

Planning for Climate Change: Options and Approaches to Reduce Climate Emissions and Improve Climate Resilience in Calabasas

August 10, 2022

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Dean Kubani

- **25+ years in municipal government - Environmental Programs, Public Works**
- **Former Chief Sustainability Officer - City of Santa Monica**
- **Chair - Santa Monica Commission on Sustainability**
- **Climate Planning since 1993 (Climate Institute - Washington DC)**
- **Adjunct Professor - Cal Poly Pomona, Loyola Marymount University**

Walker Wells

- **25+ years municipal, non-profit and private sector experience in urban planning, green building and sustainability**
- **Certified Urban Planner and LEED AP**
- **2012 Pritzker Fellow (UCLA) and 2013 Fulbright Fellow (Royal Inst. of Tech, Stockholm)**
- **Adjunct Professor - Claremont Colleges, UCLA**

Our Role

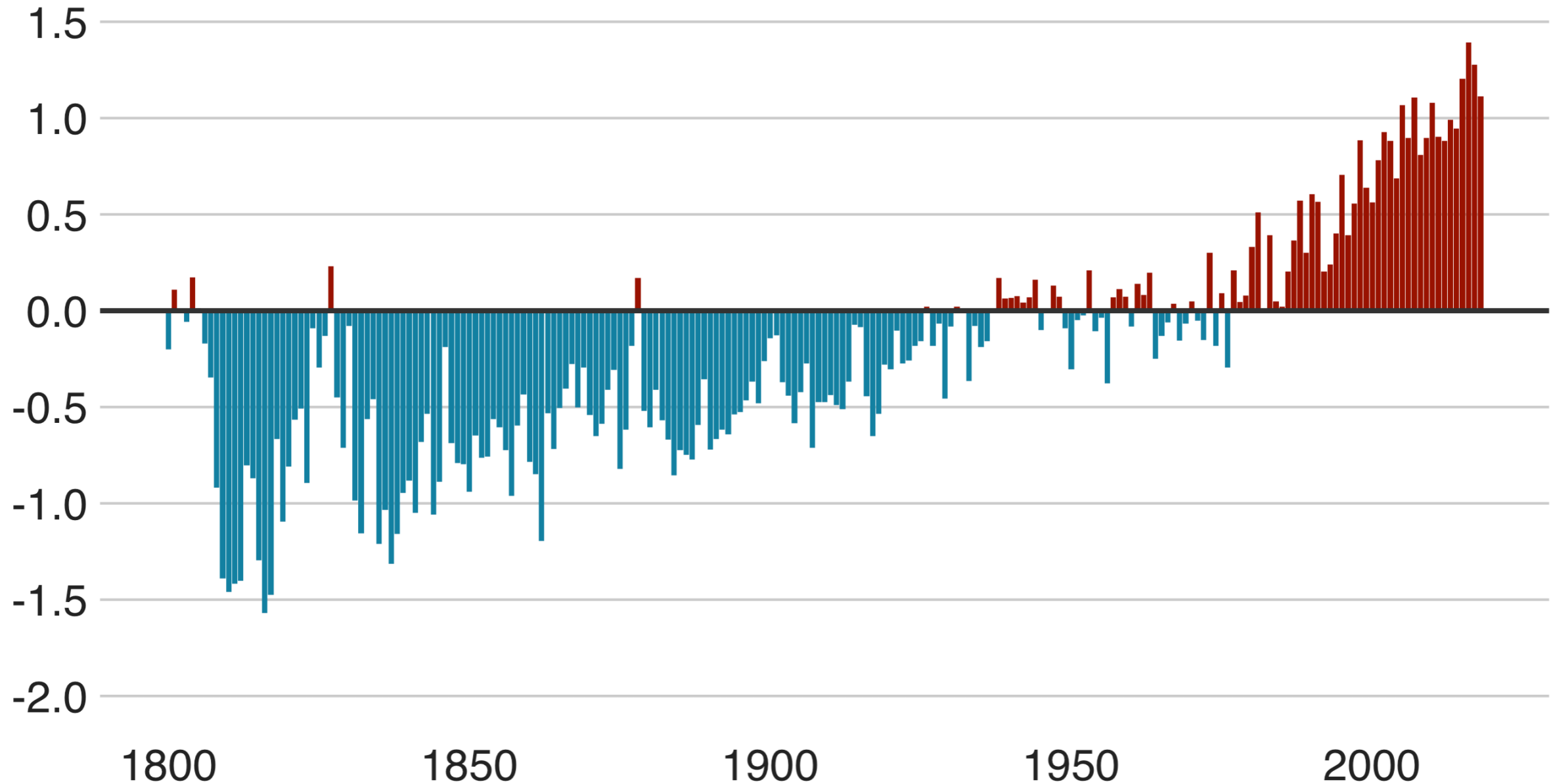
Help City Council achieve a common understanding of the possible approaches and resources available to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Calabasas and to mitigate current and future risks posed by climate change to the city and its residents.

Our Goal

Help the Council and the City of Calabasas to move forward with its climate change planning in a clear, thoughtful and ultimately successful manner.

The world has been getting warmer

Annual mean land temperature above or below average (°C)

