

**COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT**

DATE: April 27, 2022

TO: San Mateo County Planning Commission

FROM: San Mateo County Office of Sustainability

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: Study Session on the 2022 Draft Community Climate Action Plan and update to the Climate Action Element of the County’s General Plan

DISCUSSION

Draft General Plan Climate Element and 2022 Draft Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) Update. Included in this discussion is an overview of the components of the 2022 Draft Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) for San Mateo County’s unincorporated areas. Included are a high-level overview of the CCAP structure, sources of emissions, and associated emissions reduction strategies that correspond to those sources, and the County’s approach to ensuring public engagement. Equity, being a key priority for the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, serves as a cornerstone principle throughout the development of the Draft General Plan Climate Element and the CCAP.

There are two components to this update: 1) the Draft General Plan Climate Element is an element in the County’s General Plan and provides a higher-level framework for bringing about emissions reductions whereas the 2) The CCAP provides much more detailed information about climate change and the proposed actions for reducing emissions by 2030 and 2040. Neither document is legally required, however, both constitute the current policy mechanism for establishing and implementing an emissions reduction plan. Developing an emissions reduction plan, whether it is part of a general plan or not, *is* legally required by the State of California. Below, Figure 1 provides a summary table of the four documents under consideration.

<u>Current Policy Document</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Frequency of Update</u>	<u>Updated Policy Documents</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Frequency of Update</u>
2013 Energy and Climate Change Element	High level framework for emissions reductions embedded in the General Plan	Not updated since 2013, no required update timeline	Draft General Plan Climate Element	High level framework for emissions reductions embedded in the	As needed

				General Plan	
2013 Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan (EECAP)	Detailed plan for reaching emissions reduction goal	Not updated since 2013, no required update timeline	2022 Draft Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP)	Detailed plan for reaching emissions reduction goals	As needed

Figure 1. Summary table of documents under consideration.

The updated Draft General Plan Climate Element will replace the existing Energy and Climate Change Element adopted in June of 2013, which is out of date and no longer reflective of new State climate goals. The updated Draft General Plan Climate Element, which focuses exclusively on unincorporated communities and land, includes updated background information and updated policies and actions, which have been vetted through an extensive public engagement process. It is being recommended that the CCAP and the Draft General Plan Climate Element be updated on an “as-needed” basis as more supportive and aggressive State legislation emerges in the coming years.

The County’s first climate action plan, the 2013 Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan (EECAP), a companion plan to the 2013 General Plan Energy and Climate Change Element, established a greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) reduction goal that was consistent with the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32), which set out to achieve 1990 GHG emissions levels by 2020, equivalent to a 15% reduction below baseline 2005-2008 emissions levels. To keep pace with State law and policy and evolving climate science, the updated CCAP establishes a GHG emissions reduction target of 45% below 1990 levels by 2030 and carbon neutrality¹ by 2040. The CCAP includes updated climate science background, regulatory context, and policies and actions. Consistent with State law and CEQA Guidelines, the updated Draft General Plan Climate Element will:

1. Quantify greenhouse gas emissions, both existing and projected over a specified time period, resulting from activities within a defined geographic area;
2. Establish an emissions reduction goal as well as a clear justification (referred to as “substantial evidence” for *how* that goal will be reached);
3. Identify and analyze the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from specific actions or categories of actions anticipated within the geographic area;
4. Specify measures or a group of measures, including performance standards, that substantial evidence demonstrates, if implemented on a project-by-project basis, would collectively achieve the specified emissions level;

¹ Carbon neutrality is when a jurisdiction sequesters or removes from the atmosphere the same amount of greenhouse gases it produces, creating a net carbon neutral state. In order to meet this goal, the County must reduce emissions further, as well as sequester the equivalent of its remaining emissions.

5. Establish a mechanism to monitor the plan's progress toward achieving the GHG reduction level and to require amendment if the plan is not achieving specified levels; and
6. Be adopted in a public process following environmental review.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory. The County of San Mateo is responsible for reducing GHG emissions coming from unincorporated areas. Below, Figure 2. "Emissions reduction goals by 2030" displays the sector-wide 2030 emissions reduction goal in the center, the contribution of each sector to County's emissions profile in the colored ring, as well as the key areas of opportunity for achieving those emissions reductions by sector in the outer-most text. The CCAP emission reduction targets and strategies were designed to reduce emissions in these critical sectors.

