

Goal	No	CAP Strategy	Strategy Description	Implementation actions	Lead Department	Applicability	Potential Partners	Potential Measure(s) of Effectiveness	Co-Benefits
Clean and Efficient Built Environment: Homes, workplaces, and businesses in unincorporated Contra Costa County run efficiently on clean energy.									
Clean and Efficient Built Environment <i>Homes, workplaces, and businesses in unincorporated Contra Costa County run efficiently on clean energy.</i>	1.1	Require new buildings or additions built in unincorporated Contra Costa County, on or after January 1, 2023, to be low-carbon or carbon neutral.	There are more new carbon-neutral and low-carbon buildings in Contra Costa County. Efforts to achieve this include electrification, energy efficiency and weatherization, and carbon-neutral/low-carbon County buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish, publicize, and enforce a County building code requiring new single-family, multifamily, affordable housing, hotels, offices, retail, and County facilities to be all-electric, along with other building types as appropriate. – Partner with community groups and MCE to establish an induction cooktop loaner program for county residents as a way to build familiarity with the technology. – Explore establishing a low-carbon concrete requirement for all new construction and retrofit activities and consider additional strategies to reduce embedded carbon in construction materials. This requirement shall support or exceed State requirements for net-zero emissions for cement use by 2045. – Encourage project applicants to incorporate passive solar design features into new developments and significant reconstructions. – Promote additional sustainable building strategies and designs, including small and “tiny homes”, to project applicants as site-appropriate. Consider requiring additional sustainable features as a condition of approval, including reuse of materials to minimize embedded carbon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – New development – Residents in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – BayREN – Local contractors, developers, architects, and Contra Costa County Building Trades Council – MCE – PG&E – Building Industry Association – BAAQMD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement ordinance requiring new buildings to be all electric. – Participation in energy efficiency and weatherization programs by residential and commercial buildings (including County facilities), with attention to participation in Impacted Communities. – Number of buildings with energy storage systems, including County facilities. – Energy efficient lighting and other appliances and mechanical systems in County buildings. – Number of public and private buildings that achieve green building certifications. – Completed report on requirements for low-carbon concrete in new construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cost savings – Improved air quality – Improved community equity – Improved public health – Increased economic opportunities – Increased resilience to pests – Reduced resource use

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Clean and Efficient Built Environment cont'd	1.2	Retrofit existing buildings and facilities in unincorporated county, and County infrastructure, to reduce energy use and convert to low-carbon or carbon-neutral fuels.	The existing built environment in Contra Costa County includes more carbon-neutral and low-carbon buildings through electrification, energy efficiency and weatherization retrofits, and upgrades to existing buildings, including County-owned and operated buildings and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Create and implement a County policy or program, with building code revisions as needed to support implementation, to ensure existing residential and non-residential buildings are efficient and powered by carbon free energy. – Ensure all County-led and supported energy efficiency and weatherization, renewable energy, and electrification programs incentivize and prioritize conversion of buildings built before 1980 and are targeted to owners of properties that are home to very low-, low-, and moderate- income residents and/or located in Impacted Communities. – Require replacement water heaters and heat pumps to be electric if the building electric panel has sufficient capacity. – Evaluate options to require additions and alterations to existing buildings to be all-electric, including upgrades to the building electric panel. – Require homes and businesses to enact energy-efficient retrofits and electric appliance conversions at time of sale, lease, or retrofits requiring a building permit if retrofits or replacements have not occurred for at least 10 years. – Create a detailed roadmap for electrification of existing homes and businesses by 2024 that includes equitable requirements for electrification, financial incentives for community members with additional compensation for Impacted Communities, and allows for a methodical conversion that does not create a risk of displacement or significant disruptions. – Create and implement a program to provide reduced-cost or free retrofits to local small business and households earning less than the area median income, in support of the Contra Costa County Asthma Initiative and other non-profit partners, as well as other health equity efforts for Impacted Communities. Support the use of low-emitting materials, including paints and carpeting, in retrofits to improve indoor air quality. – In partnership with MCE and BayREN, continue to support voluntary home and business energy efficiency retrofits, including electrification measures. – Facilitate participation by homes and businesses to participate in demand response programs. – Continue to conduct energy and water tracking, audits, and upgrades of County facilities, including conversion of all feasible County facilities to all-electric space and water heating. – Advocate for modifications to the federal Weatherization Assistance Program that expands eligible measures to include whole building clean energy improvements, such as wall insulation, duct sealing, electric panel upgrades, electric heat pumps, and related measures. Advocate for an increase to the income eligibility limits for the Weatherization Assistance Program. – Establish requirements for cool roofs and light-colored, permeable paving materials as part of retrofit, repair, and replacement activities, using recycled materials or other materials with low embedded carbon as feasible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Existing development – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – BayREN – Local contractors, architects, and Contra Costa County Trades Council – MCE – Neighborhood Preservation Program – Contra Costa County Asthma Initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Participation in energy efficiency and weatherization programs, including retrofits and site rehabilitation, by residential and commercial buildings (including County facilities), with attention to participation in Impacted Communities. – Number of buildings with energy storage systems, including County facilities. – Energy efficient lighting and other appliances and mechanical systems. – Creation of low-cost retrofit and weatherization programs for County residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cost savings – Improved air quality – Improved community equity – Improved public health – Increased economic opportunities – Reduced resource use

