



# Climate Action Committee



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# Outline



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- CAC Historical Overview
- Summary of greenhouse gas (GHG) local inventory and forecast.
- Review of State and local actions.
- Examples of other regional climate planning.
- Questions and discussion for elected officials to consider.

# Historical Overview

- Began meeting in 2019
- Governance: 2021 Joint Powers Agreement
  - 2 elected officials from each jurisdiction (12 total members)
  - Staffed by Napa County as Administering Agency
  - County pays 35% with remainder funded proportionally by jurisdiction
- Purpose: To establish a collaborative framework to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit future adverse effects of climate change
- Accomplishments: BAAQMD grant; Greenhouse gas (GHG) local inventory and forecast
- Initiatives: Regional Climate Action Plan; memos on carbon sequestration and short-lived climate pollutants

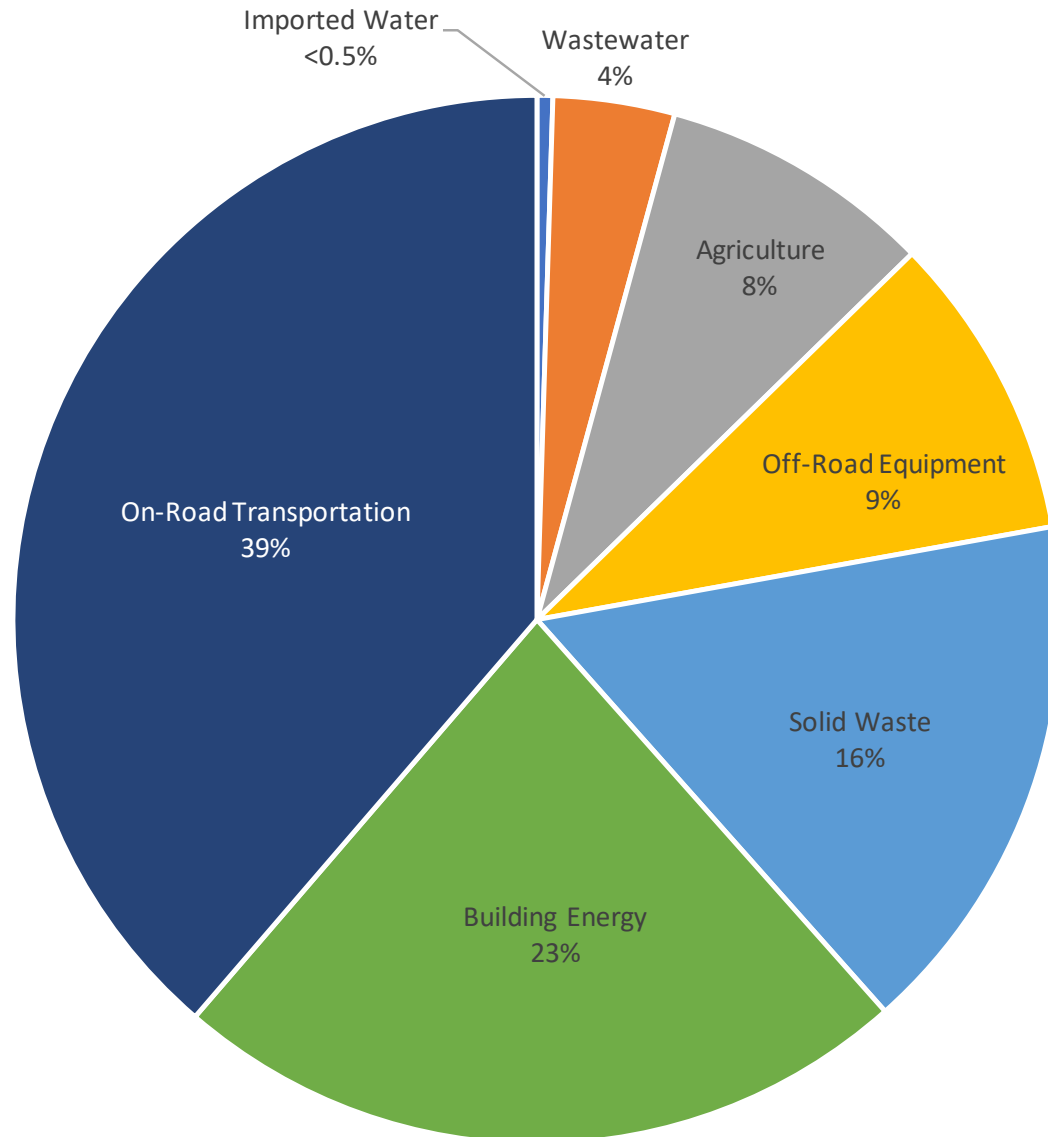


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# What are the regional GHG sources?



