Attachment A – Land Acknowledgement

Land Acknowledgement Statement

We should take a moment to acknowledge the land on which we are gathered. For thousands of years, this land has been the home of Patwin people. Today, there are three federally recognized Patwin tribes: Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community, Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians, and Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation.

The Patwin people have remained committed to the stewardship of this land over many centuries. It has been cherished and protected, as elders have instructed the young through generations. We are honored and grateful to be here today on their traditional lands.

Approved by Yocha Dehe Tribal Council (July 23, 2019)

Attachment B – 2023.10.23 YCCAC Meeting Minutes

MEETING MINUTES
Yolo County Climate Action Commission
October 23, 2023 | 4:00 PM – 6:30 PM

COMMISSION MEMBERS:
Suzanne Reed, District 1 Appointee
Robin Datel, District 2 Appointee
Mark Aulman, District 3 Appointee (*not in attendance*)
Andrew Truman Kim, District 4 Appointee (VICE-CHAIR)
Adelita Serena, District 5 Appointee (*not in attendance*)
Chris White, Technical Lead
NJ Mvondo, Environmental Justice Lead (CHAIR)
Bernadette Austin, Climate Scientist/Subject Matter Expert (*not in attendance*)
Pelayo Alvarez, Climate Scientist/Subject Matter Expert
Mica Bennett – At Large
Ken Britten – At Large

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:
Sarah Morgan, Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Carla Fresquez, UC Davis (*not in attendance*)

SUPERVISORS:
Supervisor Lucas Frerichs, Yolo County Board of Supervisors, District 2 (*not in attendance*)
Supervisor Jim Provenza, Yolo County Board of Supervisors, District 4 (*Oliver Snow in attendance on behalf of District 4*)

MEETING MINUTES

1. Land Acknowledgement *(Attachment A) (A. Truman Kim)*

2. Approval of the Agenda

   Decision: Approve
   Approved By / Seconded By: K. Britten / R. Datel
   Ayes: S. Reed, NJ Mvondo, P. Alvarez, M. Bennet, K.Britten, R.Datel
   Noes: None
   Abstain: A. Kim

Absent: M. Aulman, A. Serena, C. White, B. Austin

3. Public Comment:
    - No public comment.

4. Approve September 25, 2023 Meeting Minutes *(Attachment B)*

    Decision: Approve with amendment.
    Approved By / Seconded By: S. Reed / M. Bennett
    Ayes: S. Reed, R. Datel, M. Bennett, K. Britten, Nj Mvondo, P. Alvarez
    Noes: None
    Abstain: A. Kim
    Absent: M. Aulman, A. Serena, C. White, B. Austin

    Additional Comments/Action Items: Correction to be made in the minutes for accuracy concerning a query about organic certification at a facility on page 4.

5. Staff Announcements/Reports (Staff) (15 minutes)
    - Staff shared that Mary Vixie Sandy was appointed by Governor Newsom to fill the District 3 Seat on the Yolo County Board of Supervisors.
    - Staff provided an update on the timeline and progress of the Yolo CAAP Youth Calendar Art Contest.

    Public Comment:
    - A suggestion was to utilize the educational documentary, *Common Ground*, to introduce and provide context for the calendar contest to enhancing student engagement.

6. Introduction to Newest CAAP Community Outreach Partner – De Colores Resource Center *(A. Serena)* (7 minutes)
    - The De Colores Resource Center was introduced as the newest CAAP community outreach partner.

    Public Comment:
    - No public comment.

7. Update on Technical Advisory Committees (TACs) (10 minutes)
    - The Chair of the Equity and Engagement (E&E) TAC provided an update on the group's new partnership with the De Colores Resource Center, the effectiveness of CBO partnerships, measuring effectiveness of CBO partnerships, and data collection methods for assessments on community engagement.
    - The Chairs of the Natural and Working Lands (NWL) TAC provided an update on recent meeting delays, plans for extending the survey deadline and employing different methods, and data collection from input from the agricultural community to ensure comprehensive community input.

Public Comment:

- Concerns were raised about effective outreach to the agricultural community, with suggestions for adopting new strategies to better connect with farmers and growers.

8. Presentation on CAAP Progress to Date and Timeline Moving Forward *(K. Wraithwall)* (15 minutes) *(Attachment D)*
   - A request to change the order of agenda items was unanimously approved. Agenda item 10 (Review of Draft CAAP Strategy, Measure, Action Framework) to be heard before agenda item 9 (CAAP Workshop Series #2).

   Additional Comments/Action Items:
   - A suggestion was made to figure out the levels of self-efficacy of community members as it serves as a means of directly observing what is being implemented into their daily lives.

   Public Comment:
   - A member of the public commended CAAP progress to date and provided suggestions for increased interaction with the Board of Supervisors.

9. Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Workshop Series #2 *(K. Wraithwall)* (30 minutes) *(Attachments E, F, and G)*
   - Staff provided an update on the CAAP Workshop Series #2 schedule, and provided an update on the focus of the workshop series: deeper local-level engagement with the community on specific strategies and actions.

   Public Comment:
   - A suggestion was made about a Spanish-only workshop. The current plan does not have a fully Spanish workshop due to scheduling challenges and feedback from migrant centers. However, translation services will be available at all workshops, and there's potential for a farm worker-specific session in the future.

10. Review of Draft Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Strategy, Measure, Action Framework *(J. Reed and M. Hendrix - Dudek)* (30 minutes) *(Attachment H, I)*
    - The Dudek team provided an overview of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan's strategy framework and draft document layout. Discussion was held on the use of language and graphics in the plan, along with the balance of information provided in the body of the plan versus in appendices.

    Public Comment:
    - A member of the public acknowledged of the importance of co-benefits and a query regarding the impact of recent regulatory changes on long-term planning was discussed.

11. Commission Member Reports, Comments, Future Agenda Items
    - An introduction was made of a new group, Yolo Sol, focusing on native stories and practices was noted.

12. Long Range Calendar *(Attachment J)*

13. Adjournment
    - Meeting adjourned at: 6:38 PM.

Attachment C – CAAP Youth Calendar Art Contest Flyer Packet_ENGLISH

CLIMATE ACTION & ADAPTATION PLAN

YOUTH ART CONTEST

Yolo County's Sustainability Team needs your help to create our 2024 Back to School Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) Awareness Calendar!

ABOUT

Climate change is when our Earth gets hotter and drier. This is tough for people, animals, and plants because it can be hard to live in such conditions. It can also harm the environment and lead to big fires. Climate change can also bring lots of rain and strong winds, which sometimes lead to roads flooding or power lines falling down. Yolo County is coming up with a 2030 Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) to fight climate change and make our county and the Earth a better place to live. We can help by planting more trees, using less energy and water, eating more veggies and less meat, and putting in solar panels to make our own energy from the sun.

PROMPTS

Pick from one of the following prompts:

#1 What does a healthy planet Earth look like to you?
#2 What wild animals would you like to see stay in Yolo County?
#3 What can people do to help stop climate change?
#4 What does a healthy Yolo County look like to you?
#5 What does climate action in Yolo County look like to you?
#6 How do you like to protect the environment?

CONTEST RULES

Acceptable Modalities (digital art, painting, watercolor, pastel, colored pencil, marker, crayon, colored pen, oil pastels, chalk, etc.)
Artwork must be done on a blank printer paper or digital equivalent.
- **Landscape format (8.5" by 11.0") flipped on its side.**
- **Write your name (first and last) on the back.**

NO black and white drawings (USE COLOR).
All artwork must be original.
All artwork must stick to the selected prompt.
All artwork must include a written message or phrase.
Only one entry/submission per applicant.

~~~~~

Once an entry is submitted it cannot be edited, modified, or replaced.
Once an entry is submitted it is considered the property of Yolo County and may not be returned. Yolo County reserves the right to publish entries in future publications without additional compensation or notification.
All entries must be accompanied by a completed Registration Form for enrollment in the contest.
By submitting an application (Art Entry + Registration Form) the applicant agrees to (1) ALL of the Contest Rules, and (2) having their artwork included in the final calendar.

ELIGIBILITY

Applicant must be a Yolo County resident.

Applicant must be a student in grades K-12.

DUE DATE

The competition closes on **January 1st, 2024!**

WHERE TO SUBMIT

Front Counter at the Department of Community Services Building, 292 W. Beamer St., Woodland, CA 95695
ALL Yolo County Library Branches

IMPORTANT!

Registration Forms will be available at the submission Drop-Off locations and can also be printed out online at:
https://tinyurl.com/y2s3erav

QUESTIONS?

Email
sustainability@yolocounty.org

@yolosustainability
~~~~~

CLIMATE ACTION & ADAPTATION PLAN

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CLIMATE ACTION & ADAPTATION PLAN

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DROP-OFF LOCATIONS

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292 W Beamer St., Woodland, CA 95695

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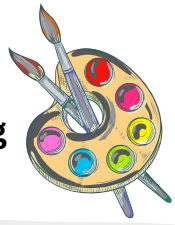
Clarksburg Branch Library
Esparto Regional Library
Knights Landing Branch Library
Mary L. Stephens - Davis Branch Library
South Davis Montgomery Library
Winters Community Library
Yolo Branch Library

QUESTIONS?
Email sustainability@yolocounty.org



Attachment D – CAAP Youth Calendar Art Contest Flyer Packet_SPANISH

PLAN DE ACCIÓN Y ADAPTACIÓN AL CLIMA

CONCURSO DE ARTE JUVENIL

¡El Equipo de Sostenibilidad del Condado de Yolo necesita su ayuda para crear nuestro Calendario de Concientización del Plan de Acción y Adaptación Climática (CAAP) de Regreso a Clases 2024!

ACERCA DE

El cambio climático es cuando nuestra Tierra se vuelve más caliente y seca. Esto es difícil para las personas, los animales y las plantas porque puede ser difícil vivir en tales condiciones. También puede dañar el medio ambiente y provocar grandes incendios. El cambio climático también puede traer mucha lluvia y fuertes vientos, que a veces provocan inundaciones en las carreteras o caídas de líneas eléctricas. El Condado de Yolo está elaborando un Plan de Acción y Adaptación Climática 2030 (CAAP, por sus siglas en inglés) para luchar contra el cambio climático y hacer de nuestro condado y de la Tierra un mejor lugar para vivir. Podemos ayudar plantando más árboles, usando menos energía y agua, comiendo más verduras y menos carne, y colocando paneles solares para producir nuestra propia energía a partir del sol.

PROMPTS

Elija una de las siguientes opciones:

#1 ¿Cómo es para ti un planeta Tierra saludable?
#2 ¿Qué animales salvajes te gustaría que se quedaran en el condado de Yolo?
#3 ¿Qué puede hacer la gente para ayudar a detener el cambio climático?
#4 ¿Cómo es para usted un condado de Yolo saludable?
#5 ¿Cómo es para usted la acción climática en el condado de Yolo?
#6 ¿Cómo te gusta proteger el medio ambiente?

