

Memo



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To: David Morrison, Brian Bordona, Jamison Crosby, Ryan Melendez (County of Napa); and Deborah Elliott (City of Napa)

From: Brenda Hom, Sonam Sahu, Erik de Kok, Honey Walters (Ascent, Inc.)

Subject: Napa County Regional Climate Action and Adaptation Plan: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Framework, Guidelines, and Preliminary GHG Reduction Measures

1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this memorandum is (1) to provide an overview of the proposed framework and guidelines for developing greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction strategies, measures, and actions that will be included as part of the Napa County Regional Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (RCAAP); and (2) present a refined preliminary list of GHG emission reduction strategies, measures, and actions for review and comment by County of Napa and City of Napa staff, hereinafter referred to as the "Project Team".

In 2022, Ascent worked with the Project Team to develop a preliminary set of 22 GHG reduction measures for reducing GHG emissions in the region. The proposed measures in Attachment A were based on the original 2022 list but have been refined to fit within the proposed framework and guidelines described in this memo (see Sections 2 through 4). An example of a complete measure with implementing actions that address the criteria per the recommended measure guidelines is included in Section 5. Quantification of GHG emissions reductions, a detailed assessment of each measure (e.g., how the measure will be funded and potential costs), and an assessment of how each measure applies to each jurisdiction will be completed after the final selection of measures and actions.

2 GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION FRAMEWORK

The RCAAP's GHG reduction framework is comprised of strategies, measures, and actions, which are defined as follows:

- ▶ **Strategies** serve as high-level, overarching methods for reducing GHG emissions in each sector of the region's GHG emission inventory. They are intentionally broad and categorical in nature.
- ▶ Within each strategy are one or more **measures** that may include policies, measurable objectives, or other more specific pathways for achieving the broader strategies. GHG reductions are quantified at the measure level.

Implementing **actions** define the specific activities, implementation programs, projects, or steps that each jurisdiction will take to implement the measures to achieve the GHG reduction targets identified in the RCAAP. There may be numerous implementing actions under each measure, including short-term and long-term ones.

While the GHG framework included in this chapter is primarily focused on reducing GHG emissions, many of the measures and actions will also result in co-benefits, such as uplifting disadvantaged communities, improving air quality or public health, addressing affordability and accessibility, or increasing community resilience.

3 APPROACH TO GHG REDUCTION MEASURE DEVELOPMENT

Developing effective GHG reduction strategies, measures, and implementing actions requires an iterative process. The first step is to conduct a thorough examination of the region's emissions forecast, prioritizing strategic emission reduction opportunities in sectors and sub-sectors with the highest emissions. Second, once these opportunities are identified, the initial set of GHG reduction measures are developed consistent with the framework and specific "measures guidelines." These measure guidelines (detailed in Section 4) ensure that the measures are transparent, implementable, consistent with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements, prioritize equity, and are beneficial to the community. Finally, following engagement with both internal and external stakeholders (as outlined in the Public Engagement Plan), each set of actions are then defined. During the revision and refinement process, it will be critical to ensure continued adherence to measures and implementing actions with the measures' guidelines. This iterative process aims to fine-tune the proposed strategies and measures, fostering alignment with overarching project objectives and community concerns while also ensuring maximum defensibility of the RCAAP as a CEQA-qualified plan.

4 GHG REDUCTION MEASURE GUIDELINES

This section describes the guidelines used for developing the GHG reduction measures and implementing actions. The measure guidelines include two distinct but partially related objectives. The first objective includes a set of requirements to ensure that the measures and implementing actions are consistent with a CEQA-qualified GHG reduction plan as outlined in CEQA Guidelines section 15183.5(b). The second objective is a more specific set of criteria that evaluates the measures based on their GHG-reduction effectiveness, cost, impact on equity, implementation feasibility, and secondary benefits (e.g., health, air quality), as requested by the Project Team.

4.1 CEQA REQUIREMENTS FOR A GHG REDUCTION PLAN

CEQA allows for the tiering or streamlining of GHG analyses for individual projects under a programmatic GHG reduction plan, referred to as a plan for reduction of greenhouse gases, or pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15064.4(b)(3). Climate action plans used for this purpose, including the Napa County RCAAP, must meet key requirements outlined under CEQA Guidelines section 15183.5(b), which serves to guide the development of a plan that has clear and reasonable implementation steps, tracking mechanisms, and GHG reduction estimates that are supported by substantial evidence. CEQA Guidelines section 15183.5 subdivision (b)(1)(C) and (b)(1)(D) provide the specific requirements for measures included in a GHG reduction plan, stating that a plan should:

- a) Identify and analyze the GHG emissions resulting from specific actions or categories of actions anticipated within the geographic area [of the RCAAP], and
- b) Specify measures or groups of measures, including performance standards, that substantial evidence demonstrates, if implemented on a project-by-project basis, would collectively achieve the specified emissions [reducti\on] level.

