City of Santee

COUNCIL AGENDA STATEMENT

6A

MEETING DATE April 11, 2018 **AGENDA ITEM NO.**

ITEM TITLE **WORKSHOP AND UPDATE ON THE DRAFT "SUSTAINABLE SANTEE ACTION PLAN" (CLIMATE ACTION PLAN)**

DIRECTOR/DEPARTMENT Melanie Kush, Development Services

SUMMARY

This is the first in a series of three workshops to update the City Council on the development of a draft "Sustainable Santee Action Plan" ("Plan") and associated Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The Plan will be a "road map" for the City to meet the State-mandated greenhouse gas ("GHG") emission reduction targets by 2050. The EIR and Plan will analyze and identify measures specific to the City to save energy, reduce the cost of municipal operations, and provide options for residents and businesses interested in reducing energy consumption or choosing to purchase electricity from alternative sources (Community Choice Aggregation). The Plan will also serve to streamline environmental review of greenhouse gas emissions when required to be analyzed under the California Environmental Quality Act.

This first workshop will provide an overview of GHG emissions and the state's regulatory framework - specifically, the primary sources of existing and future GHG emissions in Santee and a comparison with the state-mandated GHG targets. Subsequent workshops will discuss a variety of quantifiable GHG emission reduction measures needed to achieve the state-mandated targets and strategies for adapting to changes in the climate.

In the past decade, the City has instituted many energy conserving measures ranging from the installation of energy efficient street lights to providing additional options for homeowners seeking to make energy efficient improvements through the Property Assessed Clean Energy ("PACE") program. These efforts combined with State-level reductions result in the City achieving the 2020 GHG emission target. Other actions will be required to meet GHG targets in later years.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The City entered into a Professional Services Agreement with LSA Associates in April 2017 to complete the Plan and to prepare an EIR for a "not-to-exceed" amount of $132,885.00. This Agreement is funded from the General Fund and developer contribution.

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW ☐ N/A ☒ Completed

RECOMMENDATION

Receive report and take public testimony

ATTACHMENTS

Staff Report
Exhibits
Public Comments

STAFF REPORT

WORKSHOP AND UPDATE ON THE DRAFT "SUSTAINABLE SANTEE ACTION PLAN" (CLIMATE ACTION PLAN)

CITY COUNCIL MEETING
APRIL 11, 2018

A notice of this workshop was sent electronically on March 31, 2018 to the San Diego Building Industry Association, the Santee Chamber of Commerce, and stakeholders who provided comments on the project's Notice of Preparation/Initial Study or who attended a previous scoping meeting on the plan. A notice was also posted on the City's website and on social media on April 2, 2018.

A. SUSTAINABLE SANTEE PLAN

The City of Santee is developing the Sustainable Santee Action Plan which is designed to provide a road map for coordinating efforts to reduce City-wide greenhouse gas emissions to comply with State targets and to incorporate energy cost savings for municipal operations. By using energy more efficiently, the City will keep dollars in the local economy, create jobs, and improve the community's quality of life. There are also health benefits to the residents of Santee by improving local air quality, creating a more active community and reducing extreme heat days.

The draft Sustainable Santee Action Plan ("Plan") has three primary purposes:

1) Achieve sustainability by utilizing resources effectively, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and preparing for potential climate-related impacts;

2) Identify implementation strategies of the Plan, including funding, and tracking and monitoring the progress of the Plan over time;

3) Allow streamlined California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") compliance for new development by preparing an Environmental Impact Report for the Plan and developing screening tools that provide clear guidance to developers and other project proponents.

B. GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG)

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases because they transform the light of the sun into heat, similar to the glass walls of a greenhouse. There are six key GHG compounds: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6),

and hydrofluorocarbons (HFC). GHGs that most commonly result from human activities are CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O. Each gas has a different capacity to trap heat and have varying potential for global warming. For example, Methane has 25 times the global warming potential of CO_2. To standardize reporting, all GHGs are reported in CO_2 units based on the global warming potential of the gas. One unit of Methane is equivalent to 25 units of CO_2. The accepted measure for GHG emissions is metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalents ("$MTCO_2e$"). One (1) $MTCO_2e$ is equivalent to the gases emitted while driving 2,451 miles in a passenger vehicle.