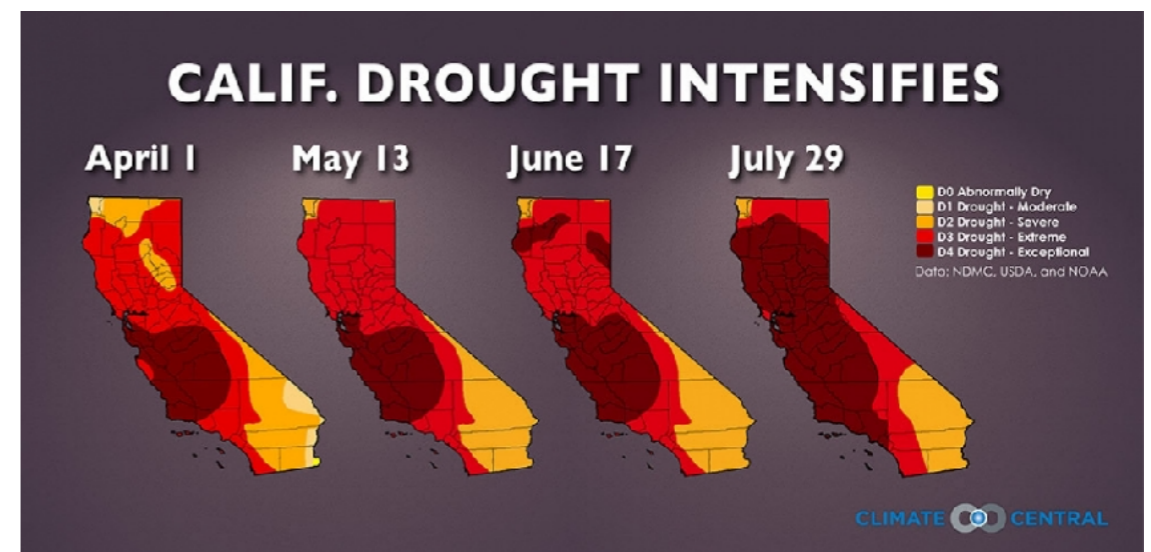


Note: Average is calculated from 1951-1980 land surface temperature data

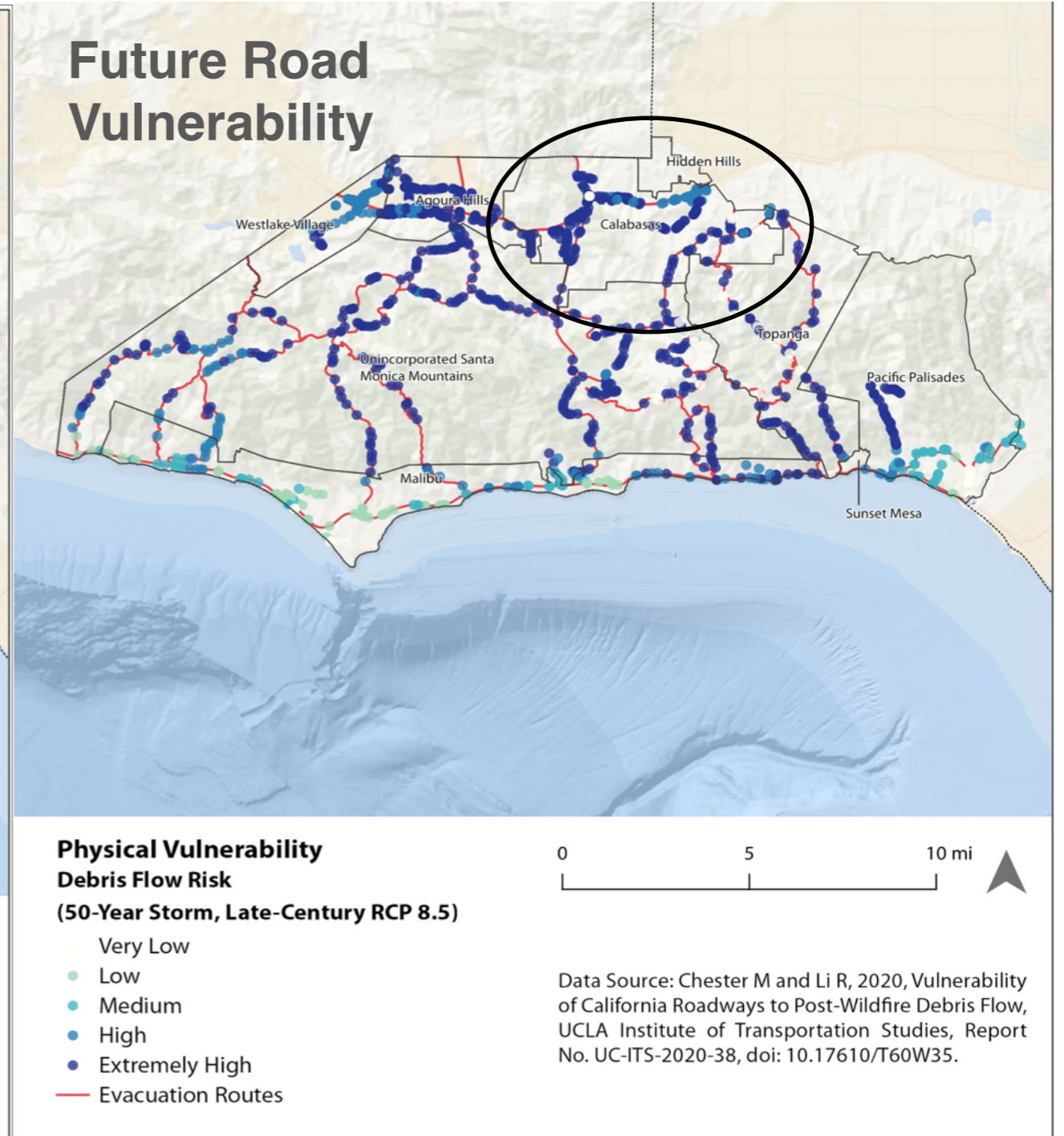
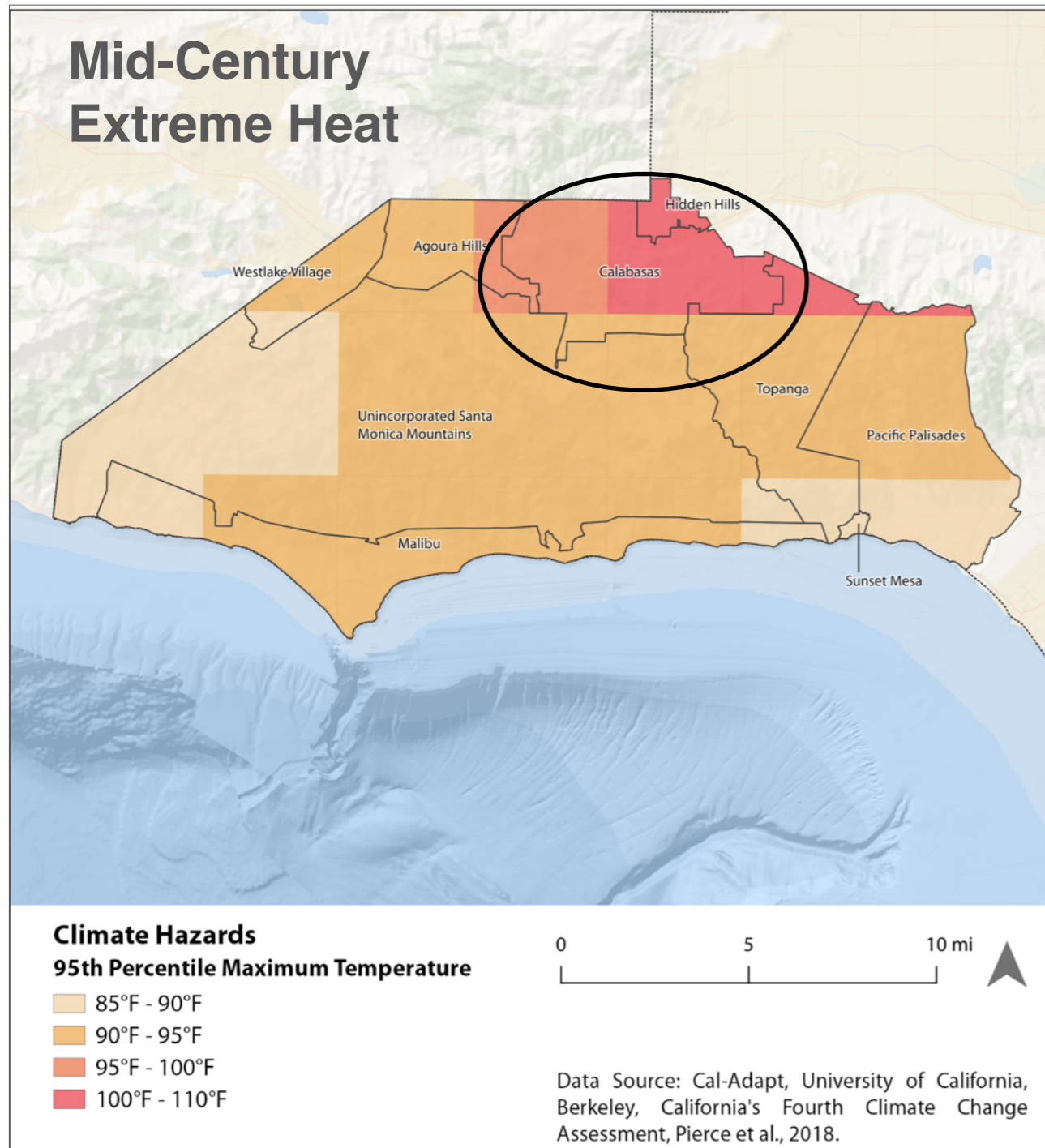
Source: University of California Berkeley

Expected Impacts of Climate Change in Southern California

- More extreme heat events
- Declining air quality
- Droughts - more frequent and longer
- Wildfires - more frequent and damaging
- Storms - more intense and damaging
- Increased coastal flooding and erosion