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Clean and Efficient Built Environment cont'd	1.3	Increase the amount of electricity used and generated from renewable sources in the county.	Electricity from fossil fuels is replaced with electricity from renewable and other carbon-free sources, including through increased local renewable energy generation, support for MCE clean energy programs, including Deep Green and Local Sol tiers, and improved energy independence and resilience through battery storage systems for renewable electricity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Require all new parking lots developed as part of projects with at least 5,000 square feet of conditioned space to include shade structures with solar panels. – Encourage property owners to pursue financial incentives for solar installations and energy storage on new and existing buildings. – Work with MCE to increase enrollment, especially in 100% renewable energy tiers. – Continue to enroll all eligible County facility electricity accounts in MCE territory in the Deep Green tier. – Work with the Contra Costa County Fire Protection District and other organizations that provide fire protection services to promote the Self-Generation Incentive Program and related efforts to provide education and incentives for battery storage programs. – Provide information about battery storage systems to all applications for new home construction and solar panel installations. – Implement recommendations of the 2018 Renewable Resource Potential Study. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Existing development – New development – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – BayREN – Contra Costa County Fire Protection District – Kensington Fire Protection District – Moraga-Orinda Fire District – Rodeo-Hercules Fire Protection District – San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District – Local contractors, architects, and Contra Costa County Building Trades Council – MCE – PG&E – BAAQMD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number and percent of County and community accounts enrolled in MCE Deep Green – Megawatts rooftop and parking lot solar installed in unincorporated county, including County facilities and Impacted Communities. – Megawatts wind installed in unincorporated county. – Total megawatts of installed renewable energy capacity in the unincorporated county. – Megawatt-hours of installed battery storage capacity at public and private buildings. – Percent of electricity supplied by PG&E and MCE from renewable sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Greater energy independence – Improved air quality – Improved community equity – Improved public health – Increased economic opportunities
No Waste Contra Costa: Contra Costa County generates no more solid waste than 2.25 pounds per person per day (PPD)									
No Waste Contra Costa <i>Contra Costa County generates no more solid waste than 2.25 pounds per person per day (PPD)</i>	2.1	Increase composting of organic waste.	Organic waste is diverted from landfills to composting or other opportunities for reuse in accordance with SB 1383 and other applicable requirements. This includes establishment of composting collection programs for all franchise waste customers, encouraging and supporting wastewater agencies to accept food waste or other acceptable organic materials for processing in on-site anaerobic digesters, and allowing for creative opportunities to reuse or reprocess organic waste material.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish a source-separated organics collection service for all residential and commercial customers in County-controlled franchise areas. – Use franchise negotiations to encourage organics collection service providers to use composting systems that capture most methane produced, as feasible. – Work with wastewater providers to explore the use of organic waste as feedstock for anaerobic digesters to produce electricity or fuel. – Support the siting of composting facilities in the county as appropriate with community characteristics. – Encourage local restaurants, grocery stores, and other entities that process large quantities of food to partner with food rescue organizations to divert food that would be otherwise thrown away to non-profit organizations for distribution to those in need. – Leverage Food recovery programs and the Community Wellness & Prevent Program nutrition program to decrease food waste and address hunger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development – Health Services Department: Environmental Health – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Environmental justice organizations – Food rescue organizations – Major generators of organic waste (schools, restaurants, event spaces, grocery stores, etc.) – Waste haulers – Wastewater service providers – Health Services, Environmental Health, CWPP – Jail meal service – Schools – Hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Percent of County controlled Franchise areas with source separated organics collection for residential customers. – Number of county facilities with 3-stream recycling – Tonnage of compost collected. – Number of commercial edible food generators participating in edible food recovery program. – Number of projects complying with the Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance (MWELO) required to use compost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased economic opportunities – Increased resilience to pests – Reduced resource use – Reduced landfill waste

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No-Waste Contra Costa cont'd	2.2	Reduce waste from County operations.	Waste from County government operations, including from contracts for services and products, is reduced. Efforts to achieve this include updating and implementing the County's environmentally preferable purchasing policy, ensuring all County facilities have and use composting and recycling options, and specifying the use of low-carbon content building and paving materials for all County projects as feasible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish a source-separated organics collection service at all County facilities. – Implement 3-stream recycling (trash, recycling, and compost) at all County facilities. – Conduct regular waste audits of County facilities, including assessing the volume and composition of all waste streams, to identify challenges with waste activities and develop educational or operational changes to address issues and reduce waste generation. – Source material for capital projects from local and low-carbon sources to the greatest extent feasible, including allocating additional funds to allow for such materials, and integrate appropriate standards into the County's Environmentally Preferred Purchasing (EPP) program. – Require vendors to comply with updated Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program (EPP program) and associated recovery organic material requirements, including requirements under SB 1383. – Continue to reduce paper use in County operations. – Encourage medical facilities and medical waste recycling companies to enhance their ability to increase the amount of medical waste recycled or reprocessed. – Enact Bay-friendly landscaping practices at County facilities. – Explore opportunities to reuse wood from County tree maintenance activities as an alternative to chipping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development – Public Works – Health Services 	– County operations	– Waste haulers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recycled content of County purchases consistent with applicable requirements of SB 1383. – Enforcement of requirements for County vendors and contractors to adopt and implement environmentally preferable purchasing policies. – Food waste, recycling, composting at County facilities – Number of County facilities with Bay-friendly landscaping practices. – Tonnage of recycled and composted materials, by type, collected at County facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased economic opportunities – Increased resilience to pests – Reduced resource use
No-Waste Contra Costa cont'd	2.3	Increase community-wide recycling and waste minimization programs.	The amount of waste sent to landfills from community members is reduced through extensive diversion and waste minimization programs. The County explores and implements all feasible opportunities to minimize landfill waste, including through recycling of additional materials, prohibitions or limitations on materials that cannot be recycled/composted, education around conscious consumption, and opportunities to divert waste materials for reuse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Create a source-reduction program in partnership with regional agencies to promote the rethinking, refusing, reducing, reusing, regenerating, recycling, and recovering of materials. – Improve educational efforts to promote better waste sorting among community members. – Work with waste haulers to expand the types of materials accepted by recycling programs as economic conditions allow. – Work with waste haulers to expand availability of curbside pickup recycling services. – Ban single-use plastics and encourage the use of reusable items over disposable materials. 	– Conservation and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – New development – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Major waste generators – Waste haulers – Recycling centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Volume of waste generated. – Proportion of recyclable waste that is successfully recycled. – Number of households and businesses participating in recycling programs. – Actual disposed pounds per person per day (PPD) numbers year over year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased economic opportunities – Increased resilience to pests – Reduced resource use

