

County of Santa Barbara

2030 Climate Action Plan



Board Actions

Adopt the 2030 Climate Action Plan

- Adopt the resolution
- Receive and file the Implementation Cost Analysis Report
- Certify Final Environmental Impact Report

GHG Thresholds & Consistency Checklist

- Adopt a resolution to approve amendments new non-stationary source greenhouse gas emissions thresholds of significance, and the 2030 CAP Consistency Checklist
- Determine the amendment to the *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* is not a project

Oil and Gas Resolution

- Receive and file Summary on Local Jurisdiction
 Actions
- Adopt a resolution directing staff to:
 - Identify viable measures to reduce emissions from oil and gas extraction and processing;
 - Return to the Board within six months for consideration of such measures

Comprehensive Plan Amendment

- Make findings to approve Comprehensive Plan Energy Element amendment
- Find the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment is exempt from CEQA
- Adopt a resolution to amend Policy 8.3 and Research Action 8.3.1 of the Comprehensive Plan Energy Element

Plan Development Process

| 8/27 | Board Adoption |
|------------|---|
| 5/24 | Planning Commission – GHG Thresholds & Energy Element |
| 6/23 | Board of Supervisors CAP Study Session |
| 6/23-7/23 | Draft Env Impact Report public comment |
| 3/23-7/23 | Draft CAP public comment |
| 5/22 | Energy & Climate Action Plan Final Report |
| 12/21-2/22 | Draft Measures & Actions (Community Opinion Poll) |
| 2020 | Plan Kick Off, Community Presentations & Workshops |

Focus Areas & Measures

Housing & Transportation

- Increase the use of zero emission vehicles
- Increase affordable housing & mobility options
- Decarbonize off-road emissions

Clean Energy

 Increase clean energy use and energy resilience in new and existing buildings

Waste, Water & Wastewater

- Reduce food waste and increase use of organic recycled materials
- Reduce use of non-recyclable and non-compostable single use items
- Increase energy- and carbon-efficiency of water systems

Nature-Based Solutions

 Promote and support land management practices that sequester carbon

Low-Carbon Economy

- Limit the increase of fossil fuel extraction and develop a sunset strategy
- Support local business in becoming more sustainable
- Facilitate mechanisms to value and fund carbon sequestration projects

