

Agenda Date: Agenda Placement: Regular Estimated Time: Continued Item: No

June 18, 2009 30 minutes

# **Board Agenda Item**

TO:	Air Pollution Control District Board
FROM:	Terry Dressler, Air Pollution Control Officer
CONTACT:	Ron Tan, Planning and Technology Supervisor (961-8812)
SUBJECT:	Inclusion of a Climate Protection Chapter in the 2010 Clean Air Plan

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

- 1. Receive a briefing on greenhouse gases and climate change.
- 2. Direct the Control Officer to include a Climate Protection Chapter in the 2010 Clean Air Plan.

## **DISCUSSION:**

The California Clean Air Act requires the APCD to report our progress in meeting state mandates and revise our 1991 Air Quality Attainment Plan to reflect changing conditions on a triennial basis. The 2010 Clean Air Plan (2010 Plan) will represent the next triennial progress report and must be submitted to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) by the end of 2010. We will begin preparing the 2010 Plan in mid 2009. As was the case for previous clean air plans, the Community Advisory Council will be provided the opportunity to review and comment on the 2010 Plan as it is being prepared and to ultimately recommend to the APCD Board of Directors whether the Board should adopt the 2010 Plan.

Staff proposes to include a Climate Protection Chapter in the 2010 Plan; this represents the first time we would integrate greenhouse gas emissions and climate change issues in a clean air plan. The chapter would be informational and not regulatory in nature, present an overview of global climate change issues and at a minimum provide a baseline 2007 carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) inventory for the county. This inventory will provide a starting point to track the county's progress in reducing gases that cause global climate change. Inventories for future years which reflect "business as usual" practices and those which reflect state mandated controls might also be included.

## **BACKGROUND:**

#### Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change

There is a growing recognition that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are having a significant adverse impact on the world's climate and on our environment. Greenhouse gases (i.e., carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride) trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere in a "greenhouse" effect.

The world's temperature has increased up to 1°F (0.5°C) over the past century and some of the colder, more remote spots have warmed up much more. This phenomenon is referred to as global warming, or global climate change. The World Meteorological Organization's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has concluded that "warming of the climate system is unequivocal, as is now evident from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice and rising global average sea level." The IPCC also finds that "most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic GHG concentrations."

A 2006 report, *Our Changing Climate - Assessing the Risks to California*, projects effects of climate change in the state under three different emissions scenarios - a lower increase in greenhouse gas emissions, a medium to high increase, and a higher increase. The report, issued by the California Climate Change Center (under the California Energy Commission's Public Interest Energy Research Program) projected a warming of between 1 and 2.3° F in the state in the next few decades, and a warming ranging from 3 to 10.5° F by the end of the century, depending on the increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

The report projected additional climate change effects in the state, including:

- increased air pollution
- intensified heat waves
- an expanded range of infectious diseases
- a decline in the Sierra Nevada snow pack, with resulting impacts on water supply, ecosystems, and hydropower
- a range of agriculture impacts, including expanded ranges for weeds and pests, and a decrease in chill hours required by certain of the state's crops
- a rise in sea level and more severe storm events increasing coastal flooding
- increased flooding in river delta and floodplain areas
- an increase in the risk of large wildfires averaging up to 55%, depending on the GHG emissions scenario.

It is difficult to predict localized impacts of global climate change, and to determine how fast changes will occur, or when particular "tipping points" may be reached, as factors combine, causing sudden effects. For example, increases in surface temperature lead to less sea ice and snow cover, raising temperatures more, and reducing reflection of the sun's heat. As more water evaporates, additional water vapor in the atmosphere acts to increase temperature. In addition, higher temperatures may result in higher smog levels in some areas, as ground-level ozone forms more readily in warmer temperatures.

Scientists estimate that emissions of GHGs will need to be reduced by 80 percent by 2050 to avoid a  $2^{\circ}C$  (3.6°F) increase in global temperatures at which the risk of dangerous impacts rises sharply.