REGLAS DEL CONCURSO

Modalidades aceptables (arte digital, pintura, acuarela, pastel, lápiz de color, marcador, crayón, bolígrafo de color, pasteles al óleo, tiza, etc.).
El material gráfico debe realizarse en un papel de impresor en blanco o equivalente digital.
- **Formato apaisado (8.5" by 11.0") volteado de lado.**
- **Escribe tu nombre (nombre y apellido) en el reverso.**

NO dibujos en blanco y negro (USAR COLOR).
Todas las obras de arte deben ser originales.
Todas las ilustraciones deben ceñirse a la opción seleccionada.
Todas las obras de arte deben incluir un mensaje o frase escrita.
Solo una entrada/presentación por solicitante.

~~~~~

Una vez que se envía una entrada, no se puede editar, modificar ni reemplazar.
Una vez que se envía una entrada, se considera propiedad del condado de Yolo y no se puede devolver. El Condado de Yolo se reserva el derecho de publicar entradas en futuras publicaciones sin compensación o notificación adicional.
Todas las inscripciones deben ir acompañadas de un formulario de inscripción completo para la inscripción en el concurso.
Al enviar una solicitud (Inscripción de Arte + Formulario de Inscripción), el solicitante acepta (1) TODAS las Reglas del Concurso y (2) que sus obras de arte se incluyan en el calendario final.

ELEGIBILIDAD

El solicitante debe ser residente del condado de Yolo.

El solicitante deber ser un estudiante en los grados K-12.

FECHA FINAL

El concurso cierra el **1 de enero de 2024!**

LUGAR DE ENTREGA

Front Counter at the
Department of Community Services
Building, 292 W. Beamer St., Woodland, CA 95695
ALL Yolo County Library Branches

IMPORTANTE!

Los formularios de inscripción estarán disponibles en los lugares de entrega y se pueden imprimir en línea en:
https://tinyurl.com/y2s3erav

¿PREGUNTAS?

Email
sustainability@yolocounty.org

@yolosustainability
~~~~~

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LUGARES DE ENTREGA

Department of Community Services Building
292 W Beamer St., Woodland, CA 95695

Yolo County Library Branches
Arthur F. Turner Community Library
Clarksburg Branch Library
Esparto Regional Library
Knights Landing Branch Library
Mary L. Stephens - Davis Branch Library
South Davis Montgomery Library
Winters Community Library
Yolo Branch Library

¿PREGUNTAS?
Email sustainability@yolocounty.org

Attachment E - CAAP Youth Calendar Art Contest Flyer Packet_RUSSIAN

CLIMATE ACTION & ADAPTATION PLAN

МОЛОДЕЖНЫЙ ТВОРЧЕСКИЙ КОНКУРС

Команде по устойчивому развитию округа Йоло нужна ваша помощь в создании нашего календаря осведомленности о Плане действий по борьбе с изменением климата и адаптации к изменению климата (CAAP) на 2024 год! !

ОКОЛО

Изменение климата — это когда наша Земля становится жарче и суше. Это тяжело и для людей, и для животных, и для растений, потому что в таких условиях может быть тяжело жить. Это также может нанести вред окружающей среде и привести к большим пожарам. Изменение климата также может привести к обильным дождям и сильным ветрам, которые иногда приводят к затоплению дорог или обрыву линий электропередач. Округ Йоло разрабатывает План действий и адаптации к изменению климата до 2030 года (CAAP), чтобы бороться с изменением климата и сделать наш округ и Землю лучшим местом для жизни. Мы можем помочь, посадив больше деревьев, потребляя меньше энергии и воды, употребляя больше овощей и меньше мяса, а также устанавливая солнечные батареи, чтобы вырабатывать собственную энергию из солнца.

ВЫБОР ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ ИСКУССТВА

Выберите один из следующих вариантов:

#1 Как выглядит здоровая планета Земля для вас??
#2 Каких диких животных вы хотели бы видеть в округе Йоло?
#3 Что могут сделать люди, чтобы помочь остановить изменение климата?
#4 Как выглядит здоровый округ Йоло для вас?
#5 Как для вас выглядит борьба с изменением климата в округе Йоло?
#6 Как вы защищаете окружающую среду?

ПРАВИЛА КОНКУРСА

Приемлемо (цифровое искусство, живопись, акварель, пастель, цветной карандаш, маркер, мелк, цветная ручка, масляная пастель, мел и т.д.).
Иллюстрации должны быть выполнены на чистой бумаге для принтера или цифровом эквиваленте.
- **Альбомный формат (8.5" by 11.0") перевернут на бок.**
- **Напишите свое имя (имя и фамилию) на обратной стороне.**

НИКАКИХ черно-белых рисунков (ИСПОЛЬЗУЙТЕ ЦВЕТ).
Все иллюстрации должны быть оригинальными.
Все иллюстрации должны следовать выбранной подсказке.
Все иллюстрации должны содержать сообщение или фразу.
Только одна заявка на одного заявителя.

~~~~~

После того, как заявка отправлена, она не может быть отредактирована, изменена или заменена
После того, как заявка подана, она считается собственностью округа Йоло и не может быть возвращена. Yolo County оставляет за собой право публиковать записи в будущих изданиях без дополнительной компенсации или уведомления.
Все заявки должны сопровождаться заполненной регистрационной формой для участия в конкурсе.
Подавая заявку (Заявка на участие в конкурсе + Регистрационная форма), заявитель соглашается с (1) ВСЕМИ Правилами конкурса. и (2) включение их работ в окончательный календарь.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ

Заявитель должен быть жителем округа Йоло.

Абитуриент должен быть учеником K-12 классов.

ДЕНЬ ОКОНЧАНИЯ

Конкурс закрывается **1 января 2024 года**

МЕСТА ВЫСАДКИ

Front Counter at the Department of Community Services Building, 292 W. Beamer St., Woodland, CA 95695
ALL Yolo County Library Branches

ВАЖНЫЙ !

Регистрационные формы будут доступны в пунктах приема заявок, а также могут быть распечатаны онлайн по адресу: **https://tinyurl.com/y2s3erav**

ВОПРОСЫ ?

Email
sustainability@yolocounty.org

@yolosustainability
~~~~~

CLIMATE ACTION & ADAPTATION PLAN

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ПРАВИЛА

Приемлемо (цифровое искусство, живопись, акварель, пастель, цветной карандаш, маркер, мелк, цветная ручка, масляная пастель, мел и т.д.).
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ВОПРОСЫ?

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Yolo Branch Library

ВОПРОСЫ?

Email sustainability@yolocounty.org

Attachment F – CAAP Community Conversation Flyer_ENGLISH+SPANISH

CLIMATE ACTION & ADAPTATION PLAN

JOIN US FOR A CONVERSATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY!

Share your vision for a more resilient, equitable, and sustainable Yolo County at a Yolo County Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) Workshop.

November 13th 5:30PM-6:30PM	Winters Community Center 201 Railroad Ave, **Winters**, 95694
November 16th 6:00PM-7:00PM	Dunnigan Fire Hall 29145 Main St, **Dunnigan,** 95937
November 28th 12:00PM-1:00PM	Virtual **(Zoom)** https://tinyurl.com/mt5d8fbb
November 29th 6:00PM-7:00PM	Western Yolo Grange Hall 16787 Forrest Ave, **Guinda**, 95637
December 1st 12:00PM-1:00PM	Woodland Public Library 250 1st St, **Woodland**, 95695
December 2nd 4:00PM-5:00PM	Lighthouse Charter Elementary 899 Bryte Ave, **West Sac**, 95605
December 8th 4:00PM-7:00PM	Odd Fellows Lodge 415 2nd St, **Davis**, 95616

FREE Food and Childcare will be Provided!!

WHAT'S THE PLAN?

The Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) is a roadmap that outlines the actions that Yolo County will take to reduce our emissions and help our community be more resilient to climate impacts such as higher temperatures, more frequent wildfires and floods, and drought.

To receive reminders about our community workshops, scan the QR code or visit

https://tinyurl.com/bw53bdmv

CONTACT US

https://www.yolocaap.org

sustainability@yolocounty.org

yolosustainability

PLAN DE ACCIÓN Y ADAPTACIÓN AL CLIMA

¡ÚNASE A NOSOTROS PARA UNA CHARLA EN SU COMUNIDAD!

Comparta su visión para un condado de Yolo más resiliente, equitativo y sostenible en un taller del Plan de Acción y Adaptación Climática (County Climate Action and Adaptation, CAAP) del condado de Yolo.

13 de noviembre 5:30PM-6:30PM	Winters Community Center 201 Railroad Ave, **Winters**, 95694
16 de noviembre 6:00PM-7:00PM	Dunnigan Fire Hall 29145 Main St, **Dunnigan,** 95937
28 de noviembre 12:00PM-1:00PM	Virtual **(Zoom)** https://tinyurl.com/mt5d8fbb
29 de noviembre 6:00PM-7:00PM	Western Yolo Grange Hall 16787 Forrest Ave, **Guinda**, 95637
1 de diciembre 12:00PM-1:00PM	Woodland Public Library 250 1st St, **Woodland**, 95695
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8 de diciembre 4:00PM-7:00PM	Odd Fellows Lodge 415 2nd St, **Davis**, 95616

¡Habrá comida y cuidado de niños GRATIS!

¿CUÁL ES EL PLAN?

El Plan de Acción y Adaptación Climática (CAAP) es una guía que describe las medidas que tomará el condado de Yolo para reducir nuestras emisiones y ayudar a nuestra comunidad a ser más resistente a impactos climáticos tales como temperaturas más altas, incendios forestales e inundaciones más frecuentes y sequías.

Para recibir recordatorios sobre nuestros talleres comunitarios, escanee el código QR o visita:
https://tinyurl.com/bw53bdmv

CONTÁCTENOS

https://www.yolocaap.org

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@yolosustainability

Attachment G - Staff Report on DRAFT CAAP Strategy, Measure, Action Table

STAFF REPORT

DATE: November 27th, 2023

TO: Yolo County Climate Action Commission

FROM: Kristen Wraithwall, Sustainability Manager

RE: DRAFT Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) Strategy, Measure, Action Table

RECOMMENDED ACTION

1. Receive update on DRAFT CAAP Strategy, Measure, Action Table.
2. Provide input in the following four areas
    - Policy, Regulatory, or Feasibility Concerns or Opportunities of Action
    - Ideas on How to Better Tailor Action to Yolo County
    - Potential Community/Agency Partners for Action Management/Implementation
    - Other General Comments

REASON FOR RECOMMENDED ACTION

Reviewing and providing feedback on the draft list of CAAP strategies, measures, and actions is a critical step towards developing a complete draft CAAP document. Identifying critical opportunities, priorities, and gaps will help staff and the Dudek team properly phase the various actions, as well as ensure that we are accurately quantifying the emissions reduction benefits of our various measures.