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Reduce Water Use and Increase Drought Resilience: Contra Costa County uses less water and communities are prepared for drought									
Reduce Water Use and Increase Drought Resilience <i>Contra Costa County uses less water and communities are prepared for drought</i>	3.1	Reduce indoor and outdoor water use.	Water use in the community and in County facilities is reduced. This includes efforts to promote water conservation, increase the acreage of drought tolerant landscaping including at County facilities, encouraging greywater/rainwater catchment systems and supportive infrastructure (including at County facilities), and providing incentives to reduce water use as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Offer BayREN water bill savings programs through community water providers. – Encourage the installation of greywater and rainwater catchment systems, particularly for new construction, as feasible for wastewater infrastructure. Reduce regulatory barriers for these systems and explore creating incentives to install these systems in new and existing buildings. – Continue to enforce the Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance and encourage the use of drought-tolerant landscaping for exempt residential and commercial landscapes through partnership with EBMUD and other organizations. – Require homes and businesses to install water-efficient fixtures at time of retrofit activities. – Update the Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance (MWELO) to be specific to Contra Costa County. – Identify opportunities for greywater use in public spaces and implement as feasible – Promote the installation of composting toilets at appropriate County facilities in locations without wastewater service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Existing development – New development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Central Contra Costa Sanitary District – Contra Costa Water District – East Bay Municipal Utility District – West County Wastewater District – Other water and wastewater service providers – Health Services – UC Master Gardeners – Nurseries – Property managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Water use, specifically reduction in overall water use in the unincorporated county as reported by water companies. – Water use, specifically reduction in water use at County facilities. – Square footage of drought tolerant projects at County facilities. – Number of participants in Contra Costa Water District Lawn to Garden program. – Number water districts participating in BayREN water savings program. – Number of customers participating in program, as reported by water companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cost savings- – Increased resilience to pests – Reduced resource use

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Reduce Water Use and Increase Drought Resilience cont'd	3.2	Ensure sustainable and diverse water supplies.	Contra Costa County's water supplies draw on diverse sources at a sustainable rate to ensure supplies are viable for the long-term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Work with groundwater sustainability agencies to ensure that new and existing wells pump water at or below sustainable levels. – Discourage new development that may reasonably lead to groundwater overdraft, subsidence, or other negative impacts, or which may reasonably depend on the import of unsustainable quantities of water from location outside the county. – Require the use of permeable surfaces for new or reconstructed hardscaped areas. – In coordination with Groundwater Sustainability Agencies, expand opportunities for groundwater recharge. – Work with water suppliers to expand recycled water systems as feasible, including considering additional treatment to allow for additional recycled water uses. 	Conservation and Development Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Existing development – New development – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Central Contra Costa Sanitary District – Contra Costa Water District – East Bay Municipal Utility District – Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs): – City of Antioch GSA – City of Brentwood GSA – Byron-Bethany Irrigation District GSA – Contra Costa County GSA – Diablo Water District GSA – Discovery Bay GSA – East Contra Costa Irrigation District GSA – EBMUD GSA – Zone 7 GSA – West County Wastewater District – Other water and wastewater service providers – Integrated Pest Management Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Groundwater sustainability indicators: Chronic lowering of groundwater levels; Reduction in storage; Seawater intrusion; Degraded quality; Land subsidence; Surface water depletion. – Amount of recycled water used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Greater community resilience – Reduced resource use

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Clean Transportation Network: Contra Costa County's transportation network provides safe and accessible options for walking, biking, and transit. If residents and workers are driving, they are in zero-emission vehicles									
Clean Transportation Network <i>Contra Costa County's transportation network provides safe and accessible options for walking, biking, and transit. If residents and workers are driving, they are in zero-emission vehicles.</i>	4.1	Improve the viability of walking, biking, zero carbon commuting, and using public transit for travel within, to, and from the county.	Vehicle miles traveled in Contra Costa County is reduced by increasing the viability for people to bike, walk, and take public transit. The County implements Complete Streets and Vision Zero policies, sites new development to minimize car dependency, Support legislation that enhances accessibility to quality transit and protects vulnerable road users, increases transit service and ensures transit is safe and affordable, and identifies strategies and funding to implement recommendations in 2019 Employee Commute Survey for County employees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continue to implement strategies to support Complete Streets, Vision Zero commitments, and the Active Transportation Plan. – Work with CCTA to establish and expand a countywide bicycle network connecting incorporated and unincorporated communities, including providing access for Impacted Communities. – Explore establishing or joining a bikeshare program that provides access to both conventional bikes and e-bikes. – Support efforts to expand the service area and frequency of regional transit agencies, including AC Transit, BART, County Connection, Tri Delta Transit, the San Francisco Bay Ferry, and WestCAT. – Maximize development of jobs and housing, supportive of achieving a jobs-housing balance, near high-quality transit service. – Require large nonresidential and mixed-use developments to participate in Transportation Demand Management strategies, including providing shuttle services between employment centers and key transit centers, offering telecommuting, and encouraging use of pre-tax commute benefits. – Explore adopting a Vulnerable Road User Law. – Develop and adopt through the Capital Road Improvement and Preservation Plan (CRIPP) process an updated list of transportation projects that reduce vehicle miles traveled. – Secure additional funding for the maintenance and expansion of bicycle, pedestrian, and public transit infrastructure. – Improve safety and comfort of bicycle, pedestrian, and public transit facilities. – Work with local and regional transit agencies to provide “last mile” transportation connections and options. – Encourage and support increased regional integration of transit systems to promote more equitable fare structures, easier transfers, and improved information sharing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County Administrator's Office – Conservation and Development – Employment and Human Services – Human Resources – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Existing development – New development – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 511 Contra Costa – BAAQMD – Contra Costa Transportation Authority – Environmental justice groups – MTC/ABAG – Transit providers – Local communities – California State Association of Counties – MTC – Advocacy organizations – East Bay Leadership Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify percentage complete of countywide bike network. – Measure progress on Active Transportation Plan. – Miles of bike lane installed annually in unincorporated county, for all Classes and by Class. – Number of new units (residential and commercial) located in transit priority areas. – Ridership on shuttles, other forms of public transit from BART to County offices and other large employment centers. – Transit ridership in County service areas. – <u>For County Operations:</u> – Number of employees participating in the County remote work policy. – Number and percentage of County employees using pretax commute benefit. – Administrative Bulletin supporting videoconference and conference calls, where appropriate. – Ridership on County-sponsored employee shuttles. – Updated CRIPP Project list – Grant awards (number and amount). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cost savings – Enhanced mobility – Greater community resilience – Improved air quality – Improved community equity – Improved public health – Reduced resource use

