

Roundtable Session
Public Meeting – June 30, 2010

Alameda County
(Unincorporated areas)
Community Climate Action Plan

Introduction and Meeting Format

What is The Community Climate Action Plan?

- The CCAP is a General Plan style document— in schematic form, provides guidance and sets forth policy for land use, transportation, energy & water conservation, waste management and infrastructure, with the goal of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) to 1990 levels by 2020, a 15% reduction compared to 2005.
- As a GHG reduction strategy, the CCAP brings together incentives, outreach/education and mandatory requirements to hit the 15% reduction critical target.
- By definition, the CCAP includes policies that must be quantifiable, and where codified in law, must be able to be monitored for effectiveness.

Basis in State and Local Law for the Community Climate Action Plan

- **Assembly Bill 32- State AB 32:** Requires that by 2020 the state's GHG emissions must be reduced to 1990 levels, a roughly 25% reduction compared to business-as-usual estimates (15% compared to 2005). The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is required to prepare plans to achieve the objectives stated in the Act.
- **CARB, State Climate Change Scoping Plan 2008:** Pursuant to AB 32, sets state reduction goals as **15% from year 2005/2008** levels (25-30% from year 2020 levels), and a further 80% reduction by the year 2050. (This last reduction is very aggressive, and roughly matches the resolution of the decade-old Kyoto Protocol. This requirement significantly exceeds what the draft CCAP provides for the next decade.)

Basis in State and Local Law for the Community Climate Action Plan

- **Governor's Executive Order S-3-05:** S-3-05 closely reflects the State Climate Change Scoping plan, and requires GHG emission reductions:
 - By 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels
 - By 2050, reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels.
 - In Alameda County, this means a **15% reduction of 2005 GHG levels by 2020** and a vastly greater reduction by 2050.

Basis in State and Local Law for the Community Climate Action Plan

- **Senate Bill 375**: First law in U.S. designed to curb GHG emissions by curbing sprawl; implements AB 32's GHG reduction goals.
- Integrates land use, regional transportation, housing planning.
- Requires metro regions to adopt "sustainable community strategies" (SCS) in regional transportation plans to encourage compact development. Aligns with regional GHG emissions reduction targets set by the CARB Scoping Plan.
- SB 375 includes a provision that recognizes the importance of rural sustainability and transportation interconnectivity.

Basis in State and Local Law for the Community Climate Action Plan

- Senate Bill 375 (Continued)

- The law focuses on regional planning efforts, but it specially states that it **does not supersede city or county land use powers** and local plans are not required to be consistent with the approved SCS...BUT,
- **Transportation projects that are part of the SCS will have priority on State transportation money**; alignment of County policy with the SCS would enhance our ability to maintain adequate funding for public rights-of-way.
- Finally, SB 375 provides a degree of **CEQA Streamlining for policies that conform with the SCS**. This streamlining can be further passed on to residential development proposals if they can conform to this policy.

Basis in State and Local Law for the Community Climate Action Plan

- Alameda County Board of Supervisors Resolution R-2006-204, Climate Change Leadership Strategy: The Board commits all County Agencies to progress on five milestones, specifically:
 - Conduct a greenhouse gas emissions inventory and forecast;
 - Establish County greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets;
 - Develop an implementation plan to meet the County greenhouse gas reduction targets;
 - Implement the plan;
 - Monitor and review progress

Basis in State and Local Law for the Community Climate Action Plan

- **Cool Counties Declaration – Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, R-2007-366:** Among other things, this declaration further commits the County working toward reductions of 80% below 1990 GHG levels by the year 2050, a trajectory already more aggressive than the CCAP's 1.5% annual reduction between 2010 and 2020.
- Closely reflects State numerical requirements