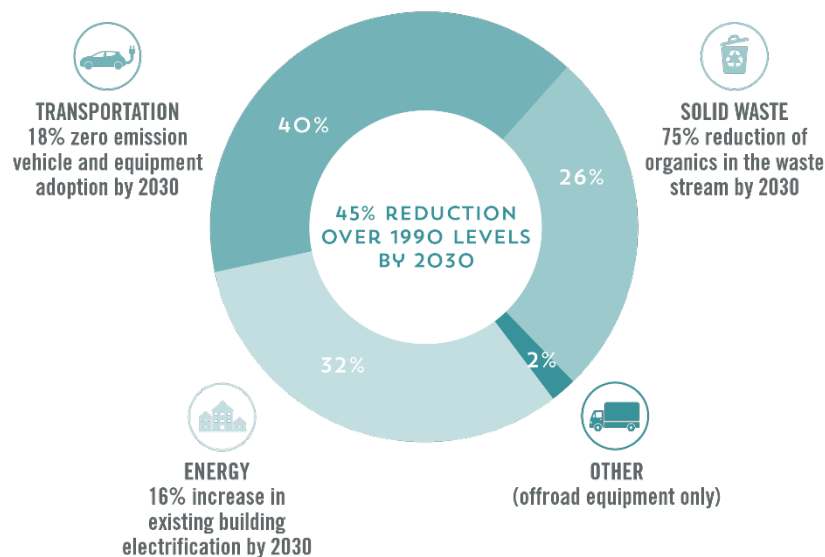


Figure 2. Emissions reduction goals by 2030.

Plan Organization and Outcomes. The CCAP is organized around the following sectors, which correspond to the emissions inventory (with the exception of working lands) with key outcomes in each:

- Building energy: strategies to reduce energy use and transition to renewable energy sources.
 - o Key outcome: Electrify 16% of existing buildings
- Transportation: strategies to shift to electricity and use transportation modes such as transit, walking, and biking
 - o Key outcome: 18% increase in zero emission vehicle adoption
- Waste and consumption: strategies to reduce waste generation, divert waste from the landfill, and purchase more sustainable goods and services.
 - o Key outcome: 18% reduction in organics in the waste stream
- Working lands and carbon sequestration: strategies to sequester carbon, enable regenerative agricultural practices, and support the local food system
 - o Key outcome: sequester 39,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

Public Engagement. The updated Draft General Plan Climate Element and CCAP are based on an iterative public outreach and engagement process, which included 127 surveys, four pop-up events, fifteen virtual workshops and focus groups, over 70 briefings and interviews, two social media campaigns, two project announcements, an email notification list, an online open house, and three live virtual events. Through all of efforts, County staff reached over 1,000 community members in unincorporated areas on the coastside and bayside.

Key Implementation Actions. The County has undertaken a range of activities to implement the EECAP, the most notable and impactful of which was the establishment of Peninsula Clean Energy. This ensures that San Mateo County has access to a clean supply of electricity making electrification of the building sector and the transportation sector a key strategy for reaching the ambitious climate targets in the CCAP. Building on that progress and foundation, the most critical implementation actions in the updated CCAP are electrifying existing buildings, reducing vehicle miles traveled by gas powered vehicles and increasing electric vehicle adoption rates, and supporting climate beneficial agricultural practice implementation.

Equity. The County recognizes the inextricable link between racial equity and climate change. Globally and locally, climate change threatens many of the populations who are least responsible for causing climate change, as well as those who are already experiencing disproportionate environmental, economic, and social hardships. The County aimed to prioritize racial equity throughout the planning process and embed racial in all measures through inclusive community engagement, targeted stakeholder consultation, and iterative evaluation of equity implications of proposed actions.

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SUBJECT: Study Session on the 2022 Draft Community Climate Action Plan and update to the Climate Element of the County's General Plan

BACKGROUND

This staff report provides an informational briefing on the update to the Draft General Plan Climate Element and the 2022 Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP). The Office of Sustainability, in collaboration with Planning and Building Department and Department of Public Works departments, and with assistance from other County departments, is updating the 2013 Energy and Climate Change Element of the General Plan. Consistent with State law, the updated Element and companion CCAP provide a strategic roadmap to guide the County of San Mateo in creating impactful greenhouse gas emissions reduction in unincorporated communities. The CCAP uses the best available science and proposes innovative and substantiated actions that will enable the County to reach its climate goals. Key actions include electrifying existing buildings, improving access to active modes of transportation such as biking and a walking, reducing vehicle miles traveled by gas powered vehicles, increasing electric vehicle adoption rates, reducing organic waste sent to the landfill, and sequestering carbon in our working lands, among other actions and practices.