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Clean Transportation Network cont'd	4.2	Increase the use of zero-emissions vehicles. Transition to a zero-emission County fleet by 2030 and a community fleet that is at least 50% zero-emission by 2030.	Zero-emission vehicles are a much greater share of vehicles on the road. The County encourages zero-emission vehicle adoption by County residents and businesses (including heavy-duty vehicle operators), enforces County vehicle purchasing policy, and ensures adequate electric vehicle charging infrastructure in new and existing development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Require new County vehicles to be zero-emission to the extent a viable vehicle is available on the market, with a goal of all County vehicles to be zero-emission by 2030. – Provide incentives for zero-emission vehicles, in partnership with MCE, BAAQMD, and other agencies. – Work with property owners to install electric vehicle charging stations in and near multifamily dwelling units. – Increase installation of electric vehicle charging stations at public facilities, emphasizing increased installation in Impacted Communities. – In partnership with regional agencies, explore providing subsidies for households making below the area median income to purchase or lease zero-emission vehicles. – Pursue fees and regulatory efforts to convert TNC, taxi, and similar car-hire services to zero-emission vehicles. – Work with the BAAQMD and other regional agencies to convert off-road equipment to zero-emission clean fuels. – Work with contractors, fleet operations, logistics companies, and other operators of heavy-duty vehicles to accelerate the transition to zero-emission heavy-duty vehicles. – Continue to require all new and significantly retrofitted logistics facilities to install charging stations for heavy-duty electric vehicles at loading docks and staging areas. – Work with Public Works to use renewable natural gas (sourced from recovered organic waste) for transportation fuel, electricity, or heating applications in cases where battery-electric, hybrid-electric, and sustainably sourced hydrogen fuel-cell sources are not available. – Encourage efforts to maximize EV charging during solar peak hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Existing development – New development – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – BAAQMD – Contra Costa Transit Authority – Environmental justice groups – MCE – Multifamily and rental property owners – TNC and taxi providers – BART – Caltrans – East Bay Leadership Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of zero-emission registered in unincorporated county. – Number of zero-emission purchased annually for County fleet. – Percentage of County fleet that is zero-emission. – Number of EV chargers installed at County facilities, both for County fleet and public use. – Number of public EV chargers installed throughout the unincorporated county. – Number of zero-emission vehicles purchased for personal, government, and business/construction use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cost savings – Improved air quality – Improved community equity – Improved public health – Reduced resource use
Resilient Communities and Natural Infrastructure: Contra Costa County will increase resilience to climate hazards and foster community health									
Resilient Communities and Natural Infrastructure <i>Contra Costa County will increase resilience to climate hazards and foster community health</i>	5.1	Protect against and adapt to changes in sea levels and other shoreline flooding conditions.	The community is protected against permanent and temporary inundation from rising sea levels and shoreline flooding through green infrastructure, effective building siting and retrofits, and informed land use decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish requirements for new development to locate habitable areas of buildings above the highest water level expected for the lifetime of the project, or to construct a levee to provide adequate protection during the lifetime of the project. – Support the use of natural infrastructure, including ecosystem restoration, to protect against sea level rise and associated shoreline flooding. – Coordinate with state and regional agencies, neighboring jurisdictions, property owners, utilities, and others to prepare a Sea Level Rise Adaptation Plan and fund and implement wetland restoration and other sea level rise adaptation efforts. – Convene a working group of local shoreline communities and community-based organizations to collaborate on shoreline flooding. – Consider employing land banks as buffers against rising sea levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Existing development – New development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bay Area Conservation and Development Commission – Delta Stewardship Council – Shoreline communities – Irrigation districts – Community-based organizations – Land trusts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Whether a shoreline flooding working group has been established. – Value of grant funding received to address shoreline flooding issues. – Additional effective tracking metrics to be developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Greater community resilience – Reduced disaster impacts