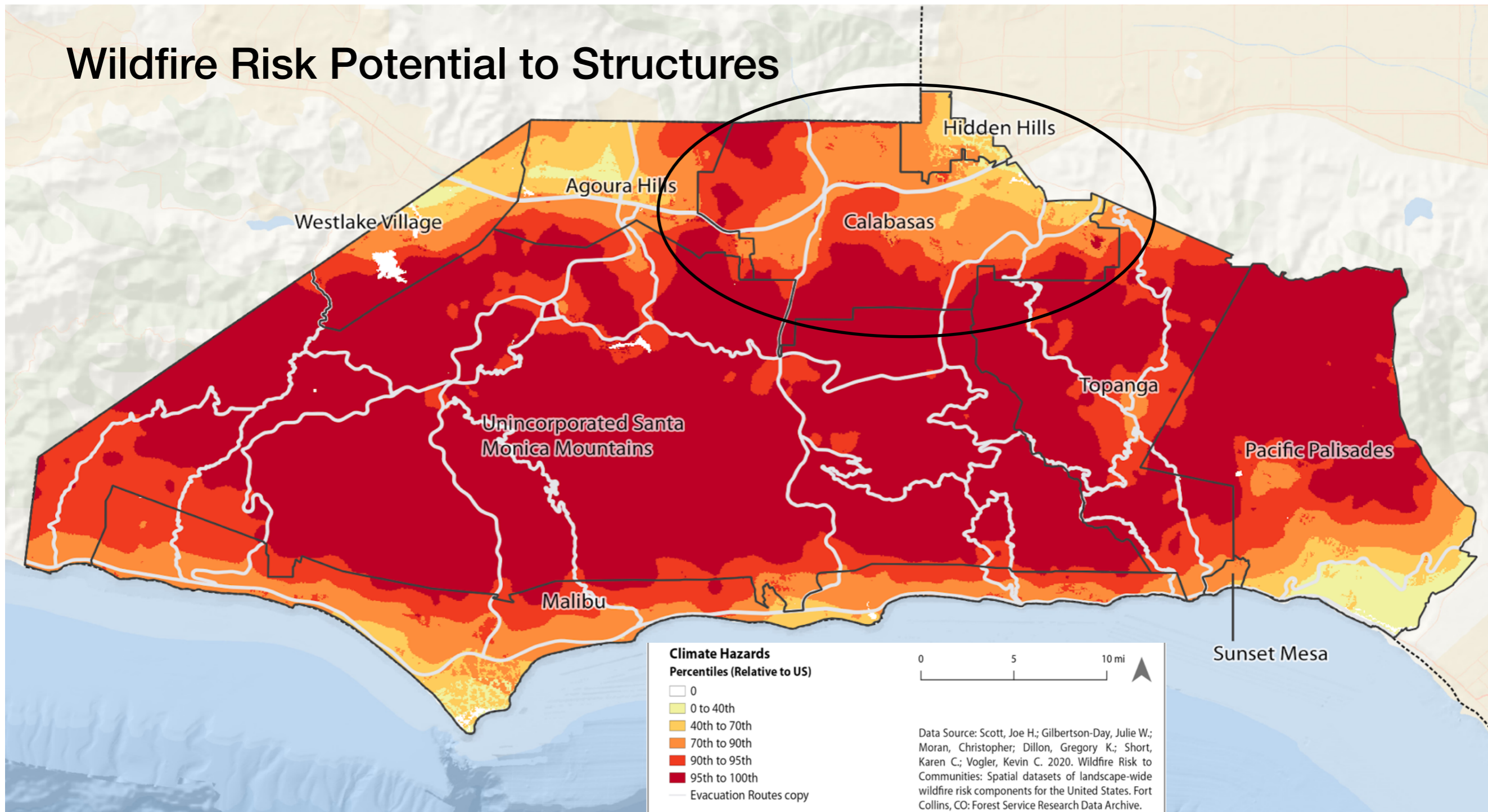


Expected Climate Impacts in Calabasas



Expected Climate Impacts in Calabasas

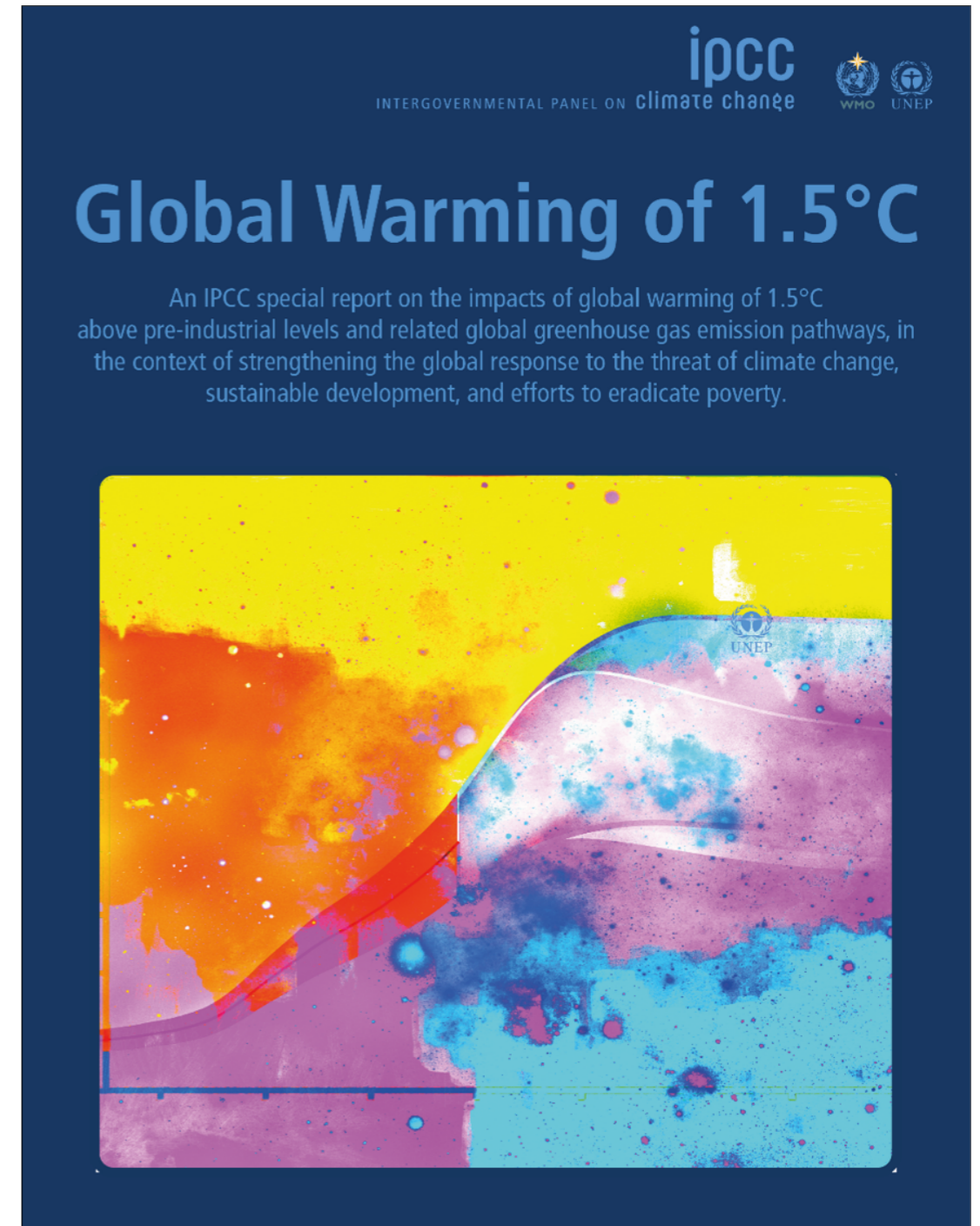
Wildfire Risk Potential to Structures



What Action is Required?

IPCC Special Report 2018

- Need to hold temp rise to 1.5°C
- Not impossible but will require “unprecedented transitions in all aspects of society”
- World currently on track for 3°C to 4°C temp rise
- Need to cut global emissions by 45% (below 2010 levels) by 2030 in order to meet this goal



Council Priorities

What I heard during my interviews:

- Concerns about drought and wildfires
- Preservation of open space is high priority
- Want Calabasas to be a leader
- Cost and resources are an issue
- Desire for action and results

Council Environmental Strategic Priorities for 2022/23:

- Food waste reduction
- Water resiliency
- Acquisition of open space
- Update and adopt procurement policy

Current Green Efforts in Calabasas

- Clean Power Alliance 100% Renewable Electricity
- Civic Center LEED Buildings
- Non-Residential Green Building Ordinance
- Mixed Use Development Ordinance
- Alternative Fuel Vehicle Fleet; EV Charging Stations
- Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Program
- Recycling and Waste Reduction Programs
- Watershed Management and Restoration Projects
- Green Streets Projects
- Smart Irrigation Controllers; Water Conservation Programs

Climate-Related General Plan Policies

Housing Element

2021-2029 Objective: Implement the 2030 General Plan which sets forth land use and conservation strategies to address energy conservation and climate change. In conjunction with adoption of the new State Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Energy Code) in 2022, prepare an updated Green Building Checklist and provide to building applicants upon inquiring about project development.

Conservation Element

“Calabasas area will also help reduce the City’s contribution to global climate change.”