Municipal Operations

 Increase sustainability and resilience of Countyoperated facilities

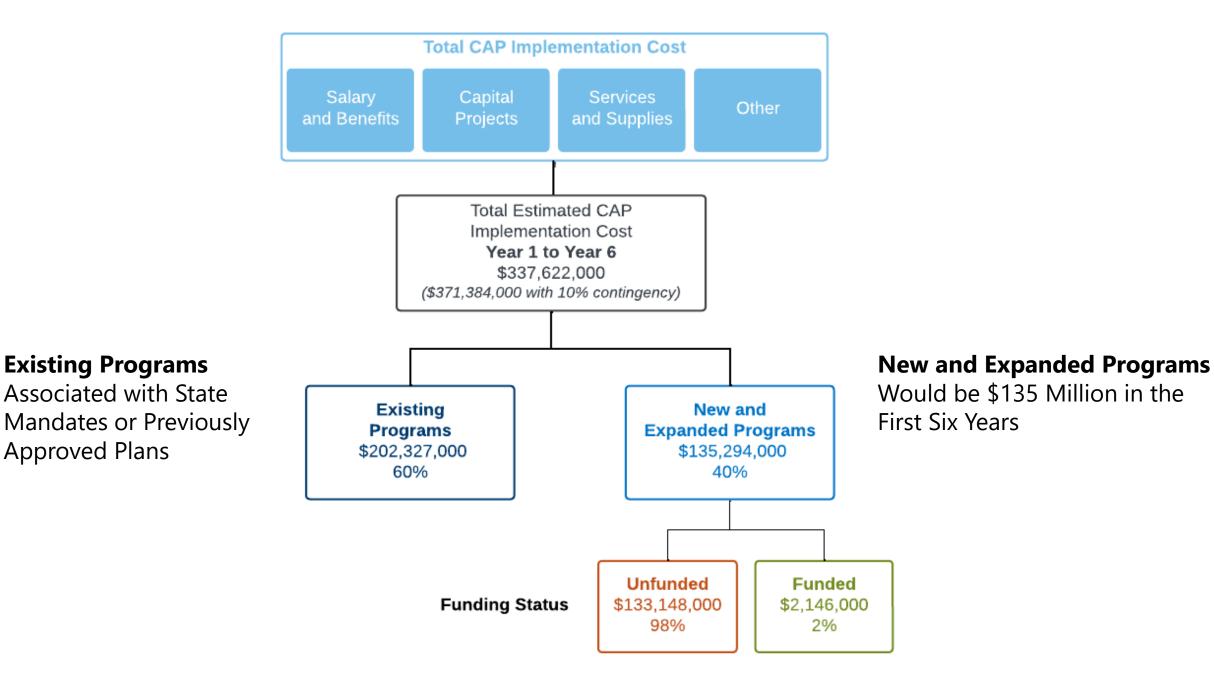
Implementation Cost Analysis

DOES

- Estimate costs and level of effort to implement the activities needed to achieve the GHG emission reduction targets included in the CAP.
 - Total upfront cost to the County and the level of effort to implement CAP measures over the first six years
 - Cost and level of effort associated with activities that would not have occurred without CAP adoption
 - Salary & Benefits
 - Capital Projects
 - Services & Supplies
 - Other

DOES NOT

- Consider or include external sources of funding or financing, like grants, rebates and incentives, tax credits, third-party ownership, etc. or cost savings
- Consider costs and benefits borne by County residents and businesses
- Consider the cost of taking no action to reduce GHG emissions or address community resilience
- Obligate or authorize any specific amount of funding
 - County will need to demonstrate progress toward reducing emissions to be CEQAqualified and streamline development review



Existing Programs

Approved Plans

Associated with State

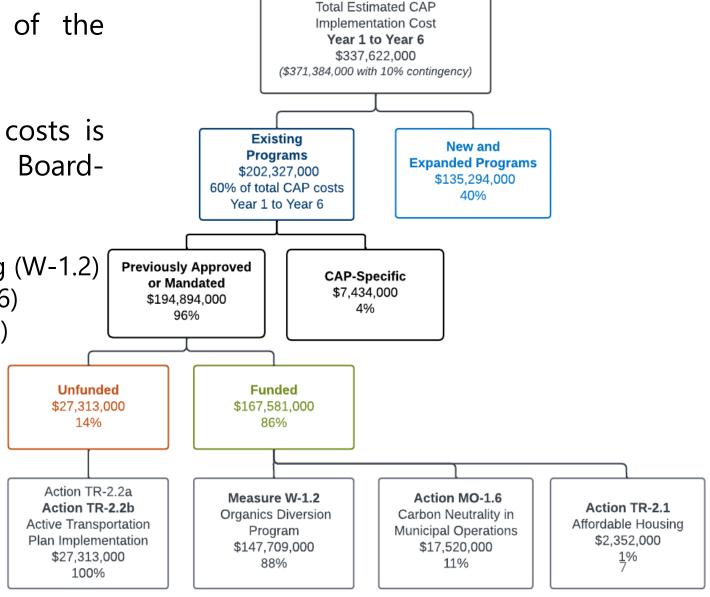
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Implementation Cost Analysis

3 measures account for over 95% of the existing CAP implementation costs.

Nearly \$168 million (86%) of existing costs is associated with state mandates or Boardadopted plans:

- Active Transportation Plan (TR-2.2)
- SB 1383 Organics Diversion and Recycling (W-1.2)
- Advanced Clean Fleets regulation (MO-1.6)
- Housing Element Implementation (TR-2.1)



Implementation Cost Analysis

Three measures account for more than 90% of the estimated new and expanded CAP implementation costs.

- County facility and building electrification
- Transportation demand management policies, programs and projects
- Electric vehicle infrastructure

Annual New and Expanded CAP Implementation Costs by Measure

| Measure | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | Total | % of Total |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| Measure MO-1: Increase sustainability and resilience of County-operated facilities | \$ 12,627,000 | \$ 13,265,000 | \$ 13,926,000 | \$ 14,914,000 | \$ 15,657,000 | \$ 16,437,000 | \$ 86,826,000 | 64.18% |
| Measure TR-2: Increase affordable housing and mobility options | \$ 3,228,000 | \$ 3,564,000 | \$ 3,692,000 | \$ 3,801,000 | \$ 3,981,000 | \$ 333,000 | \$ 18,599,000 | 13.75% |
| Measure TR-1: Increase the use of zero emission vehicles | \$ 2,459,000 | \$ 2,484,000 | \$ 2,454,000 | \$ 3,119,000 | \$ 2,965,000 | \$ 4,369,000 | \$ 17,850,000 | 13.19% |
| Subtotal | \$ 18,314,000 | \$ 19,313,000 | \$ 20,072,000 | \$ 21,834,000 | \$ 22,603,000 | \$ 21,139,000 | \$ 123,275,000 | 91% |