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Resilient Communities and Natural Infrastructure cont'd	5.2	Protect against and adapt to increases in the frequency and intensity of wildfire events.	The community is more resilient to the direct and indirect effects of wildfires, both locally and regionally. Public and private property is designed and maintained to minimize the risk of damage from wildfires, infrastructure systems are redundant and hardened, and emergency management plans and practices for wildfires are responsive to the needs of Impacted Communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prohibit new residential subdivisions in Very High Fire Hazard Zones and limit development in High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. – Require any new development in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, Wildland-Urban Interface, or State Responsibility Area to include fire-safe designs and materials, and to prepare, maintain, and regularly implement a fire protection plan. Such development shall meet or exceed State requirements for developments in fire-prone areas, including for ingress and egress, water supply, and firefighting equipment access. – In coordination with property owners, establish and maintain fire breaks and defensible space, fuel-clearing activities, and firefighting infrastructure. – Support undergrounding of utility lines, especially in the Wildland-Urban interface and fire hazard severity zones. – Work with community organizations to ensure Impacted Communities have access to financing and other resources to reduce the fire risk on their property, prepare for wildfire events, and allow for a safe and speedy recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas – County operations – Existing development – New development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Community-based organizations – Contra Costa County Fire Protection District – Facility operators (school districts, libraries, community centers, etc.) – Kensington Fire Protection District – Rodeo-Hercules Fire Protection District – Moraga-Orinda Fire District – San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District – Medical service providers – 211 – Red Cross 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of properties conducting brush clearing activities – Amount of funds distributed for wildfire mitigation efforts. – Number of developments with fire protection plans. – Miles of power lines undergrounded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Greater community resilience – Improved community equity – Improved public health – Reduced disaster impacts

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Resilient Communities and Natural Infrastructure cont'd	5.3	Establish and maintain community resilience hubs.	Establish and maintain community resilience hubs with microgrids, education, and training opportunities. The County develops feasibility analysis and implementation plan for siting community resilience hubs across the County, with attention to Impacted Communities, and identifies opportunities for battery storage projects at County facilities. County emergency planners ensure emergency response plans include climate change disasters such as wildfires, sea level rise/flooding, extreme heat, and drought. These efforts emphasize equitable recovery for Impacted Communities and those affected by environmental justice issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify existing community facilities that can serve as resilience hubs and support affected populations during hazard events. Such facilities shall be distributed equitably throughout the county, with an emphasis on easy access for Impacted Communities. Where appropriate existing facilities are not present, develop plans for construction of new resilience hubs. – Retrofit selected facilities to act as resilience hubs, including adding solar panels, battery backup systems, water resources, and supplies to meet basic community and emergency medical needs. – Create a virtual resilience hub that connects County resources to the community through virtual community networks to provide detailed, up-to-date information about preparing for natural disasters, notifications and alerts related to public safety, space for virtual gathering and information-sharing, and other appropriate uses. Materials shall be accessible in multiple languages. – Coordinate resilience hub activities with PSPS and wildfire smoke resiliency planning efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development – Office of the Sheriff – Public Works – Health – Health, Housing, and Homeless Services – Employment and Human Services Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Residents in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Community-based organizations – Contra Costa County Fire Protection District – Employment and Human Services – Environmental justice organizations – Facility operators (school districts, libraries, community centers, etc.) – Kensington Fire Protection District – Rodeo-Hercules Fire Protection District – Moraga-Orinda Fire District – San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District – Homeless Providers – Medical service providers – 211 – County Office of Education – Local school districts – Red Cross 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adopted plan for community resilience hubs – Number of community resilience hubs – Number of permits issued for battery storage projects – Number of battery storage projects at County facilities – Updated emergency response plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Greater community resilience – Improved community equity – Increased resilience to pests

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Resilient Communities and Natural Infrastructure cont'd	5.4	Sequester carbon on natural and working lands in Contra Costa County.	There are increased opportunities to store carbon on local natural and working lands through carbon sequestration on public and private lands, increased tree planting by County and public and private partners, installation of green infrastructure, and increased use of pervious paving.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement recommendations from ongoing carbon sequestration feasibility study, <i>Healthy Lands, Healthy People</i>. – Establish pilot programs for carbon sequestration on agricultural land. – Explore ways to increase carbon sequestration on County-owned facilities. – Partner with regional landowners and agencies to establish carbon sequestration programs and incentives. – Use offset protocols and guidance to promote sequestration on natural and developed lands. – Require any carbon sequestration program that the County provide benefits to communities that face environmental justice issues and actively and meaningfully engages with impacted communities. – Explore the potential for citizen scientists to support tree inventories, tree planting, and maintenance of existing trees. – Establish a fund to support expanded tree planting and maintenance activities. – Continue to ensure that natural lands and other open space, including wetlands, native grasslands, and riparian areas, remain protected and are restored as needed. – Explore opportunities to integrate traditional fire management practices into forest management policies and programs. – Coordinate with farming groups, ranchers, and the University of California Cooperative Extension to identify and promote varieties of feedstock, livestock, and crops that are resilient to rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns and increase carbon sequestration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agriculture – Conservation and Development – CC Health (IPM) – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Natural and working lands – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agricultural groups – Community gardening groups – Community-based organizations – Contra Costa Resource Conservation District – East Bay Regional Park District – Environmental justice organizations – Organizations that support regenerative landscaping and agriculture – Regional landowners – UC Cooperative Extension – Safe Routes to Schools programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Completed feasibility study for carbon sequestration in Contra Costa County – Number of completed pilot carbon farming project(s) – Number of trees planted on County property – Progress report on implementation of County's green infrastructure plan for County facilities – Installation of green infrastructure on private property – Quantity of SB1383-compliant compost procured and utilized by the County directly or on the County's behalf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enhanced recreation opportunities – Improved air quality – Increased economic opportunities – Increased resilience to pests
Resilient Communities and Natural Infrastructure cont'd	5.5	Minimize heat island effects through the use of cool roofs and green infrastructure	Impacts of heat islands are addressed and minimized through construction practices for buildings and structures, including through ample shading opportunity and other green infrastructure improvements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Require new and retrofitted large hardscaped areas to include mature trees, swales, native and drought-tolerant landscaping, and other green infrastructure features consistent with current and future climate conditions and other guidelines. – Increase tree planting in urbanized areas and open spaces, emphasizing areas with limited existing tree cover and using low-maintenance native tree species. – Prepare and implement a Tree Master Plan for the unincorporated county. – Provide shade trees or shade structures at parks, transit stops, plazas, and other outdoor spaces. – Support efforts to develop incentive programs for home and business owners, school districts, and other local and regional property owners to increase the adoption of cool roofs and green infrastructure on private property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Existing development – New development – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Community-based organizations – Community gardening group – Environmental justice organizations – Organizations that support regenerative landscaping and agriculture – Water and wastewater service providers – Health Services and related partners. – East Bay Regional Park District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of permits for cool roofs, both private and County facilities – Adoption of a Tree Master Plan – Percent of heat-vulnerable communities with tree cover / number of new tree plantings – Number of ER visits, deaths and associated clinical care related to extreme heat events – Equity measure rankings on the Healthy Places Index. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved air quality – Improved community equity – Improved public health – Reduced disaster impacts – Reduced resource use – Increased economic opportunities