BACKGROUND

From January through November 2023, the Yolo County Sustainability Division, Yolo County Climate Action Commission (Commission), Equity and Engagement Technical Advisory Committee (E&E TAC), and Natural and Working Lands Technical Advisory Committee (NWL TAC) have provided input on the programs, policies, and actions that should be included in the CAAP to meet our emissions reduction, climate adaptation, and equity/Just Transition goals. Furthermore, intensive community engagement has been conducted to assess community need, priorities, and goals for CAAP implementation. To date, community engagement has included the following:

- 25 Community Tabling Events

- 19 Presentations at Public Meetings (*ie. School Boards, Chambers of Commerce, trade associations, etc.*)
- 3 CAAP Workshops – Summer
- 7 CAAP Workshops – Fall (*ongoing*)
- 1,000+ Community Survey Responses (*including ~100 working lands specific surveys completed by farmers/ranchers*)

Together with the input from County staff across departments, the Dudek Consulting team has proposed a draft list of strategies, measures, and actions that could be tailored to meet our various CAAP goals.

The attached spreadsheet (*Attachment H*) reflects an extensive list of possible projects, policies, programs, and more that build on input from staff, the Commission, our TACs, the various public engagement conducted to date, local/state/regional plans, and other jurisdictions with similarly ambitious CAAP goals.

It is important to note that customization of these actions to Yolo County has not yet been completed, nor has the mandatory or voluntary aspects of implementation been decided. For this reason, staff are looking for Commission input on this action list in the following four areas:

  - Policy, Regulatory, or Feasibility Concerns or Opportunities of Action
  - Ideas on How to Better Tailor Action to Yolo County
  - Potential Community/Agency Partners for Action Management/Implementation
  - Other General Comments

In addition, staff are interested in identifying opportunities to address gaps where applicable.

NEXT STEPS

Following Commission feedback, staff will also be reviewing the Strategy, Measure, Action table with staff from the County Departments/Divisions responsible for supporting implementation of the various strategy areas. Dudek will then take the feedback received to date, and propose an updated Strategy, Measure, Action table for review and tentative approval by the Commission at the February Meeting. This will enable Dudek to move forward with drafting the CAAP, which is slated for release and public review in May 2024. Additional information on the CAAP timeline moving forward is available in the Long Range Calendar (*Attachment I*).

Attachment H – Yolo CAAP Draft Strategies, Measures, Actions

1	Sector Category	Strategy	Measure	Action	Source(s)/Notes	Feedback 1: Policy, Regulatory, or Feasibility Concerns or Opportunities	Feedback 2: Ideas on How to Better Tailor to Yolo County	Feedback 3: Potential Community Partners	Feedback 4: Other General Comments
2	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Convert local government fleets to ZEVs.	2022 Scoping Plan, CAPCOA (measure T-30)				
3	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Provide EV charging at County owned public sites.	CAAP Survey "Expanded EV charging infrastructure", CAPCOA (measure T-14)				
4	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Encourage efforts to maximize EV charging during solar peak hours	2022 Contra Costa County CAP				
5	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Pilot vehicle-grid integration applications at workplaces and/or County facilities to maximize the benefits that daytime charging for plug-in electric vehicles (PEVs) can have on the grid, including demand response to reduce peak loads and energy storage during periods of renewable overproduction.	Los Angeles County 2045 CAP				
6	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Review and revise EV charging installation permitting to streamline EV charging permits for both residential and non-residential land uses.					
7	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Review and revise parking standards so that ZEV parking and charging stations are placed in preferred parking spaces within public parking lots.					
8	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Develop and implement a County-wide EV Charging Infrastructure Plan that determines logical locations for EV chargers and number of chargers needed within existing non-residential public parking areas within the unincorporated County.	2022 Scoping Plan				
9	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Coordinate with School Districts and Transit Agencies to determine the number of electric buses and bus charging systems that will be needed. Consider including this information in the County-wide ZEV Action Plan. This coordinated effort would have a better chance for grant funding and would comprehensively review the ZEV needs Countywide.					
10	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Apply for State Grants to fund the installation of EV chargers within locations designated by the forthcoming County-wide ZEV Action Plan Plan.					
11	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Develop a Neighborhood EV Sharing Program that focuses on low and very low income neighborhoods in order to provide better EV equity within the Unincorporated County area. EV chargers for this program should be considered and prioritized in the forthcoming County-wide EV Charging Infrastructure Plan	South Bay Cities Council of Governments set up a pilot program similar to this and we plan to reach out about "lessons they learned" during implementation of their program.				
12	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Review and revise the business license requirements for rider share companies within the County so that EV ride share is prioritized.					
13	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Develop and implement a County-wide Education Program that educates residents and businesses on the advantage of ZEVs (lower maintenance costs and fuel costs) including debunking false narratives about ZEVs.	There are existing education programs available from CARB that the County could use and customize to better fit the County.				
14	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Develop and implement an internal County Education Program that educates various departments on the advantages of ZEVs including the fact that State Regulations will soon require the County to transition its fleet and it's better to do it now when grant funding is available then wait until its required with no funding assistance.	2022 Scoping Plan				
15	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Expand incentives for existing building owners to install EV charging stations.	CAAP Survey, "Expanded EV charging infrastructure"				
16	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Provides EV charging infrastructure that, at minimum, meets the most ambitious voluntary standard in the California Green Building Standards Code at the time of project approval	2022 Scoping Plan. This will be a parking standard.				

17	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Develop and implement a County-wide EV Shuttle Plan and apply for grant funding to purchase EV shuttles. The EV Shuttle Plan would determine the number of EV shuttle vans needed to evacuate residents unable to evacuate themselves during an emergency or need transportation to cooling centers during extreme heat days (elderly or families without reliable transportation, etc.).					
18	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Transition to ZEVs	Include in the County-wide EV Shuttle Plan the anticipated use of EV shuttles during non-emergency conditions. These uses should include setting up a rideshare commute program for low income workers including the possibility of using EV shuttles for farmworker transportation to and from the fields or farms where they work.					
19	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Decarbonize Commercial Trucking	Require that Transport Refrigeration Units and auxiliary power units (APUs) be plugged into the electric grid at the loading dock instead of running on diesel.	CAPCOA "Transportation (Clean Vehicles and Fuels)"				
20	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Decarbonize Commercial Trucking	Support the transition to hydrogen fuel for medium and heavy duty vehicles by increasing access to hydrogen fueling infrastructure through streamlined permitting processes and other efforts in the unincorporated area	CAPCOA "Transportation (Clean Vehicles and Fuels)"; San Diego County Draft 2024 CAP				
21	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Decarbonize Commercial Trucking	Support the transition to hydrogen fuel for medium and heavy duty vehicles by increasing access to hydrogen fueling infrastructure through streamlined permitting processes and other efforts in the unincorporated area	CAPCOA "Transportation (Clean Vehicles and Fuels)"; San Diego County Draft 2024 CAP				
22	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Transportation	Encourage sustainable aviation	Explore methods to increase the adoption of low carbon forms of aviation at airports/airstrips in the unincorporated area, such as incentives for using hydrogen fuel cell and battery electric aircraft, or sustainable aviation fuels (e.g., biofuels) to displace demand for fossil fuels.	2022 Scoping Plan. Low likelihood for inclusion, though might be a factor for agriculture if "crop dusting"/aerial pesticide application is frequent enough, and the county owns and operates the airstrips such aircraft operate from.				
23	On-Road Transportation	Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled	Improve alternative means of single-occupancy vehicle travel	Provide farmworker shuttles to transport farmworkers to and from the fields and farms where they work.					
24	On-Road Transportation	Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled	Improve alternative means of single-occupancy vehicle travel	Provide Pedestrian Network Improvement: This measure will increase the sidewalk coverage to improve pedestrian access. Providing sidewalks and an enhanced pedestrian network encourages people to walk instead of drive. This mode shift results in a reduction in VMT and GHG emissions.	F&P recommended, CAPCOA T-17. Locational Context: Urban, suburban, rural Scale of Application: Plan/Community GHG Mitigation Potential: Up to 6.4% of GHG from vehicle travel in the plan/community				
25	On-Road Transportation	Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled	Improve alternative means of single-occupancy vehicle travel	Provide Employer-Sponsored Vanpool: This measure will implement an employer-sponsored vanpool service. Vanpooling is a flexible form of public transportation that provides groups of 5 to 15 people with a cost-effective and convenient rideshare option for commuting. The mode shift from long-distance, single-occupied vehicles to shared vehicles reduces overall commute VMT, thereby reducing GHG emissions. May include coordination with YoloCommute to provide additional funding to incentivize this for employers across the County.	F&P recommended, CAPCOA T-10. Locational Context Urban, suburban, rural Scale of Application: Project/Site GHG Mitigation Potential: Up to 20.4% of project/site employee commute GHG				