DISCUSSION

A. Draft General Plan Climate Element and 2022 Draft Community Climate Action Plan. Included in this discussion is an overview of the components of the 2022 Draft Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) for San Mateo County's unincorporated areas. Included are a description of the Draft General Plan Climate Element and the CCAP, detail about the update process for each, sources of emissions and associated emissions reduction strategies that correspond to those sources, and the County's approach to ensuring public engagement. Equity, being a key priority for the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, serves as a cornerstone principle throughout the development of the Draft General Plan Climate Element and the CCAP.

1. The Draft General Plan Climate Element. California Government Code section 65302 lists mandatory or statutorily required general plan elements for all

California jurisdictions. A climate change element is not a statutorily required element in a jurisdiction's general plan, but the topic of climate change and the methods for bringing about emissions reduction relate directly to other elements that are statutorily required, such as land use, housing, and safety elements. Additionally, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines (BAAQMD Guidelines) require that projects (including general plans) are compliant with AB 32. Section 4.3 of the BAAQMD Guidelines explains, "[t]he GHG Reduction Strategy should identify goals, policies and implementation measures that would achieve AB 32 and move toward climate stabilization goals established in Executive Order S-3-05."² Climate change may be addressed in relevant statutory elements, but many jurisdictions elect to create a separate climate element more tailored to the scope and nature of the topic. San Mateo County has elected to embed climate action within its general plan via the 2013 Energy and Climate Change Element, as well as formulate a separate but related document, the 2013 EECAP, which provides more detail and strategic direction for meeting emissions reduction goals.

2. The Climate Element Update. The first climate-related element, the "Energy and Climate Change Element" was adopted in 2013. It does not cover a specific time period or establish a frequency for being updated. The scientific and regulatory context is out of date and its policies are no longer suited to comply with current State climate goals. The updated Draft General Plan Climate Element will replace the existing 2013 Energy and Climate Change Element and will be updated on an "as-needed" basis as more supportive and aggressive State legislation emerges in the coming years.

3. The 2022 Draft Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP). The CCAP is a companion document to the Draft General Plan Climate Element. It is a stand-alone document that allows the County to keep pace with State law and policy and ensure GHG emission reduction targets are reached. It includes the following components required by California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Section 15183.5:

- a. Quantify greenhouse gas emissions, both existing and projected over a specified time period, resulting from activities within a defined geographic area;

² Bay Area Air Quality Management District California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines, 2010 (updated: 2017) http://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/ceqa_guidelines_may2017-pdf.pdf?la=en. Executive Order S-3-05, which is explicitly called out in the above excerpt, was signed by Governor Schwarzenegger in 2005 and established a long-term GHG emissions reduction target for the State of 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.

- b. Establish a level, based on substantial evidence, below which the contribution to greenhouse gas emissions from activities covered by the plan would not be cumulatively considerable;³
- c. Identify and analyze the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from specific actions or categories of actions anticipated within the geographic area;
- d. Specify measures or a group of measures, including performance standards, that substantial evidence demonstrates, if implemented on a project-by-project basis, would collectively achieve the specified emissions level;
- e. Establish a mechanism to monitor the plan's progress toward achieving the level and to require amendment if the plan is not achieving specified levels; and
- f. Be adopted in a public process following environmental review.

4. The 2022 Draft Community Climate Action Plan Update. The County's first climate action plan, the 2013 Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan (EECAP) established a GHG emissions reduction goal that was consistent with AB 32 (achieve 1990 GHG emissions levels by 2020, equivalent to a 15% reduction below baseline 2005-2008 emissions levels). The County reached this goal early, in 2017, as a result of establishing Peninsula Clean Energy which now procures clean energy for all San Mateo County residents. To keep pace with State law, policy, and evolving climate science, the CCAP establishes a GHG emission reduction target of 45% below 1990 levels by 2030 and carbon neutrality⁴ by 2040.