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# What are the main sources by sector?



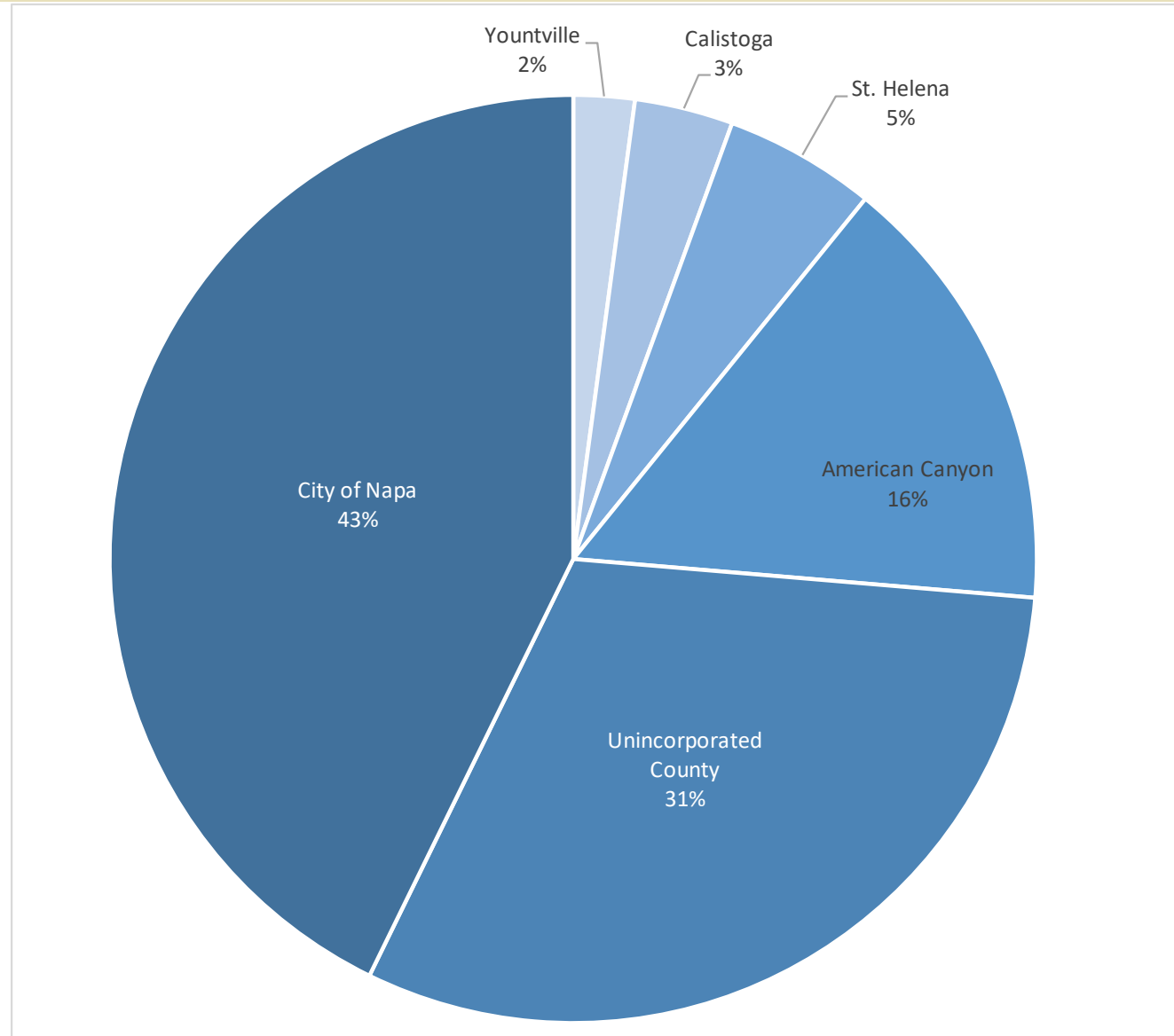
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- 75% of building energy emissions are from natural gas.
- 67% of on-road transportation emissions are from commercial vehicles
- Solid waste includes historic garbage deposited at the two landfills located in the unincorporated County
- 25% of off-road equipment emissions are from lawn and garden equipment
- 46% of agricultural emissions are from off-road equipment