Goal	No	CAP Strategy	Strategy Description	Implementation actions	Lead Department	Applicability	Potential Partners	Potential Measure(s) of Effectiveness	Co-Benefits
Resilient Communities and Natural Infrastructure cont'd	5.6	Protect the community against additional hazards created or exacerbated by climate change	Impacts from other climate-related hazards, including drought, flooding, landslides, and severe weather, are reduced. Development projects are located and designed to reduce exposure to hazardous conditions and community members receive the support and assistance needed to prepare for and recover from natural disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Require all new below market-rate housing to be located outside of mapped hazardous areas to the great extent possible, and require all development located in hazard zones that is not otherwise prohibited to be sited and designed to remain safe and habitable immediately following a natural disaster. – Treat susceptibility to hazards and threats to human health and life as primary considerations when reviewing all development proposals and changes to land uses. – Partner with community-based organizations to provide information to community members about how to prepare for projected climate change hazards. – Promote, and as necessary develop, available funding sources to incentivize residents and business to prepare for natural disasters, particularly members of Impacted Communities. – Consider projected impacts of climate change when siting, designing, and identifying the construction and maintenance costs of capital investment projects. – Actively promote and grow participation in Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) programs throughout the county. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Existing development – New development – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Community-based organizations – Contra Costa County Fire Protection District – Facility operators (school districts, libraries, community centers, etc.) – Kensington Fire Protection District – Rodeo-Hercules Fire Protection District – Moraga-Orinda Fire District – San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District – Medical service providers – Health Services and related partners. – 211 – Red Cross – Contra Costa County Sheriff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – New residential units and square footage of nonresidential developments in hazard-prone areas. – Amount of funding distributed for resilience. – Number of active Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cost savings – Greater community resilience – Greater energy independence – Improved community equity – Improved public health – Increased resilience to pests – Reduced disaster impacts
Climate Equity: The Climate Action Plan will mitigate environmental factors leading to health disparities, promote safe and livable communities, and promote investments that improve neighborhood accessibility.									
Climate Equity <i>The Climate Action Plan will mitigate environmental factors leading to health disparities, promote safe and livable communities, and promote investments that improve neighborhood accessibility.</i>	6.1	Provide access to affordable, clean, safe, and healthy housing and jobs.	All residents live in clean, healthy homes and neighborhoods, have access to parks, open space, and fresh food, and have easy access to safe and affordable mobility options. The County evaluates CAP strategies for equitable benefits for Impacted Communities, ensures every County department is integrating climate issues and climate-related effects in services to residents, and meaningfully and continuously engages communities most affected by climate change in developing and implementing appropriate solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In partnership with community-based organizations, work to reverse community deterioration and blight, and improve person and property safety, in neighborhoods throughout Contra Costa County. – Require that new housing for households making less than Area Median Income or other impacted Communities be located outside of hazard-prone areas, including wildfires, landslides, floods, and sea-level level rise. – Establish a program to provide low-cost or free air conditioning and filtration, improved insulation, low emitting materials, and indoor ventilation in homes, emphasizing buildings that are home to Impacted populations. – Partner with schools, community-based organizations, labor unions, Workforce Development Board and other appropriate groups to provide green jobs training for residents. Prioritize training for people currently or recently working in polluting or extractive activities. – Provide support for state and federal green jobs programs, efforts to support organized labor, and living wage labor standards. – Include environmental justice and climate issues in County Racial Equity Action Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County Administrator's Office – Conservation and Development – Employment and Human Services – Health Services – Office of Racial Equity and Social Justice (still in development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Existing development – New development – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Community-based organizations – Environmental justice groups – Local grocery stores and food banks – Housing developers and contractors – Community colleges, schools, labor unions, and local career skills training programs – Workforce development programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inclusion of environmental justice and climate issues in County Racial Equity Action Plan. – Funds spent by County departments on energy efficiency and other services in disadvantaged communities compared to non-disadvantaged communities. – Measures of health and social impacts of climate change that reveal significant disparities and inequities across groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enhanced recreation opportunities – Greater community resilience – Improved community equity – Increased economic opportunities – Increased resilience to pests