Safety Element *(in development)*

Climate-Related Policies: Draft Safety Element

- VII-7 Include projected climate change impacts of slope stability changes after wildfires and develop mitigation strategies for new areas deemed at risk to slope instability.
- VII-10 Incorporate adequate mitigation measures into proposed development projects to achieve an acceptable level of risk from potential flooding hazards. Mitigation measures should also address projected flooding impacts from climate change.
- VII-95 Incorporate climate change projections in future conservation plans and land use plans, including research and monitoring plans.
- VII-96 Incorporate consideration of climate change impacts as part of infrastructure planning and operation. Identify projects as part of capital improvement programs that should consider climate adaptation priorities.
- VII-99 Restore degraded ecosystems to enhance the natural adaptive capacity of biological communities that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Expected Climate Impacts in Calabasas

VII. SAFETY ELEMENT

Figure VII-4 -- Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and Critical Facilities - NEW

2030 General Plan
Safety Element Update

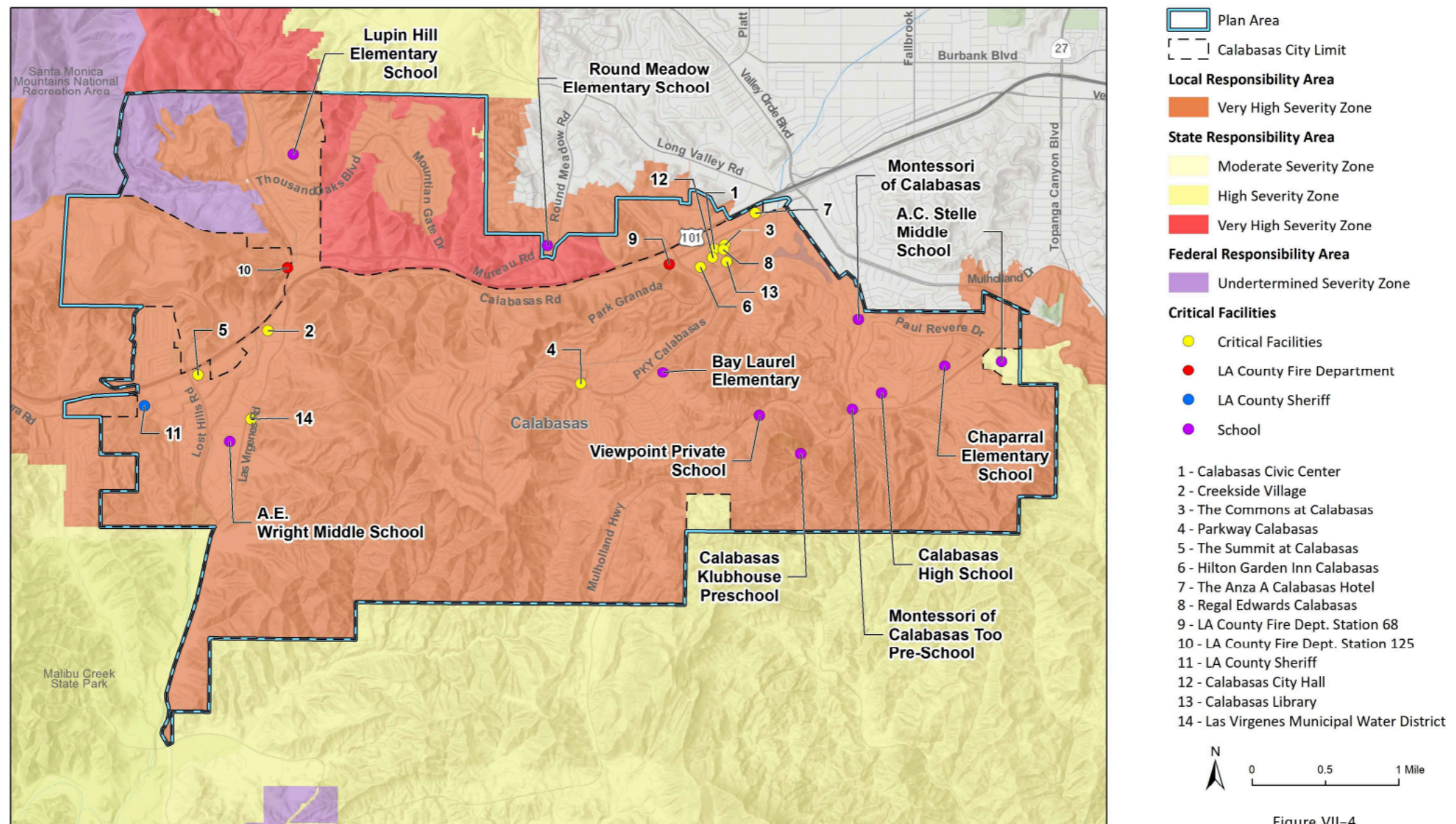
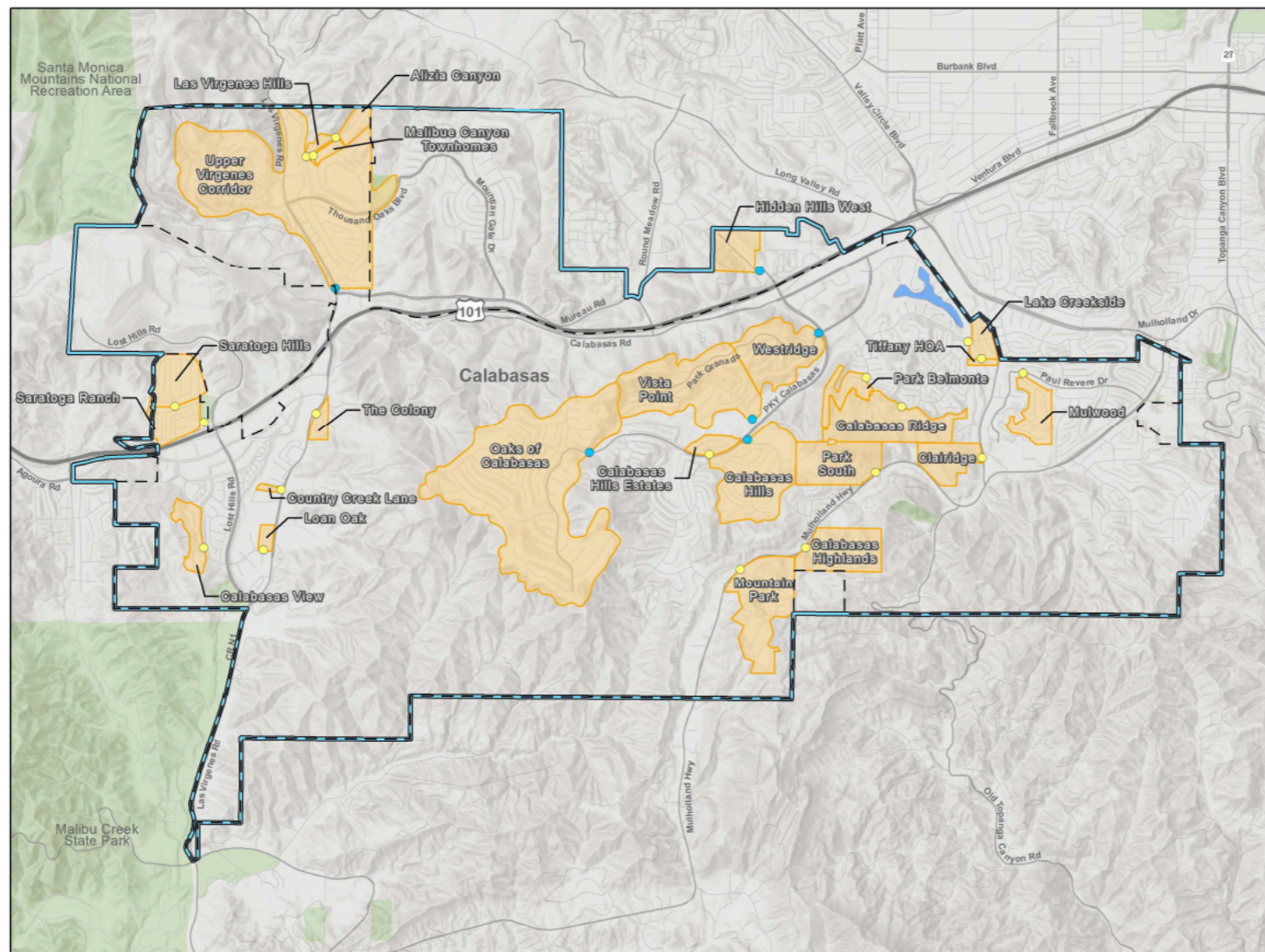


Figure VII-4
Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
and Critical Facilities

Expected Climate Impacts in Calabasas

Figure VII-96 – NEW

2030 General Plan
Safety Element Update



*Potentially Singular Entry and Exit Points are potentially singular due to reliance upon a neighboring community for additional points of access.

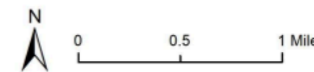


Figure VII-9
Single-Access Road Residential Neighborhoods

Source: City of Calabasas, 2018, and Rincon Consultants, 2022. Updated February 2022. Basemap provided by ESRI and its licensors © 2022.



State Policies & Goals

Senate Bill 32 (2016)

- SB 32 requires the State Air Resources Board to develop an approach to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. The reductions are achieved primarily through State policies related to the renewable portion of energy supply, vehicle fuel efficiency standards, regional planning, and building code updates.
- Local governments are required to recognize and show alignment with SB 32 when preparing general plans and other local planning documents, but meeting the State targets is optional.