Local Actions on Oil and Gas

- Stationary Sources (including oil and gas)
 are not included in the County's GHG
 inventory and are not covered in the CAP
- CAP needs to demonstrate meaningful progress, to be CEQA-qualified and used for tiered development review
- Board adopted 1,000 metric tons of CO2e
 GHG threshold for stationary sources
 - County has not received any application for new oil or gas extraction

| Santa Barbara County Stationary Source Emissions - Summary | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|--|--|
| | 2008 | 2016 | 2018 | 2022 | | | |
| Electricity Generation | 32,341 | 13,579 | 15,313 | 0 | | | |
| Oil and Gas Production | 387,525 | 116,799 | 122,987 | 123,905 | | | |
| Other Combustion Source | 56,496 | 113,552 | 36,170 | 110,291 | | | |
| Refinery | 16,266 | 23,277 | 15,218 | 0 | | | |
| TOTAL | 492,628 | 267,207 | 189,688 | 234,196 | | | |

Source: CA Air Resources Board

Local Actions on Oil and Gas

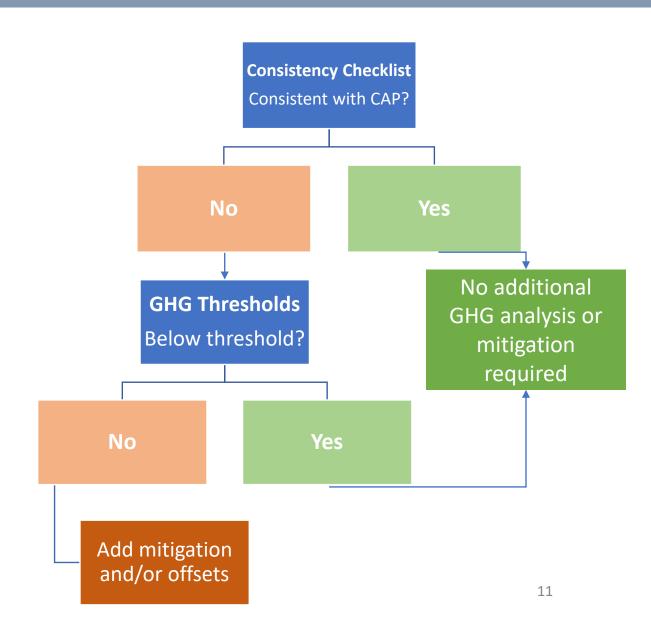
- Environmental groups contend the County's GHG inventory and CAP would be insufficient if oil and gas operations are omitted
- Currently oil and gas projects must conduct their own CEQA analysis and mitigation
 - Provides more discretion over application, GHG analysis and mitigation measures

Staff recommends Board direct CSD staff to:

- Identify viable measures to reduce emissions from oil and gas extraction and processing;
- 2. Return to the Board for consideration of such measures

GHG Thresholds & Consistency Checklist

- GHG Thresholds of Significance and CAP Consistency Checklist are tools to analyze the GHG emissions impacts of new development projects
 - Can streamline project review if found consistent
 - Can reduce time and costs to project developers



GHG Thresholds & Consistency Checklist

- In 2021, Board adopted interim GHG emissions thresholds for all non-industrial projects
- Final GHG emissions thresholds for non-industrial projects have been prepared as part of the 2030 CAP
 - Set at levels necessary to achieve emission reduction targets and are lower than the current interim threshold

| GHG Emissions Threshold Existing (Interim) Threshold | ls (Non-stationary source) Proposed Thresholds | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| | Residential: | 2.68 MT CO ₂ e per resident | | |
| 3.8 MT CO ₂ e per service person ¹ | Non-Residential: | 2.63 MT CO ₂ e per employee | | |
| | Mixed-Use: | 2.67 MT CO ₂ e per service person ¹ | | |
| Note: MT CO_2e = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents ¹ Service person means resident of a residential land use or employee of a non-residential land use | | | | |

Comprehensive Plan Amendment

 Amend Energy Element Policy 8.3 and Research Action 8.3.1 to reference and be consistent with the 2030 CAP goals and GHG emissions reduction targets, rather than the 2015 ECAP

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Thank you

Garrett Wong, Climate Program Manager gwong@countyofsb.org