# Where do GHG emissions occur?



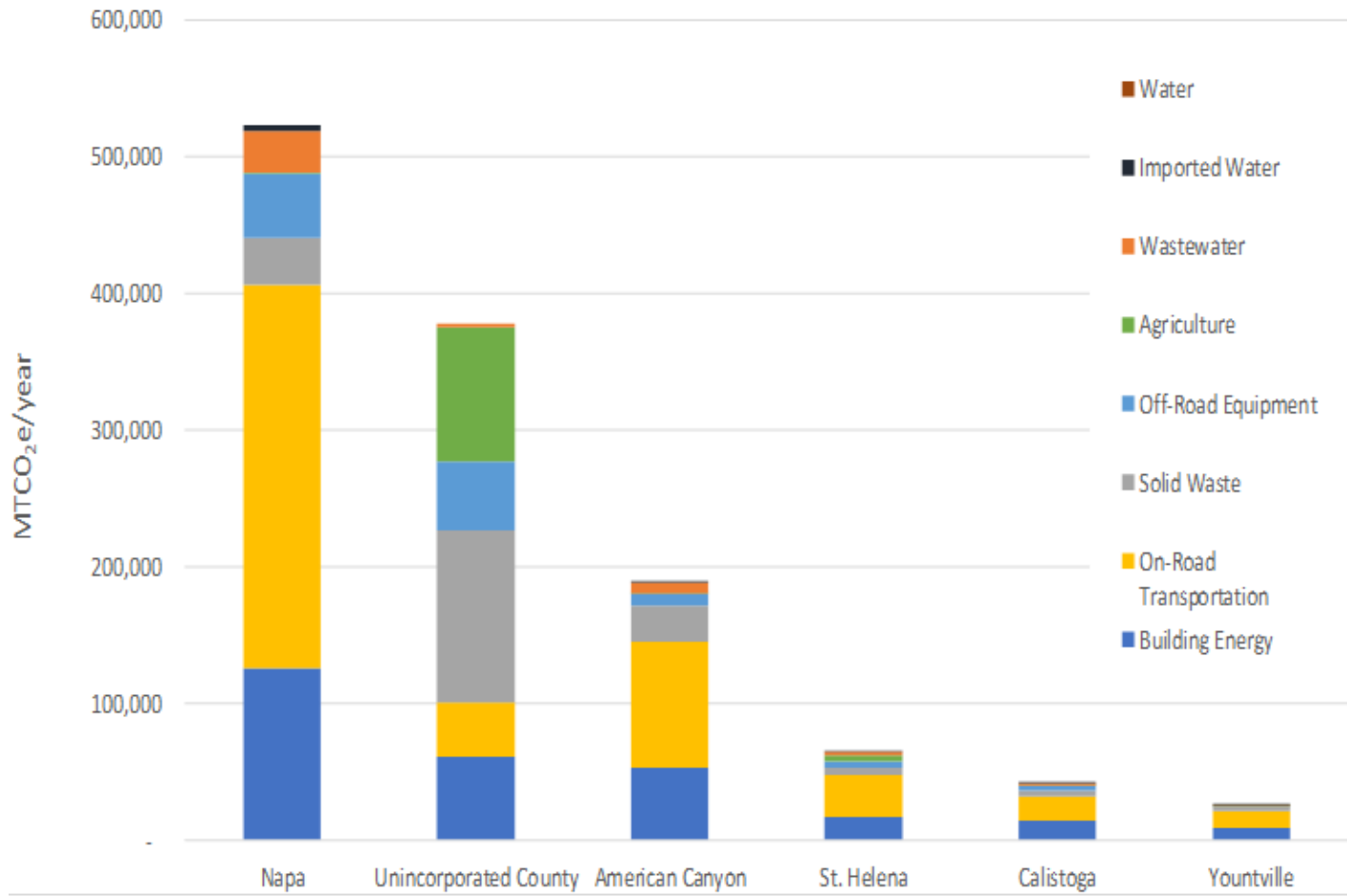
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# How do jurisdictions vary?



