



Climate Action Plan

Engineering & Operations Committee

Item 6d

September 10, 2018

Outline

- Current CEQA GHG requirements
- What is a CAP?
- How does a CAP work?
- Potential GHG reduction measures
- Benefits of a CAP
- Other water agencies with CAPs
- Schedule
- Next steps

Current CEQA GHG requirements

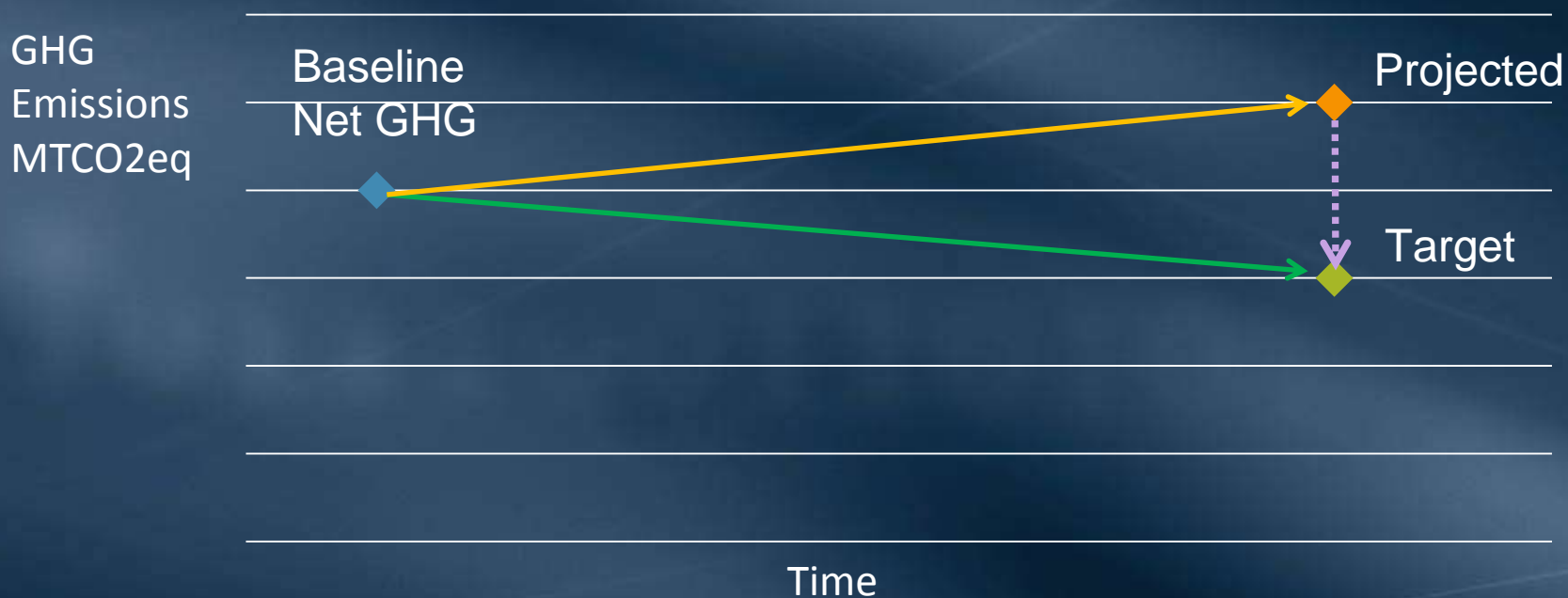
- Passage of AB 32 in 2006
- Estimate project related GHG emissions
- Compare to thresholds of significance
- To the extent feasible, agencies must mitigate if emissions are greater than threshold

What is a CAP?

- Reduce agency-wide GHG emissions to a selected target level
- Mitigate GHG emissions associated with future projects
- Implement measures to reduce our overall GHG footprint

How does a CAP work?

- Emissions inventory
- Projected emissions
- Establish GHG target
- Planning period
- Reduction measures
- Monitoring



Potential GHG reduction measures

- Energy Conservation Programs
 - Solar
 - Hydropower program
- Water Conservation Programs
 - Turf removal and California-friendly landscaping
 - Efficient appliances and fixtures, etc.
- Transportation and Commuter Programs
 - Rideshare
 - Transit program
- Lands Programs
 - Natural land and working lands
 - Following programs

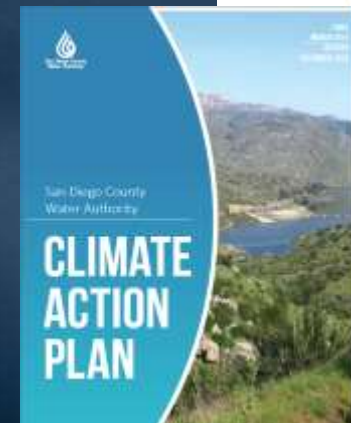
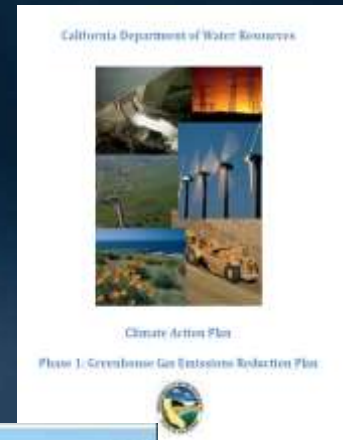


Benefits of a CAP

- CEQA streamlining
 - Programmatic versus project-specific
 - Provides broad suite of mitigation options
- Captures GHG reduction benefits of agency actions
- Economic savings
- Planning certainty on GHG issues for future projects
- Quantifying existing and future GHG reductions to inform future AB 32 Scoping Plan discussions

Other water agencies with CAPs

- Department of Water Resources
- San Diego County Water Authority
- East Bay Municipal Utility District
- Sacramento County Water Agency
- Solano County Water Agency
- Sonoma County Water Agency



Schedule



Next steps

- Receive committee feedback
- Return to the Board to authorize development of a CAP and award consultant agreement