Senate Bill 100 California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program (2018)

SB 100 requires that the electricity supply is 60% renewable by 2030 and 100% zero carbon by 2045.

Executive Order B-55-18 (2018)

This Executive Order establishes that California achieves statewide net carbon neutrality by 2045.

Low Carbon Fuel Standard (2007)

This Executive Order S-01-07 mandates the establishment of a low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) for transportation fuels. CARB established and is responsible for updating the LCFS.

Senate Bill 375, Sustainable Communities Strategy (2008)

SB 375 establishes a regional planning process that coordinates land use planning and transportation plans to reduce regional vehicle miles traveled (VMT).

State Requirements

Senate Bill 379: General Plan Safety Element (effective 1/1/2017)

SB 379 requires all cities and counties to include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in the safety elements of their general plans beginning January 1, 2017. The bill requires that concurrent with the next revision of a general plan or local hazard mitigation plan, the safety element is to be updated as necessary to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies.

California Building Code Title 24 (2022 standards go into effect 1/1/2023)

- **Part 6, Energy Efficiency Standards** establishes the energy efficiency measures that are required for new construction and remodels. These include insulation, windows, HVAC equipment, water heating, and photovoltaic systems for renewable energy generation.
- **Part 11, CALGreen Building Code** The mandatory provisions in CALGreen reduce the use of volatile organic compound emitting materials, will strengthen water conservation, and will require construction waste recycling. Beyond code energy efficiency measures are included in the optional Tier 1 and Tier 2 standards.

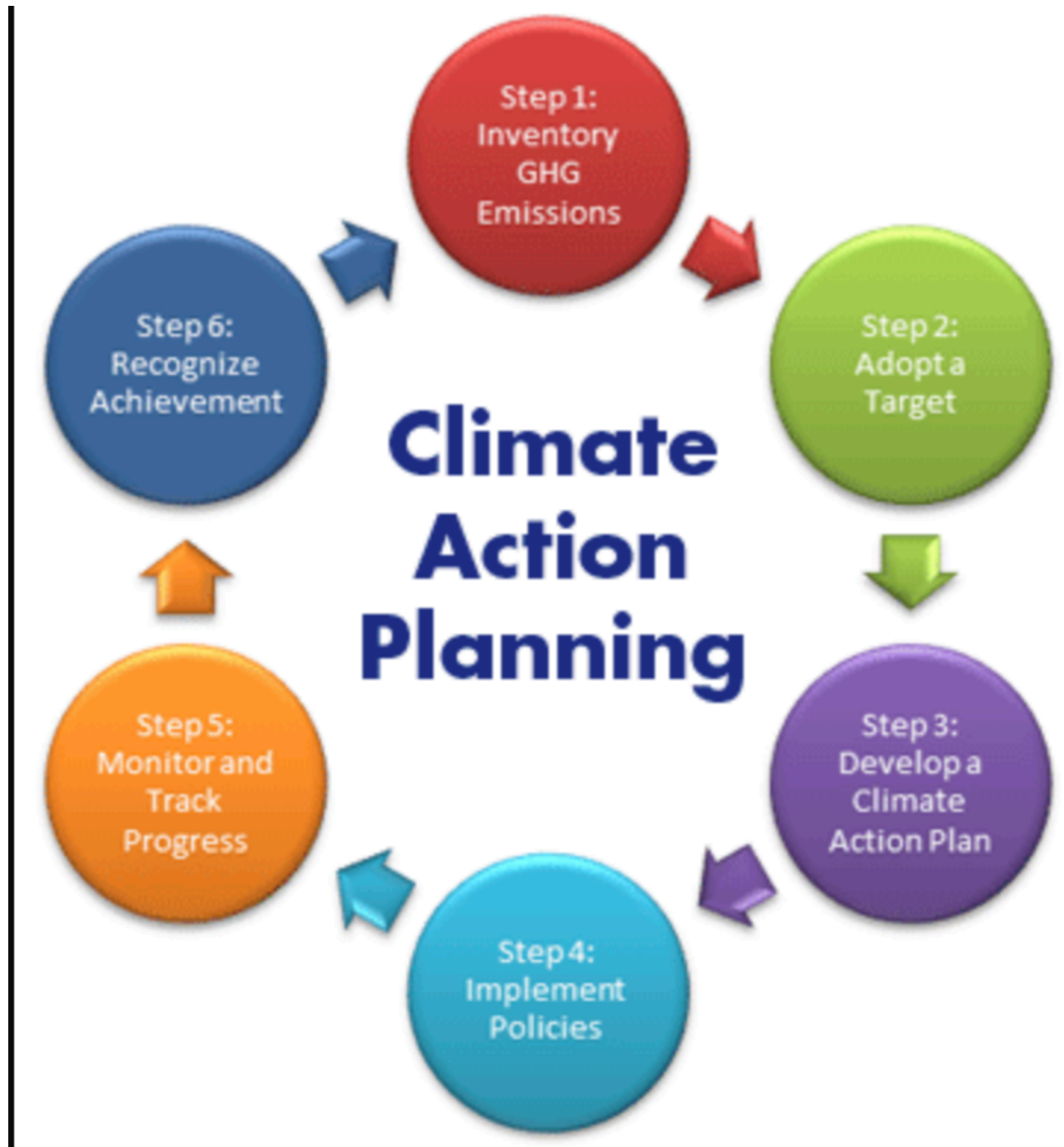
Senate Bill SB 1383: Organic Waste Diversion (effective 1/1/2022)

SB 1383 is focused on limiting emissions of methane and other short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP). The CalRecycle standards require local governments to establish programs and procedures to reduce the disposal of organic waste by 50% by January 1, 2020 and by 75% by January 1, 2025 (based on 2014 levels).

