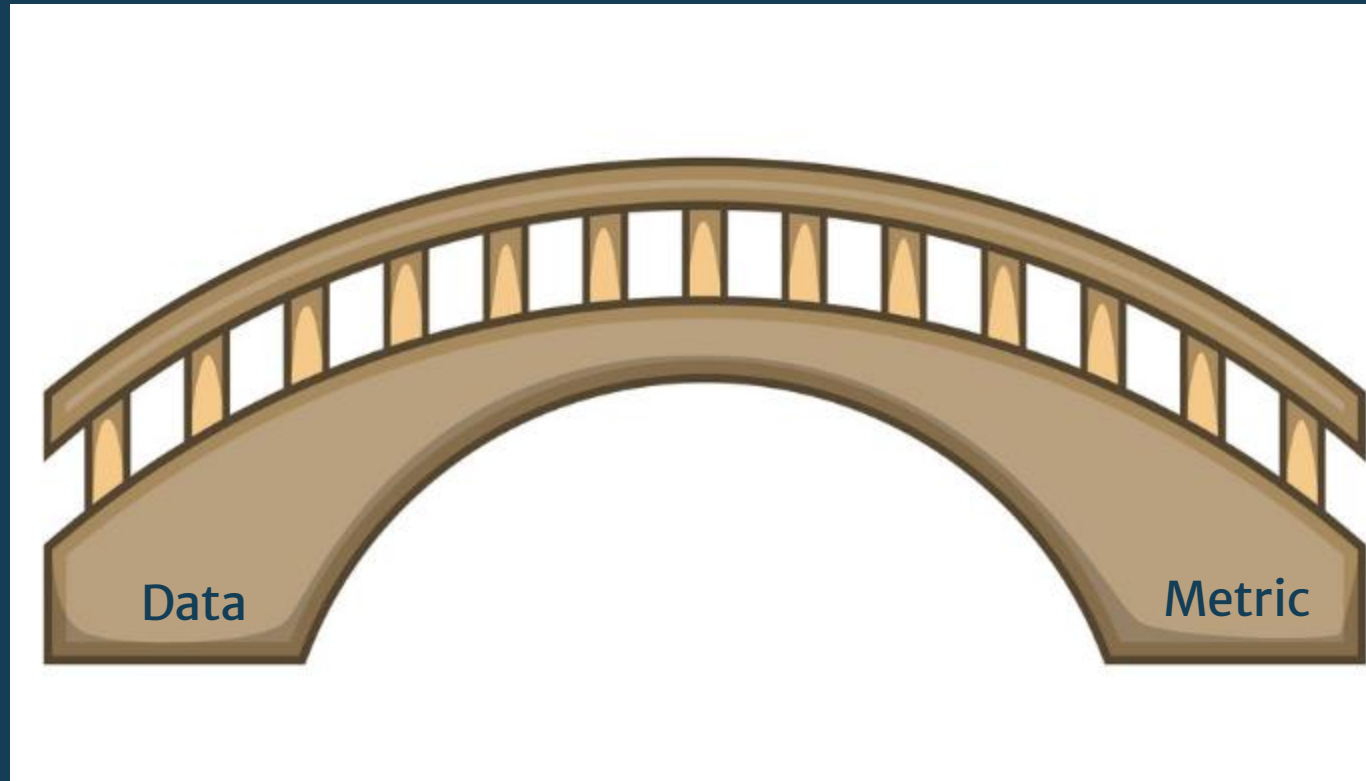
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Metrics: Background

One of the roles of a Greenprint is to act as a 'bridge' between the data creators and practitioners