While the above elements are not all the requirements for a qualified GHG reduction plan under CEQA, they apply to developing individual GHG reduction measures. CEQA Guidelines section 15183.5, subdivision (b)(1) does not

expressly impose CEQA mitigation measure standards on GHG reduction measures. However, when used for project CEQA streamlining, reduction measures included in the RCAAP must meet the above requirements from section 15183.5 subdivision (b)(1). They must also be binding and enforceable on projects for which the measures apply, per CEQA Guidelines section 15183.5 subdivision (b)(2). If the measures are not binding and enforceable for the project to which they apply, the measures must be included as mitigation measures for the project and therefore must at that time meet CEQA mitigation standards.

4.2 RCAAP GHG REDUCTION MEASURE GUIDELINES

In keeping with the overarching requirements under CEQA Guidelines section 15183.5 (e.g., identifying GHG-reducing actions and providing substantial evidence of their proposed emission reductions), the GHG reduction measures in the RCAAP should follow guidelines, proposed here and requested by the Project Team, which provide clear and specific criteria for each measure and associated implementing actions. This will allow each jurisdiction to provide substantial evidence that the GHG reduction measures will be implemented, monitored, and enforced (where applicable), with clear pathways and metrics for achieving a determined GHG reduction level within the timeline of the RCAAP targets. As such, each measure that is included in the RCAAP should be consistent with the following five key guideline topics:

- ▶ GHG Reduction Effectiveness
- ▶ Feasibility/Implementation
- ▶ Equity Alignment
- ▶ Secondary Benefits
- ▶ Cost Effectiveness

These guideline topics are discussed in more detail below, with specific recommendations or criteria for each.

1. GHG Reduction Effectiveness

To ensure that the RCAAP is effective in reducing GHG emissions, the measures and actions should be clearly identified as quantifiable (i.e., potential emissions reduction can be estimated), qualitative (i.e., focused on changing existing processes and behaviors – may or may not be quantifiable), or supportive (i.e., focused on providing financial, technical, or infrastructural support to facilitate emissions reduction efforts). Additionally, the actions and measures should be analyzed to assess the degree to which they could influence or change a situation, system, or outcome, and the associated magnitude of GHG reductions.

Guideline recommendations include:

- a) **Is the measure quantifiable, qualitative, or supportive?**
- b) **What is the potential magnitude of the GHG reduction (i.e., high, medium, or low)¹? And (following GHG quantification), what are the estimated GHG reductions that would be achieved?**

¹ High = over 5 percent GHG reduction potential; Medium = 3 to 5 percent GHG reduction potential; Low = 0 to 3 percent GHG reduction potential (note: these percentages are all relative to total GHG reductions needed to achieve targets).

2. Feasibility/Implementation

To ensure the feasibility of the RCAAP measures, implementation guidelines for all implementing actions associated with each measure should also be identified. Implementation guidelines include the mechanism for implementation, a public engagement and community partnership plan, a set of performance standards and tracking mechanisms for those standards, and a timeline for implementation and completion.

Mechanism for Implementation

Each GHG reduction measure and action should clearly identify the appropriate mechanism or vehicle for implementation, including whether the jurisdiction will need to create a new program or modify an existing program, and whether the development of an ordinance or regulation subsequent to the RCAAP's adoption is appropriate to guide and enforce implementation. Not all measures in the RCAAP will be enforceable through an ordinance because non-regulatory or voluntary programs can be effective in mitigating GHG emissions. If programs require partnership or collaboration with other agencies or organizations, the RCAAP should clearly explain each jurisdiction's approach, capacity, and timing for engaging with outside partners.

The guidelines for an implementation mechanism also serve to identify the department responsible for leading implementation and the supporting department.

Recommended criteria under this guideline include:

- a) Does the measure create or call for a program or ordinance that can be implemented by the jurisdiction?
- b) Is a department or agency identified to lead and support implementation?
- c) If the jurisdiction is not solely responsible for implementation, are program criteria and the jurisdiction's role in relationship to the role(s) of others sufficiently defined?