C. CALIFORNIA REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

California is at the forefront of efforts to stabilize GHG emissions and reduce impacts associated with climate change. The major impetus began in 2005 with Governor Schwarzenegger's Executive Order S-3-05 which established targets for reducing GHG emissions. This Executive Order was followed with AB-32 in 2006 which codified the 2020 emission level. In 2015, Governor Brown in Executive Order B-30-15 added an interim target for the year 2030. This goal was codified in SB-32 in 2016. The current California GHG targets are as follows:

2020 - Reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels

2030 – Reduce GHG emission to 40% below 1990 levels

2050 - Reduce GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels

AB-32 also required the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to prepare a "Scoping Plan" that demonstrates how the State will achieve the GHG reduction goals. The first Scoping Plan, adopted in 2008, recommended a GHG reduction level 15 percent below 2005-2008 levels, by 2020. In response many cities in San Diego County, including Santee, conducted GHG inventories based on 2005 data, and 2005 is used as the draft Sustainable Santee Plan's baseline. The State's Scoping Plan Update of 2017 recommends local plan level GHG emissions reduction goals to achieve emissions of no more than 6 metric tons (MT) of CO_2e per capita by 2030 and no more than 2 $MTCO_2e$ per capita by 2050.

Over the past decade, the State of California has enacted a series of legislation designed to reduce GHG emissions. These actions include establishing higher minimum fuel efficiency standards for passenger vehicles, high energy efficiency standards for new construction, requiring utilities to source a minimum percentage of their energy from renewable sources, establish recycling goals, and mandate water conservation.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

In 2007, the CEQA statute was amended to clearly establish that GHG emissions and the effects of GHG emissions are appropriate subjects for CEQA analysis. The legislation directed the California Office of Planning and Research to develop draft CEQA Guidelines "for the mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions" and directed the Resources Agency to certify and adopt the State CEQA Guidelines.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5, Tiering and Streamlining the Analysis of GHG Emissions, was added as part of the CEQA Guideline amendments that became effective in 2010 and describes the criteria needed in a GHG reduction plan that would allow for the tiering and streamlining of CEQA analysis for development projects. A plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions may be used in a cumulative impact analysis of GHG. The City may determine a project's incremental contribution to a cumulative effect is not cumulatively considerable if the project complies with a previously adopted plan or mitigation program. To qualify, a plan for the reduction of GHGs should:

1) Quantify GHG emissions both existing and proposed over a specified time period, resulting from activities within a defined geographic area.

2) 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) Identify and analyze the GHG emissions resulting from specific actions or categories with the geographic area.

4) Specify the 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.

5) 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.

6) Be adopted in a public process following environmental review.

D. EXISTING GHG EMISSIONS

The City has conducted several GHG inventories by category over the past 13 years. The 2005 and 2013 inventories are listed in Table 1 (see attachments). The three largest contributors to GHG emissions are on-road transportation, residential energy, and commercial energy. The importance of these categories has remained consistent over four inventories conducted. Together, these three categories contribute to over 75% of the GHG emissions in the City. Per the 2008

ARB Scoping Plan, 2005 will be used as the inventory year from which reductions will be measured.

E. GHG PROJECTIONS AND REQUIRED REDUCTIONS

When the Sustainable Santee project began, there were State-established goals for the years 2020 and 2050. Santee chose 2035 as the horizon year for the plan as this was the mid-point between years 2020 and 2050. The target for 2035 was established using a straight-line reduction from a 15% GHG reduction in 2020 to an 80% reduction in 2050. The State later adopted a 2030 goal and the draft Sustainable Santee Action Plan was adjusted to incorporate this new 2030 target. This plan is designed using the 2020, 2030, 2035, and 2050 reduction targets.

Future growth was projected using the existing land use plan in the City's General Plan with an additional 2,000 dwelling units added to accommodate changes in zoning and densification that may be required to accommodate additional housing units required by the State. Figure 1, in the attachments, depicts the GHG emission projections with no changes in regulations or habits. This curve is known as the "Business as Usual" model and shows GHG emissions increasing from 243,505 $MTCO_2e$ in 2005 to 298,257 $MTCO_2e$ by the year 2035.

