**Sustainability Summit**

**Preliminary Climate Change Sustainability Indicators and Targets: Participant Feedback Sheet**

| **Definition** | **Preliminary Sustainability Indicators** | **Preliminary Target** | **Comments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Natural Disasters**  Sustainable public safety exists regarding natural disasters when land uses are located and constructed such that personal safety is routinely assured; infrastructure remains largely undamaged and resilient; property damages are minimized through avoidance of natural hazards; and damage that does occur from natural events is at levels that allows for effective resilience and can be afforded by public and private property owners and renters. | • Flood and storm surge areas delineated using LiDAR-based topography, modern models, and V zone boundary “based on a 1.5-foot breaking wave rather than the present 3-foot wave.” (NRC, 2009)  • Infrastructure-specific targets (e.g., potential for electrical line damage). Development location and value in hazard areas.  • Health statistics; emergency preparation, response and health care system capacity  • Cost of risk insurance (all categories of natural hazards), property improvement and potential uninsured damage costs relative to household income and wealth | * • Hazard areas are defined, delineated and regulated to minimize the potential for inadequate mitigation, and incorporate hydrologic changes related to climate change   • Disaster risk from flooding, wind and storm damage to infrastructure, improved properties and community resilience declines to levels allowing for rapid restoration of critical functions  • Mortality, injury, and mental health effects decline, and appropriate acute health care increase relative to event severity  • Potential disaster damages are proportional to owner capacity for response and restoration |  |
| **Water Resources** (see also briefing papers on Water Availability, Water Quality, and Water Infrastructure) | • Percentage of reservoirs and watersheds/subwatersheds with modified calculations  • Consumptive use rates (currently estimated at 29%)  • Percentage of stormwater managed using “green infrastructure” techniques | • Safe yields and available capacity for reservoir systems and Net Water Availability from surficial aquifers incorporate hydrologic changes related to climate change  • Reduction of growing season consumptive water use as a percentage of total water use  • Increase Net Water Availability through restoration of ground water recharge using “green infrastructure” techniques |  |
| **Agriculture** (see also briefing paper on Agriculture and Food Security) | • Peak month demands per acre, growing season  • Net Water Availability with seasonal agricultural demands  • On-site water availability relative to estimated peak month demand  • Peak month demands per acre by crop type, growing season  • Agricultural acres in IPM by crop type | • Estimated peak irrigation demands incorporate soil moisture deficits reflecting effects of climate change  • Agricultural water demands during drought periods do not exceed Net Water Availability for watersheds/subwatersheds  • On-farm water storage or supply availability to offset loss or constraints on ground or surface water supplies  • Farm crop choices reflect temperature, soil moisture and rainfall effects of climate change  • Monitoring and integrated pest management regarding pest migration with climate change |  |

Please use back of page to list any aspects of the topic missing or other appropriate indicators or targets that should be explored.