

Objective: Respond to the following questions

- Which other counties are creating Climate Action Plans (CAPs)?
- Why should we omit industrial point source emissions from our analysis?
- What protocols or guidance are being used to develop the CAP?

CAPs from other (CA) counties



- County of Shasta
- County of Tehama
- County of Butte
- County of Sutter
- County of Yolo
- County of Sacramento
- County of Solano
- County of Napa
- County of Sonoma
- County of Marin
- County of Contra Costa
- County of Alameda
- County of San Mateo
- County of Santa Clara
- County of Santa Cruz
- County of Tuolumne
- County of Monterey
- County of Kings
- County of Tulare
- County of San Luis Obispo
- County of Santa Barbara
- County of Santa Barbara
- County of Los Angeles
- County of San Bernardino
- County of Riverside
- County of San Diego

Industrial Point Source Emissions

1. It is very rare for CAPs to address this sector.
2. Local governments and agencies have little regulatory control over greenhouse gas emissions from existing, large point source emissions.
3. Point source emissions come from a varied assortment of sources, and it may require further analysis to create reduction measures.
4. Including large point sources skews inventory data and adds little to the analysis.

1) Industrial Point Source Emissions

- CAPs rarely have measures to address this sector, but instead focus on residential buildings, commercial buildings, waste, land use, passenger vehicles, and agriculture.
 - Some example CAPs not including measures to address point source emissions:
 - Yolo County
 - Sonoma County
 - Napa County
 - County of Marin
 - County of Riverside
 - County of San Bernadino
 - Butte County
 - The only CAP we've come across that addresses point source emissions through policy is LA's pLAN.

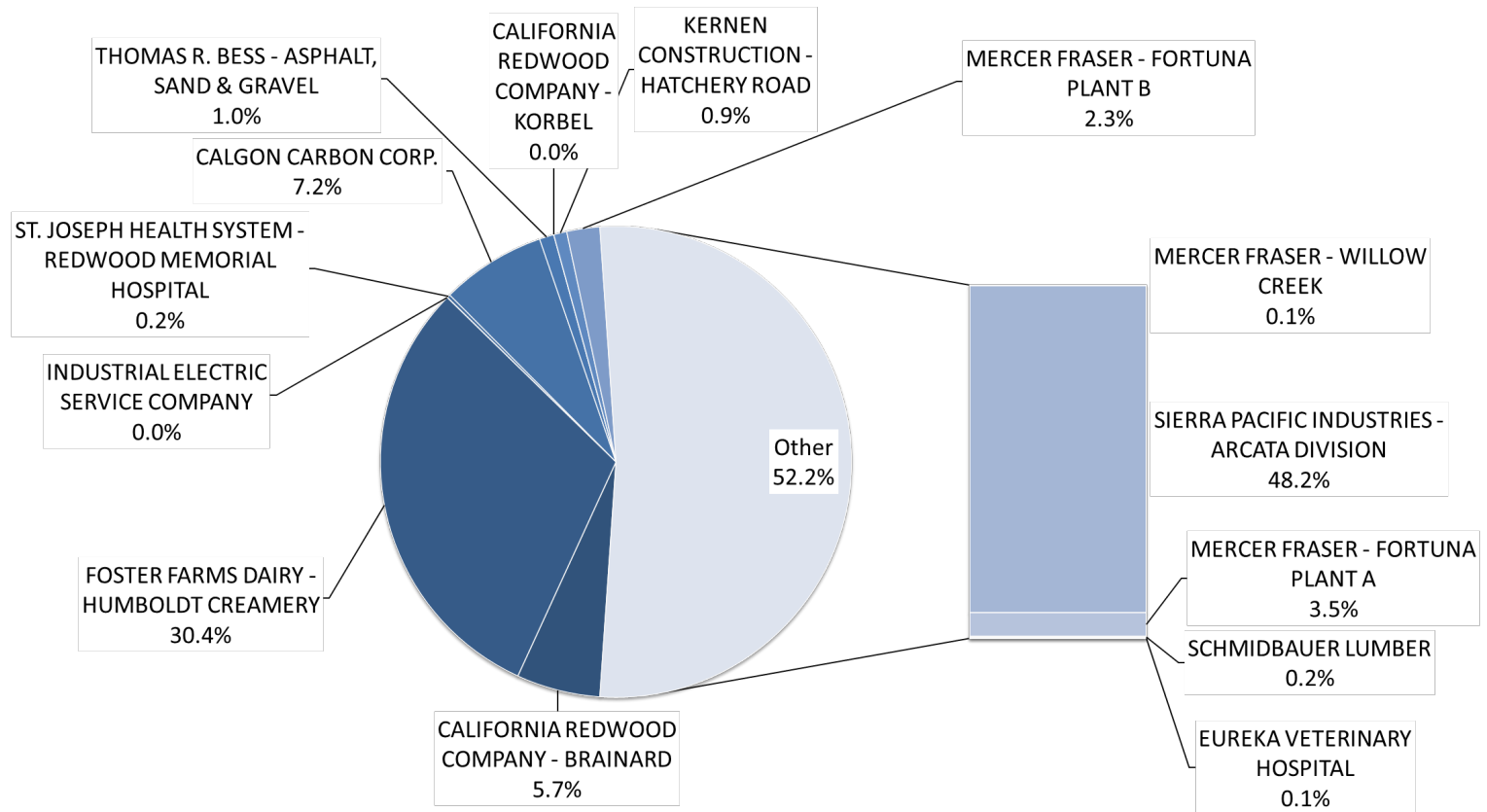
2) Why exclude industrial point source emissions?