The City can take credit for State-level actions such as more fuel-efficient vehicles and stricter building codes. Incorporating State-level requirements, known as the "Adjusted Business as Usual" or ABAU methodology reduces the projected GHG emissions as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 3 depicts the BAU and Adjusted BAU projections along with State-mandated targets. By 2020, Santee must reduce GHG emissions by 15% from the 2005 inventory. The projections show the City meeting this goal with the State-level reductions. However, additional reductions by the City will be required to meet the State targets in 2030 and 2035 (Table 2). Proposals for City actions to meet the 2030 and 2035 targets as well as 2050 goal will be discussed at the next public workshop.

The 2017 Scoping Plan produced by ARB introduced another GHG emission standard. Commonly called an "efficiency target", the ARB plan established a maximum per capita GHG emission level. The levels established by ARB are no more than 6 $MTCO_2e$ per capita by 2030 and no more than 2 $MTCO_2e$ per capita by 2050. These goals consider all statewide emission sources, including some sources properly excluded from the Santee projects such as ports, aviation, and railroad transportation. By comparing statewide-inventories with local inventories,

staff determined that Santee had control over 63% of GHG emissions. Accordingly, the State-wide per capita goals were proportioned by the percentage of emissions under Santee control. Using this methodology, the per capita emission goals for Santee are 3.8 $MTCO_2e$ per person by 2030 and 1.27 $MTCO_2e$ per person by 2050. Figure 4 shows that with the State-level reductions, Santee would meet the per capita emission targets in 2020, 2030, and 2035.

F. PATH AHEAD

The City anticipates holding two additional public workshops on the draft Sustainable Santee Plan that would describe the reduction measures needed to achieve the State-mandated goals and review City adaptation measures that would be employed to plan for increased variability in environmental conditions.

G. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Receive report and take public testimony.

GHG Emissions Inventory

Table 1 Communitywide GHG Emissions by Sector for 2005 and 2013

Sector	2005 ($MTCO_2E$)	2013 ($MTCO_2E$)
On-Road Transportation	85,345	75,906
Residential Energy	63,544	78,651
Commercial Energy	37,697	48,025
Solid Waste	16,376	11,151
Water	11,354	6,578
Off-Road Sources	28,230	14,699
Waste Water	959	971
Total	**243,505**	**235,981**