The plan is organized around the following sectors, which correspond to the emissions inventory, with the exception of working lands, with key strategies and outcomes being listed below:

- a) Building energy: strategies to reduce energy use and transition to renewable energy sources. Key outcome: Electrify 16% of existing buildings
- b) Transportation: strategies to shift to electricity and use transportation modes such as transit, walking, and biking. Key outcome: 18% in zero emission vehicle and equipment adoption

³ The CEQA Guidelines within Section 15130 provides that "An EIR shall discuss cumulative impacts of a project when the project's incremental effect is cumulatively considerable, as defined in Guidelines Section 15065(a)(3)." That section defines "cumulatively considerable" to mean "that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects." (14 C.C.R. 15065.)

⁴ Carbon neutrality is when a jurisdiction sequesters or removes from the atmosphere the same amount of greenhouse gases it produces, creating a net carbon neutral state. In order to meet this goal, the County must reduce emissions further, as well as sequester the equivalent of its remaining emissions.

- c) Waste and consumption: strategies to reduce waste generation, divert waste from the landfill, and purchase more sustainable goods and services. Key outcome: 18% reduction in organics in the waste stream
 - d) Working lands and carbon sequestration: strategies to sequester carbon, enable regenerative agricultural practices, and support the local food system. Key outcome: sequester 39,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_{2e}).
5. Consistency with Other General Plan Elements and the Local Coastal Program. Office of Sustainability and the Planning & Building Department convened over the course of four working sessions to review each proposed CCAP measure for overall coherence and consistency with other County General Plan elements and with the Local Coastal Program (LCP).⁵ Staff identified General Plan and LCP elements that will need to be updated to be in aligned with the CCAP.

B. Plan Development and Public Engagement Processes

1. Plan Development Process. This updated CCAP is the outcome of a four-year collaborative and communitywide process that involved the following iterative steps:
 - a) Background data collection: County staff conducted data collection on community GHG emission sources and developed a preliminary list of mitigation actions to address those sources.
 - b) Multicriteria analysis: Technical experts and County stakeholders collaborated to understand the full implications of each proposed action, and performed a multicriteria analysis of the actions' emissions impacts, costs, equity considerations, and feasibility, which culminated in a prioritized shorter list of proposed actions.
 - c) Unincorporated community engagement: Throughout the process, County staff sought out input from local experts and community leaders, gathered diverse perspectives from both Bayside and the Coastside communities, integrated other projects and plans underway at the County and regional level, and altered the proposed policies and actions according to the local context. County staff adapted the outreach phase to reach residents and other stakeholders during challenging

⁵ Local Coastal Programs (LCPs) are “basic planning tools used by local governments to guide development in the coastal zone, in partnership with the Coastal Commission. LCPs specify appropriate location, type, and scale of new or changes uses of land and water. Each LCP includes a land use plan and measures to implement the plan (such as zoning ordinances).” California Coastal Commission, “Local Coastal Programs,” <https://www.coastal.ca.gov/lcps.html>.

circumstances, including unprecedented wildfires and the COVID-19 pandemic. Gathering hundreds of community perspectives through an extended engagement and outreach strategy informed a plan that reflects people's experiences, needs, and hopes for the future.

- d) Revision and departmental coordination: County staff carefully reviewed community feedback to create an inclusive and context-oriented set of climate policies and a plan for implementation. The goal was to craft a forward-thinking plan that reflects and supports a shared community vision. This stage required close collaboration with other County departments, especially the Planning and Building Department and the Department of Public Works, to ensure that the measures can be successfully implemented to achieve intended goals.

2. Public Engagement: Public engagement included the following components:

- a) Four pop-up events at community-oriented locations (pre-COVID) in North Fair Oaks. County staff trained and paid community members (promotoras) to administer surveys and talk to residents about climate change and the CCAP's content. These events reached more than 60 people in hard-to-reach communities. COVID restrictions hampered efforts to host additional pop-up events throughout the county.
- b) Surveys (English, Spanish, and Mandarin). More than 120 surveys gathered from in-person and virtual events.
- c) Public workshops (15 virtual workshops and focus groups). More than 400 residents reached in partnership with coast and bayside community-based organizations (CBOs). County staff coordinated directly with and provided financial resources to pay for staff time at community-based organizations as well as cities such as Half Moon Bay to conduct outreach. County and CBO staff worked together to develop relevant, contextual, and culturally sensitive outreach materials. CBO staff became more knowledgeable about climate change and the CCAP and led virtual workshops and focus groups, thereby creating an environment where local community members could more easily share and pose questions and ideas. County staff collaborated with the following organizations: Senior Coastsiders, ALAS, Sustainable Pescadero, Puente de la Costa Sur, Youth Climate Ambassadors, and Heirs to Our Oceans.
- d) Interviews and briefings (more than 100) with community groups, technical stakeholders, community-based organizations, and community leaders. These groups included, but aren't limited to: the North Fair Oaks Community Council, the Midcoast Community Council, the Pescadero Municipal Advisory Council, the Youth Leadership Institute, Menlo Spark,

Acterra, Peninsula Clean Energy, PG&E, SamTrans, the Farm Bureau, Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, Point Blue Conservation Science, the San Mateo Community College District, the San Mateo Resource Conservation District, Acterra, Rising Sun, SFO, SunWork, numerous high schools and libraries located in or adjacent to unincorporated SMC.