26	On-Road Transportation	Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled	Improve alternative means of single-occupancy vehicle travel	Subsidizing E-bike encourages increased use to E-bikes. Due to higher speed and ease of use of E-bikes, they are more likely to replace short distance vehicle trips. Studies show the following: 1. Can Do Colorado eBike Pilot Program (2020-21) - replaced 1.2 VMT per day 2. Denver E-Bike Voucher Results (January 2023) - replaced 22 VMT per week or 3.1 VMT per capita per day 3. Impacts of E-bike Ownership on Travel Behavior: Evidence from three Northern California rebate programs (UC Davis, 2023) - replaced 45-82 VMT per month (1.5-2.7 VMT per day)	F&P recommended				
27	On-Road Transportation	Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled	Encourage transit-oriented and infill development	Provide Transit-Oriented Development : This measure would reduce project VMT in the study area relative to the same project sited in a non-transit-oriented development (TOD) location. TOD refers to projects built in compact, walkable areas that have easy access to public transit, ideally in a location with a mix of uses, including housing, retail offices, and community facilities. Project site residents, employees, and visitors would have easy access to high-quality public transit, thereby encouraging transit ridership and reducing the number of single occupancy vehicle trips and associated GHG emissions.	F&P recommended, CAPCOA T-3. Locational Context: Urban and suburban. Rural only if adjacent to commuter rail station with convenient rail service to a major employment center. Scale of Application: Project/Site GHG Mitigation Potential: Up to 31% of project GHG				
28	On-Road Transportation	Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled	Encourage transit-oriented and infill development	Regional Early Action Planning Grants (REAP) program is intended to help regional and local agencies in their efforts to overcome these obstacles and increase the rate at which new housing is developed in infill areas. Programmatic Infill Development Incentives: SACOG Green Means Go: This program is currently allocating up to $34M in state grants to locally designated “Green Zones,” which are, by definition, infill areas (SACOG Green Zone map). Green Zones have much lower-than-average VMT per capita than other areas within the region and by stimulating new development in those areas, an overall reduction of VMT in the region will result. Recognizing the significant policies and programs in place, the next consideration is to use CEQA mitigations to stimulate new development, lower VMT, and support these existing programs. Two potential mitigation approaches are an exchange and a bank. Because the concept would fund housing in low VMT areas, the duration of VMT savings is extended. A one-time investment of mitigation funds leads to a long-term savings of VMT, with very low ongoing operational or maintenance costs.	F&P recommended				
29	On-Road Transportation	Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled	Encourage transit-oriented and infill development	The Housing Relocation-Subsidy Program (HRSP) is a concept for a VMT mitigation program focused on reducing the housing cost differential between high accessibility areas and low accessibility areas. The HRSP would require the lead agency to fund grants, zero-interest loans, or monthly subsidies to offset the housing cost differential for ideal candidates. The program would require the lead agency, or it’s contractor or partner agency hosting the program, to administer the program: recruiting and screening candidates for the grants or subsidies; monitoring to ensure that households receiving grants or subsidies continue to reside in a high accessibility/low VMT area; and providing assistance for households transitioning in or out of the program. The HRSP should have a relatively long minimum term (5 years or more), but the number of years of likely benefit should extend beyond that minimum term, presuming that some households will remain after the minimum term is expired. Also in the long term, implementation of this program, in concert with other supportive policies and actions by participating agencies, should stimulate more housing development in high accessibility/low VMT areas	F&P recommended				

30	On-Road Transportation	Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled	Reduce construction-related VMT	Use Local Construction Contractors. Utilize local construction contractors. Contracting construction work with a local company reduces VMT associated with construction employee commute distances and, therefore, reduces emissions from vehicle fuel combustion. Local hire provisions may cover the entire workforce or a percentage of the workforce based on the project size or employment type.	CAPCOA (measure C-3)				
31	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Transportation Electrification	Require high efficiency bulbs on replacement or new street lamps.					
32	On-Road Transportation	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Transportation Electrification	Require LED bulbs on replacement or new traffic signals.	CAPCOA (measure E-8)				
33	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Brownfield Revitalization	Ensure brownfield revitalization supports community efforts to become more resilient to climate change impacts by incorporating adaptation and mitigation strategies throughout the cleanup and redevelopment process. These efforts also increase equity, as many climate vulnerable communities live close to brownfields and other blighted properties.	CNRA CSS				
34	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Urban Greenery	Connect communities with greenways/greenbelts; consider how these landscapes can protect communities (particularly the most vulnerable) from climate impacts such as flooding, fires, heat, etc. Support community land stewards, gardeners, and composters to reclaim empty or unused urban spaces.	CNRA CSS				
35	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Urban Greenery	Utilize urban forest related efforts such as tree planting and maintenance to help create high quality local jobs where they are needed most and provide training and workforce development opportunities for priority communities to enhance the effectiveness of the urban forest economic sector.	CNRA CSS				
36	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Urban Greenery	Utilize place-based tree and plant selection and intensity with the principle of “the right tree for the right place,” to ensure the species selection process considers climate, water, and locally-specific circumstances. Protect urban trees from pests, disease, and drought for as long as feasible, and seek the highest and best use for trees and other biomass that must be removed due to pests and disease or for valid management purposes.	CNRA CSS				
37	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Standards	Adopt policies and incentive programs to electrify all appliances and equipment in existing buildings such as rebates for building retrofits.	2011 CAP, 2022 Scoping Plan, CAPCOA (measures E-1, E-2, E-15, E-16), CAAP Survey "all new buildings to be electric"				
38	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Standards	Incentivize residents and businesses to install cool roofs and green roofs by offering loans, grants, and/or rebates to property owners, and by providing educational materials about the costs and benefits of cool roofs and green roofs.	2022 Scoping Plan, CAPCOA (measures E-4, E-5)				
39	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Standards	Require installation of whole-house fans for new developments.	CAPCOA "Energy (Energy Efficiency)"				
40	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Standards	Install Secondary Loop and/or Cascade Supermarket Systems in Place of Direct Expansion Systems. This measure replaces conventional direct expansion systems in supermarkets with indirect systems such as secondary loop and cascade systems. As opposed to direct expansion systems, which circulate one refrigerant from the machinery room out to the store and back to the machinery room, indirect systems employ a primary and secondary refrigerant or heat transfer fluid.	CAPCOA (measure R-2)				
41	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Standards	Adopt a concrete code for new construction that limits embodied carbon emissions; specify code requirements of carbon intensity limit for concrete	Los Angeles County 2045 CAP				
42	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Standards	Require using building materials that are locally sourced and processed (i.e., close to the project site, as opposed to in another state or country).Using sustainable building materials, such as recycled concrete or sustainably harvested wood, reduces VMT and GHG emissions due to the less carbon-intensive production process.	CAPCOA "Construction"				

43	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Standards	Require third-party review of heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems to ensure proper installation and construction of energy reduction features.	CAPCOA "Energy (Energy Efficiency)"				
44	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Standards	Install Micro Channel Heat Exchangers in A/C Equipment in Place of Conventional Heat Exchanger. This measure requires use of microchannel heat exchangers (MCHX) instead of conventional heat exchangers in A/C equipment (e.g., unitary A/C). Whereas conventional heat exchangers use single or multiple large-diameter tubes to transfer heat in A/C equipment, MCHX use a series of small tubes. A/C equipment using MCHX require 35 percent to 40 percent less refrigerant than those using conventional heat exchangers (U.S. EPA 2019). The reduction in refrigerant charge in A/C equipment results in a reduction of potential GHG emissions.	CAPCOA (measure R-4)				
45	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Standards	Limit or remove parking minimums for new developments or retrofits to existing buildings.	Los Angeles 2045 CAP. Proposing adjustment to exempt affordable housing, or create a scaling system for higher density housing developments.				
46	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Standards	Require installation of electric heat pumps as alternatives to conventional furnaces or air conditioners.	CAPCOA "Energy (Building Decarbonization)"				
47	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Standards	Install Transcritical CO2 Supermarket Systems in Place of High-GWP Systems. This measure replaces conventional direct expansion systems in supermarkets with CO2 transcritical systems. Whereas direct expansion systems typically use a high-GWP refrigerant, CO2 transcritical systems use CO2, which has a GWP of 1 and a lower leakage rate than typical conventional direct expansion systems.	CAPCOA (measure R-3)				
48	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Incentive Programs	Encourage residential participation in existing demand response program(s) created by local utilities. Such programs could include time-based rates or time-of-use (TOU) pricing, critical peak pricing, or critical peak rebates.	CAPCOA (measure E-6)				
49	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Incentive Programs	Increase accessibility to home weatherization and energy assistance programs.	CAAP Survey "Increase accessibility.."				
50	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Adopt Green Building Incentive Programs	Adopt policies and incentive programs to implement energy efficiency retrofits for existing residential and commercial buildings, such as weatherization, lighting upgrades, and replacing energy-intensive appliances and equipment with more efficient systems (such as Energy Star-rated equipment and equipment controllers). Continue to implement Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program to promote energy efficiency retrofits.	2011 CAP, 2022 Scoping Plan, CAPCOA (measures E-2, E-3A, E-3B)				
51	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Increase alternative energy at County facilities	Install combined heat pumps at new or retrofitted County buildings and/or combined heat and power systems (CHP)	CAPCOA (measure E-9)				
52	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Increase alternative energy at County facilities	Establish electricity generation from an onsite renewable or zero-emission power system to displace the electricity demand that would ordinarily be supplied by the local electricity provider. Onsite renewable systems could include PV systems on rooftops of municipal buildings and on canopies in public parking lots, battery storage systems in municipal buildings, etc.)	2022 Scoping Plan, CAAP Survey "Promote locally sourced, renewable electricity", CAPCOA (measures E-10B, E-10C)				
53	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Increase renewable energy generation	Amend the County Code to require new residential and commercial development to install solar hot water systems and solar PV systems capable of providing a proportion of the development's total projected electricity consumption, and develop an outreach and incentive program to help facilitate the new requirements.	2011 CAP, CAAP Survey "All new buildings to install solar panels" CAPCOA (measure E-12 [for water heaters]). 2011 CAP suggested ratcheting deadlines for onsite PV and solar hot water heaters for new and existing residential units and commercial buildings, requiring them in 100% of new development by 2030.				

54	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Increase renewable energy generation	Facilitate deployment of renewable energy production and distribution and energy storage on privately owned land uses (e.g., permit streamlining, information sharing)	CAAP Survey "Promote locally sourced, renewable electricity", 2022 Scoping Plan. Note there is a similar one for County land, this is about private development.				
55	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Increase renewable energy generation	Continue to move forward with local Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) program (also known as Community Choice Energy or CCE) programs to allow County residents to opt for purchasing low or zero-carbon electricity for their homes and businesses.	2011 CAP, CAAP Survey "Promote locally sourced, renewable electricity". 2011 CAP has 4 actions related to CCA creation. Will add if there is no updated information on CCA process.				
56	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Increase renewable energy generation	Facilitate the creation of community solar or wind projects (with storage to capture excess generation at off-peak demand hours) that residents can invest in or subscribe to.	CAAP Survey "energy efficiency improvement", Los Angeles County 2045 CAP				
57	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Increase renewable energy generation	Encourage strategically deployed battery storage. Energy storage has no direct emissions effect. When deployed strategically, energy storage can make the grid more flexible, unlocking renewable energy and reducing GHG emissions. When deployed non-strategically, owners of energy storage assets are more likely to charge their facilities during off-peak periods when power prices are lower, in order to supply power during more expensive peak hours.	CAPCOA "Energy (Energy Efficiency)"				
58	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Increase renewable energy generation	Develop a publicly accessible community energy map that identifies opportunities for deploying distributed energy resources and microgrids to improve energy resiliency.	Los Angeles 2045 CAP				
59	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Increase renewable energy generation	Facilitate managed microgrids. Microgrids offer the opportunity to deploy more zero-emission electricity sources, thereby reducing GHG emissions. The microgrid manager (e.g., local energy management system) can balance generation from non-controllable renewable power sources, such as solar, with distributed, controllable generation, such as natural gas-fueled combustion turbines. They can also use energy storage and the batteries in electric vehicles to balance energy distribution and usage within the microgrid.	CAPCOA "Energy (Energy Efficiency)"				
60	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency and Renewable Generation Retrofits	Develop a Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Retrofit Program that identifies pre-1978 residential units owned or occupied by low and very-low income households within disadvantaged communities, provides energy audits and retrofit recommendations of the homes, and provides assistance through grant funding to retrofit the home with PV solar and various energy efficiency upgrades including electrification of the home.					
61	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency and Renewable Generation Retrofits	Coordinate with PG&E and Valley Clean Energy to use the utilities' existing energy efficiency auditing capabilities in this program.					
62	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency and Renewable Generation Retrofits	Develop of list of the addresses of the pre-1978 units owned or occupied by low and very-low income households and within a disadvantaged community.					
63	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency and Renewable Generation Retrofits	Once the addresses of targeted pre-1978 residential units have been identified, a letter to the homeowner or apartment building owner would be sent out explaining the program and asking if they would want to participate. For those that decide to join the program, an energy efficiency audit will be conducted. The energy efficiency audit would include baseline energy and water use (and resulting GHG emissions), recommendations on energy efficiency/renewable energy improvements that could be made, estimated utility savings to the residents, and GHG reductions anticipated from the retrofit.					