Figure1 – GHG Emissions – Business as Usual

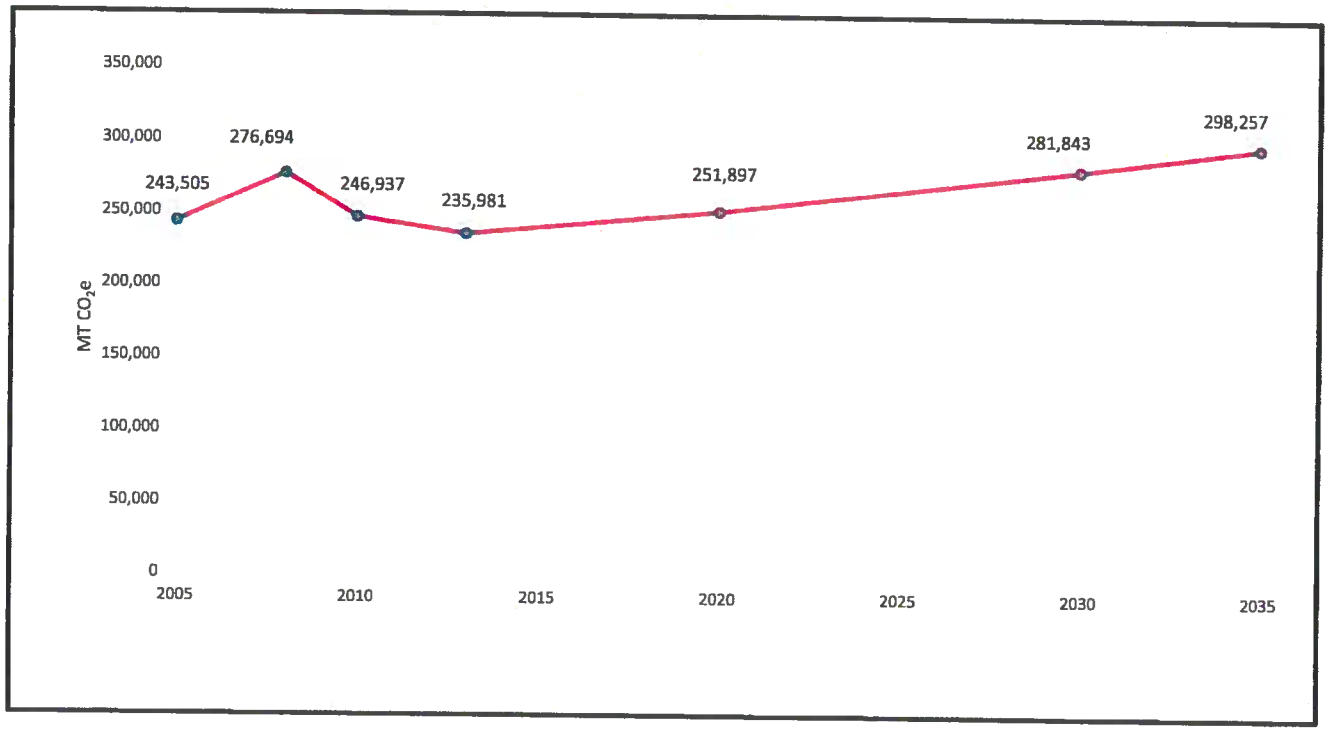


Figure 2 – Adjusted Business as Usual (ABAU)