Basis in State and Local Law for the Community Climate Action Plan

- **California Attorney General's Office:** Has actively reviewed and provided direction to Lead Agencies in implementation of the laws.
- Has specified that a reasonable option for a lead agency is to **create community-wide GHG emissions targets for the years governed by the general plan**. The GHG targets should align with California's interim (2020) and long-term (2050) GHG emissions limits set forth in AB 32 and the Executive Order.
- **Recommends a CCAP as an appropriate vehicle for this effort**; and this is what our Draft CCAP does in attempting to reduce emissions by 15% by the year 2020.
- The CAG requires that the CCAP use **verifiable methods that may be calculated** to achieve these goals. It also suggests a suite of policy measures –

Basis in State and Local Law for the Community Climate Action Plan

- Higher density development in existing urban areas;
- Policies to facilitate biking, walking, public transportation and reduce VMT
- Create “complete neighborhoods” where services are in walking distance;
- Incentives for mixed-use development;
- Energy efficiency and renewable energy financing (see, e.g., AB 811)
- Policies for preservation of ag and forest land serving as carbon sinks;
- Ordinances for energy/water conservation and green building practices;
- Requirements for carbon and nitrogen-efficient agricultural practices ;

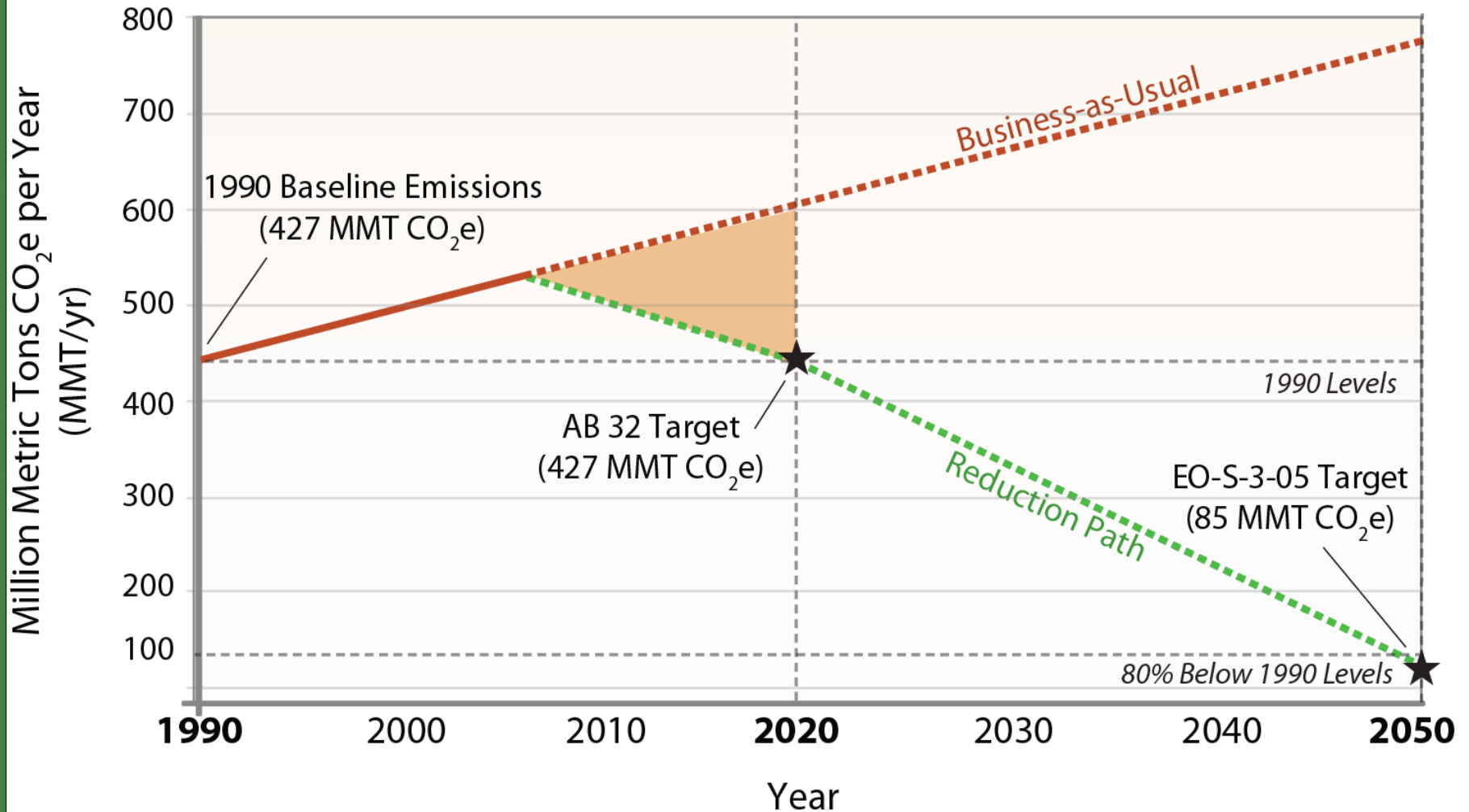
...all of which are suggested generally in the draft CCAP. The CAG's office has, in some cases, resorted to legal proceedings to enforce these requirements where it perceives that a plan has fallen short.