- Large point sources are regulated by the state's Cap and Trade program ("market-based compliance mechanism". Per AB 398 (Garcia, 2017), local entities can only regulate criteria air pollutants and not greenhouse gas emissions. Although we could include these point sources in the analysis, we would have very little control over them via policy.
 - "This bill instead would, until January 1, 2031, prohibit an air district from adopting or implementing an emission reduction rule for carbon dioxide from stationary sources that are also subject to a specified market-based compliance mechanism."

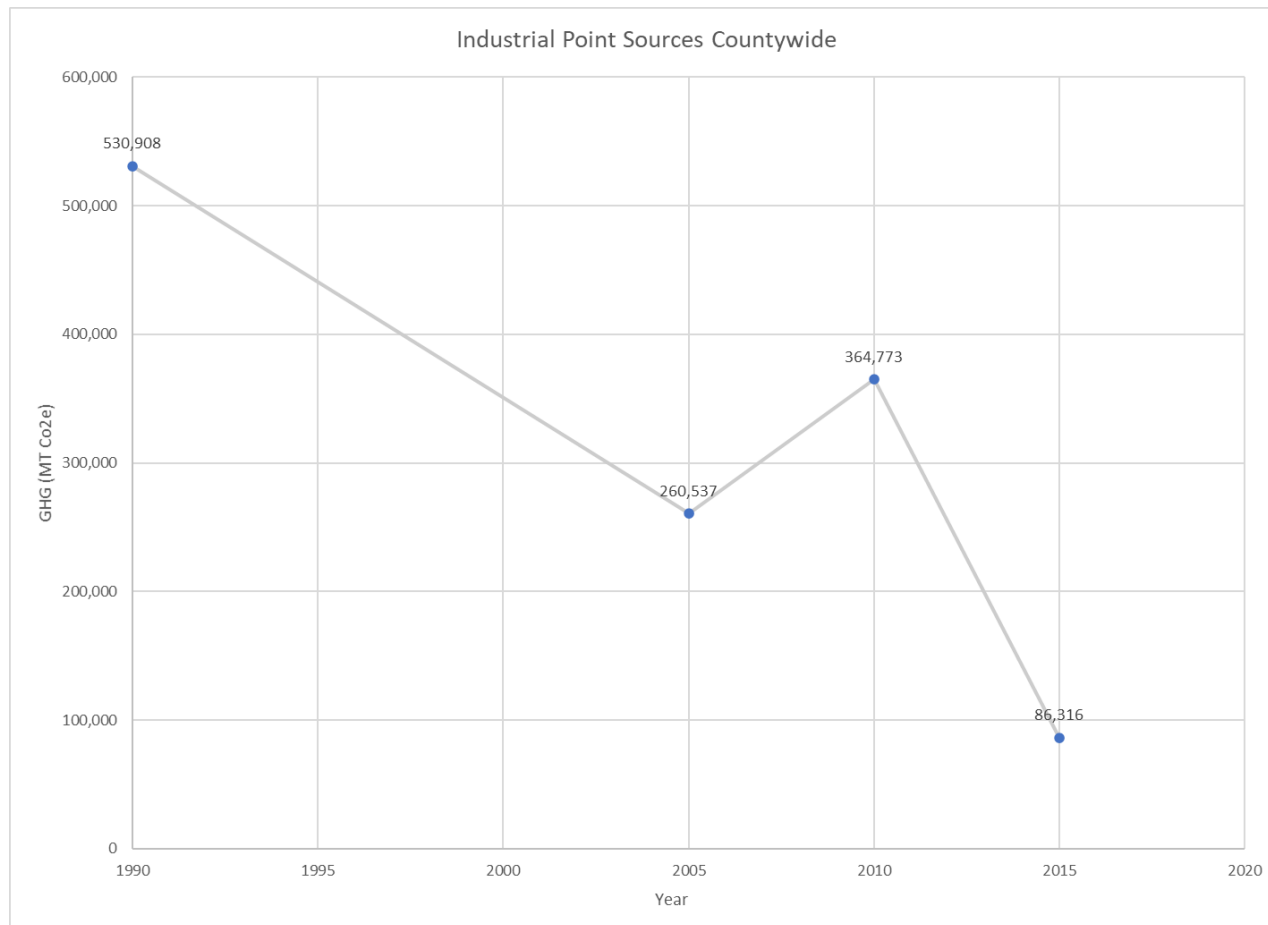
3) Why exclude industrial point source emissions?

Lesser point sources in Humboldt come from a variety of industries, making policy development difficult.