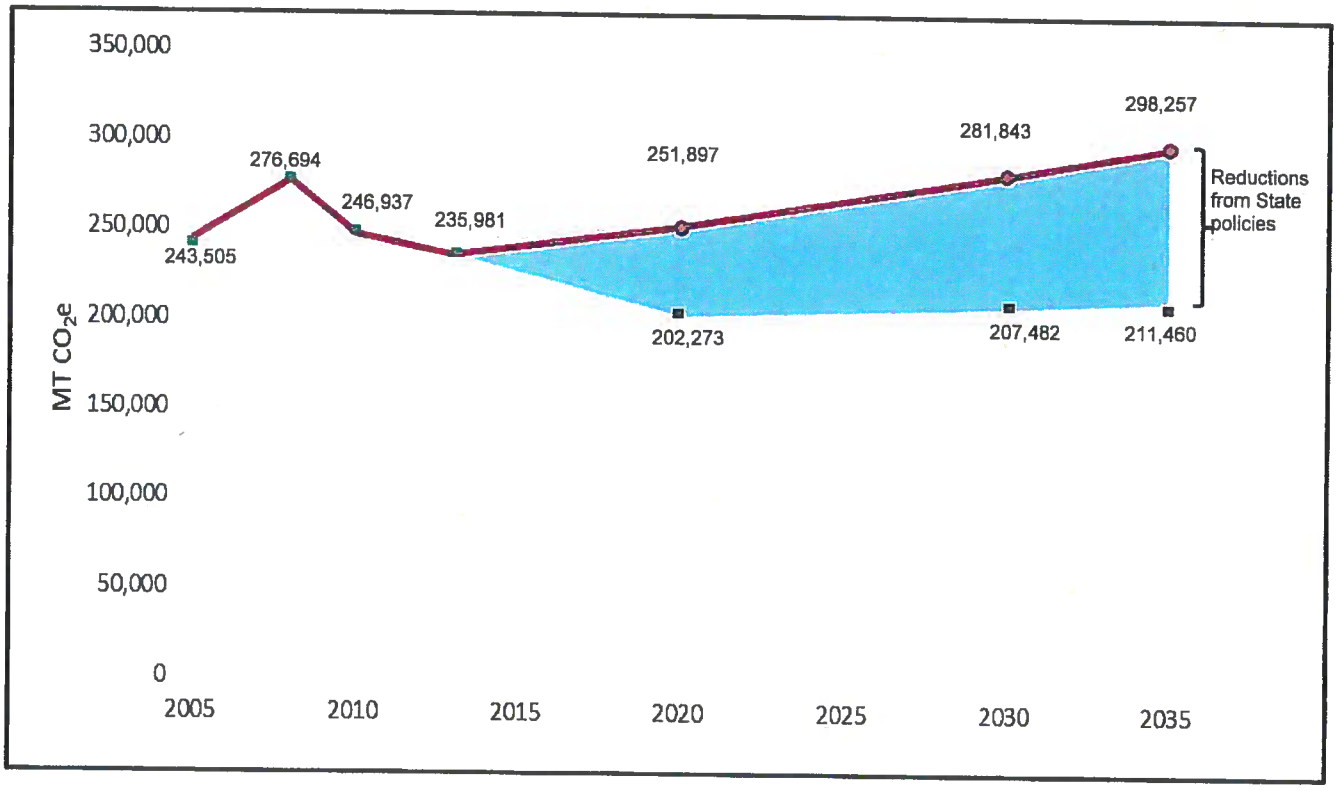


Figure 3– Projections with State Targets

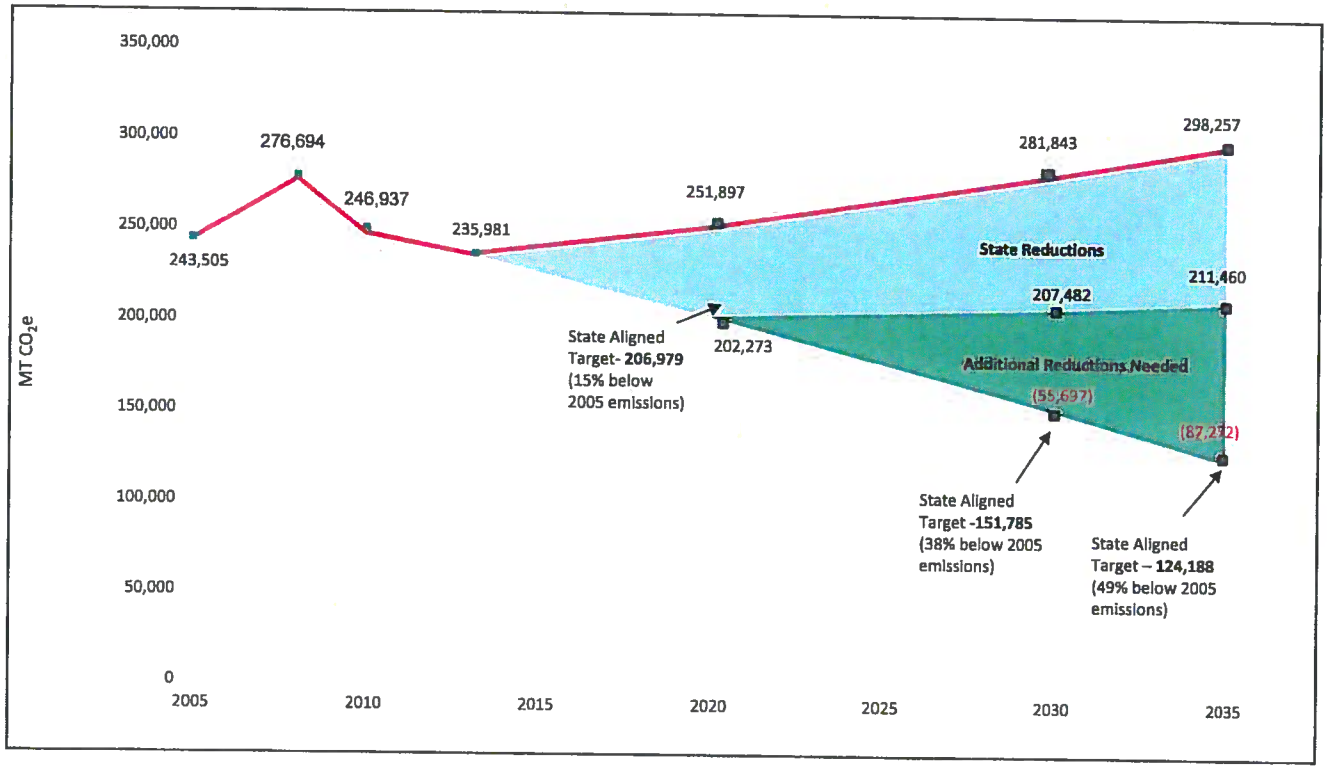
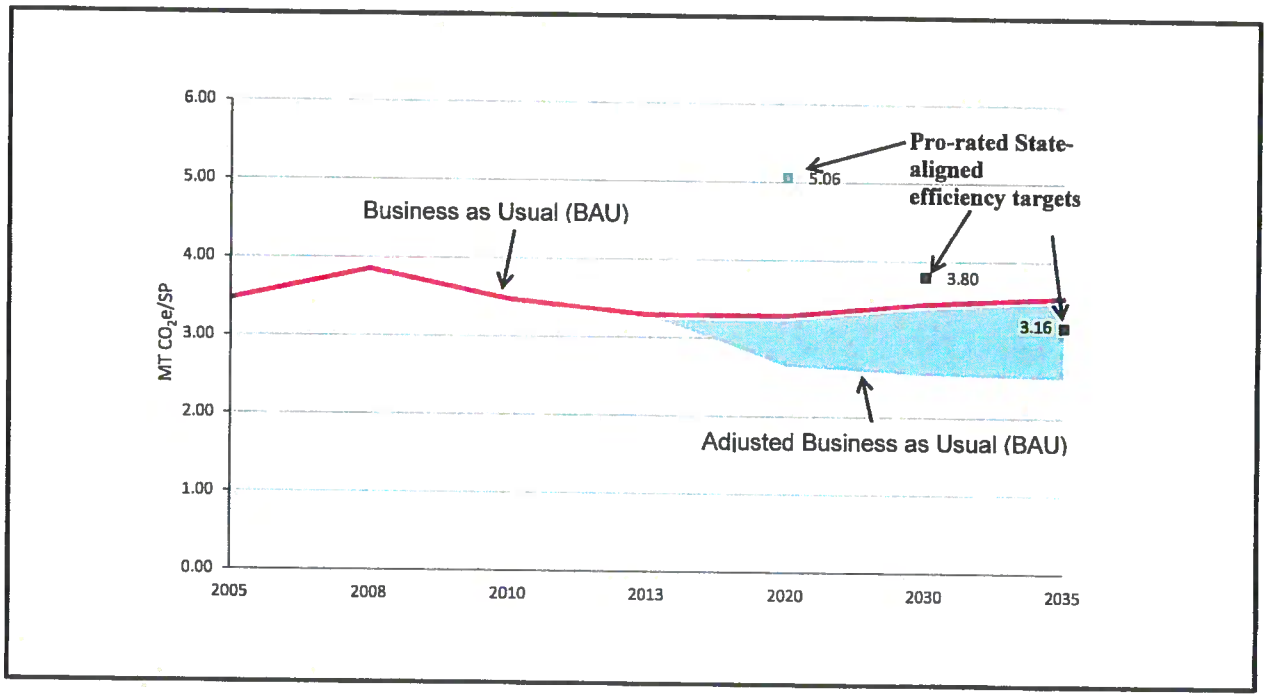


Table 2 – Projections with State Targets

Year	Projected ABAU Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)	Target Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)	Additional City Reductions Needed ($MTCO_2e$)
2020	202,273	206,979	None
2030	207,482	151,785	(55,697)
2035	211,460	124,188	(87,272)

Figure 4 – Per Capita GHG Emissions



Comments Received

by the

Sustainable Santee Plan

Project Manager

by

5:00 p.m. on April 5, 2018

John O'Donnell

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, April 2, 2018 11:08 AM
To: John O'Donnell
Subject: GHG

The answer to this one is simple!!
"QUIT BUILDING" & adding to the problem!! This town has totally gotten bogged down with traffic which totally contributes to the problem along with a lot of others..Including, theft, drugs,& a to small law enforcement presence to handle the influx!!
Cordially,
Patricia Welch