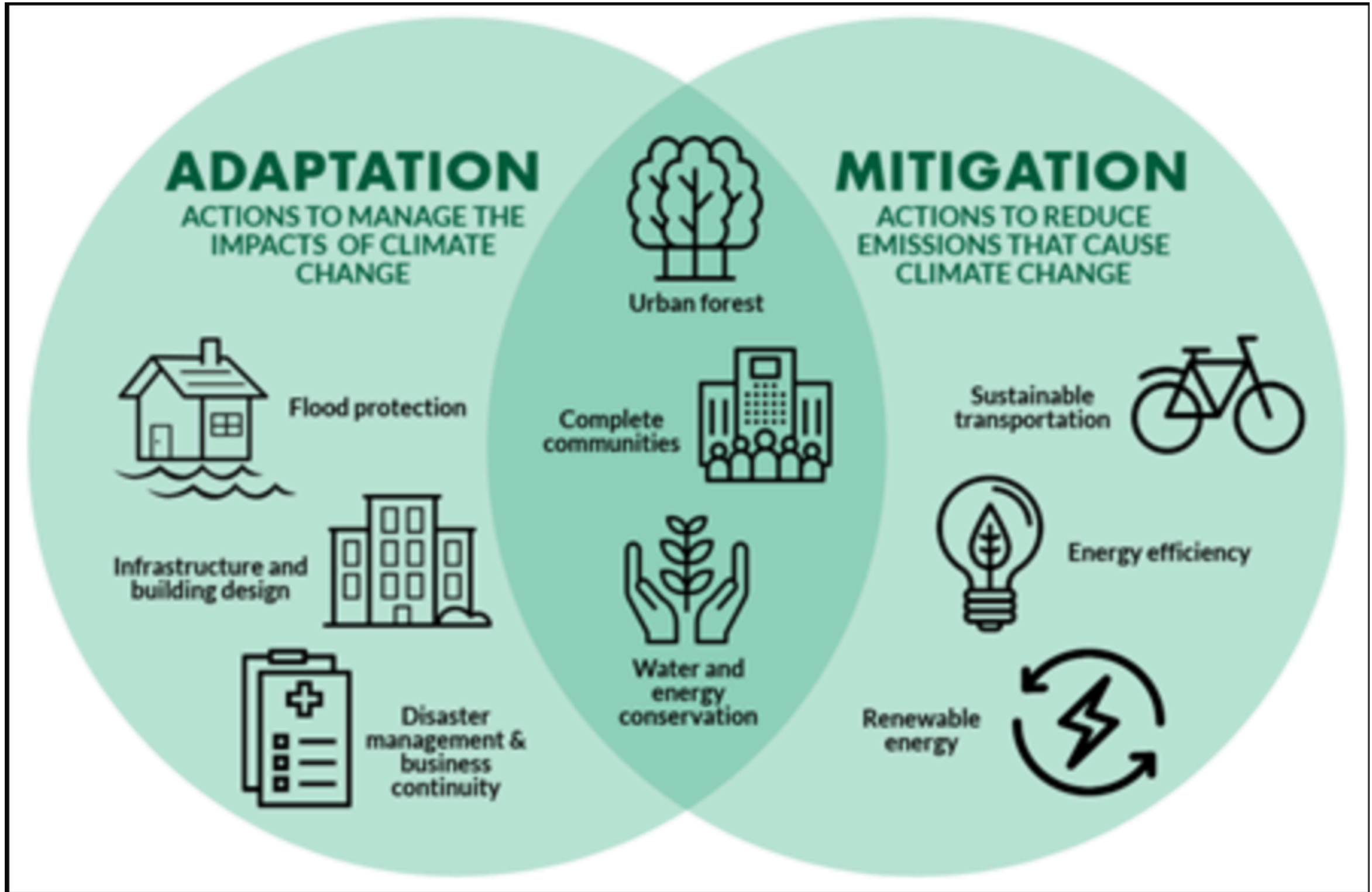
Climate Planning

- What Is a Climate Action Plan and Why is it Important?
- Definitions:
 - Climate Mitigation
 - Climate Adaptation/Resilience
- Anatomy of a Climate Action Plan
- Examples of approaches to climate planning