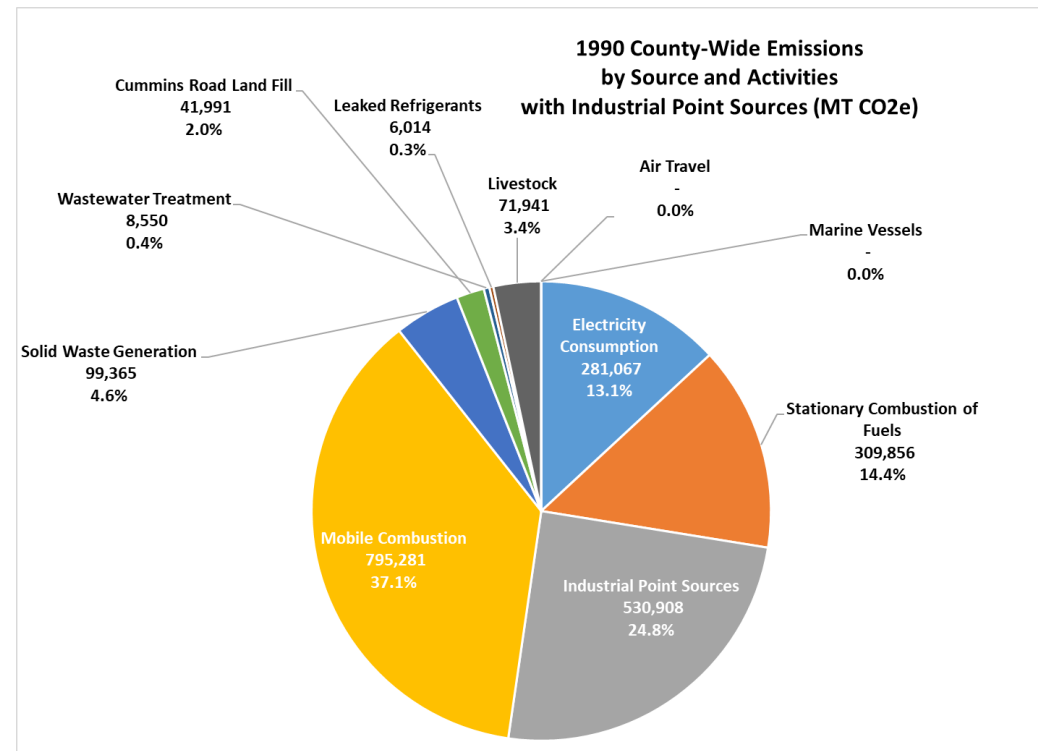
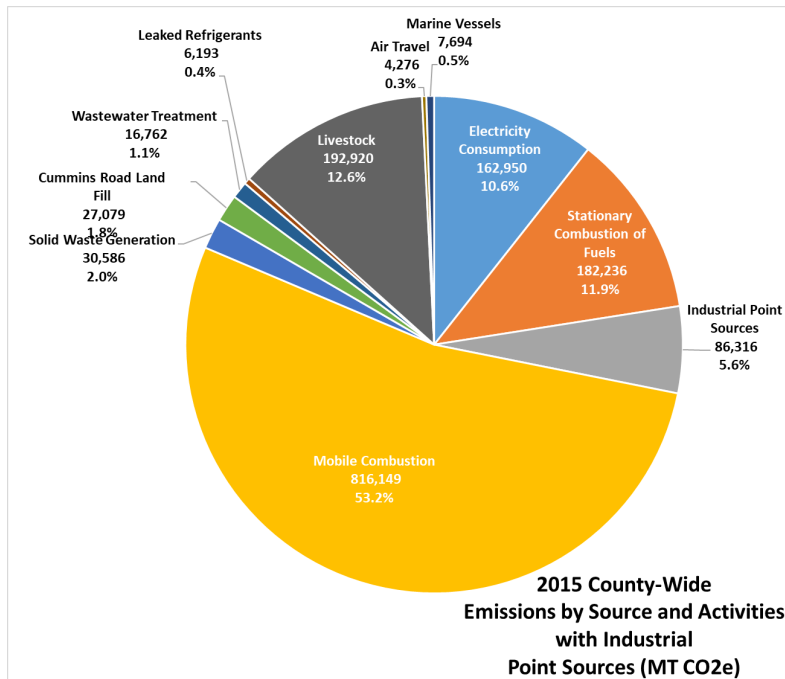
Countywide Industrial Point Source Emissions in 2015



4) Why exclude point source emissions? This sector skews inventory data while adding little value to the analysis.



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Protocols and guidance used to develop our CAP.

- **Policy:** General Plan Guidelines: Chapter 8. Climate Change, Governor's Office of Planning and Research 2017 Update. (General Plan Guidelines)
http://opr.ca.gov/docs/OPR_C8_final.pdf
 - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) § 15183.5. Tiering and Streamlining the Analysis of Greenhouse Gas Emissions.
 - Outlines six “Plan Elements” that should be included in a plan to reduce GHG emissions. (Inventory, Reduction Target, Forecast Projected Emissions for Activities Covered by the Plan, Reduction Measures, Monitoring, Environmental Review)
 - CEQA § 15183.5(b), Plans for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Strategies:** California Air Resources Board Scoping Plans <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/ab-32-climate-change-scoping-plan>
- **Methodology:** California Air Pollution Control Officers' Association (CAPCOA) Manual: Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Reduction Measures (2010)
<http://www.capcoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/CAPCOA-Quantification-Report-9-14-Final.pdf>



Thank you!

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