64	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency and Renewable Generation Retrofits	The owner of the listed residential units will receive the energy efficiency audit with the recommendations. The homeowner or apartment building owner would need to decide if they would want the improvements implemented on their unit (s). For rental properties, the owner will need to enter into an agreement with them not to raise rental rates for a predetermined time period before the property will be determined eligible for the energy efficiency program.					
65	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency and Renewable Generation Retrofits	Once the residential units are determined eligible for the program and energy efficiency/renewable energy improvements are identified, the residential units will be prioritized based on whether the unit is within an identified disadvantaged community, or in need of better inclusion.					
66	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency and Renewable Generation Retrofits	Use the information provided in the energy audits and prioritization listed above in a grant application to the CEC and others seeking funding to implement the energy efficiency and renewable energy retrofits.					
67	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency and Renewable Generation Retrofits	Identify qualified contractors to implement the retrofits with a preference given to qualified contractors within the County.					
68	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency and Renewable Generation Retrofits	Schedule contractors to provide the identified improvements to the residential units based on the prioritization provided. Once work is completed, an inspection of the work will be done.					
69	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency and Renewable Generation Retrofits	Develop a monitoring system to track the progress of the program, the list of qualified residential units is following the prioritization of residential units, tracks completion of work, grant funds consumed, resulting utility savings, and GHG reductions.					
70	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Agricultural Facilities	To promote on-farm renewable energy use, the County shall develop a farmer-to-farmer workshop program promoting opportunities for on-farm renewable energy generation facilities through demonstration projects.	2011 CAP, NRCS				
71	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Reduce energy use in agricultural irrigation pumping	Work with agricultural organizations and Yolo Energy Watch to develop an outreach and incentives program to encourage farmers to improve pump efficiency.	2011 CAP, NRCS, CNRA CSS				
72	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Reduce energy use in agricultural irrigation pumping	Waive county permit fees for projects that convert tailwater-return pumps to solar power.	2011 CAP				
73	Energy and Buildings	Decarbonize Energy and Buildings	Nature-Based Building Solutions	Integrate nature-based climate solutions into (new and retrofit) community infrastructure investments, particularly pedestrian walkways, housing, schools, transportation, stormwater, and recreational spaces. Examples include, but are not limited to green schoolyards; community compost; community gardens; bioswales; urban farms; rain gardens; tree-shaded sidewalks and bike lanes; green roofs; bioretention ponds; etc.	CNRA CSS				
74	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Increase water efficiency in existing developments	Amend the County Code to require existing buildings be retrofitted with water efficient fixtures prior to resale, and develop a program in coordination with Yolo County water districts to promote voluntary water efficiency retrofits for existing buildings through technical assistance, free water efficiency audits, and rebate incentives.	2011 CAP, CAPCOA (measure W-4)				
75	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Increase water efficiency in existing developments	Increase urban agriculture, and address known barriers such as land access, water hook ups, lack of local soil creation/availability, fencing, community knowledge and capacity, and local infrastructure for packaging and storage for local and regional markets.	CNRA CSS				
76	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Increase water efficiency in existing developments	Increase water-reuse and recycled water for urban green spaces.	CNRA CSS				

77	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Reduce landscaping water use	Promote water-efficient landscapes through incentive and outreach programs or changes to the County Code	CAPCOA (measure W-5)				
78	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Reduce landscaping water use	Promote weather-based irrigation systems and water efficient turf management	2011 CAP, CAPCOA (measure W-6)				
79	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Reduce landscaping water use	Increase drought-tolerant yards and landscaping through, for example, native plant species replacements and lawn removal and by adopting, implementing and enforcing the State's Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance.	CNRA CSS				
80	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Promote greywater and rainwater collection and non-potable water systems	Use reclaimed non-potable water for outdoor uses.	2011 CAP, CAPCOA (measure W-1)				
81	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Promote greywater and rainwater collection and non-potable water systems	Require dual waste piping to be installed in new residential developments to allow for future graywater irrigation systems	Los Angeles County 2045 CAP				
82	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Promote greywater and rainwater collection and non-potable water systems	Reduce regulatory barriers and explore creating incentives to install greywater and rainwater catchment systems, particularly in new buildings.	2022 Contra Costa County CAP				
83	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Reduce residential and commercial water consumption	Establish a standard of no net increase in water demand for new buildings	2011 CAP				
84	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Increase natural stormwater retention through implementing low impact development strategies	Implement a policy where large new developments must dedicate a proportion of landscape square footage to bioswales, permeable pavements, rain gardens, or other passive stormwater retention management strategies.	2011 CAP				
85	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Conservation of Natural Water	Protect and restore state waters.	CNRA CSS				
86	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Conservation of Natural Water	Work with water suppliers to expand recycled water systems as feasible, including considering additional treatment to allow for additional recycled water uses	2022 Contra Costa County CAP, Los Angeles County 2045 CAP				
87	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Conservation of Natural Water	Ensure flows in rivers and streams are sufficient to provide key ecological and climate-resilience functions. Acquire land for the purposes of constructing setback levees necessary to allow streams to return to a more natural flow regime, slow down overland flow, and enhance groundwater infiltration.	CNRA CSS				
88	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Conservation of Natural Water	Bring groundwater basins into sustainable conditions that avoid adverse effects including land subsidence, degradation of water quality, and drying of surface waters.	CNRA CSS				
89	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Conservation of Natural Water	Increase connection of rivers to floodplains, including restoration of riparian corridors. Where practical, remove barriers, such as aging or obsolete dams and undersized culverts, to allow streams to function naturally and restore species' access to cooler water habitats. Reconnect aquatic habitat to help fish and wildlife endure drought and adapt to climate change.	CNRA CSS				
90	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Conservation of Natural Water	Partner with California Native American tribes to preserve, restore, and enhance rivers, lakes, and coastal areas on ancestral lands	CNRA CSS				
91	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Reduce wastewater treatment emissions	Treat water through nature-based solutions such as constructed wetlands and treatment channels, which can often store recycled and/or treated potable water, provide habitat for wildlife, and increase access to nature, educational opportunities, and recreation.	CNRA CSS				
92	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Reduce wastewater treatment emissions	Establish methane recovery in wastewater treatment plants.	CAPCOA (measure E-19), 2011 CAP				
93	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Implement groundwater recharge projects	Continue to create trickle flow recharge projects in creeks and sloughs throughout the County.	In coordination with Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency				

94	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Implement groundwater recharge projects	Support Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District's (YCFC&WCD) earthen canal recharge projects.	In coordination with Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency				
95	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Implement groundwater recharge projects	Continue to support existing aquifer storage and recovery projects, and work with the Yolo County Subbasin GSA and YCFC&WCD to identify additional opportunities to expand aquifer storage and recovery efforts throughout the County.	In coordination with Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency				
96	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Implement groundwater recharge projects	Work with local farmers to coordinate groundwater recharge projects by flooding disused fields.	In coordination with Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency				
97	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Increase aboveground surface storage to capture storm runoff	build additional check dams on the western slopes of the County to increase small-scale storage of precipitation and runoff.	In coordination with Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency				
98	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Increase aboveground surface storage to capture storm runoff	build additional regulating reservoirs in the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District's (YCFC&WCD) service area.	In coordination with Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency				
99	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Reduce agricultural water use	Work with UC Extension, the Flood Control Water Conservation District, Reclamation Districts, water districts, and farming organizations to develop an outreach program that encourages farmers to adopt alternative irrigation techniques such as alternative-furrow, drip, and deficit irrigation.	2011 CAP				
100	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Reduce agricultural water use	Increase managed groundwater recharge on working croplands that capture rain and storm runoff and redirect water during periods of extended high flows to allow water to sink into aquifers in a manner that does not exacerbate water quality issues and ensures diversions are protective of native fish and wildlife.	CNRA CSS				
101	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Increase aboveground surface storage to capture storm runoff	Create large-scale storage in the Capay Hills or Capay Valley.	In coordination with Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency				
102	Water and Wastewater	Optimize Water Use	Improve the system for maintenance and debris-removal from stormwater infrastructure	This can include installing trash/contaminant capture devices over or within storm drains (nets, meshes, etc.) and limiting contaminant runoff (soaps and solvents, paints, animal feces, gasoline) that can wash down storm drains and into creeks and watersheds.	CAAP Workshop Series #2 Strategy				
103	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Reduce disposal of non-organic materials through increased recycling.	Work with waste haulers to expand the types of materials accepted by recycling programs as economic conditions allow. Study options to expand existing and/identify new opportunities to manage hard to recycle materials in the unincorporated area through additional hauler services, drop-off locations and/or center for hard to recycle materials.	2022 Contra Costa County CAP, Draft 2024 San Diego County CAP. Needs to be tailored to Yolo considering existing efforts.				
104	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Reduce volume of landfilled waste at County facilities	Establish a source-separated organics collection service at all County facilities.	2022 Contra Costa County CAP. Needs to be tailored to Yolo considering existing efforts.				KW believes this is already the case, but needs to confirm.
105	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Reduce volume of landfilled waste at County facilities	Implement 3-stream recycling (trash, recycling, and compost) at all County facilities.	2022 Contra Costa County CAP. Needs to be tailored to Yolo considering existing efforts.				KW believes this is already the case, but needs to confirm.
106	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Reduce volume of landfilled waste at County facilities	Reduce the frequency of trash, green waste, and recycling collection services (e.g. transitioning to bimonthly collection rather than weekly collection).	City of Portland Planning and Sustainability Division (BPS)				
107	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Reduce volume of landfilled waste at County facilities	Implement a program to reduce the volume of landfilled plastic waste through a ban or phase-out of single-use plastics at locations in unincorporated Yolo County, and within municipal jurisdictions throughout the County in partnership with local authorities. Encourage the use of reusable items over disposable materials.	2022 Contra Costa County CAP, Los Angeles County 2045 CAP. Needs to be tailored to Yolo considering existing efforts.				