What the Community Climate Action Plan is NOT

- **Not an Ordinance or Statute** – the CCAP is a plan, and provides direction to Staff and the Board. It does not prescribe legal requirements.
- Not specific and **does not lay out precise actions** – the CCAP gives broad guidance, and is only specific enough so that general quantification is possible.
- Not a book of penalties for noncompliance. **The CCAP is not designed to be an enforcement tool.**
- Not a **Green Building Ordinance** – a GBO is much more specific.
- Not a **Generalized “Green Plan”** such as that from the City of Claremont.

Goals of the CCAP

State-Wide Emissions, Projection, and Targets



2020 Reduction Goal:

15% over 2005 levels

Required by AB 32 &

Board of Supervisors

Sectors – Land Use,
Transportation,
Energy Efficiency,
Water Conservation,
Waste Management,
Green Infrastructure

Quantified Incentives
& Mandatory
Measures

*Transportation –
Nonmotorized &
Transit Support

*Smart Growth &
Neighborhoods

*Energy Outreach &
Financing

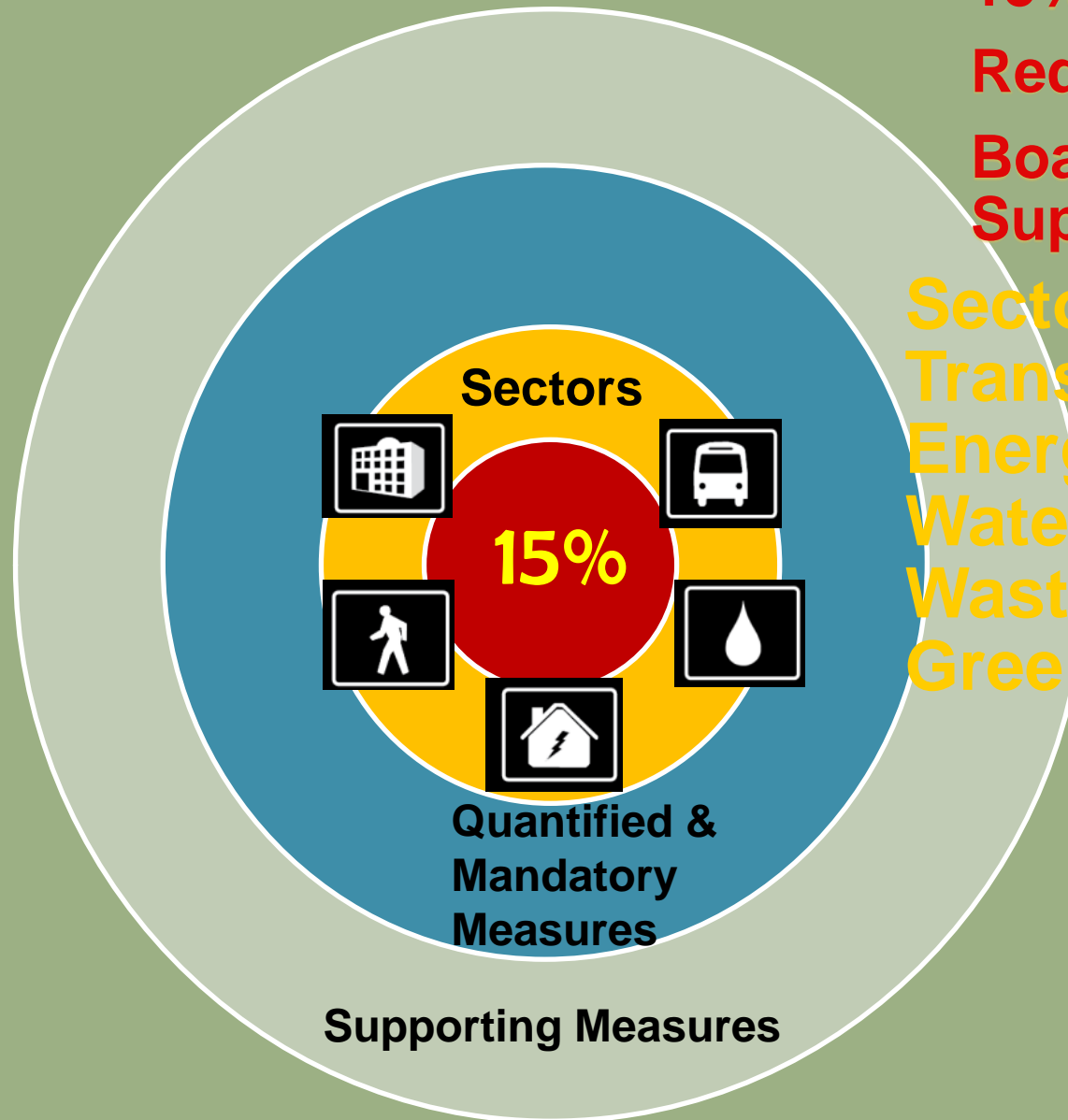
*RECO/CECO

*Renewable Energy

*Green Building

*Water Conservation
– Bldg & landscape
efficiency

*Waste Management
& Recycling



Climate Action Plan Measures – Major Categories

- **Mandatory Quantifiable or Unquantifiable Measures** – Obligations on citizens to encourage habits that reduce GHG emissions.
- **Voluntary & Incentive - Quantifiable Measures** – Encourage citizens, through programs or incentives, to improve energy efficiency, reduce carbon footprints, and consciously reduce GHG emissions.
- **Passive Quantifiable Measures** – Directly or indirectly make it more convenient for citizens to reduce their carbon footprints and GHG emissions. Includes Measures that enhance transit, bike and pedestrian access, convenient neighborhood commercial access.
- **Supporting Measures, all types** – In themselves are difficult to quantify, but which intuitively can be understood to support GHG reductions using some of the quantifiable substantive measures.

Mandatory Measures

- T-15: Parking Management – Fees and metered parking.
- L-1: Smart Growth – GHG Fees to direct development and mitigate the effects of new development .
- L-2: Smart Growth – Policies to direct development toward major transit and services.
- E-4 and E-9: RECO & CECO – Point-of-sale mandatory energy retrofits for unimproved buildings.
- E-10, E-12, E-13: Require mandatory Tier II Energy Standards in new construction, recycled material content, shaded parking.
- E-14: New / renovated rental unit submetering.
- WT-2: Require water efficiency in new landscapes.
- WS-2 and WS-3: C&D recycling minimums, food waste collection ordinance.