Climate Planning



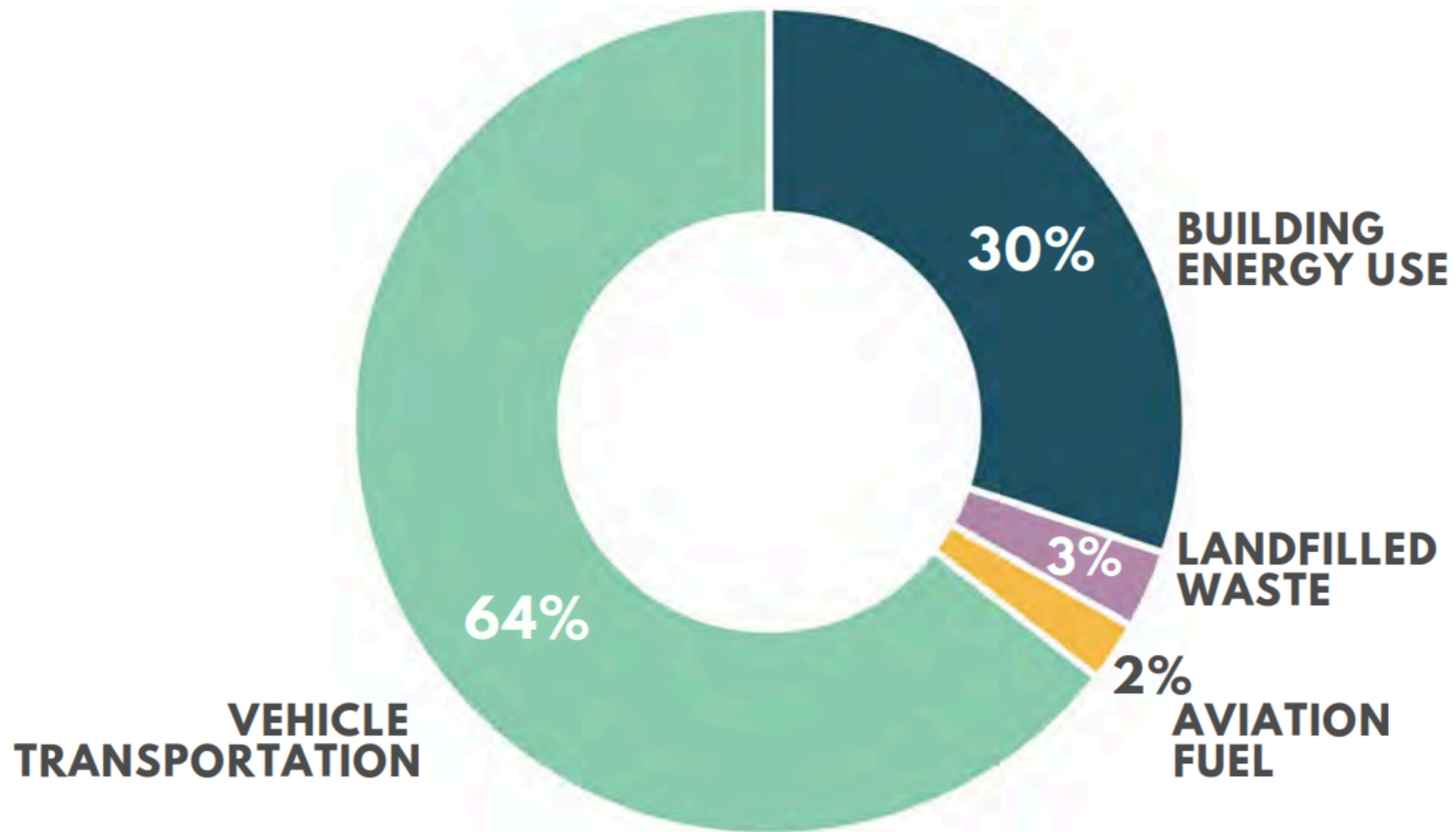
Climate Planning



Anatomy of a Climate Action Plan

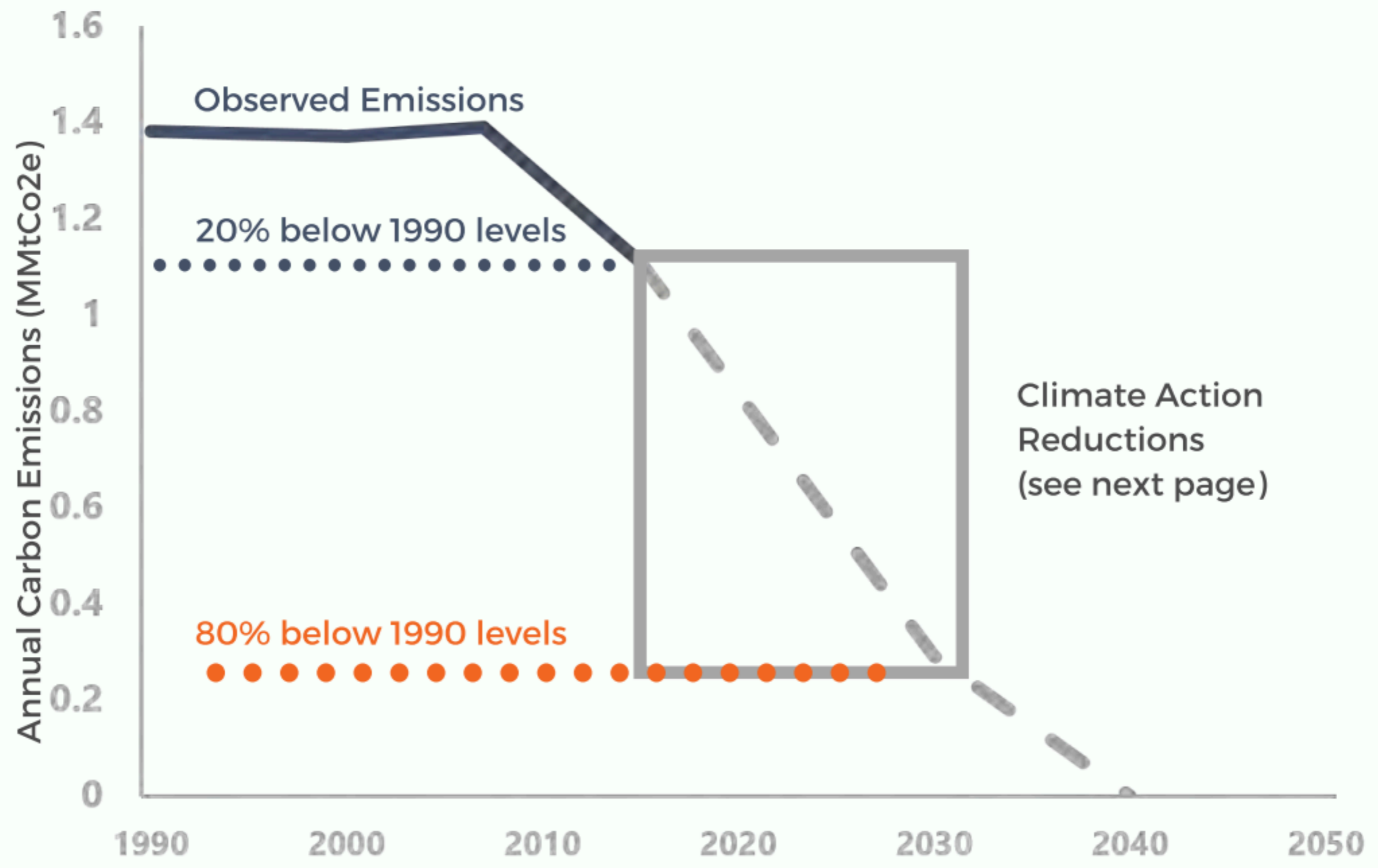


PATHWAY TO CARBON NEUTRALITY

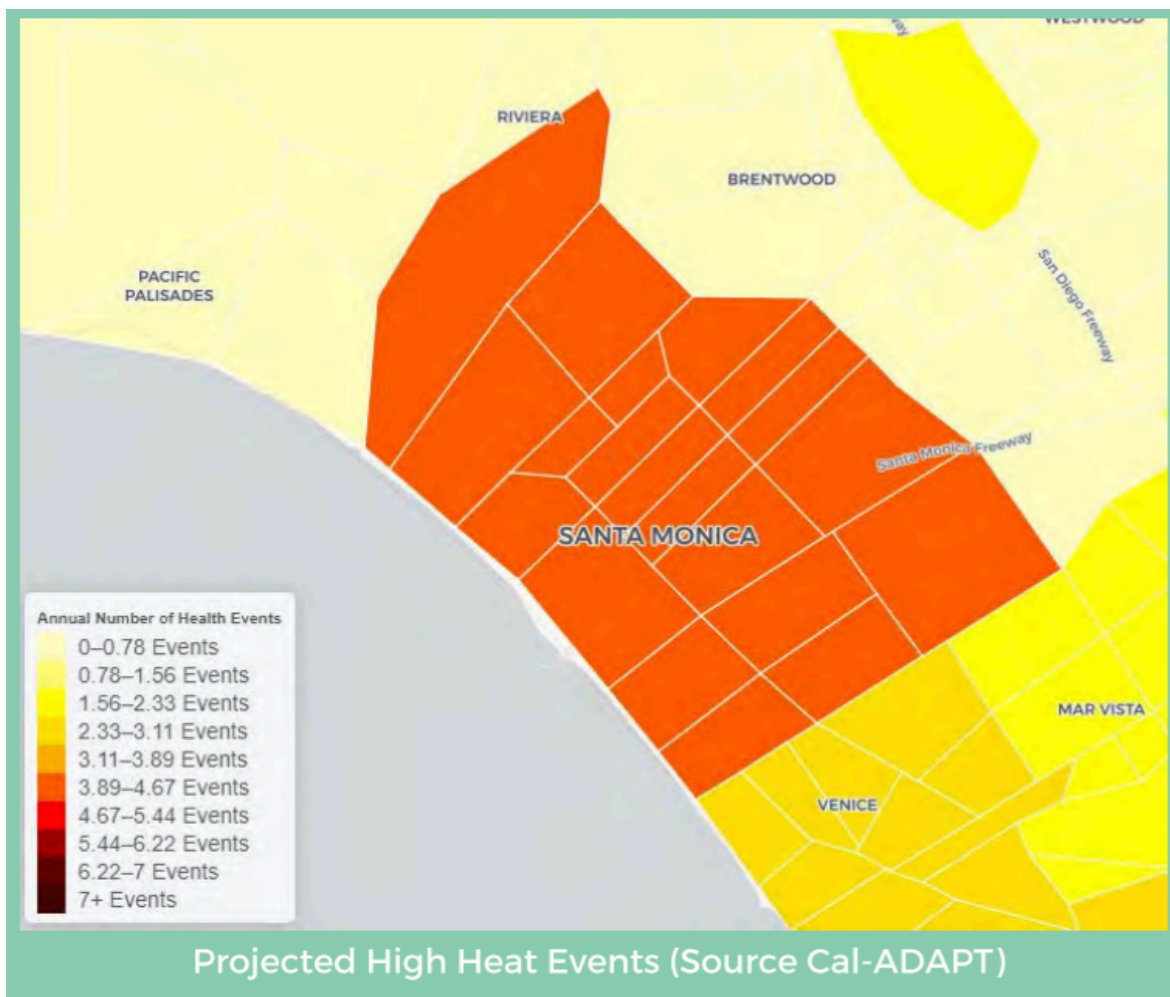


**SANTA MONICA'S
CARBON EMISSION SOURCES (2015)**

SANTA MONICA'S PATH TO CARBON NEUTRALITY



Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flood Models






Vulnerability	Community Sector	Description
HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings in coastal flood zone Roads and parking in coastal flood zone Ocean habitat Santa Monica Pier 	The City may have limited jurisdiction control over many of these assets. Partnerships with state and federal agencies, private businesses, and homeowners will be essential to adapt these assets to climate hazards. Adaptation measures to increase the climate resilience of these assets will take time to enact and may require a great deal of education and coordination with multiple stakeholders.
MEDIUM-HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parks Water infrastructure Energy supply and infrastructure Urban forests Beach habitat 	The City has a number of current plans and programs in place to address climate hazards for these highly sensitive assets.
MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools General and vulnerable populations Water supply Sanitary water and sewer infrastructure Stormwater infrastructure Beach tourism and recreation Businesses 	Population groups, such as outdoor workers and the homeless population, are exposed to more climate hazards and/or have less capacity to adapt and may lack access to more protective indoor spaces. People who live close to sources of pollution, like the freeway, are also more vulnerable due to an increased likelihood to have respiratory issues. The City's water infrastructure may be vulnerable to extreme drought limiting local groundwater supply, or sea level rise resulting in saltwater intrusion or flooding of stormwater systems.
LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City-operated buildings Bicycle infrastructure General buildings and properties, Local energy generation Telecommunications 	Although ranked lowest in vulnerability, there may be assets that are more sensitive and/or have lower ability to adapt to climate change. For example, older homes and private buildings may be much more sensitive to extreme heat and air pollution intrusion due to poor insulation and/or weatherproofing. Actions to increase adaptation to climate change may also be limited as building upgrades and energy-efficiency measures may be cost-prohibitive.





PLAN AT A GLANCE

The CAAP is a guiding document that provides overarching policy direction to achieve the interim goal of an 80% reduction in emissions by 2030 and to increase Santa Monica's resilience to climate change hazards and impacts. This plan supports and enhances many existing plans and initiatives within the City. The CAAP also suggests new plans and actions to supplement ongoing efforts and create new initiatives.