C. Contents of the 2022 Draft Community Climate Action Plan

1. Plan Contents
 - a) Executive Summary. This section summarizes the key elements of the plan, including the regulatory context, equity considerations in the plan, the public engagement process, GHG emission reduction goals, and summaries of the plans' actions.
 - b) Introduction. This section establishes the scientific context of climate change, summarizes the benefits of taking climate action, presents a high-level assessment of the intersection between climate adaptation, or preparing for the effects of climate change, and climate mitigation, or reducing GHG emissions, and discusses the collaborative role the County must play in bringing about countywide carbon reduction.

Plan Overview. This section provides a brief snapshot of the rest of the plan's overall structure and contents, an overview of the public engagement process, a summary of community feedback, and how public engagement and the CCAP's contents address equity-related concerns.
 - c) Climate Change and San Mateo County. This section presents information on how climate change will affect San Mateo County communities, puts the county's emissions sources into a global context, and presents information about GHG emissions and a summary of unincorporated San Mateo County emission trends.
 - d) Goals. This section sets the policy context for establishing GHG emission reduction goals, provides the unincorporated County's emission forecast and goals and presents the actions that will be essential for the County to reach those goals as well as the contribution those actions will make towards the 2030 and 2040 goals.
 - e) Policies and Actions. This section presents the policies and actions of the plan by sector: Building Energy, Transportation, Waste & Consumption, and Working Lands, as well as partner spotlights in each sector.
 - f) Benefits of Climate Action. This section explains the benefits that taking climate action can have in improving the quality of life for all San Mateo

County unincorporated community members including: public health and equity, resilient communities, reduced traffic congestion, economic opportunity and green jobs, and resilient local food systems.

- g) Implementation. This section presents a framework for implementing the CCAP and clarifies how the County can ensure successful and collaborative implementation. This section also provides a high-level implementation matrix for key focus areas for the first one to two years after the CCAP is adopted, key accomplishments by the County over the past ten years in each sector, and the landscape of partnerships and stakeholders that will make the plan's implementation possible.
- h) Key Performance Indicators. This section presents the key performance indicators the County must monitor and report on in the coming years to track progress in reaching the interim and long-term GHG emission reduction goals and the plan's outcomes.
- i) Key Definitions. This section defines some of the key terms used frequently throughout the plan.
- j) Acronyms. This section explains commonly used acronyms throughout the report.

2. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, Sources, and Forecast.

- a) Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory. The County of San Mateo is responsible for reducing GHG emissions coming from unincorporated areas. Figure 3. illustrates the CCAP's emissions reduction goals by 2030. The graph displays the sector-wide 2030 emissions reduction goal in the center, the contribution of each sector to County's emissions profile in the colored ring, as well as the key areas of opportunity for achieving those emissions reductions by sector in the outer-most text.

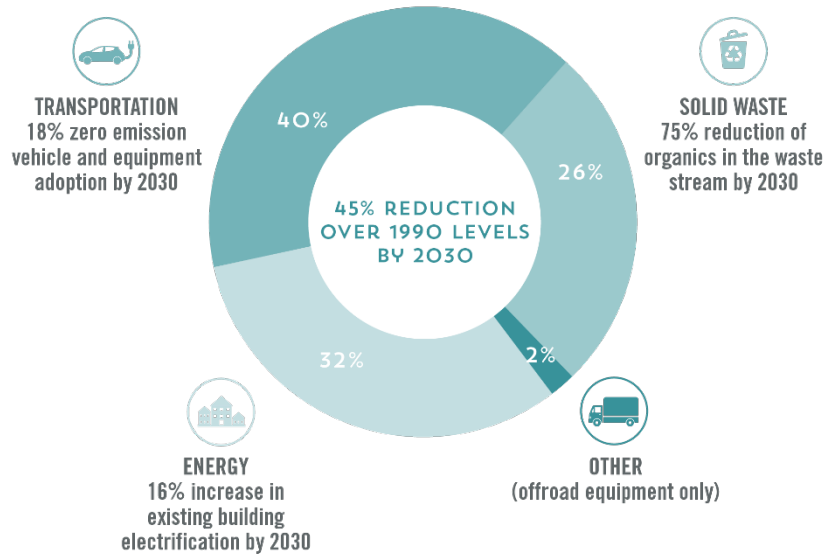


Figure 3. Emissions reduction goals by 2030.