### Relevant California Legislation

In 2006, Governor Schwartzenegger signed into law Assembly Bill 32 which created the first-ever statewide cap on GHG emissions. AB 32 requires the CARB to establish a reporting program for GHG emissions beginning with the largest sources of emissions, to determine a 1990 GHG emissions baseline and to set that as the statewide limit to be achieved by 2020. AB 32 also requires that CARB publish a list of "Early-Action" GHG reduction measures by June 2007 and adopt regulations for those measures by January 2010. Finally, by January 2009, CARB had to prepare a detailed scoping plan (in consultation with state agencies, including the Public Utilities Commission) that outlines the direct reduction measures, market-based mechanisms, and incentives needed to meet the 2020 emissions cap (see Attachment 1). The major AB 32 timelines CARB must meet are shown in Figure 1 and include:

- By July 1, 2007 publish a list of discrete, Early Action measures that can be adopted and implemented before January 1, 2010.
- By January 1, 2008 determine 1990 GHG emissions and establish a statewide GHG emissions cap for 2020, based on 1990 emissions. Adopt mandatory reporting rules for significant sources of greenhouse gases.
- By January 1, 2009 adopt a plan (Scoping Plan) indicating how emission reductions will be achieved from significant GHG sources via regulations, market mechanisms and other actions.
- By January 1, 2010 adopt and enforce Early Action measures.
- By January 1, 2011 adopt regulations to meet the 2020 emission cap including provisions for using both market mechanisms ("Cap and Trade") and alternative compliance mechanisms.
- By January 1, 2012 enforce regulations to meet 2020 emissions cap.

In 2008, Senate Bill 375 was signed into law and implements one component of AB 32 by requiring 5 million metric tons of GHG emission reduction targets statewide to be met by reducing vehicle miles travelled from light duty automobiles and light duty trucks. By September 30, 2010, emission reduction targets will be set by CARB for each region of the state with a Metropolitan Planning Agency. Each Metropolitan Planning Agency such as the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG) will develop a Sustainable Communities Strategy that achieves those targeted GHG reductions. SB 375 also aligns planning for GHG reductions with regional housing and transportation by 2013 through land use and related policies and still retains local and regional flexibility. By integrating transportation, land use, and housing planning with a Sustainably Communities Strategy, SB 375 ties together three major planning activities currently conducted by SBCAG:

- 1. Regional Growth Forecast
- 2. Regional Transportation Plan
- 3. Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) Plan

While AB 375 mandates the actions that SBCAG must undertake, the APCD will assist SBCAG in fulfilling its obligations. SBCAG has provided the mobile source inventory and control measures chapters of several APCD Clean Air Plans and over the years we have developed an excellent and close working relationship with SBCAG staff.

### Relevant Federal Actions and Legislation

On March 31, 2009 Henry A. Waxman, Chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and Edward J. Markey, Chairman of the House Energy and Environment Subcommittee, released a draft of clean energy legislation that is intended to create jobs, help end America's dependence on foreign oil, and combat global warming.

The proposed legislation, "The American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009," has four titles:

- 1. a "clean energy" title that promotes renewable sources of energy and carbon capture and sequestration technologies, low-carbon transportation fuels, clean electric vehicles, and the smart grid and electricity transmission;
- 2. an "energy efficiency" title that increases energy efficiency across all sectors of the economy, including buildings, appliances, transportation, and industry;
- 3. a "global warming" title that places limits on the emissions of heat-trapping pollutants; and
- 4. a "transitioning" title that protects U.S. consumers and industry and promotes green jobs during the transition to a clean energy economy.

Of particular interest is Title III which:

- 1. Establishes a market-based program for reducing global warming pollution from electric utilities, oil companies, large industrial sources, and other covered entities that collectively are responsible for 85% of U.S. global warming emissions. Under this program, covered entities must have tradable federal permits, called "allowances," for each ton of GHG pollution emitted into the atmosphere. Entities that emit less than 25,000 tons per year of CO2 equivalent are not covered by this program.
- 2. Allows covered entities to increase their emissions above their allowances if they can obtain "offsetting" reductions at lower cost from other sources.
- 3. Provides for strict oversight and regulation of the new markets for carbon allowances and offsets.
- 4. Directs EPA to set emission standards on sources that are not covered by the allowance system.
- 5. Provides that CO2 and other greenhouse gases may not be regulated as criteria pollutants or hazardous air pollutants on the basis of their effect on global warming.

On May 20, 2009, the White House announced that the federal government, major U.S. automakers and California had reached an agreement to establish a single nationwide car and truck emission standard that would require a reduction of 30% in  $CO_2$  and other emissions from vehicles sold in the United States by 2016. As a side benefit, capping GHG emissions would effectively require better gas mileage.