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# County Unincorporated Area



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2019 Napa County Regional Greenhouse Gas Inventory by Jurisdiction and Sector (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e/year)

| Emissions Sector                    | American Canyon | Calistoga | Napa    | St. Helena | Yountville | Unincorporated County | Total     |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| On-Road Transportation              | 91,830          | 17,184    | 280,533 | 30,661     | 12,404     | 40,063                | 472,677   |
| Building Energy                     | 53,432          | 24,450    | 125,346 | 16,766     | 8,532      | 61,068                | 2279,592  |
| Solid Waste                         | 25,938          | 4,981     | 34,236  | 5,676      | 2,601      | 125,429               | 198,862   |
| Off-Road Equipment                  | 8,998           | 2,880     | 47,238  | 4,502      | 1,328      | 50,602                | 115,548   |
| Agriculture                         | 154             | 274       | 1,086   | 4,415      | 75         | 97,378                | 103,381   |
| Wastewater                          | 7,822           | 1,994     | 29,542  | 2,270      | 1,040      | 3,191                 | 45,858    |
| Imported Water                      | 983             | 229       | 4,383   | 285        | 65         | -                     | 5,943     |
| Total                               | 189,156         | 41,990    | 522,363 | 64,575     | 26,047     | 377,731               | 1,221,861 |
| Emissions per capita                | 9.0             | 7.9       | 6.6     | 10.6       | 9.3        | 15.1                  | 8.8       |
| Emissions per SP                    | 7.0             | 5.1       | 4.0     | 5.4        | 6.7        | 6.8                   | 5.2       |
| Transportation Emissions per capita | 2.5             | 2.7       | 1.6     | 2.8        | 3.1        | 2.4                   | 2.0       |

Notes: MTCO<sub>2</sub>e/year = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. SP = service population (population + jobs) (See Table 6).