Public Engagement and Community Partnerships

Successful implementation of the GHG reduction measures and actions may require that the community be aware of the programs available and ordinances with which they will be required to comply. As such, each measure should include actions to engage with the community or partner with existing agencies and community-based organizations to assist in the dissemination of information and messaging associated with voluntary programs or mandatory ordinances. Additionally, partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can serve to assist with implementation efforts while lowering the need to hire additional staff.

Recommended criteria include:

- a) Does the measure specify a mechanism for informing and engaging the public to support implementation?
- b) Can partnerships with existing NGOs or governmental agencies be leveraged to expand available resources for implementation? Would any specific agreements or related actions be required following RCAAP adoption to establish partnerships?

Performance Standard and Tracking Mechanism

Implementation of the RCAAP can be tracked through two pathways: 1) cumulatively tracking activity data and emissions through the GHG inventory process; and 2) tracking GHG reductions by monitoring the performance standards associated with each individual measure.

Activity data and emissions-based tracking (pathway #1) are beneficial for determining sector-level trends over longer periods (2+ years); however, this mechanism can be challenging for tracking measure-level success due to external factors (e.g., annual natural gas consumption can increase if a winter season is colder relative to the previous one)

and the combined effects of related measures (e.g., electricity consumption can decrease due to energy efficiency programs or on-site solar generation, or increase due to electrification, but it is difficult to tease these out separately in a cumulative analysis).

Alternatively, each measure can have a performance standard that will measure the success of a program or that equates to a long-term emissions reduction supported by substantial evidence (pathway #2). For example, a performance standard may be increasing the number of electric vehicle chargers by 50 percent, or reducing household water use by 10 percent. These performance standards should be clearly defined within the measure language itself where possible, with target years that align with the RCAAP's overall GHG reduction target years. These performance standards should be developed so their tracking data are easily obtained through existing processes, and if a streamlined process for collecting these data does not exist, an action to develop a tracking mechanism should be included as part of the measure's implementing actions.

Recommended criteria include:

- a) Is a success-tracking metric or performance standard (e.g., square feet of floor space electrified) included in the text of the measure?
- b) Is (are) a specific year(s) established for each success tracking metric that aligns with GHG reduction target years?
- c) Is a tracking mechanism for data collection (related to the performance standard) indicated within the measure's implementing actions, or is the creation of a tracking mechanism included if one does not exist?

Timeline of Implementation and Completion

Each measure should include a clear timeline of implementation that will be needed to support the GHG reductions that can be achieved within the RCAAP GHG reduction target timeframe. This may include the year by which an ordinance would be adopted or becomes effective, a program established, or an outreach campaign planned and executed. For longer-term measures that include interdependent actions, require further evaluation or study, or currently lack funding sources, the measure should include estimated milestone dates by which certain implementing actions or phases would be completed, particularly when specific implementation details cannot be specified prior to RCAAP adoption. This would allow for each jurisdiction to be transparent where timelines are uncertain and provide reasoning for why this uncertainty exists. In addition to providing stakeholder transparency, this would help staff to prioritize initiatives and applications to funding and financing sources.

Recommended criteria include:

- a) What is the general timeframe for realizing the GHG reductions in each measure, and/or completing each implementing action (e.g., short-term [i.e., within the next 1-3 years], or long-term [i.e., 3 years or longer]?)
- b) Does each implementation action for each RCAAP measure include a timeline for implementation (e.g., estimated start and end dates), and if the action or measure is dependent on the implementation of other actions (such as the completion of a feasibility study), is this identified?

3. Equity Alignment

GHG reduction measures and implementing actions should enhance equity and strive to uplift disadvantaged communities and mitigate the disproportionate environmental burdens experienced by low-income communities and communities of color. It entails ensuring that each measure is financially viable and easily accessible for all communities and prioritizing the needs of disadvantaged communities.

Guideline recommendations include:

- a) Is the mechanism for implementing this measure affordable and accessible to all communities, especially the disadvantaged communities? If not, does the measure include action to make the mechanism affordable and accessible (for example by developing a financial aid system)?
- b) Is a data metric suggested for measuring the extent of equity and community benefits?

4. Secondary Benefits

While the primary goal of GHG strategies, measures, and actions in the RCAAP is to reduce emissions, many of the measures and actions often have additional positive impacts on communities beyond reducing GHG emissions. These secondary benefits may include improvements in public health, energy security, cost savings, economic opportunities, social cohesion, quality of life, and ecosystem health. Each measure should identify the secondary benefits that can be expected from the implementation of the measure or actions. Additionally, each measure should specify if the secondary benefits are direct impacts of measure implementation (for example, installation of solar panels on community buildings directly reduces energy costs for residents) or indirect effects (for example, preservation of natural ecosystems enhances biodiversity, improves environmental health, and provides recreational spaces for community members, leading to improved mental and physical well-being). This analysis will use the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals framework to identify potential secondary benefits that can be expected from a measure or action (United Nations 2015).