108	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Reduce amount of organic waste sent to landfills	Require Edible Food Recovery Program Partnerships with Food Generators. This measure requires food service, wholesale, and retail sources of edible food partner with food recovery programs. Food recovery programs collect edible foods from commercial production and distribution channels that would otherwise be transported to a landfill and redistribute them for consumption. This measure would avoid emissions from the decomposition of non-diverted organic material in landfills.	CAPCOA "Solid Waste"				KW believes this is already the case, but needs to confirm.
109	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Increase construction and demolition waste diversion standards	Recycle Demolished Construction Material. This measure requires diversion and recycling of construction waste. Recycling demolished construction material reduces GHGs by displacing new construction materials, thereby reducing the need for new raw material acquisition and manufacturing. Using local recycled construction material would also reduce emissions associated with the transportation of new construction materials, which are typically manufactured farther away from a project site. Finally, recycling avoids sending materials to landfills.	CAPCOA "Solid Waste", 2011 CAP				
110	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Increase construction and demolition waste diversion standards	Source Wood Materials from Urban Wood Re-Use Program. This measure requires projects to source wood materials from urban wood re-use programs. Wood re-use programs extend a tree's lifetime by converting it into a range of products and prolonging the sequestration benefit. Re-uses range from logs, lumber, woodchips, mulch, compost, biochar, animal fuel, paper products, engineered wood, furniture, and cellulosic ethanol.	CAPCOA "Solid Waste"				
111	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Increase construction and demolition waste diversion standards	Prioritize rubberized asphalt using recycled tires collected at Landfill for County road improvement projects.					
112	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Reduce waste emissions from organic materials	Enhance circular economies for organic waste utilization which prioritize ecosystem and biological health, such as use as animal feed, compost creation and utilization, manure markets, whole orchard recycling and mulching.	CNRA CSS				
113	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Reduce waste emissions from organic materials	Enhance and expand existing landfill gas collection and destruction systems at the Yolo County Central Landfill.	2011 CAP, CAPCOA (measure E-18)				Don't know if this is needed given current expansive infrastr., but will confirm.
114	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Reduce disposal emissions from refrigerants	Adopt requirements designed to minimize refrigerant emissions when A/C or refrigeration equipment is recovered/disposed of.	CAPCOA (measure R-7)				KW believes this is already the case, but needs to confirm.
115	Solid Waste	Minimize Waste	Reduce illegal dumping/burning	Expand Amnesty Days in Unincorporated Areas - Secure funding to conduct additional "amnesty days" (ie. tire amnesty, or other collection opportunities) to increase collection/prevent illegal dumping/burning in unincorporated area.	Public recommendation from CAAP Workshop Series #2.				
116	Off-Road Equipment	Reduce Offroad Equipment Emissions	Increase Electric and Zero Emission Offroad Equipment Adoption	Identify types of electric and zero emission equipment that are commercially available (e.g., forklifts, loaders, welders, saws, pumps, fixed cranes, air compressors, sweepers, aerial lifts, pressure washers) and consider ordinances requiring the phase-in these types of equipment on new developments.	Los Angeles County 2045 CAP				
117	Off-Road Equipment	Reduce Offroad Equipment Emissions	Increase electric landscaping equipment adoption	**Replace Gas-Powered Landscape Equipment with Zero-Emission Landscape Equipment. This measure requires use of zero-emission landscaping equipment over conventional gasoline-fueled counterparts. Equipment types historically powered by gasoline engines covered by this measure include chainsaws, chippers, lawn mowers, leaf blowers/vacuums, riding mowers, tillers, and trimmers (CARB 2020).**	CAPCOA (measure LL-1)				

118	Off-Road Equipment	Reduce Offroad Equipment Emissions	Increase electric landscaping equipment adoption	**Implement Yard Equipment Exchange Program. This measure requires the project to participate in an established yard equipment exchange program, supplement an established program, or implement a new program. When conventional gasoline-powered yard equipment (e.g., lawn mowers, leaf blowers and vacuums, shredders, trimmers, and chain saw) are exchanged for electric and rechargeable battery-powered yard equipment, direct GHG emissions from fossil-fuel combustion are displaced by indirect GHG emissions associated with the generation of electricity used to power the equipment. Commercial users of yard equipment should be targeted for this measure given their comparatively low adoption rate of electric yard equipment relative to residential users.**	CAPCOA "Lawn and Landscaping"				
119	Off-Road Equipment	Reduce Offroad Equipment Emissions	Decarbonize Agricultural Equipment	Work with agricultural organizations to provide workshops/presentations and outreach materials focused on promoting fuel efficient farm equipment and operations and encourage participation in the CARB's Carl Moyer incentive program.	2011 CAP, NRCS.				
120	Off-Road Equipment	Reduce Offroad Equipment Emissions	Decarbonize Agricultural Equipment	Increase use of biofuels or low-carbon fuels in field equipment.	2011 CAP, NRCS.				
121	Off-Road Equipment	Reduce Offroad Equipment Emissions	Increase electric landscaping equipment adoption	**Electric Yard Equipment Compatibility (Outdoor Electrical Outlets). Prior to the issuance of building permits, the applicant or its designee shall provide evidence to the County that the design plans include electrical outlets in the front and rear of the structure to facilitate use of electrical lawn and garden equipment.**	CAPCOA "Lawn and Landscaping"				
122	Agriculture	Encourage Sustainable Agriculture	Reduce use of chemical inputs	Work with agricultural organizations to create an outreach program to inform Yolo farmers about ways to reduce nitrogen fertilizer application with minimal effects on crop yield.	2011 CAP				
123	Agriculture	Encourage Sustainable Agriculture	Reduce methane emissions	Work with confined livestock operators to implement methane biogas control systems and related renewable energy generation systems.	2011 CAP, CAPCOA (measure N-4)				
124	Agriculture	Encourage Sustainable Agriculture	Use of sustainable crop types	Expand the use of crop varieties that are drought and heat tolerant, and require fewer nutrient inputs from synthetic fertilizers.	adapted from 2011 CAP				
125	Agriculture	Encourage Sustainable Agriculture	Use of sustainable crop types	Facilitate planting, harvesting, and sustaining culturally and historically significant food crops by California Native American tribes.	CNRA CSS				
126	Agriculture	Encourage Sustainable Agriculture	Reduce use of chemical inputs	Scale up the use of integrated pest management; advance safer, more sustainable pest management practices and provide tools to support the accelerated transition away from harmful pesticides.	CNRA CSS				
127	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Avoided Conversion and Habitat Preservation	Preserve natural and working lands by implementing land use policies that guide development toward infill areas and do not convert “greenfield” land to urban uses (e.g., green belts, strategic conservation easements)	2022 Scoping Plan				Already in place. KW to coordinate with Planning to identify oppoortunities to tailor to Yolo County conditions.
128	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Avoided Conversion and Habitat Preservation	Protect sparsely vegetated lands from disturbance and conversion to other land types, particularly where these efforts protect public health and/or wildlife.	CNRA CSS				
129	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Habitat Restoration	Restore native plants and animals on sparsely vegetated lands.	CNRA CSS				
130	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Improved Land Management	Increase climate smart and regenerative practices on grasslands, such as range planting, grazing management regimes that work to support positive ecological outcomes and to increase the amount of deep rooted, quality rangeland grasses for improved vegetation for feed, carbon and water storage, and fire resiliency.	CNRA CSS				
131	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Habitat Restoration	Restore native grasslands to improve carbon storage, biodiversity, and connectivity.	CNRA CSS				
132	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Avoided Conversion and Habitat Preservation	Protect grasslands from development and conversion to more intensive agricultural production.	CNRA CSS				

133	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Habitat Restoration	Identify and prioritize wetland restoration near communities most vulnerable to climate change and where climate smart land management can improve groundwater and water quantity, protect communities from flooding, and increase access to nature.	CNRA CSS				
134	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Habitat Restoration	Restore rivers, floodplains, and estuaries and facilitate their natural function and connectivity. Identify opportunities to reconstruct wetlands and saltmarshes where possible, for example during construction projects in areas where these nature-based solutions could deliver climate and other beneficial outcomes to communities.	CNRA CSS				
135	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Avoided Conversion and Habitat Preservation	Protect against wetland habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation to help maintain carbon sequestration, protect biodiversity and culturally-significant species, reduce climate risks, and increase climate resilience.	CNRA CSS				
136	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Improved Land Management	Reactivate flood plains on working croplands, including rice fields to improve flood management and aquifer recharge and enhance biodiversity and habitat.	CNRA CSS				
137	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Habitat Restoration	Repurpose cropland retired or fallowed due to lack of water supply for environmental, cultural and societal benefits, such as sequestering carbon, capturing floodwater, recharging aquifers, reducing dust, and providing habitat.	CNRA CSS				
138	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Avoided Conversion and Habitat Preservation	Protect at-risk agricultural lands from development through conservation easements, Williamson Act contracts, and agricultural zoning.	CNRA CSS				
139	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Improved Land Management	Apply managed grazing with goats when appropriate as an effective carbon-neutral fuels management technique to maintain fuel breaks in shrublands and chaparral and in transitional lands between these systems and forests.	CNRA CSS				
140	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Avoided Conversion and Habitat Preservation	Protect existing shrublands and chaparral systems from development and conversion and restore degraded shrubland and chaparral systems that will increase connectivity, enhance system resilience, and reduce the permanent loss of carbon on the landscape.	CNRA CSS				
141	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Improved Land Management	Increase voluntary cultural easements for cultural burns and to ensure California Native American tribes have access to natural cultural resources and cultural landscapes.	CNRA CSS				
142	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Habitat Restoration	Increase active reforestation efforts in areas recovering from severe wildfires and suffering from reduced natural regeneration as a result. Timely post-wildfire reforestation efforts can also prevent conversion of forest to shrublands and reduced water storage capacity in watersheds.	CNRA CSS				
143	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Avoided Conversion and Habitat Preservation	Protect riparian forest ecosystems to enhance carbon storage, protect biodiversity, and expand wildlife corridors and climate migration pathways for native species.	CNRA CSS				
144	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Habitat Restoration	Reconnect aquatic habitat within forests to help fish and wildlife endure drought and adapt to climate change.	CNRA CSS				
145	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Habitat Restoration	Restore riparian forest ecosystems to enhance carbon storage, protect biodiversity, and expand wildlife corridors and climate migration pathways for native species.	CNRA CSS				
146	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Habitat Restoration	**Filter Strip (CPS 393). Establish strips or areas of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
147	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Habitat Restoration	**Grassed Waterway (CPS 412). Establish shaped or graded channels with suitable vegetation to convey surface water at a nonerosive velocity using a broad and shallow cross section to a stable outlet.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
148	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Habitat Restoration	**Riparian Herbaceous Cover (CPS 390). Plant grasses, sedges, rushes, ferns, legumes, and forbs tolerant of intermittent flooding or saturated soils in the transitional zone between upland and aquatic habitats.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
149	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Habitat Restoration	**Riparian Forest Buffers (CPS 391). Establish areas predominantly covered by trees and/or shrubs adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses and water bodies.**	NRCS, CNRA CSS, NWL TAC				