Actions undertaken by other Air Districts

Table 1 summarizes climate change actions which have been or will be undertaken by several air districts. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District has taken the lead in addressing climate change issues in its planning efforts. Their 2009 triennial Clean Air Plan (CAP) update will be multi-pollutant in nature and will address criteria pollutants, air toxics and climate change. Following close behind, San Luis Obispo County APCD will also be preparing a multi-pollutant plan.

#### Actions undertaken by the County of Santa Barbara

On March 17, 2009 the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors unanimously passed a resolution adopting Santa Barbara County's climate change guiding principles and supporting the county efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (see Attachment 2). These principles recognize the county's role in the state climate change arena as threefold: a producer of operational GHGs and both a regulator and an incentivizer of reductions to community-wide GHG emissions. The General Services Department has been charged with developing a plan that would enable the county, as a "producer" of GHG emissions, to achieve the State's 15% reduction target for county operations. To address the "regulator" and "incentivizer" roles, the Office of Long Range Planning will develop a countywide Climate Action Strategy.

#### Relationship of AB 32 Scoping Plan to 2010 Clean Air Plan

The AB 32 Scoping Plan outlines the State's strategy to achieve the 2020 greenhouse gas emissions limit. The Scoping Plan, developed by CARB proposes a comprehensive set of actions designed to "reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions in California, improve our environment, reduce our dependence on oil, diversify our energy sources, save energy, create new jobs, and enhance public health." Reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels would necessitate approximately a 30 percent reduction from business-as-usual emission levels projected for 2020, or about 15 percent from today's levels. Attachment 1 presents the seventy-four Scoping Plan measures aimed at achieving these reductions. Many of these measures will have an effect on reducing GHG emissions in Santa Barbara County.

The Air Resources Board resolution adopting the Scoping Plan directs the ARB Executive Officer "to develop a joint work plan with local air districts to define how to efficiently and effectively implement and administer the Scoping Plan." Implementation of certain Scoping Plan measures may increase our current permitting and enforcement duties. For example, control measure #14 is the management of stationary source refrigerants. CARB may turn to local districts to register/permit affected air conditioning and other refrigeration units and to enforce the measure's tracking, reporting, and repair requirements. Additionally, local air districts may be involved in implementing control measure #11, the control of landfill methane gas emissions.

Ultimately, it is important to quantify and track GHG emissions in Santa Barbara County to ascertain the efficacy of these measures. To do so we propose as a starting point to develop a baseline county-wide CO<sub>2</sub> (the primary GHG) emissions inventory in a Climate Protection Chapter of the 2010 Plan. And as criteria pollutant inventories are already required for our Clean Air Plans, the inventory methodologies used to develop those inventories have already been developed to address GHGs. The 2010 Plan will not include additional local controls directed at reducing GHGs (although some existing measures, while aimed at controlling criteria pollutant emissions may have a beneficial side effect called "co-benefits" of reducing GHGs). Finally, the

Climate Protection Chapter would include a discussion of the regional emission reduction targets SBCAG must achieve pursuant to AB 375 once these targets have been determined by CARB.

The 2010 Plan GHG inventory would encompass the entire county but will not be broken down by individual jurisdictions. For many source categories our methodology would be a "top down" approach, e.g., residential natural gas combustion emissions are calculated by using county-wide gas consumption instead of determining what each individual household uses. For large stationary sources we have the specific information needed to calculate emissions (e.g., large combustion sources) and we will obtain mobile source emissions from existing county-wide models.

#### APCD Community Advisory Council Action

The issue of including a Climate Protection Chapter in the 2010 Plan was discussed at the APCD Community Advisory Council's March 25, 2009 meeting. While the CAC in general supported preparing a GHG inventory and climate protection chapter, some members were concerned about the inclusion of the GHG inventory in the 2010 Plan. After some discussion the CAC voted to recommend that your Board include a Climate Protection Chapter including a GHG emission inventory in the 2010 Plan.

## NEXT STEPS

Should your Board approve staff's recommendation, staff will incorporate a Climate Protection Chapter into the 2010 Clean Air Plan development schedule. We plan to bring the 2010 Plan to your Board for approval in the Fall of 2010. As is the case with all our clean air plans, we will hold public hearings and provide the CAC an opportunity to review and comment on the Plan prior to bringing to your Board for consideration.