b) Emissions Sources:

- 1) Transportation: Transportation emissions (52% of total 2017 emissions) have remained steady over time, with more significant reductions in recent years (2016 and 2017) due to increases in fuel efficiency because of state and/or federal fuel economy standards. Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) has increased steadily over time (5% increase over 2005 baseline levels), but average fuel efficiency has increased from 19.9 mpg in 2010 to 24.0 mpg in 2017. Although the most current inventory data is from 2017 and, therefore, does not include the period since the COVID-19 pandemic began, transportation emissions did not decline due to the shelter-in-place orders. The sudden reduction in traffic did not result in an appreciable amount of GHG reduction in the transportation sector.
- 2) Building Energy: Emissions from building and industrial energy consumption (41% of total 2017 emissions) have declined significantly since 2010, largely due to cleaner electricity sources for commercial, industrial, and residential uses. This switch to cleaner fuels was facilitated by the introduction of Peninsula Clean Energy, which provides options for County customers to purchase 100% renewable electricity to heat and power their homes and businesses.
- 3) Solid Waste and Consumption: Emissions associated with solid waste generation and disposal (2% of total 2017 emissions) have fluctuated over time, with a net increase of 11% (728 MTCO₂e) since 2010. Economy-wide dependence on fossil fuels and a consumeristic “throw-away” culture drives this upward trend in waste generation, transport, and disposal emissions.

4) Working Lands: Agriculture in unincorporated San Mateo County on both range and cropland releases GHG emissions through off-road vehicles (i.e., tractors), diesel pumps, enteric fermentation, and fertilizer application. Though these activities produce GHG emissions, the relative contribution is quite low compared to building energy and transportation sectors (2% of total 2017 emissions). Unlike other sectors, emissions on working lands are not forecasted to increase, and this is the only sector that currently presents the opportunity to sequester atmospheric carbon into the soil.

c) Plan Organization. The plan is organized around the following sectors, which correspond to the emissions inventory (with the exception of working lands) with key outcomes in each:

1) Building energy: strategies to reduce energy use and transition to renewable energy sources. Key outcome: Electrify 16% of existing buildings

2) Transportation: strategies to shift to electricity and use transportation modes such as transit, walking, and biking. Key outcome: 18% in zero emission vehicle and equipment adoption

3) Waste and consumption: strategies to reduce waste generation, divert waste from the landfill, and purchase more sustainable goods and services. Key outcome: 18% reduction in organics in the waste stream

4) Working lands and carbon sequestration: strategies to sequester carbon, enable regenerative agricultural practices, and support the local food system. Key outcome: sequester 39,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide

d) Emissions trend over time: Unincorporated San Mateo County has steadily reduced its GHG emissions over time. Many of these reductions are from cleaner electricity fuel sources for residential and commercial buildings. Below, Figure 4. Unincorporated San Mateo County emissions over time.