Voluntary and Incentive Measures

- E-2: Evaluate / Develop District Energy Systems
- E-3: Develop / Expand Outreach programs for voluntary home energy efficiency
- E-5: ID and Develop low-cost financing for home energy efficiency improvements (7,700 TPY)
- E-6 & E-7: Develop / Expand outreach for low-income and rental unit energy efficiency
- E-8: Develop / Implement outreach/financial assistance for commercial energy retrofit (9,900 TPY)
- E-15 & 16: Solar Empowerment Districts, Outreach & Encourage solar hot water installations (21,000 TPY)
- E-17: Renewable energy outreach-financing-assistance (31,000 TPY)
- WT-1, WT-3, WT-4: Outreach and education on water usage

Summary of Existing and Upcoming CCAP Outreach & Incentives

Existing/expected NPS programs for energy retrofit / upgrades:

CaliforniaFIRST - An AB811 PACE program sponsored by the California State CDA. A mechanism for property owners (residential or commercial) to finance energy efficiency and renewable energy upgrades to their properties. Upon completion, an assessment is placed upon the property and repayments are handled via the owner's property tax bill. Voluntary program, Fall of 2010.

Utility Rebates – \$100 million set aside for rebates to property owner to complete energy efficiency upgrades. Two paths to qualify - a prescriptive path and a performance path. The prescriptive path will be for defined upgrades such as ceiling insulation, air sealing, lighting, etc. Proposed rebate amount = \$1,500 maximum. The performance path would require an energy audit and the work performed must align with the audit. Proposed rebate = \$3,000 maximum. Not all projects would qualify for the maximum; exact details / requirements awaiting final approval from the California PUC. Voluntary program, Fall of 2010.

Summary of Existing and Upcoming CCAP Outreach & Incentives

Existing/expected NPS programs for energy retrofit / upgrades:

Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grants (EECBG) - Stimulus funds available for energy conservation and market transformation. County will use its funds in unincorporated areas for enhanced customer service in support of CaliforniaFIRST program. County will provide workshops for owners to assist with the application, contracting and construction process for owners who are participating in the program. County may provide rebates for energy audits to qualifying owners who complete work under the program. Voluntary program, Fall of 2010.

Weatherization - Stimulus funds to provide grants to assist low income homeowners with weatherizing their homes. Program includes audit to identify areas that would benefit, including caulking, insulation, appliances, lighting, windows, etc. Available to low income owners in any area **outside** of north County cities of Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville and Oakland. Voluntary program, Fall of 2010.

Summary of Existing and Upcoming CCAP Outreach & Incentives

Energy Upgrade California (Retrofit Alameda County) - New state-wide brand for energy efficiency improvements; to raise awareness of the need for, and vehicles available to, address energy efficiency improvements. A market transformation/ awareness/ infrastructure program to encompass the marketing of the utilities programs, PACE programs, contractor qualifications and standards, etc. While it is not a financing or funding mechanism per se, it will be the visible logo of multiple activities.

Green Building Ordinance

- Existing Ordinance
- 2011 State Revisions
- How the CAP builds on this Document.

Process and Next Steps

- CAP Preparation Began – June 2009
- Public Outreach, Survey, Workshops– August - December 2009
- Release of Draft CAP – Late March 2010
- Public Review Period and Meetings– March '10 – present
- Two Public Roundtable Sessions – June 30, 2010 and the other to be determined
- Draft CAP Public Hearings – To be determined
- Adoption of CAP by County Supervisors – To be determined, before December 31, 2010

Roundtable Discussion of Alternate Ideas

Desired outcome of the Session:

- Alternative ideas that result in quantifiable GHG emissions reductions.
- Variety of Measures from which the BOS may choose.
- ???

More Information:

- County Climate Action Website:

http://www.acgov.org/cda/planning/climate_action_plan.htm

- Join our Mailing List:

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- Contact us at:

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