Figure 1. AB 32 Timeline

Table 1. Air District Climate Change Actions

Air District	Climate Change Actions Taken
Bay Area AQMD	GHG fees, climate protection grants, regional
	GHG inventory, curriculum, multi-pollutant
	clean air plan (2009)
South Coast AQMD	adopted SoCal Climate Solutions Exchange,
	GHG CEQA significance thresholds,
	technology forums, inventory, education
Sacramento AQMD	creating GHG emissions bank, CEQA GHG
	mitigation, reporting system
San Luis Obispo APCD	countywide GHG inventory, target mitigation
	grant funds for GHG emission reductions,
	multi-pollutant clean air plan
San Joaquin Valley AQMD	Climate Change Action Plan

## ATTACHMENT 1

California Air Resources Board AB32 Scoping Plan Measures

June 18, 2009

Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District

260 North San Antonio Road, Suite A Santa Barbara, California 93110

(805) 961-8800

Row #	Scoping Plan Measure	Measure #	Page #	Responsible Agency (ies) (Lead in bold)	Projected Date Measure to be Adopted by Lead Agency	Implementation Date	Million Tons of GHG Reductions by 2020	Type of Action (Regulation, Voluntary etc.)
1	Pavley (AB 1493)	T-1	C-57	ARB	Sep-04	2009-2016	27.7	Regulation
2	Ship Electrification at Ports (Discrete Early Action)	T-5	C-66	ARB	Dec-07	2010	0.2	Regulation
3	Port Drayage Trucks	T-6	C-68	ARB	Dec-07	Beginning 2010	3.5*	Regulation
4	Limit High GWP Use in Consumer Products ( <b>Discrete Early Action</b> ): Pressurized Gas Duster GWP Limit of 150	H-4	C-179	ARB	Jun-08	2010	0.23	Regulation
5	Heavy-Duty Vehicle GHG Emission Reduction (Aerodynamic Efficiency) ( <b>Discrete Early Action</b> )	T-7	C-73	ARB	Dec-08	Phased-In Schedule for large fleets: Beginning 2010; Final compliance 2013	0.93	Regulation
6	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning Systems: Reduction of Refrigerant Emissions from Non- Professional Servicing (Discrete Early Action)	H-1	C-175	ARB	Jan-09	2010	0.26	Regulation
7	SF6 Limits in Non-Utility and Non-Semiconductor Applications ( <b>Discrete</b> <b>Early Action</b> )	H-2	C-176	ARB	Feb-09	2010	0.1	Regulation
8	Reduction of Perfluorocarbons in Semiconductor Manufacturing ( <b>Discrete</b> <b>Early Action</b> )	H-3	C-177	ARB	Feb-09	2012	0.18	Regulation
9	Tire Pressure Program (Discrete Early Action)	T-4	C-63	ARB	Mar-09	2010	0.55	Regulation
10	Low Carbon Fuel Standard (Discrete Early Action)	T-2	C-64	ARB	Apr-09	2010	15	Regulation
11	Landfill Methane Control Measure ( <b>Discrete Early</b> Action)	RW-1	C-160	ARB	Apr-09	2012	1	Regulation
12	Water Use Efficiency	W-1	C-132	DWR, SWRCB, CEC, CPUC, ARB	Spring 2009	2020	1.4**	Regulation
13	Solar Reflective Auto Paints and Window Glazing	T-4	C-63	ARB	May-09	2012	0.89	Regulation
14	Stationary Equipment Refrigerant Management Program-Refrigerant Tracking/Reporting/ Repair/Deposit Program	H-6	C-182	ARB	May-09	2010	11	Regulation
15	Energy Efficiency and Co- Benefits Audits for Large Stationary Sources	I-1	C-150	ARB	Oct-09	2010	TBD	Regulation
16	Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Emission Reductions from the Electricity Sector and Particle AcceleratorsSF6	H-6	C-186	ARB	Dec-09	2012	0.1	Regulation
17	Mitigation Fee on High GWP Gases	H-7	C-189	ARB	Dec-09	2010	5	Regulation
18	Tire Tread Program	T-4	C-63	CEC	2009	2010	0.3	Regulation
19	Oil and Gas Extraction GHG Emission Reduction	I-2	C-153	ARB	2009	2015	0.2	Regulation
20	Transport Refrigeration Units Cold Storage Prohibition and Energy Efficiency	T-6	C-69	ARB	March-10	TBD	3.5*	Regulation (cold storage) and Guidelines (energy efficiency)
21	Foam Recovery and Destruction Program	H-6	C-185	ARB	Jul-10	2010	0.3	Regulation
22	Cap-and-Trade		C-11	ARB	Nov-10	2012	34.4	Regulation
23	Pavley II	T-1	C-57	ARB	2010	2017	4.1	Regulation