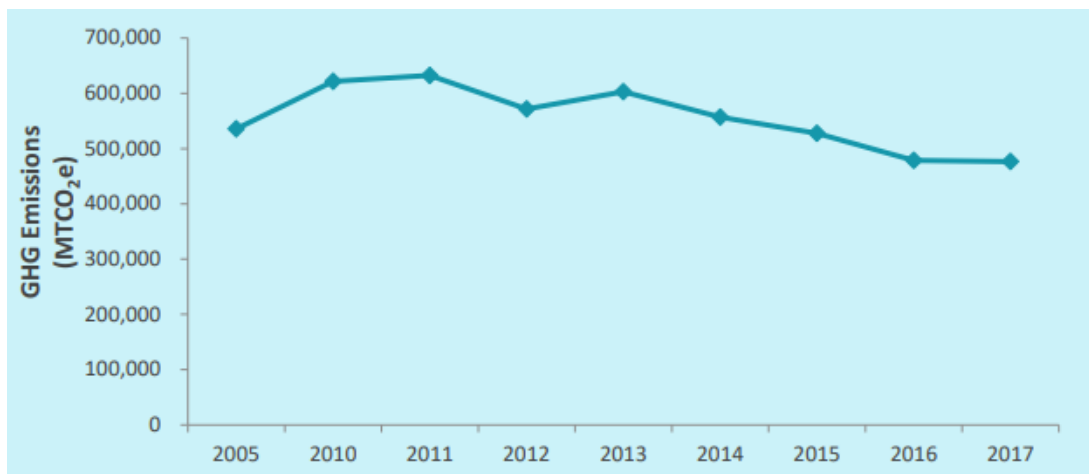


Figure 4. Unincorporated San Mateo County emissions over time.

e) GHG Emissions Forecast and Reduction Pathway. Below Figure 5. illustrates the CCAP's proposed emissions reduction pathway compared with the "Business as Usual Scenario."

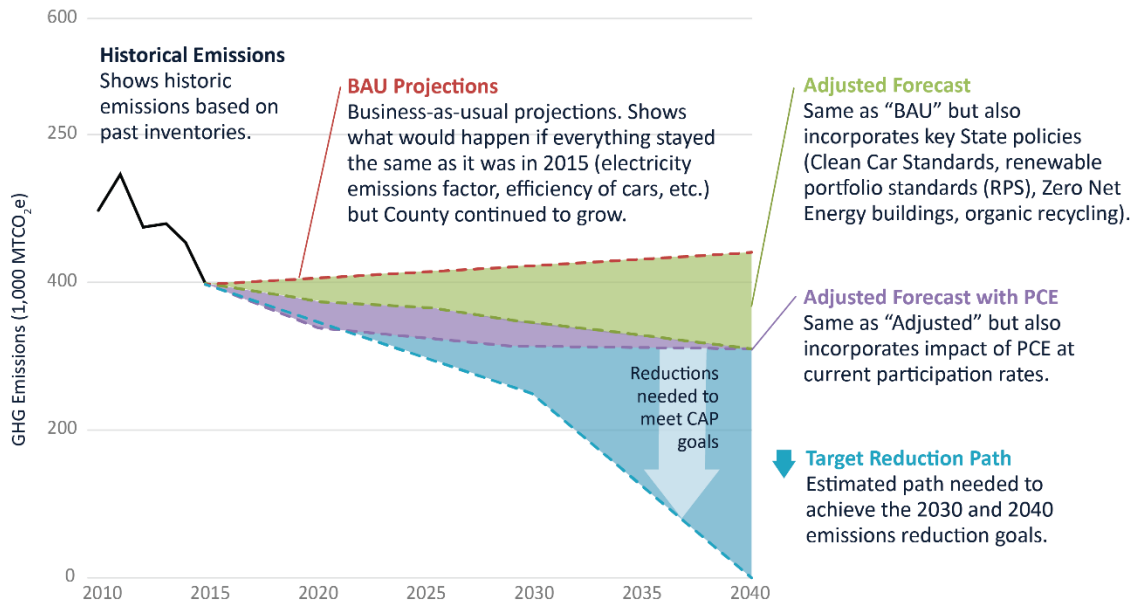


Figure 5. CCAP pathway compared with Business as Usual Scenario

f) Changes from 2013 Energy and Climate Change Element. The measures in the Draft General Plan Climate Element have been revised and updated to reflect current State law, science, and local conditions, as well as input received from stakeholders throughout the engagement process. Much of the information in the 2013 Energy and Climate Change Element that requires frequent updating, such as the inventory and specific scientific data has been removed in order to maintain the document's relevance and integrity through time. All of this information, however, is retained in full in the 2022 CCAP, where it can be updated as needed without triggering an update to the General Plan or approval by the Planning Commission or Board of Supervisors.

g) Changes from the 2013 Prior Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan. The narrative and measures in the CCAP have been revised and updated to reflect current State law, science, local conditions, progress made over the past decade, as well as input received from local stakeholders throughout the engagement process. Although the sectors have remained largely the same, new measures have been developed and refined in each, with notable changes in the Working Lands component, which includes a suite of supportive measures for climate beneficial agriculture and carbon sequestration.

h) Key Implementation Actions. The CCAP provides a one-to-two-year implementation matrix for key actions needed to reach emissions reduction goals, as shown below in Figure 6. One- to two-year implementation matrix for key actions.