Guideline recommendations include:

- a) What are the potential community well-being and health benefits factors that can be expected by the implementation of the measure or action?
- b) Is the potential community well-being and health benefits factor a direct or indirect impact of the measure?

5. Cost Effectiveness

Successful implementation of the RCAAP requires that cost estimates be performed for each measure. A cost estimate should provide each jurisdiction and stakeholders with a cost-benefit analysis. This analysis will facilitate an understanding of the implications of each action for the governmental bodies and supporting parties. Moreover, it provides essential information to assist with the prioritization of near-term reduction measures and actions, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently and effectively. The results of the cost estimation analysis will be provided in the Cost Analysis and Funding Strategy under Task 5 later in the project schedule, providing rough order-of-magnitude cost estimates that can be normalized per metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (i.e., \$/MTCO₂e) for each GHG reduction measure. This exercise will be completed by Jacobs Engineering and Economic and Planning Systems (EPS).

Guideline recommendations include:

- a) Does the measure have an associated cost of implementation that demonstrates a mitigation ratio of dollars spent to amount of GHG reduction (i.e., \$/MTCO₂e) to help prioritize near-term actions?
- b) Does the measure identify an actual or potential funding mechanism/source to initiate or sustain the implementation?

The above guidelines should be considered when developing the RCAAP GHG reduction framework. Each measure should be analyzed under each criterion detailed in Section 4 to ensure that the implementation of GHG reduction measures is feasible, effective, cost-effective, and prioritizes equity and secondary community benefits. These

guidelines provide the appropriate level of detail for each GHG reduction measure to include clear implementation steps, prioritization of implementation, and alignment with the region's priorities. Additionally, by following these guidelines each jurisdiction can more appropriately plan the allocation of resources in support of efforts to achieve GHG reduction targets.

5 COMPLETE EXAMPLE

This section provides an example of one measure and associated implementing actions that address all guidelines in Section 4. Note that in most cases, the guidelines are applied at the action level instead of the measure level. The example presented in Table 1 below aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of how the guidelines will be applied and how they manifest in the measure and action language. This example indicates the level of detail anticipated for each measure and action proposed for the RCAAP. Pending review from the Project Team, this level of detail may change. Depending on the action, an action may apply to jurisdictions individually, the region as a whole, or both.

Table 1: RCAAP Measure Example - Building Energy Sector Measure 1 – Existing Buildings Decarbonization

Strategy	Energy Efficiency and Electrification
Measure	Develop a comprehensive energy retrofit program to transition existing residential and non-residential buildings to net zero carbon with a target of 25 percent of existing buildings by 2030 and 100 percent by 2045.
Existing Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard incentives through the Federal Tax Credit exist but are scheduled to expire in 2032 and could change with administrations. Bay Area Regional Energy Network (BayREN) offers a number of rebate and incentive programs for existing residential and non-residential buildings. MCE offers a number of rebate and incentive programs for existing residential and non-residential buildings. BAAQMD's Zero NOx Rules, which apply only to space and water heating appliances at time of replacement and does not mandate the immediate change out of existing appliances. NOx-emitting natural gas furnaces and water heaters will be phased out over time, beginning with water heaters in 2027. The new rules will not apply to appliances used for cooking, such as gas stoves.
Short Term Actions (1-2 years)	<p>All Buildings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secure funding to support the implementation of energy efficiency and electrification actions. To prepare for building electrification, work with local and regional agencies such as BAAQMD, BayREN, MTC/ABAG, PG&E, MCE, or others, to create a pre-electrification program that provides affordable financing or rebates or other incentives, depending on funding available, for electric panel upgrades. Begin by annually identifying buildings that have water heaters or furnaces that are within 2 years of their average service lifetime, based on dates of original permits. Once identified, reach out to property owners to present the available incentives. Identify if panel upgrades are needed to support full building electrification. Also determine if the building is suitable for solar and batteries. Confirm with PG&E that electric infrastructure will be able to support widespread or neighborhood-level electrification and if not, work with PG&E to identify a timeline for upgrades. <u>Reach Codes</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the California Energy Codes and Standards Program (CECSP) to develop reach codes and associated cost-effectiveness studies. The reach codes will require existing buildings that are undergoing retrofits to meet the following performance standards or other similar standards that achieve equivalent GHG emission reductions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing residential buildings' modeled energy efficiency score must meet or exceed half of the maximum cost-effective score at time-of-retrofit (note: "modeled energy efficiency score" means the building's energy efficiency score as calculated by a CEC-approved compliance software program, such as the California Building Energy Code Compliance [CBECC] software.) Existing nonresidential buildings must reduce their non-electricity-related emissions by 19 percent by 2030, and 75 percent by 2045.