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	High GWP Reductions							
24	from Mobile Sources Low GWP Refrigerants for New Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning Systems	H-5	C-179	ARB	2010	2015	2.5	Regulation
25	Refinery Flare Recovery System Improvement	I-4	C-155	ARB	2010	2012	0.33	Regulation
26	Removal of Methane Exemption from Existing Refinery Regulations	I-5	C-156	ARB	2010	2012	0.01	Regulation
27	GHG Leak Reduction from Oil and Gas Transmission	I-3	C-154	ARB	2010	2015	0.9	Regulation
28	Alternative Suppressants in Fire Protection Systems	H-6	C-187	ARB, Cal Fire	Dec-11	2011	0.1	Regulation
29	Stationary Equipment Refrigerant Management Program-Specifications for Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration	H-6	C-183	ARB and CEC	2011 (CEC)	2012	4	Regulation
30	Low Friction Engine Oil	T-4	C-63	ARB	TBD	TBD	2.8	Regulation
31	Medium-and Heavy-Duty Vehicle Hybridization	T-8	C-73	ARB	TBD	TBD	0.5	Regulation
32	Reuse Urban Runoff	W-4	C-134	SWRCB	TBD	2020	0.2**	Regulation
33	Water	W-6	C-136	CPUC, SWRCB	TBD	2012	TBD	Regulation
34	Water Recycling	W-2	C-133	SWRCB, DWR	TBD	2030	0.3**	Regulation
35	Feebates (in lieu of Pavley regs)	T-1	C-61	ARB	TBD	TBD	31.7	Regulation (if needed)
36	Refrigerant Recovery from Decommissioned Refrigerated Shipping Containers	H-5	C-181	ARB	2010	2012	0.2	Regulation/ Program
37	Solar Water Heating: AB 1470	CR-2	C-118	CPUC	2010	2020	0.1	Incentive
38	Million Solar Roofs: 3,000 MW by 2017	E-4	C-120	CPUC, CEC, ARB	Current Program	Through 2016	2.1	Incentive
39	Residential Refrigeration Early Retirement Program	H-6	C-188	ARB	Dec-10	2011	0.1	Incentive Partnership w/ Utilities
40	Commercial Recycling	RW-3	C-161	CIWMB	2010	2020	5**	Mandate
41	High Speed Rail	T-9	C-85	HSRA	NA	2020	1	NA
42	Green Buildings	GB-1	C-142	DGS, ARB, CEC, CPUC, HCD	Ongoing	TBD	26**	NA
43	Enforcement of Federal Ban on Refrigerant Release during Servicing or Dismantling of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning Systems	H-5	C-182	ARB	2009	2010	0.1	Partnership
44	Air Conditioner Refrigerant Leak Test During Vehicle Smog Check	H-5	C-180	ARB, BAR	2010	2012	0.5	Partnership
45	Renewables Portfolio Standards (33% by 2020 for IOUs & POUs)	E-3	C-126	CPUC, CEC, ARB	2009	2020	21.3	Various
46	Increasing Combined Heat and Power Use by 30,000 GWh	E-2	C-122	CPUC, CEC, ARB	2009	2020	6.7	Various
47	Regional Transportation- Related Greenhouse Gas Targets	T-3	C-74	ARB, Local Governments, Regional Planning Agencies	Sep-10	Set targets by 2010. Local actions have begun already in some areas	5	Various
48	Energy Efficiency Measures (Electricity)	E-1	C-99	CEC, CPUC, ARB	Ongoing	Through 2020	15.2	Various
49	Energy Efficiency (Natural Gas)	CR-1	C-99	CPUC, CEC, ARB	Ongoing	Through 2020	4.3	Various