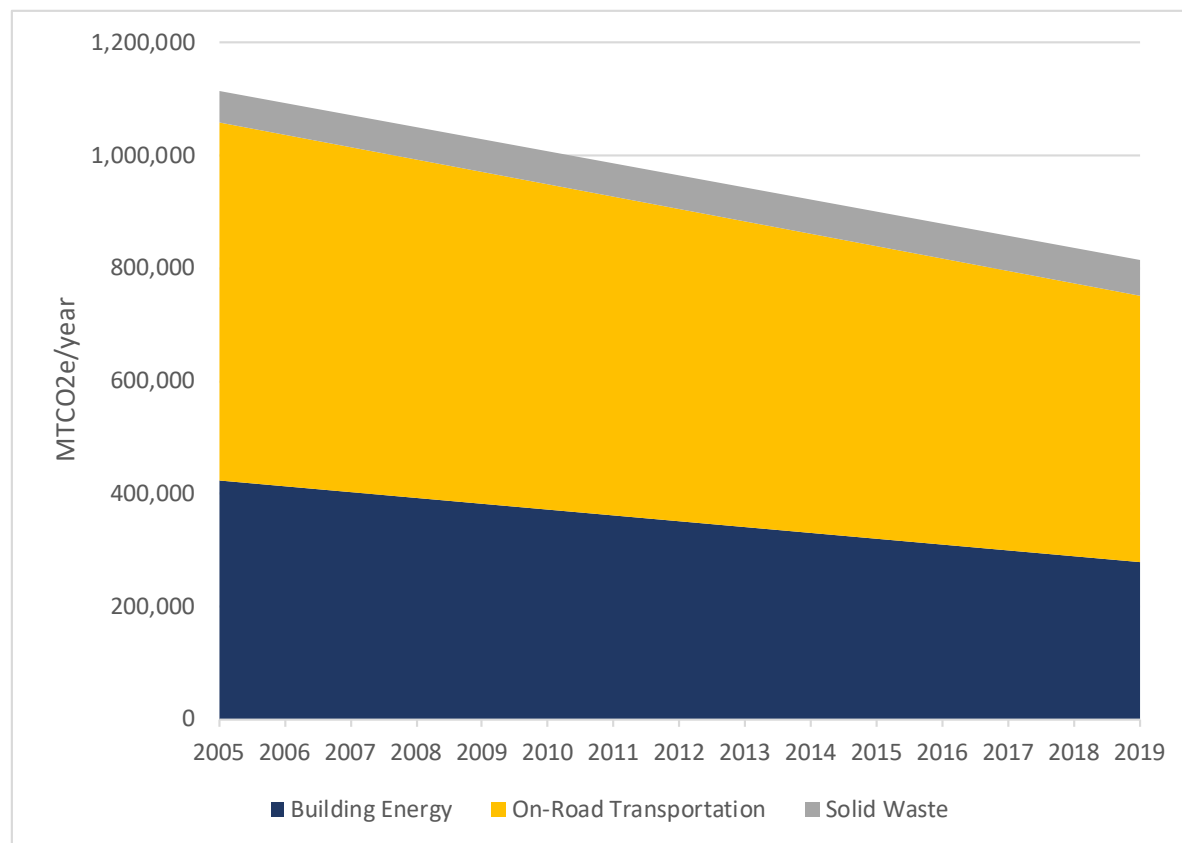


# How does 2019 compare with 2005?

- 26% decrease in on-road vehicle emissions.
- 34% decrease in building energy.
- 17% increase in solid waste.
- 27% total decrease in these three sectors.



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# What does 2030 look like?

With State/Federal legislation, we will see:

- 5% decrease in total GHG emissions.
- Decreases will occur in imported water (-24%); on-road transportation (-22%); and agriculture (-11%).
- Increases will occur in wastewater (16%), solid waste (13%), off-road equipment (13%), and building energy (3%).

Without State/Federal legislation, total emissions will be 17% higher in 2030 than in 2019.