Data Creators
/ Academics,
Researchers

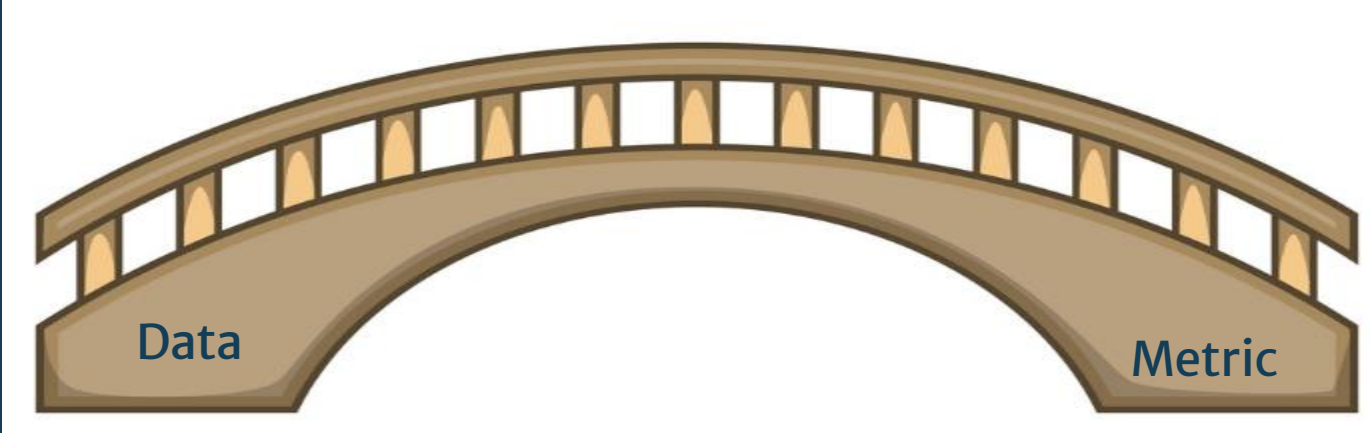


Data Users /
Practitioners

Example: The Bay Area Greenprint curates and delivers 'Climate Water Deficit' projection data into a metric on 'how climate change may impact food production'

Data: climate water deficit

The term climatic water deficit defined by Stephenson (1998) is quantified as the amount of water by which potential evapotranspiration (PET) exceeds actual evapotranspiration (AET).



Metric in the Bay Area Greenprint:

30-year summary time periods	GCMs and ES/RCP combinations (for futures only)	
Historic: 1921-1950 1951-1980 1981-2010	CMIP 3: GFDL-A2 GFDL-B1 PCM-A2 PCM-B1 MIROC3_2 -A2 CSIRO-A1B GISS_AOM -A1B	CMIP 5: MIROC5-RCP26 MIROC-RCP45 MIROC-RCP60 MIROC-RCP85 GISS-RCP26 MRI-RCP26 MPI-RCP45 CCSM4-RCP85 IPSL-RCP85 CNRM-RCP85 FGOALS-RCP85
Projected: 2010-2039 2040-2069 2070-2099		

How will climate change impact food production?

A warmer and/or drier climate may require additional irrigation to maintain the same crop in the same location.

In your area, 168,904 acre-feet per year of additional irrigation will be needed to offset climate change under the 'hotter, drier' scenario and 65,362 acre-feet per year of additional irrigation will be needed under the 'warmer, wetter' scenario.

Metrics: Background

Metrics provide interpretation and context to make data **useful, understandable, and influential** to our users

Question to consider as we evaluate types of metrics:

How can we deliver data so it will influence the way a key-user makes a decision?

Descriptive Metrics

vs

Action Oriented Metrics



Descriptive metrics provide just the facts. The user then will bring their own values and toolset to the Greenprint to determine what action to take.

There are X acres of urban heat island

X acres of this area are priorities for street tree planting

Tree canopy is inequitably distributed in this area

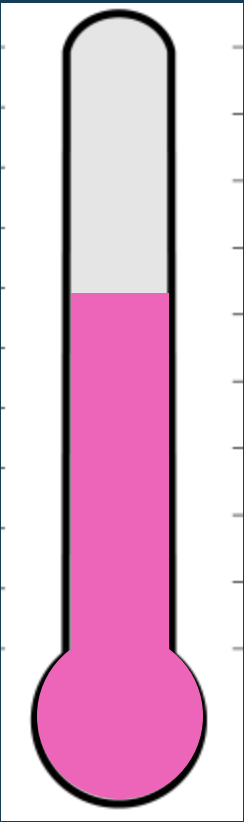
Action-oriented metrics may suggest actions a user can take based on quantities of resources and geographic and jurisdictional context

Planting street trees in this area can address urban heat islands, help sequester air pollutants, and can start to address the inequitable distribution of tree canopy

Is the quantity locally or regionally significant?