Row #	Scoping Plan Measure	Measure #	Page #	Responsible Agency (ies) (Lead in bold)	Projected Date Measure to be Adopted by Lead Agency	Implementation Date	Million Tons of GHG Reductions by 2020	Type of Action (Regulation, Voluntary etc.)
50	Local Government Assistance	NA	C-49	ARB, CalTrans, CEC, CTC, HCD, OPR	Ongoing	NA	NA	Various
51	Sustainable Forest Target	F-1	C-166	Board of Forestry and Fire Protection	TBD	TBD	5	Various
52	State Government	NA	C-25	Cal/EPA, ARB, DGS	TBD	Ongoing	1-2**	Various
53	N2O collaborative research	NA	67	ARB	Feb-09	NA	NA	Voluntary
54	Local Government Toolkit	NA	27	ARB	Apr-09	Ongoing	NA	Voluntary
55	Business Toolkit	NA	86	ARB	Apr-09	Ongoing	NA	Voluntary
56	Cargo Handling Equipment-Anti-Idling, Hybrid, Electrification	T-6	C-69	ARB	Nov-09	TBD	3.5*	Voluntary
57	Goods Movement System- Wide Efficiency Improvements	T-6	C-67	ARB	2010	2010-2015	3.5*	Voluntary
58	Methane Capture at Large Dairies	A-1	C-194	ARB	NA	2020	1**	Voluntary
59	Increase Production and Markets for Compost (studies underway for data development)	RW-3	C-161	CIWMB	Ongoing	2020	2**	Voluntary
60	Greening New and Existing State Buildings	GB-1	C-142	DGS	Ongoing	TBD	TBD	Voluntary
61	Greening Public Schools	GB-1	C-143	DGS	Ongoing	TBD	TBD	Voluntary
62	Forest Conservation, Forest Management, Afforestation/Reforestation , Urban Forestry, and Fuels Management	NA	C-167	Cal Fire	Ongoing	2020	Potentially 2**	Voluntary
63	Extended Producer Responsibility	RW-3	C-162	CIWMB	Pending Legislation	2020	TBD**	Voluntary
64	Commercial Harbor Craft	T-6	C-69	ARB	TBD	TBD	3.5*	Voluntary
65	Commercial Harbor Craft- Maintenance and Design Efficiency	T-6	C-69	ARB	TBD	TBD	3.5*	Voluntary
66	Increasing the Efficiency of Landfill Methane Capture	RW-2	C-160	CIWMB	TBD	2020	TBD**	Voluntary
67	Anaerobic Digestion	RW-3	C-162	CIWMB	TBD	2020	2**	Voluntary
68	Environmentally Preferable Purchasing	RW-3	C-162	CIWMB, DGS	TBD	TBD	TBD**	Voluntary
69	Water System Energy Efficiency	W-3	C-133	CEC, CPUC, DWR, SWRCB	TBD	2020	2**	Voluntary
70	Increase Renewable Energy Production (from Water sector)	W-5	C-135	CEC, CPUC	TBD	2020	0.9**	Voluntary
71	Clean Ships	T-6	C-68	ARB	TBD	TBD	3.5*	Voluntary/ Regulation
72	Vessel Speed Reduction	T-6	C-68	ARB	TBD	TBD	3.5*	Voluntary/ Regulation
73	Greening New Residential and Commercial Construction	GB-1	C-145	CEC, CPUC, Building Standards Commission	Ongoing	TBD	TBD	Voluntary/ Incentive
74	Greening Existing Homes and Commercial Buildings	GB-1	C-146	CEC, CPUC	Ongoing	TBD	TBD	Voluntary/ Incentive

## ATTACHMENT 2

## SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE GUIDING PRINCIPLES (adopted March 17, 2009)

June 18, 2009

Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District

260 North San Antonio Road, Suite A Santa Barbara, California 93110

(805) 961-8800

Board of Supervisors 03/17/2009 Attachment 2, Page 1

#### RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

#### IN THE MATTER OF ADOPTING SANTA BARBARA ) COUNTY'S CLIMATE CHANGE GUIDING PRINCIPLES ) AND SUPPORTING COUNTY EFFORTS TO REDUCE ) RES GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS )

**RESOLUTION NO. 09-059** 

#### WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOLLOWING:

WHEREAS, as a result of growing public awareness and concern regarding climate change, in 2005, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger unveiled his plan to reduce California's greenhouse gas emissions. This led to a series of recent climate laws, which present a new policy framework in which all segments of the economy will be required to undertake efforts to reduce Statewide greenhouse gas emissions; and,