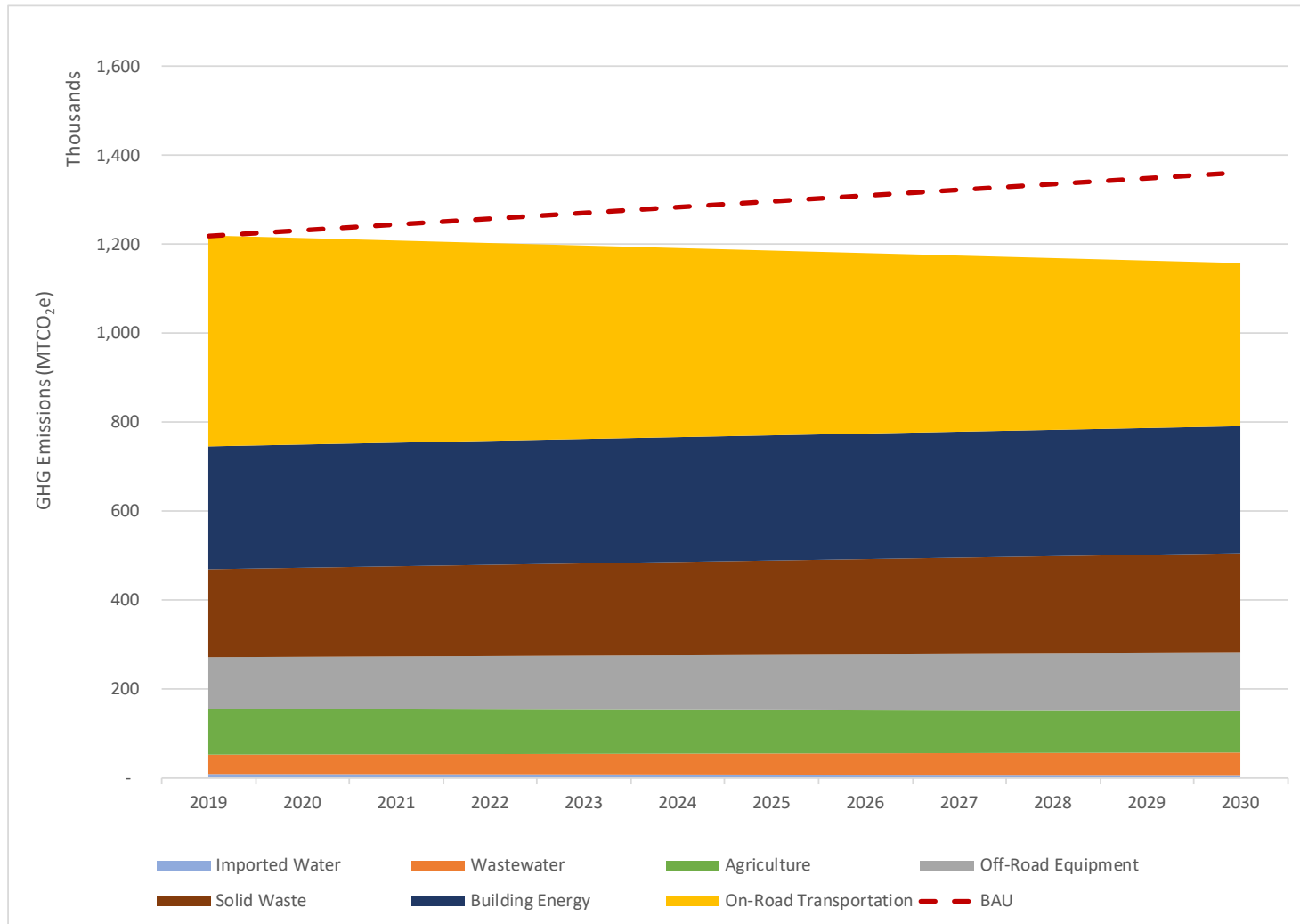


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# What does 2030 look like?



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# What is the State doing?

- **Governor**

- Achieve statewide carbon neutrality as soon as possible, and no later than 2045 (AB 1279).
- Create clean electricity targets of: 90% by 2035; 95% by 2040; and 100% by 2045 (SB 1020).
- Establish a regulatory framework for carbon removal and carbon capture, utilization and sequestration (SB 905 and 1314).
- Develop an achievable carbon removal target for natural and working lands (AB 1757).



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# What is the State doing?

- **California Air Resources Board** 2022 Climate Scoping Plan calls for:
  - 100% of light/medium trucks sales are EV by 2040;
  - 20% of aviation fuel is met by batteries or hydrogen by 2045;
  - All electric appliances in new buildings by 2026 (residential) and 2029 (commercial);
  - 25% of ag and construction equipment electric by 2030 and 75% by 2045;
  - 100% locomotive sales electric by 2035;
  - 20% of ag must be organic by 2045; and
  - Protect 2.5 million acres of forest and grassland annually from land conversion.



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# What is local government doing?

All jurisdictions are required by law to:

- Address 'climate adaptation and resilience' in their Safety Element (Senate Bill 379), but only 40% have complied).
- Address 'climate change' through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), both at the project and the cumulative level.
- Implement new construction standards through updated Building Codes.
- A Climate Action Plan is not required, although 30% of cities and counties have adopted one.



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# What is local government doing?



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Each of the cities, town, and county in Napa have:

- Adopted individual Climate Action Plans or are in the process of preparing/updating plans.
- Adopted a Climate Emergency Proclamation.
- Participate in and fund the Napa Countywide Climate Action Committee.
- Provide public outreach and education on green and sustainable programs.
- Implement a variety of energy efficiency and GHG reduction activities appropriate for their individual community.

# What are other regions doing?



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- **Sonoma Regional Climate Protection Authority (2009)** – Provides or information and collaboration for the county and 9 cities.
- **Humboldt Regional Climate Action Plan (2019)** – Provides collaboration for the county, 7 cities, and the Redwood Coast Energy Authority.
- **Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (1969)** – Provides a plan for 2 states, 4 counties, 2 cities, and a Presidential appointee to implement.
- **San Diego Association of Governments (2010)** – Provides climate information and planning for the county and 19 cities.

# Questions



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- Does the County Board of Supervisors support having the Climate Action Committee pursue grants, and develop a scope of work and budget to prepare a Regional Climate Action Plan?
- Are there any questions for staff?