Goal	No	CAP Strategy	Strategy Description	Implementation actions	Lead Department	Applicability	Potential Partners	Potential Measure(s) of Effectiveness	Co-Benefits
Climate Equity cont'd	6.2	Invest in solutions to support climate equity.	County investments support climate equity. The County implements best practices in Environmental, Social, and Governance considerations as CAP is implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate and adjust County budgeting and spending as needed to ensure equitable investment in Impacted Communities. Incorporate addressing climate change, providing climate solutions, and enhancing community equity into the mission of all County departments. Include environmental justice and climate issues in the County Racial Equity Action Plan and in the responsibilities of the County Office of Racial Equity and Social Justice. As part of CAP and General Plan implementation, consider whether the strategy provides equitable benefits for Impacted Communities as a criterion for prioritization. Continually engage communities most affected by climate change in developing and implementing climate solutions and ensure that such solutions provide benefits to Impacted Communities. Advocate for the Contra Costa Employees Retirement Association to use Environmental, Social, and Governance criteria in its investment policies, and to offer socially responsible investment options for its members. Amend the County investment policy to divest from fossil fuels, require the use of Environmental, Social, and Governance criteria, and prohibit investment in all securities issued by fossil fuel companies. Work with schools, county library, and community-based organizations to provide environmental education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Administrator's Office Conservation and Development Employment and Human Services Health Services Office of Racial Equity and Social Justice Public Works (Parks and Recreation) Treasurer/Tax Collector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacted Communities Residents in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based organizations Contra Costa Employees Retirement Association Environmental justice groups School and college districts Library Youth groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted guidance on best practices. Advocate for Contra Costa Employees Retirement Association to use Environmental Sustainability Governance (ESG) in its investment priorities and to offer environmentally and socially responsible investment choices for members. Modify County investment policy to use ESG and to prohibit investment in all securities issued by fossil fuel companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved community equity Increased economic opportunities
Climate Equity cont'd	6.3	Increase access to parks and open space.	All County residents have easy access to parks and open space. The County has an easily accessible and integrated system of high-quality, safe, and well-maintained parks and trails for all residents of unincorporated county, including Impacted Communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a target of all residents being located within a half-mile of a park or other green space. In partnership with regional agencies, support land acquisition for new parks and open space areas and protect such lands through conservation easements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Development Public Works (Parks and Recreation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development Residents in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Agricultural groups Contra Costa Resource Conservation District East Bay Regional Park District Environmental justice groups Local land trusts and land conservation groups Housing developers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of residents in unincorporated county, including those in Impacted Communities, located within a half-mile of a park or other green space. Total acres of parks and green space by type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced recreation opportunities Greater community resilience Improved air quality Improved community equity Improved public health Increased economic opportunities Reduced disaster effects
Climate Equity cont'd	6.4	Ensure residents have equitable, year-round access to affordable local fresh food.	There is increased access of County residents to local fresh food. The County facilitates creation of more farmer's markets, supports urban gardens, and ensures that healthy food is made affordable and accessible to Impacted Communities and those in food desert areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate establishment of year-round farmers markets in all communities, prioritizing Impacted Communities. Work with community groups to establish and maintain urban gardens, particularly in Impacted Communities and on vacant land. Encourage major supermarkets to locate in Impacted Areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Services Agriculture Senior Nutrition Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents in unincorporated areas Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Agricultural groups Community gardening groups Environmental justice groups Farmers markets Local grocery stores and food banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of regular farmers markets in all communities and in Impacted Communities. Number of permits issued for urban gardens in all communities (if permits are required by policy). Number of residents participating in In Lieu of Services (ILOS) food benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved community equity Improved public health Increased economic opportunities

Goal	No	CAP Strategy	Strategy Description	Implementation actions	Lead Department	Applicability	Potential Partners	Potential Measure(s) of Effectiveness	Co-Benefits
Climate Equity cont'd	6.5	Ensure that large industrial facilities act as good neighbors.	Large industrial facilities are good neighbors. The County puts forward recommendations to responsible permitting agencies regarding permits for fossil-fuel based industries/point sources, tracks data on fossil fuel products produced and/or transported in and through Contra Costa County and allows for a just transition of polluting and extractive industries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide recommendations to responsible permit agencies regarding permits for fossil fuel-based industries and point sources. – Regularly track data on fossil fuel production and transportation in Contra Costa County. – As economic conditions change, support efforts to phase out heavily polluting and extractive industries and replace them with businesses that contribute to a regenerative and circular economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County Administrator's Office – Conservation and Development – Health Services Environmental Health Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Industrial operations – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – BAAQMD – CARB – Chambers of Commerce – East Bay Leadership Council – Community-based organizations – Environmental justice groups – Industry groups – Labor unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Quantity and type of fossil fuels produced, refined, stored in, and distributed through the County can be determined, and periodically reported. – Information on specific fossil fuel facilities in Contra Costa County, including changes of ownership, mergers and acquisitions, investor presentations and reports, or any other public information that may indicate a facility's interest or intent to expand in the future, taking into account broader market trends in oil and gas refining and export in the Bay Area. – Local air quality metrics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved air quality – Improved community equity – Improved public health – Increased economic opportunities
Leadership: Contra Costa County is a model for how local government can take action on climate issues.									
Leadership <i>Contra Costa County is a model for how local government can take action on climate issues.</i>	7.1	Establish Contra Costa as a leader among local governments for addressing climate issues.	Contra Costa County is a leader among local governments on how it addresses climate issues. The County incorporates Climate Action Plan goals into ongoing work, all County departments follow best practices from County's Green Business Program, and all County facilities participate in EBMUD Water Smart Business program if located in EBMUD service territory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continue to publicize and support the operations of the County's Interdepartmental Climate Action Task Force. – Work with all County departments to encourage adoption of best practices from the County's Green Business Program and participation in the EBMUD Water Smart Business Program (where appropriate). – Encourage development of new policies and initiatives that support the County's climate goals. – Explore the creation of funding mechanisms, including a carbon impact fee, to support the County's Sustainability Fund if additional financial resources are needed. – Ensure that all funding mechanisms minimize or avoid financial impacts to Impacted Communities and do not exacerbate economic inequities. – Facilitate trainings for County staff on climate change (including the results of the Vulnerability Assessment and CAP technical work) and how they can support climate action through their work with the County and at home. – Encourage County employees to explore innovative technologies and programs that address climate change. – Incorporate pest prevention principles into new construction and retrofit programs on County properties. – Require businesses to ensure compliance with the County's Environmentally Preferred Purchasing policy as a condition of obtaining County contracts to the extent feasible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County Administrator's Office – Human Resources – Conservation and Development – Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All County departments – Climate Action Taskforce – Community-based organizations – Green Business Program – Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ongoing work products and semi-annual reports from Interdepartmental Climate Action Task Force. – Reports to Board of Supervisors include sustainability impact statement. – Annual report on conditions placed on discretionary projects to ensure support of Climate Action Plan goals. – Number of County departments adopting best practices of the Green Business Program. – Number of County departments/facilities certified through Water Smart Business program. – Trainings and other information for County staff on climate change. – Amount of pesticides applied to County properties. – Number of County facilities with an active integrated pest management plan. – Number of County departments that have adopted their own Climate Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cost savings – Improved community equity – Increased economic opportunities – Increased resilience to pests