Action	Lead Department	Key Partners	Next Steps & Considerations
B-2.2 Investigate regulatory pathways for electrifying existing buildings	OOS, Planning and Building	OOS, Planning and Building	Next steps: Assemble working group, allocate funding for feasibility study Considerations: Grid reliability, equity, utility cost burden
B-2.3 Conduct electrification retrofit pilot	OOS, Housing, San Mateo Community College District	OOS, Housing, San Mateo Community College District	Next steps: Assemble working group to scope initial pilot and identify funding source(s) Considerations: Build on other pilots and local and regional studies
T-2.3 Improve traffic calming and complete streets features, including urban canopy, in North Fair Oaks	Public Works, OOS, Health	Public Works, OOS, Health	Next steps: Assemble project team, establish a plan for identifying best locations for tree plantings, apply for grant funding Considerations: Utilize a phased approach, focusing on areas of high need first, address long-term maintenance costs
T-2.7 Support the implementation of the Active Transportation Plan by implementing priority pedestrian and bikeway projects.	OOS, Public Works, Planning	OOS, Public Works, Planning	Next steps: Support implementation of existing grant-funded projects, identify projects for inclusion in the Capital Improvement Plan Considerations: Focus on historically underserved neighborhoods
B-3.1 Perform capacity mapping for distributed energy resource project opportunities	OOS, PCE, PG&E, Planning, OES, Health, Housing	OOS, PCE, PG&E, Planning, OES, Health, Housing	Next steps: Assemble working group, case study research, allocate funding Considerations: Coastside grid reliability, utility cost burden, frameworks for co-ownership and maintenance
B-1.7 & W-3.8 Plan workforce development programs in energy and solid waste reduction sectors	OOS	San Mateo Community College District, PCE, public schools, community-based organizations (CBOs)	Next steps: Assemble internal OOS working group to identify areas of opportunity in both sectors, establish strategic partnerships and more inclusive working group to scope potential program and identify funding sources Considerations: Focus on <i>local</i> workforce, high road job and career opportunities
B-1.6 & B-2.10 Improve energy efficiency in new and existing buildings	Planning and Building, OOS		Next steps: Develop a workplan and budget for adopting a more aggressive climate zone in the building code Considerations: Housing cost impacts
T-1.3 Prepare an EV Readiness Plan to deploy electric vehicle (EV) charging	OOS, Public Works, PCE, PG&E	CBOs	Next steps: Assemble County working group to develop scope and workplan, potentially issue an RFP for support in evaluating equity-related impacts as well as technical feasibility and siting Considerations: Whether charging infrastructure is needed (i.e., if local residents have EVs), impact on parking availability, grid load
T-3.1 First mile-last mile pilot shuttle program	OOS, Health, City/County Association of Governments (C/CAG)	SamTrans, Caltrain, San Mateo County Transportation Authority, public schools, San Mateo Community College District, CBOs	Next steps: Identify potential areas and routes, identify potential funding sources Considerations: Build on lessons learned from SamTrans' previous pilots, providing multiple benefits for areas of the County most burdened by the cost and relative inaccessibility of public transit

Figure 6. One- to two-year implementation matrix for key actions.

D. Timeline and Next Steps.

a) Adoption. Updates to the general plan, such as adoption of the Draft General Plan Climate Element, require environmental review and a public review and approval process. County staff have prepared and posted an Initial Study/Negative Declaration for the Draft General Plan Climate Element (along with the CCAP) pursuant to CEQA and, together, these documents will be presented to the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors for consideration in the Summer of 2022.

- March 30, 2022 – April 29, 2022. Public review period of the environmental review document (Initial Study/Negative Declaration). Consideration of any public comments following close of public review period.
- April 27, 2022. San Mateo County Planning Commission Study Session
- Spring – Summer 2022. San Mateo County Planning Commission hearing for recommendation to the Board of Supervisors.
- Summer 2022. San Mateo County Board of Supervisors public hearing to consider adoption.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Draft General Plan Climate Element. Also available [here](#). For reference, you may find the current 2013 Energy and Climate Change Element [here](#).
- B. 2022 Draft Community Climate Action Plan. Also available [here](#). For reference, you may find the current 2013 EECAP [here](#).
- C. 2022 Draft Community Climate Action Plan Executive Summary. Also available [here](#).
- D. Technical Appendix. Also available [here](#).
- E. Initial Study – Negative Declaration. Also available [here](#).