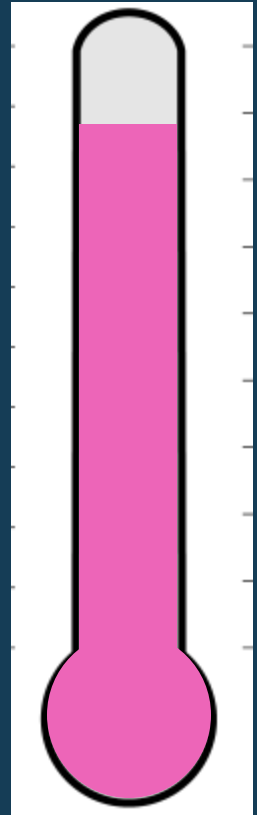


Quantity of resource in area of interest within **watershed**



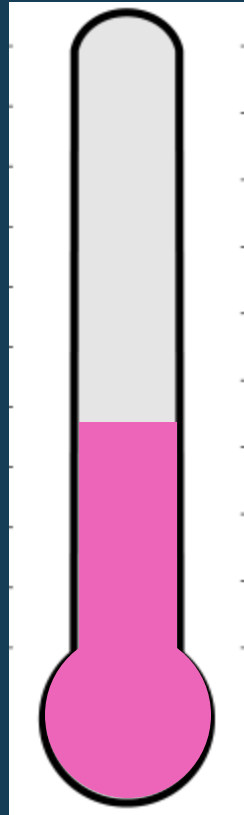
60 % of feature

Quantity of resource in area of interest in **landscape unit**



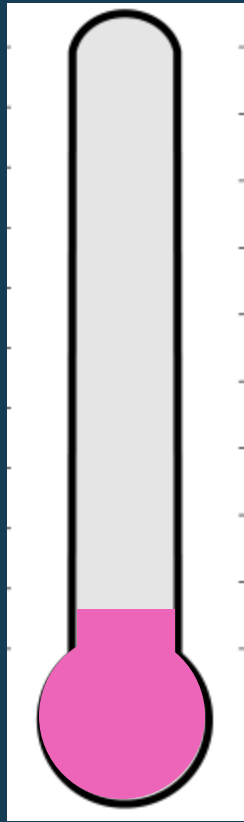
90% of feature

Quantity of resource in area of interest in **county**



30% of feature

Quantity of resource in area of interest in **SCAG region**



3% of feature

Is the quantity locally or regionally significant?

EXAMPLE:

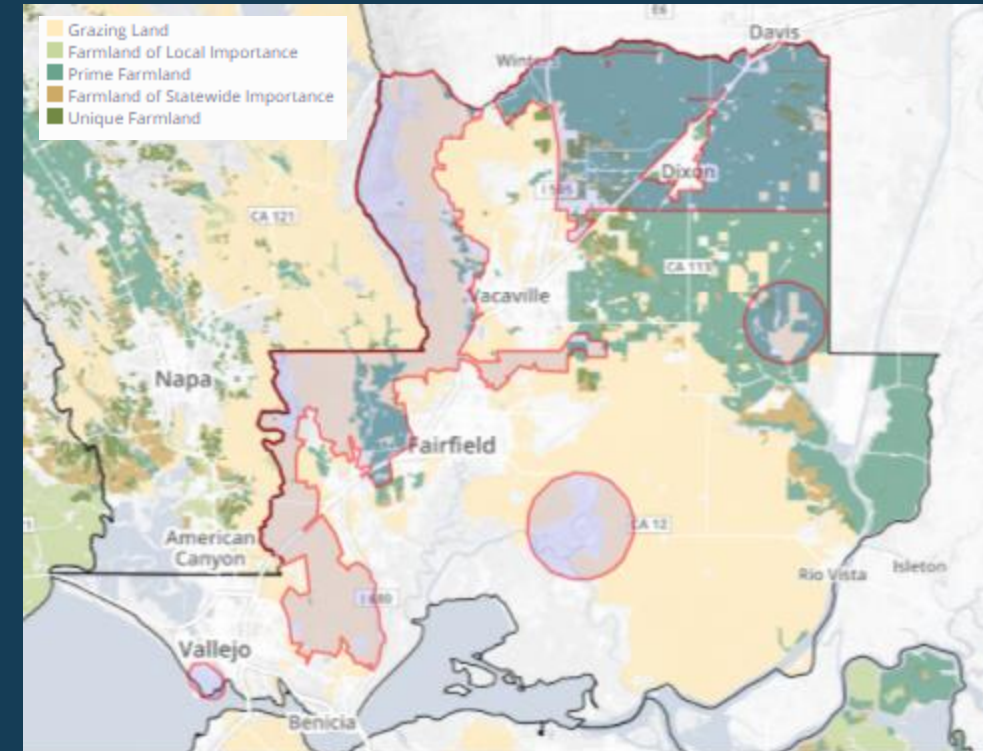
BAY AREA GREENPRINT

How much
prime farmland?

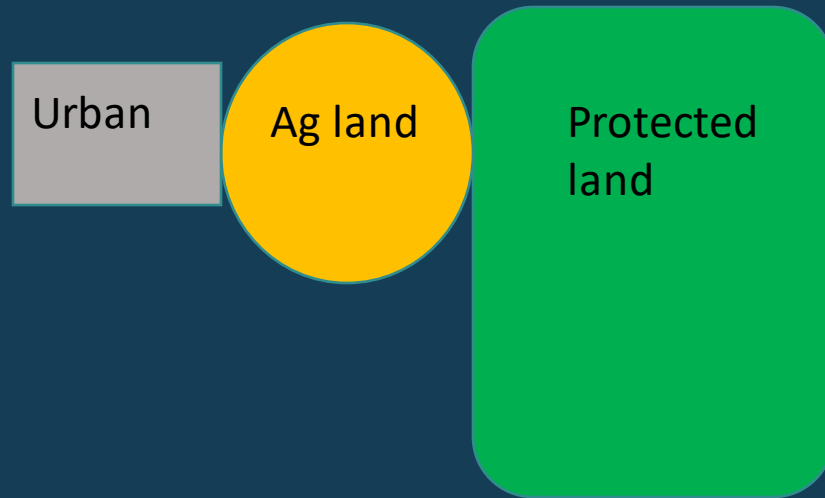
68,000 acres

Is that a lot?