- b) Determine reach code compliance triggers for existing building retrofit projects, which may be based on one or more metrics such as percent of existing floor area, building permit valuation, or project valuation.
- c) Conduct stakeholder outreach with building industry members, contractors, residents, businesses, and other interest groups to present the reach code options and solicit feedback.
- d) Develop and adopt an ordinance(s) to implement and enforce the new reach code(s) for existing buildings.
- e) Conduct training for permitting staff to understand the reach code requirements for existing buildings and how compliance will be demonstrated.
- f) Develop a tracking system for the types of measures implemented to maximize energy efficiency and decarbonization, energy efficiency upgrades, or pre-wiring completed by applicants pursuant to reach code requirements for existing buildings.
- g) Each jurisdiction will review their existing building reach codes at the release of each triennial building code cycle for updates to align with new cost-effective electrification pre-wiring and energy efficiency measures, such that the existing building reach codes are in line with the most recent decarbonization guidance and cost-effectiveness data.

4. Streamlined permitting

- a) Review the existing permitting processes for building owners seeking to replace fossil-fueled equipment with electric equipment and modify as needed to reduce complexity, cost, and processing time for any required permits.
- b) Waive or reduce permitting fees for applicants for building retrofits that include all-electric conversion of mixed-fuel buildings and capping of natural gas lines to encourage exceedance of existing building reach code requirements. Additionally, waive or reduce penalties/fees for prior non-permitted work that is upgraded for reach code compliance.

5. Community Outreach and Education

- a) Develop a community outreach program that provides education strategies that enable and encourage energy conservation and gas-to-electric conversions in residential and commercial buildings for space and water heating.
- b) Develop and/or share existing online educational materials targeted to building owners and tenants that are hosted on the jurisdiction's websites on energy efficiency and building electrification; including training, fact sheets, information on available incentives, video tutorials, and links to existing content (such as The Switch is On). In addition to education, video tutorials can explain to building owners how to enroll in real-time energy use monitoring tools to track energy use compared to historic levels and within the community through the EnergyStar™ Portfolio Manager, or other tools offered by third-party providers. The educational materials will also be provided as part of routine regulatory processes, such as applying for or renewing licenses or permits. Examples of incentives currently available (and subject to change) include:
 - i) MCE's Residential and Commercial energy efficiency programs
Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings Deduction tax credits program (179D)
 - ii) Homeowner Managing Energy Savings (HOMES) rebate program
 - iii) High-Efficiency Electric Home Rebate (HEEHRA) program.

Residential buildings

6. Work with MCE & BayREN to review the distribution of building energy use by income to identify limits of income-eligibility requirements. For example, if less than 25% of homes or residential energy use are eligible for programs with income limits, work with MCE and/or BayREN to increase the income limits and to adjust for participation rates of eligible homes such that at least 25% of existing residential energy use countywide would be reduced by 2030 from 2019 levels. Some of MCE/BayREN's programs work with energy assessors to identify specific home energy upgrades. These can include electric heat pump water heaters, electric tankless water heaters, solar water heaters, electric or induction stoves, heat pump HVAC systems, etc. as well as required rewiring or electrical work.