150	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Windbreak-Shelterbelt Establishment (CPS 380). Establish windbreaks, also known as shelterbelts, which are single or multiple rows of trees and/or shrubs in linear or curvilinear configurations.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
151	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Hedgerow Planting (CPS 422). Establish dense vegetation (e.g., trees, shrubs, perennial grasses, forbs, rushes, sedges) in a linear design surrounding a farm field.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
152	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Silvopasture (CPS 381). Establish and/or manage desired trees and forages on the same land unit.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
153	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Range Planting (CPS 550). Seed and establish herbaceous and woody species for the improvement of vegetation composition and productivity of the plant community to meet management goals.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
154	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Prescribed Burning (CPS 338). Use prescribed burning to predetermined areas to manage undesirable vegetation, improve plant community structure and composition, reduce wildfire hazards, improve and maintain habitat for soil organisms, and enhance soil health.**	NRCS, CAAP Survey "Prescribed burns with planned replanting and restoration", CNRA CSS				
155	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Prescribed Grazing (CPS 528). Manage harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals with the intent to achieve specific ecological, economic, and management objectives.**	NRCS				
156	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Residue and Tillage Management: Reduced Till (CPS 345). Manage the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year-round while limiting soil-disturbing activities used to grow and harvest crops in systems where the field surface is tilled prior to planting.**	NRCS, Yolo County Agricultural Conservation Priority Plan. 2011 CAP				
157	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Residue and Tillage Management: No Till (CPS 329). Limit soil disturbance to manage the amount, orientation and distribution of crop and plant residue on the soil surface year around.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
158	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Cover Crops (CPS 340). Plant grasses, legumes, and other plants for seasonal vegetative cover.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
159	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Conservation Crop Rotation (CPS 328). Plant planned sequences of crops grown on the same ground over a period of time (i.e., the rotation cycle).**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
160	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Soil Carbon Amendments (CPS 336). Apply carbon-based amendments derived from plant materials or treated animal by products to improve soil health. Available amendments include compost, biochar, and other regionally-appropriate carbon-based materials (e.g., waste plant materials, wood chips, pulverized paper, bagasse, or distillation residue).**	NRCS, CNRA CSS, Ag Conservation Priority Plan, NWL TAC				
161	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Mulching (CPS 484). Apply plant residues or other suitable materials to the land surface.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
162	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Stripcropping (CPS 585). Grow planned rotations of erosion-resistant and erosion-susceptible crops or fallow in a systematic arrangement of strips across a field.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
163	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Alley Cropping (CPS 311). Plant trees or shrubs in set of single or multiple rows with agronomic, horticultural crops or forages produced in alleys between sets of woody plants that produce additional products.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
164	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Sequester carbon in agricultural land	**Nutrient Management (CPS 590). Manage rate, source, placement, and timing of plant nutrients and soil amendments by creating a program to assist farmers in developing a system to track soil nutrients. Amendments can include organic and inorganic fertilizers, pulverized rock minerals, and biochar. This practice improves or maintains soil organic matter.**	NRCS + NWL TAC				
165	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Avoided Conversion and Habitat Preservation	Prioritize agricultural conservation and agricultural land acquisition in areas within 2 miles of urban growth of incorporated cities and the town of Esparto.	Ag Conservation Priority Plan				
166	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Avoided Conversion and Habitat Preservation	Develop program to support the acquisition of conservation easements in collaboration with other public and private entities. Conservation easements should focus on prime farmland in areas with highest pressure of development.	Ag Conservation Priority Plan				
167	Carbon Sequestration	Sequester and Store Carbon in Natural and Working Lands	Avoided Conversion and Habitat Preservation	Create an Agricultural Mitigation Bank to give the County power to decide where conservation lands should be located, and to streamline permitting for individual mitigation credit applicants.	Ag Conservation Priority Plan				

168	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Responsible Consumption Guidance	Draft and publish a Responsible Consumption Guidebook that explains the benefits of changing habits that are less carbon intensive including turning off appliances and lights that are not in use, organizing vehicle trips to get the most out of each trip and reduce miles, eating more fruits, vegetables, and locally grown meat, and less processed foods.					
169	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Responsible Consumption Guidance	Develop and implement an education program based on the Responsible Consumption Guidebook. The education program should target various residents within the unincorporated including school programs to present at elementary and high schools, general public presented at public events, parents and teachers, farm workers, etc.					
170	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Responsible Consumption Guidance	Develop a webpage on the County CAAP website dedicated to the Responsible Consumption Guidance that should highlight the Responsible Consumption education program and include a link to the Guidebook. This webpage can include a Calander of events showing the dates, times and locations of Responsible Consumption events.					
171	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Responsible Consumption Guidance	Collaborate with businesses like Home Depot, Lowes and others to expand the Responsible Consumption education program tailored to carbon reducing building materials at DIY classes given at these businesses.					
172	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Responsible Consumption Guidance	Provide list of businesses in the unincorporated area of the County that are certified as a Green Business. These businesses provide the public services that are lower in carbon intensity because of the business practices associated with the Green Business certification.					
173	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Neighborhood Carpool Program	Encourage neighbors to set up a neighborhood carpool program to reduce personal vehicle miles traveled and provide more vehicle equity for families that do not own reliable transportation.					
174	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Neighborhood Carpool Program	Determine the feasibility of County staff assisting in the organization of neighborhood carpool programs by developing a neighborhood carpool database and providing that information on the County website.					
175	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Personal Water Efficiency	Establish a rain barrel program that would educate the public on the proper use of rain barrels to collect rooftop rainwater and filter it before using it to irrigate family gardens. Coordinate with other rain barrel programs that would allow families to be given a rain barrel or purchase one at a discounted price.					
176	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Personal Water Efficiency	Revise codes and establish a residential gray water system ordinance that safely allows households to retrofit their clothes washer drains to a backyard graywater system for irrigation of gardens.					
177	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Personal Water Efficiency	Provide instructions on how to safely retrofit a clothes washer drain into a backyard gray water system that is compliant to the new residential gray water system ordinance.					
178	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Carbon Neutral Travel	On the Responsible Consumption webpage provide guidance on vacation alternatives that do not include air travel and include locations and hotels that are California certified as sustainable businesses and participate in green visitors programs.					
179	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Carbon Neutral Travel	Coordinate with other jurisdictions and visitors bureaus that have green visitor programs and highlight these programs on the webpage dedicated to vacation alternatives.					
180	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Increase consumption and production of local agricultural products	On the Responsible Consumption webpage provide guidance on local produce and food available and include dates, times, and locations of farmer's markets.					
181	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Increase consumption and production of local agricultural products	Establish local product marketing efforts, expand the number of businesses and agencies that use local food, and increase opportunities for the direct sale of local food	2011 CAP, CAAP Survey "Improve the local food system"				

182	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Increase consumption and production of local agricultural products	Establish or expand year-round local farmer's markets to provide project residents with a more local source of food, potentially reducing the number of trips and VMT by both consumers and food distribution to grocery stores and supermarkets. If the food sold at the local farmer's market is produced organically, it can also contribute to GHG reductions by displacing carbon-intensive food production practices. Work with local non-profits or foundations to provide Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) acceptance at the market, which facilitates access for lower-income populations. The USDA offers resource and guidance for farmer's markets accepting EBT, while some foundations offer multiplier programs, in which $1 of EBT funds becomes a greater value if spent at a farmer's market.	CAPCOA "Natural and Working Lands", CAAP Survey "Improve the local food system", 2022 Contra Costa County CAP				
183	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Increase consumption and production of local agricultural products	Establish community gardens to provide project residents with locally sourced food, potentially reducing the number of trips and VMT by both consumers and food distribution to grocery stores and supermarkets. Community gardens can also contribute to GHG reductions by displacing carbon-intensive food production practices. Work with community residents and community-based organizations to make sure the gardens are designed inclusively and are open to all residents.	CAPCOA "Natural and Working Lands", CAAP Survey "Improve the local food system", CNRA CSS				
184	Responsible Consumption	Reduce Carbon Footprint of Consumption and Production	Require Environmentally Responsible Purchasing	Require projects to implement an environmentally responsible purchasing plan. Examples of environmentally responsible purchases include but are not limited to: purchasing products made from recycled materials or with sustainable packaging; purchasing post-consumer recycled paper, paper towels, and stationery; purchasing and stocking communal kitchens with reusable dishes and utensils; choosing sustainable cleaning supplies; purchasing products from restaurants, farms, or ranches that source materials or goods from locations that use soil conservation practices; and leasing equipment from manufacturers who will recycle the components at their end of life.					
185	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Cool pavements	Adopt and regularly update SRI and tree canopy guidelines for new sidewalks.					
186	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Cool pavements	Adopt and regularly update SRI guidelines for new and repaving of roads.					
187	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Cool pavements	Install cool pavements in place of dark pavements. Prioritize cool pavement installation in neighborhoods with high urban heat island effects, large amounts of paved areas, low tree canopy, or high vulnerability due to age, employment, income, linguistic isolation, and other indicators.	CNRA CSS				
188	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Cool pavements	Expand and maintain both urban tree canopy and green spaces to moderate urban heat islands, decrease energy use, and contribute to carbon sequestration. Close the tree canopy gap in low-income/disadvantaged communities, particularly those vulnerable to the impacts of extreme heat, hazardous air quality, and/or with the least access to nature.	CNRA CSS				
189	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Cool pavements	Create a list of priority routes for cool pavement and increased canopy cover.	CAAP Survey "Plant additional trees". In other plans we have suggested this in conjunction to SRTS, walking routes near high use transit, or community facilities like libraries.				
190	None	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Building for Underserved Communities	Invest in land acquisition, improvements, urban greening, on site organic material recycling, and high-quality, low-chemical management of parks and green spaces in and around cities to benefit communities who are often the most negatively affected by health impacts related to air pollution and extreme heat caused by urban heat islands.	CNRA CSS				
191	None	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Update Building Code to require new and renovated structures within the CALFIRE wildfire severity zones to include features that minimize fire damage such as defensible space and fire resistant materials.					