Goal	No	CAP Strategy	Strategy Description	Implementation actions	Lead Department	Applicability	Potential Partners	Potential Measure(s) of Effectiveness	Co-Benefits
Leadership cont'd	7.2	Continue to recognize the climate crisis as an emergency for Contra Costa County and make deep decarbonization a top County priority.	Contra Costa County takes action to address the climate emergency. Efforts to do this include implementing the Climate Emergency Resolution initiatives (including seeking input from the community to help plan for economic transition), prioritizing implementation of the Climate Action Plan, and considering the effects of climate change on residents, especially the young, low-income, elderly, communities of color, and other Impacted populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Integrate additional efforts from the Climate Emergency Resolution into County department work plans. – Consider climate and equity effects and vulnerabilities as a factor in County budgeting and decision-making, integrating climate adaptation and GHG reduction features as necessary to increase resilience and GHG reductions countywide. – Assess County programs, policies, operations, and projects (excluding stationary sources) for their contribution to achievement of County's GHG reduction targets and consistency with the CAP. – Disclose GHG emissions to a registry such as the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County Administrator's Office – Conservation and Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All County departments – Interdepartmental Climate Action Task Force – Community-based organizations – Local environmental groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adopted climate emergency resolution – Actions taken to implement climate emergency resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved community equity – Increased economic opportunities
Implementation strategies									
Implementation strategies	8.1	Monitor and report progress toward achieving Climate Action Plan targets on an annual basis.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assign responsibility for facilitating and supporting CAP implementation to the County's Department of Conservation and Development . – Identify key staff from each department responsible for supporting CAP implementation and updates for annual reporting and monitoring. – Continue to involve community-based organizations and other key stakeholders in reviewing and recommending CAP action items – Prepare an annual progress report on implementation of the recommended GHG reduction strategies and progress toward CAP targets. When information is available, provide updates on estimated GHG emissions reductions and current GHG emissions levels. – Monitor implementation of the Sustainability Fund for projects in county facilities – Use the CAP implementation and monitoring tool to track GHG benefits from CAP implementation and identify progress toward the CAP reduction targets. – Improve the County permitting system and other systems as needed to support collecting CAP implementation data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All County departments – Interdepartmental Climate Action Task Force – Sustainability Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preparation of Annual Report and presentation to Sustainability Commission, Sustainability Committee, and Board of Supervisors. – Dedicated funding in annual budget for CAP implementation. – Regularly maintained CAP tracking tool. – Updated to County permitting system to support tracking of CAP implementation. – Sustainability Fund progress report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All
Implementation strategies cont'd	8.2	Continue collaborative partnership with agencies and community groups that support Climate Action Plan implementation with an emphasis on residents and community-based organizations from Impacted Communities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Participate in local and regional organizations that provide tools and support for energy efficiency, energy conservation, GHG emissions reductions, adaptation, public information, and implementation of this CAP. – Commit to formal membership through joint powers authorities or other partnerships to implement high priority strategies from the CAP – Provide policy input to partner agencies on policy barriers that need to be addressed at the State level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conservation and Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County operations – Residents in unincorporated areas – Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All County departments – Interdepartmental Climate Action Task Force – Sustainability Commission – Community-based organizations – Agency partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Partnerships maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All

Goal	No	CAP Strategy	Strategy Description	Implementation actions	Lead Department	Applicability	Potential Partners	Potential Measure(s) of Effectiveness	Co-Benefits
Implementation strategies cont'd	8.3	Secure necessary funding to implement the Climate Action Plan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify funding sources and levels for reduction strategies as part of annual reporting. Include emissions reduction strategies in department work plans, the capital improvement program, and other plans as appropriate. Pursue local, regional, State, and federal grants to support implementation. Explore dedicated funding sources for CAP implementation, including from the Sustainability Fund or other revenue sources as needed. Explore opportunities to allocate a portion of revenues from revenue-generating strategies to CAP allocation. 	– Conservation and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County operations Residents in unincorporated areas Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All County departments Interdepartmental Climate Action Task Force Agency partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate action integration into all department work plans and Capital Improvement Program. Number of grants and amount of funding being pursued, awarded, and managed. Funding provided for the Sustainability Fund. 	– All
Implementation strategies cont'd	8.4	Continue to update the baseline emissions inventory and Climate Action Plan every five years.	Measure greenhouse gas emissions on regular basis, including overall emissions and trends.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a GHG emissions inventory that shows GHG emissions after emergency conditions created by the COVID-19 pandemic are expected to have ended. Update the CAP to incorporate new technology, practices, and other options to further reduce emissions. 	– Conservation and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County operations Residents in unincorporated areas Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All County departments Interdepartmental Climate Action Task Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated GHG inventories every 5 years. 	– All
Implementation strategies cont'd	8.5	Maintain and update the Climate Action Plan to allow for greater resilience.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate where possible updates of the Climate Action Plan, General Plan Safety Element, and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan cycle to ensure plan alignment and coordination of climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Assess the implementation status and effectiveness of adaptation strategies. 	– Conservation and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County operations Residents in unincorporated areas Businesses in unincorporated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All County departments Interdepartmental Climate Action Task Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on implementing GHG reduction strategies, climate adaptation strategies, and general sustainability strategies. 	– All

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