	<p>7. Develop a revolving loan fund to provide low-interest loans to low-income residents to cover the time-of-replacement/emergency replacement of water heaters and/or HVAC units with electric options, ensuring that loans can be processed quickly and efficiently with equitable procedural access. Pursue grant funding opportunities to seed the revolving loan fund.</p> <p>Non-residential buildings</p> <p>8. For non-agricultural and agricultural operations, work with MCE to improve participation in the Commercial Energy Efficiency, Strategic Energy Management (SEM), and Agricultural and Industrial Resource (AIR) programs. Identify barriers that limit the current participation rate (e.g., knowledge about the program, program funding). Develop a plan to address the barriers to the program with the aim to reduce non-residential energy use by 25% by 2030 from 2019 levels.</p>	
<p>Long-Term Actions (3+ years)</p>	<p>All Buildings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secure long-term funding to continue offering energy efficiency, electrification, and other net zero carbon rebates based on demand and progress toward measure goal. 2. Continue implementation of the pre-electrification program, adjusting for any improvements needed to increase participation such that 100% of buildings have the electric infrastructure to support full electrification. 3. Continue to implement reach codes as needed. Triennially update reach code language to be consistent with latest requirements under updated building codes. Time updates to reach codes with release of new building codes. 4. Continue to streamline permitting and electrification program outreach, making any improvements in light of any challenges presented from implementation of other actions to achieve the goal of 100% electrification by 2045. 5. Work with MCE & BayREN to review the effectiveness of the income limits of the residential and non-residential rebate programs and improvements to the non-residential. Perform annual reviews of the program that address any barriers in implementation, including funding barriers. Conduct a major review of the program in 2030 that addresses program-wide changes to help achieve electrification across the entire region by 2045. For homes not eligible for BayREN/MCE programs, research opportunities to work with local financial institutions (e.g., credit unions, banks) to offer zero or low percent financing for a limited time (e.g., 24 months) or on a sliding scale based on income (e.g., 24 months for income over 50% of median, 48 month for income less than 50%, with increasing APRs after). 	
<p>Applicable Jurisdiction</p>	<p>All Jurisdictions in Napa County</p>	
<p>GHG Reduction Effectiveness</p>	<p>Quantifiable /Qualitative /Supporting</p>	
	<p>Magnitude of Impact</p>	
	<p>Quantifiable</p>	
	<p>High</p>	
<p>Feasibility/Implementation Framework</p>	<p>Mechanism for Implementation</p>	<p>Rebates/incentives/financing, training and education, and adoption and enforcement reach codes.</p>
	<p>Responsible Department (Supporting Department)</p>	<p><i>To be updated by the jurisdictions</i></p>
	<p>Partnership Organization</p>	<p>Coordinate with BAAQMD, BayREN, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) and MCE for the rebate program(s)</p>
	<p>Public Engagement</p>	<p>Coordinate with property owners, contractors, and installers to promote clean energy retrofit program and educate them about the available rebate programs</p>
	<p>Performance Standard and Tracking Mechanisms</p>	<p>Number and type of appliances and/or energy efficiency upgrades installed in residences and businesses, by date of installation or date of final building permit inspection . Type, fuel type, and size of appliance replaced.</p>
	<p>Timeline of Implementation</p>	<p>Year 1-2: Coordinate with internal departments regarding the pre-electrification program and with local and regional agencies. Seek funding.</p> <p>Year 2: Coordinate with the property owners and share information about the program and available incentives.</p>

		Year 3+: Evaluate the progress of retrofits and seek more funding as needed. Continue to coordinate with the property owners. Continue to assess updates to reach codes as needed following each triennial code update cycle.
Secondary Benefits		Air quality improvements from the removal of natural gas. Benefits to indoor respiratory health. Improved comfort from less extreme indoor temperature variation.
Equity Alignment		Offer website and/or mobile app and any other related documentation in languages spoken in each jurisdiction, including accessibility for the vision impaired. Offers additional rebates for low- and medium-income households.
Cost Effectiveness	Cost Estimates Funding Mechanism	<i>To be updated following completion of studies by subconsultants</i> <i>To be updated following completion of studies by subconsultants</i>

Source: Ascent 2024

6 NEXT STEPS

The County RCAAP management team will be the first to review this memo and the preliminary set of measures found in Attachment A. This preliminary draft list does not yet include all details required for consistency with the proposed guidelines. The team should review the framework and guidelines presented in this memorandum and provide feedback. The team should consider how the guideline topics should be ranked based on importance to each jurisdiction. The team should then review the measures in Attachment A, identifying the parameters for each of the measures that are consistent with the criteria in the guidelines (e.g., if a measure is readily implementable or not) to the best of their ability. Once the team has completed its initial review, provided feedback and comments, and identified measure parameters, Ascent will then review this feedback and discuss with the team regarding the next steps (e.g., measure revisions, interagency coordination, and stakeholder engagement). Quantification of GHG emissions reductions, a detailed assessment of each measure (e.g., how the measure will be funded and potential costs), and an assessment of how each measure applies to each jurisdiction will be completed after the final selection of measures and actions.

7 REFERENCES

United Nations. 2015. Sustainable Development Goals. Available at: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>. Accessed April 08, 2024.

ATTACHMENT A

PRELIMINARY GHG REDUCTION MEASURES MATRIX