More than half of the
county's prime
farmland



Does the landscape context make the impact significant?



Does the landscape context make the impact significant?

EXAMPLE: Local



Does the landscape context make the impact significant?

EXAMPLE: Local



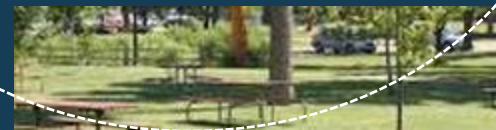
In Context A:



Does the landscape context make the impact significant?

EXAMPLE: Local

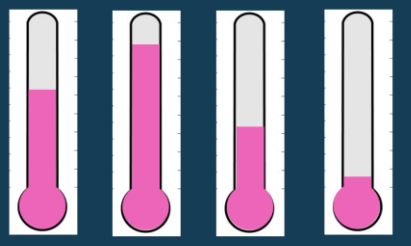
In Context B:



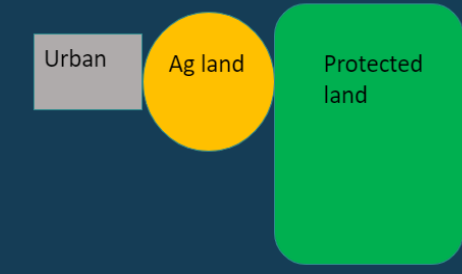
How can we deliver data so it will influence the way a key-user makes a decision?



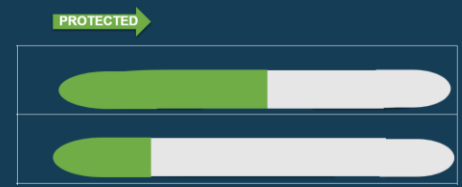
Regionally significant?



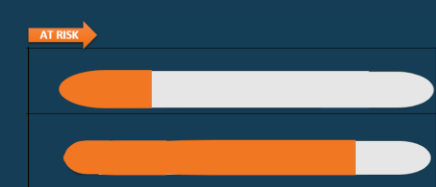
Neighborhood Context?



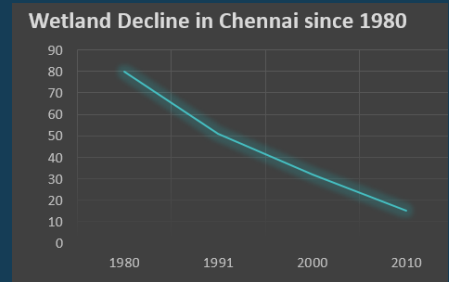
Protected?



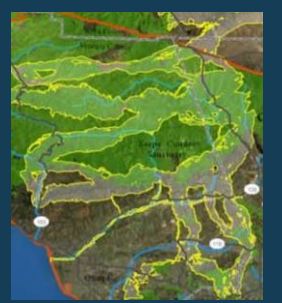
At Risk?



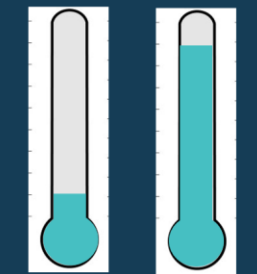
Historic Trend?



Desired Future?



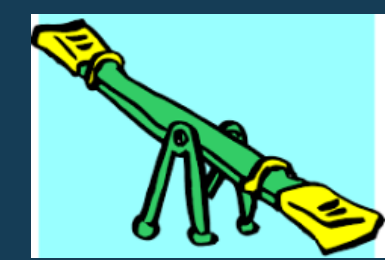
Inequitable Distribution?



Equivalence?



Threshold?



Historic Context



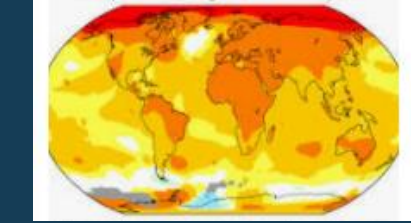
Local Interest?



Who works here?



Climate change impacts?



Rapid Assessments

An early case-study exercise to help us design the Greenprint to meet the needs of our targeted user groups and on-the-ground practitioners.

They are conducted early in the development/design process to gather concrete feedback from key users on:

- 1) the information proposed to be in the Greenprint for a real-world use-case, and
- 2) how that information is analyzed and communicated

Joint Science & Strategy Advisory Committee Meeting

- November 5, 2020
- Advisors will work in teams to create a mock conservation assessment
- Provide feedback on themes, metrics, and data



Thank you! Any questions please reach out!

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Conservancy 