WHEREAS, the most comprehensive of these State policies, Assembly Bill (AB) 32, states that climate change "poses a serious threat to the economic well-being, public health, natural resources, and the environment of California" and "will have detrimental effects on some of the State's largest industries, including agriculture, wine, tourism, skiing, recreational and commercial fishing, and forestry." AB 32 established a benchmark for greenhouse gas emission reductions to 1990 levels by 2020 (15% or 169 million metric tons) and to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050, and outlined a process of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve these benchmarks, including implementation of an eighteen-point emission reduction plan; and, WHEREAS, Subsequent to AB 32, more than a dozen implementing laws have been adopted and many more are expected to be enacted in the near term. Notable bills include Senate Bill 375, which aligns housing, transportation and greenhouse gas planning to reduce vehicle miles traveled, and Senate Bill 97, which requires local jurisdictions to address and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions during CEQA review. Many of these laws contain requirements, implications and opportunities for local jurisdictions; and,

WHEREAS, emerging State and Federal legislation, including H.R.1, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("Federal Economic Stimulus") enacted on February 17, 2009, is poised to reward communities that incentivize investment in energy efficiency and "green" infrastructure improvements, while simultaneously providing opportunity to protect and preserve components vital and unique to regional economic stability; and,

WHEREAS, local governments play an important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions through operating practices in public facilities and assets, effective land use and transportation planning, integrated waste management services, protection of natural habitat and rural agricultural resources, promotion of renewable energy, efficient use of energy, and other means to achieve a larger cumulative change; and,

WHEREAS, the 2009 California Planners' Book of Lists, published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, indicates that over 135 jurisdictions, including a third of Counties in California have already adopted policies and/or programs to address climate change and the effects of greenhouse gases; and,

WHEREAS, Santa Barbara County has a long tradition of environmental stewardship, specifically in promoting the preservation of agricultural land and open space, an important component of greenhouse gas mitigation. Additionally, the County has already begun to engage in activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions such as regional housing and transportation planning, the County Carbon Footprint Project, the Innovative Building Review Program, the Sustainable Public Architecture Directive, Tajiguas Landfill Gas Collection System and the recently approved Lompoc Wind Energy development; and,

WHEREAS, in November 2008, the Board of Supervisors reconstituted the County Sustainability and Conservation Team, charged with increasing energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from municipal operations; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that:

1. The above recitation is true and correct.

2. In acknowledgement of the growing and urgent concerns regarding global climate change and the expanding regulatory environment, the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors will:

a. Adopt Exhibit 1, The Santa Barbara County Climate Change Guiding Principles.

b. Take immediate, cost effective and coordinated steps to reduce the County's collective greenhouse gas emissions.

c. Direct County staff to seek funding, including grants and rebates, to offset general fund costs of preparing the County's greenhouse gas emission reduction strategy and implementing programmatic actions that support climate protection.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, this 17th day of October, 2008, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

JOSEPH CENTENO Chair, Board of Supervisors County of Santa Barbara

ATTEST: APPROVED AS TO FORM:

MICHAEL F. BROWN Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy Clerk-Recorder DENNIS A. MARSHALL County Counsel

By: \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy County Counsel

#### EXHIBIT 1: SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. Protecting the community from the effects of climate change is a high priority for Santa Barbara County (County).

2. The County recognizes the State of California's climate change goals, regulations, and requirements set forth by AB 32 to reduce Statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and will implement programs to comply with these requirements.

3. As outlined in the State's AB 32 Scoping Plan, the benefits of investing in actions to reduce GHG emissions can outweigh the costs in numerous ways, including: economic vitality; public health and safety; natural resource protection; and infrastructure stability.

4. In order to maintain long-term regional well-being, health and prosperity of current residents, as well as future generations of residents, the County will preserve and balance our shared social wellbeing, economic prosperity and environmental resources.

5. The County recognizes that challenges associated with climate change are regional in nature and can best be addressed in partnership with both public and private sectors.

6. The County has three strategic roles to play in reducing GHG emissions: 1) a producer of GHG emissions, 2) a regulator of GHG emitting activities, and 3) a incentivizer of communitywide enhancements to reduce GHG emissions.

7. The County will preserve its fiscal health by conserving resources and promoting renewable resources, thereby reducing costs.

8. The County will enhance our local economy through the incubation of clean technology, by attracting innovative firms and talent through private sector incentives, and by creating opportunities for local residents to attain jobs and training in the growing regional green economy.

9. A key component in a successful climate strategy is the development of an effective and inclusive decision making process that promotes the sharing of information and encourages diverse public input.

10. Through coordinated planning, measurement, evaluation, and reporting, the County will continue to address state requirements, capitalize on economic opportunities, and protect the regional quality of life while strategically progressing towards regional sustainability.