192	None	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Update Building Code to require new and renovated structures within the 100-year floodplain to include features that minimize flood damage.					
193	None	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Minimize Workplace Hazard Exposure	Protect workers from occupational exposure to excessive heat and provide information on occupational protections and available resources.	Protecting Californians From Extreme Heat: A State Action Plan to Build Community Resilience (CA Governor's Office, 2022)				
194	None	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Minimize Workplace Hazard Exposure	Identify education opportunities and strategic enforcement strategies to protect workers impacted by extreme heat from heat illness and other health & safety and labor law issues.	Protecting Californians From Extreme Heat: A State Action Plan to Build Community Resilience (CA Governor's Office, 2022)				
195	None	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Minimize Workplace Hazard Exposure	Conduct targeted enforcement of outdoor workplaces during periods of high heat to ensure compliance with established outdoor worker heat illness prevention regulations.	Protecting Californians From Extreme Heat: A State Action Plan to Build Community Resilience (CA Governor's Office, 2022)				
196	None	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Green Jobs Training	Fund green jobs corps to train community members, particularly young adults with barriers to employment.	CAAP Survey "Green jobs corps"				
197	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Fund incentives for Green Technologies	Fund incentives for green technologies. Examples of green technologies include energy-efficient and zero-emission vehicle fleets and off-road equipment, building electrification upgrades, low-flow fixtures in buildings, or energy-efficient stationary sources. The user may choose to contribute to an existing municipal energy fund or establish a new energy fund for the project. Recipients of energy fund grants could include neighborhood developers, home and commercial space builders, homeowners, and utilities.					
198	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Create Resilience Centers	Install solar powered battery back up generators at community hubs.	CAAP Survey "Additional community emergency centers and backup power"				
199	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Create Resilience Centers	Develop a cooling center checklist, and work with community hubs to evaluate and retrofit as needed.	CAAP Survey "unhoused community members have access to cooling and heating centers"				
200	None	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Provide working touchless water refill stations at public facilities, parks, and bus shelters.	Rialto CAP.				
201	None	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Public Works to work with Yolobus to identify bus stops with high levels of ridership and sufficient plumbing infrastructure to install water stations. Pursue grant funding to install them.	Rialto CAP.				
202	None	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Identify parks in disadvantaged communities with sufficient plumbing infrastructure to install water stations. Pursue grant funding to install them.	Rialto CAP.				
203	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Require roof replacements on public and private buildings to meet the SRI values of LEED Version 4.	Rialto CAP.				
204	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Building for Underserved Communities	Partner with appropriate partners to ensure that the most vulnerable residents have information about air conditioning assistance for medically vulnerable and weatherization for low-income populations. Advertise weatherization programs in public spaces, such as the Library, Community Center, and Senior Center, and public events.	Rialto CAP.				
205	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Inventory all sewer pump stations in a 100- and 500-year flood plain. The County should use this inventory to identify priority facilities for upgrading to be flood resistant.	Rialto CAP.				

206	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Expand urban tree planting	CAPCOA (N-2), CAAP Survey				
207	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Encourage permeable pavement and bioswales in areas in the 100- and 500-year flood zones, areas with less than 50% permeable area, and on streets that flood regularly.	Rialto CAP.				
208	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Develop a green streets program to support a sustainable approach to stormwater, drainage, groundwater recharge, and landscaping and incorporate green streets standards and guidelines in all streetscape improvements.	Rialto CAP.				
209	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Resize culverts in the 100- and 500-year flood plain to accommodate wildfire flows during regular maintenance. Prioritize culverts that require increased debris cleaning during the rainy season.	Rialto CAP.				
210	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Replace plastic culverts with fire-resistant materials such as reinforced concrete pipe and steel in High Fire Severity Zones.	Rialto CAP.				
211	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Create and implement a plan that identifies important traffic signals along evacuation routes to replace with climate-resilient traffic signals.	Rialto CAP.				
212	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Create Resilience Centers	Retrofit Community Centers to Increase Resilience During a Hazard Event. Increase the capacity of public facilities to provide shelter and services during hazard events.	Rialto CAP. Could be combined with the CAAP survey policy				
213	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Create Resilience Centers	Expand hours of operation of cooling centers when the temperature exceeds 100° F and during hazardous air days.	Rialto CAP.				
214	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Create Resilience Centers	Supply cooling centers with refrigerators for storing medicine, backup water supplies, and social services information in multiple languages. Establish locations to provide disaster planning assistance and supplies, which can develop backup power sources in the event of a power outage.	Rialto CAP. Could be combined with the CAAP survey policy				
215	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Building for Underserved Communities	Coordinate with Yolo County Health and Human Services Agency and other specific agencies and organizations that provide homeless services in Yolo County to provide shelter during hazardous conditions and severe weather events. These emergency shelters should provide information about hazardous events and basic supplies such as insect repellant, N-95 masks, and hygiene supplies that can increase the adaptive capacity of individuals experiencing homelessness.	Rialto CAP.				
216	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Maintain Emergency Evacuation Routes. Ensure that street widths, paving, and grades can accommodate emergency vehicles.	Rialto CAP.				
217	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Adopt Development Standards to Minimize Hazard Exposure	Design new critical facilities to minimize potential flood damage. Such facilities include those that provide emergency response such as fire stations, police stations, civil defense headquarters, utility lifelines, and ambulance services. Such facilities also include those that do not provide emergency response but attract large numbers of people, such as schools, theaters, and other public assembly facilities with capacities greater than 100 people.	Rialto CAP.				
218	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Educating Underserved Communities	Inform and Assist At-Risk Community Members. Provide culturally relevant preparedness education and notification.	Rialto CAP.				
219	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Educating Vulnerable Communities	Multi-Lingual Emergency Notifications. Expand the Yolo Alert notifications to include Spanish and other commonly spoken languages.	Rialto CAP.				KW believes this is already the case, but is confirming.
220	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Neighborhood Response	Convene and regularly train neighborhood-based emergency response teams, incorporating climate change response and recovery.	Rialto CAP.				
221	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Educating Underserved Communities	Work with local schools to create age-appropriate preparedness classes. Prioritize schools in low-income/disadvantaged communities.	Rialto CAP.				

222	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Preparing Underserved Communities	Work with local places of worship and local non-profits in Yolo County to create disaster kits for families in low-income/disadvantaged communities. This should include disaster supplies and guidance on how to collect and store important documents.	Rialto CAP.				
223	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Preparing Underserved Communities	Include provisions for special needs populations and communities with low rates of car ownership in emergency response procedures.	Rialto CAP.				
224	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Preparing Vulnerable Communities	Develop a voluntary vulnerable population registry and subsequent priority list to help first responders better provide services and meet the needs of those most in need.	Rialto CAP.				
225	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Preparing Vulnerable Communities	Explore the possibility of partnerships for providing an emergency evacuation shuttle service.	Rialto CAP.				
226	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Preparing Vulnerable Communities	Coordinate a Know Your Neighbor Program where community leaders and neighbors provide resources and check in on vulnerable populations during hazard events where people shelter at home.	Rialto CAP.				
227	Energy and Buildings	Resilient Infrastructure and Healthy Communities	Preparing Vulnerable Communities	Regularly meet with community leaders that represent special needs populations, including seniors, to maintain continuous two-way communication. This should include surveys and other needs assessments to refine notification and response policies.	Rialto CAP.				

Attachment I – Long Range Calendar

Yolo County Climate Action Commission

Long Range Calendar 2023-24

UPDATED – November 22, 2023

2023	
Month	**Topics**
January	Update on Yolo County Storm Response and Recovery
February	Discussion on Outreach Materials to Ag Community (*Interview Questions + Sequestration Strategies*) Discussion on Carbon Sequestration Methodology Discussion on Consumption-Based Inventory
March	Establishing Technical Advisory Committees Discussion on Equity Engagement Strategy and Communications Plan Outline Revisit Yolo Agricultural Equipment Retrofit Program Early Action Project
April	Begin In-Person Outreach Events for Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Update on Outcomes of First Round of Tabling Events Introduce Equity and Engagement (E&E) Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Introduce Natural and Working Lands (NWL) TAC
May	Update to Board of Supervisors (BOS) on ARP Progress Yolo Agricultural Equipment Retrofit Program Early Action Project to BOS Solicitation for Community Outreach Partners Launches Review CAAP Online Portal Review Expanded CAAP Survey Review Agenda for In-Person CAAP Workshops
June	Commission Meeting Cancelled Solicitation for Community Outreach Partners Closes First CAAP Workshop Series | June 20, 21, and 22
July	Second Round of CAAP Tabling Events Launches Expanded CAAP Survey Launches Working Lands Outreach Survey Launches Discussion of Greenhouse Gas Inventory Methodology Consider Support for Regional Resilience Planning Grant Application
August	COMMISSION MEETING CANCELLED Second Solicitation for Community Outreach Partners Opens
September	Introduction of Selected Community Outreach Partners Review Framework for Emission Reduction and Adaptation Strategies Discussion of Food System and Connection to Consumption-Based Inventory: *Presentations from Integrated Waste Management Division (SB1383) + Valley Vision (Yolo Food Hub)* Expanded CAAP Survey Closes – September 22nd
October	Working Lands Outreach Survey Closes – October 13th Review + Provide Feedback on Draft Measure + Action List and Sample Graphics Review Draft Agenda for Community Conversations
November	Interdepartmental Green Team Meeting #1 Second CAAP Workshop Series – Community Conversations Receive DRAFT List of Strategies, Measures, and Actions
December	COMMISSION MEETING CANCELLED Presentation to Board of Supervisors on CAAP Progress – December 5th

2024	
Month	**Topics**
January	Interdepartmental Green Team Meeting #2 Approve Overall CAAP Strategy Framework CAAP Table of Contents Discussion on Commission Term Renewals and Leadership
February	Approve Emission Reduction and Adaptation Measure + Action List
March	Discussion on the Water-Climate Nexus and Groundwater Sustainability in Yolo County
April	*TENTATIVE:* Presentation to Board of Supervisors on Draft CAAP (*Inventory, Targets, Prioritization, and Reduction and Adaptation Measures*) | April 9th Interdepartmental Green Team Meeting #3
May	*TENTATIVE:* Start of 45-Day Comment Period | May 13th *TENTATIVE:* Commission Review of DRAFT CAAP
June	*TENTATIVE:* Draft CAAP Public Workshops *TENTATIVE:* End of 45-Day Comment Period
July	
August	*TENTATIVE:* Commission Adoption of CAAP Interdepartmental Green Team Meeting #4
September	*TENTATIVE:* Board Adoption of CAAP | September 24th
October	
November	
December	