CLIMATE ACTION

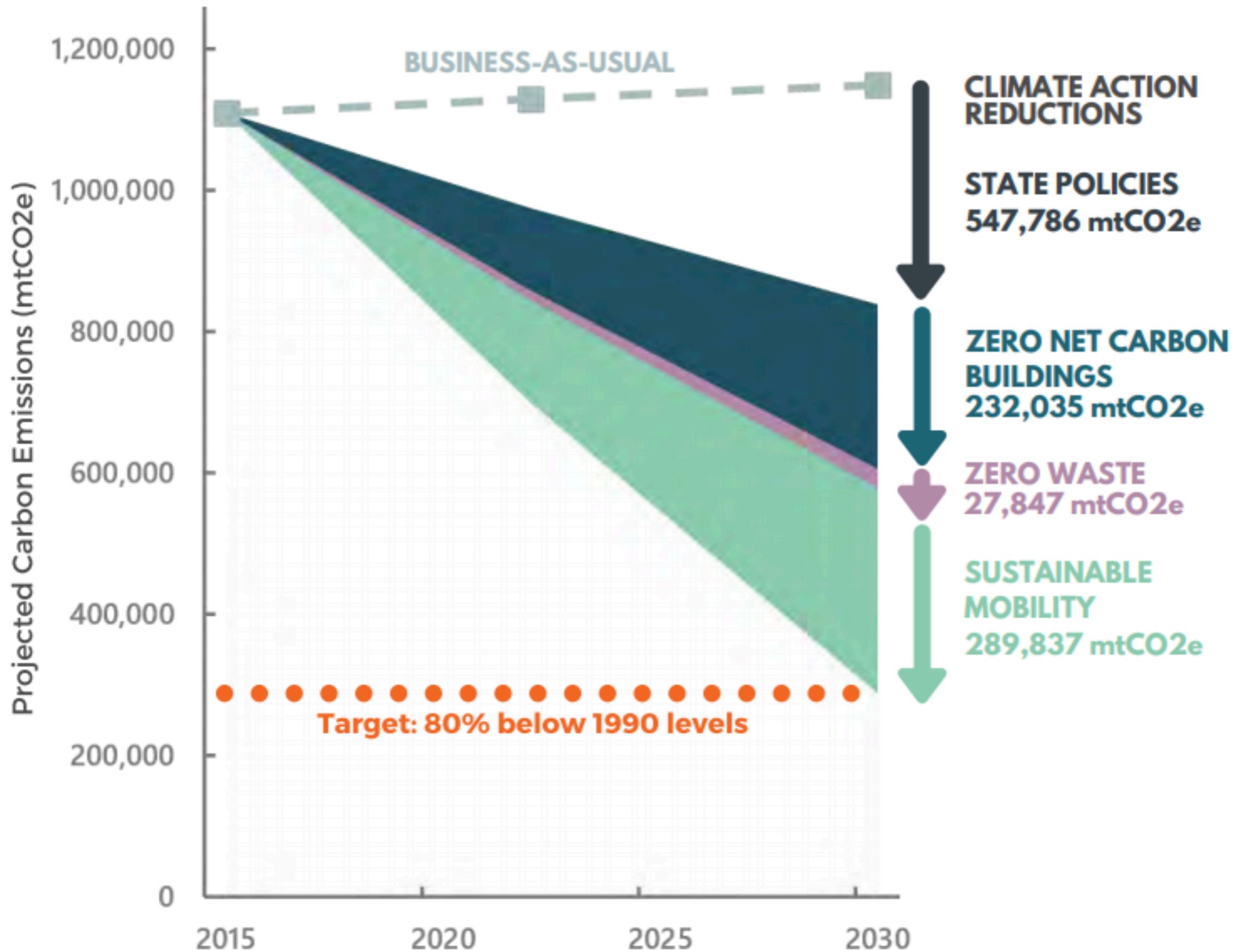
SECTOR	OBJECTIVES	SUPPORTING EFFORT
ZERO NET CARBON BUILDINGS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve 100% renewable grid electricity Install 100 MW of local solar energy Reduce fossil fuel use 20% in existing buildings Discourage fossil fuels in new buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero net energy for new residential construction (2017) Mandatory solar for new commercial construction (2017)
ZERO WASTE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divert 95% of materials from landfills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastic Bag Ban (2011) Zero Waste Strategic Operations Plan (2014) Disposable Food Serviceware Ordinance (2018)
SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convert 50% of local trips to foot, bike, scooter & skateboard Convert 25% of commuter trips to transit Convert 50% of vehicles to electric or zero emission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use & Circulation Element (2010) Bike Action Plan (2011) Pedestrian Action Plan (2016) Electric Vehicle Action Plan (2017)

CLIMATE ADAPTATION

SECTOR	OBJECTIVES	SUPPORTING EFFORT
CLIMATE READY COMMUNITY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase community resilience to climate change Protect vulnerable groups from impacts Integrate climate change impacts into City planning, operations & infrastructure projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Hazards Mitigation Plan (2015) Santa Monica Organizations Active in Disaster (2018)
WATER SELF-SUFFICIENCY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve water self-sufficiency by 2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Neutrality Ordinance (2017) Sustainable Water Master Plan (2018)
COASTAL FLOODING PREPAREDNESS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance natural systems to prevent damage from coastal flooding Increase resilience of public and private assets in the coastal flood zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan (2018)
LOW CARBON FOOD & ECOSYSTEMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase self-reliance through local food production Reduce or sequester carbon emissions from food production, consumption, waste and landscape management and natural processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Forest Master Plan (2015)

SANTA MONICA PROJECTED CARBON EMISSIONS

(metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent or mtCO₂e)



Most Likely Actions for Calabasas

Mitigation

- Maintain high participation in 100% renewable electricity
- Local building “reach” code to phase out natural gas in new construction and major remodels
- Existing building retrofits
- Promote shift to electric vehicles
- Meet SB1383 requirements for organic waste diversion
- Use existing open space resources for enhanced carbon sequestration

Most Likely Actions for Calabasas

Adaptation

- Expand local water resources
- Emergency preparation:
 - Fire
 - Storms/flooding
 - Heat
- Infrastructure hardening
- Resilience Hub(s) for vulnerable populations

So Why Bother w/ a CAAP?

Because a CAAP:

- Sets goals specific to Calabasas
- Ensures consistency with existing local plans, programs and issues of community concern
- Evaluates and prioritizes actions with a focus on community goals
- Allows measurement of progress towards community goals
- Establishes implementation and tracking procedures
- Identifies implementation resources and responsibilities
- Allows comparison with peer cities

Climate Planning Approaches

1. Climate Addressed in Sustainability Plan
Example: City of Claremont, CA (pop. 35,950)
2. Incorporate CAAP into Conservation Element of General Plan
Example: City of Mill Valley, CA (pop. 14,150)
3. Create stand-alone CAAP with consultant assistance
Example: City of Albany, CA (pop. 19,900)
4. Create “qualified” CAAP using consultant team
Example: City of Agoura Hills, CA (pop. 19,655)

Option 1: Address Climate in Sustainability Plan (Claremont)

SUSTAINABLE CITY PLAN

City of Claremont



Adopted October 28, 2008
Updated October 8, 2013
Updated April 13, 2021

Option 1: Address Climate in Sustainability Plan (Claremont)

- First adopted in 2008 and updated in 2013 and 2021
- Climate goals and actions incorporated into a broader Sustainable City Plan that includes additional environmental goals and simple implementation plan
- Developed in-house by City staff and a Sustainability Committee that included Council members and community stakeholders. No funding was used for Plan development
- Initial development process took approximately one year and included extensive community input

Option 1: Address Climate in Sustainability Plan (Claremont)

GOAL AREAS

The Sustainable City Plan is organized around the following seven goal areas and main topics:

- 1) **Resource Conservation:** Energy, Water and Wastewater, Solid Waste
- 2) **Environmental Public Health and Local Agriculture:** Air Quality, Toxic Materials, Light Pollution, Plastics Reduction, Local Agriculture
- 3) **Transportation:** Non-Motorized Transportation, Trip Reduction, Vehicle Miles Traveled, Cleaner Fuels
- 4) **Sustainable Built Environment:** New Construction, Neighborhood Development, Infrastructure Development, Existing Development
- 5) **Open Space and Biodiversity:** Natural Open Space, Constructed Open Space, Urban Forest, Biodiversity
- 6) **Housing and Economic Development:** Diversity of Jobs, Businesses, and Housing Stock; Meeting State Mandates for Affordable Housing; Neighborhood Preservation; Fair Trade; Economic Viability; Mixed Use
- 7) **Public Outreach and Education:** Understanding of Sustainability by the General Public and All Stakeholder Groups, Tracking Progress Towards the Goals, Implementing Actions

Option 1: Address Climate in Sustainability Plan (Claremont)

Goal #	Goal 1 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Agents(s)
1.1 Energy				
1.1.1	Amount of carbon-based electricity used by City-Gov	609,730 kWh in 2018 = 17% of City-Gov use	Average of 2% reduction for years before next update	City
1.1.2	Amount of carbon-based electricity consumed by community (ALL91711)	39,915,337 kWh = 17% of total, or 1,094 kWh per capita usage in 2018	Average of 2% reduction for years before next update	City
1.1.3	Amount of natural gas consumed by City-Gov	22,494 therms in 2018 (659,232 kWh)	Average of 2% reduction for years before next update	City
1.1.4	Amount of natural gas used by community (ALL91711)	593 therms (17,388 kWh) per capita usage in 2018	Average of 2% reduction for years before next update	City
1.1.5	Amount of gasoline used by City vehicles	60,482 gallons (2018)	Average of 2% reduction for years before next update	City

Option 1: Address Climate in Sustainability Plan (Claremont)

Pros:

- Uses in-house resources - no cost beyond existing budget
- Focuses on action rather than analysis and modeling
- Includes specific goals, indicators and targets
- Addresses other high priority environmental concerns in addition to climate

Cons:

- No specific climate target
- Actions aren't modeled or prioritized
- All actions presented as having equal value
- Staff/time intensive to implement, report on and update
- Lacks detailed implementation plan
- Not a qualified CAAP

Option 2: Incorporate CAAP into General Plan (Mill Valley)





Option 2: Incorporate CAAP into General Plan (Mill Valley)


- 2013 Climate Action Plan was incorporated as an element of City's General Plan
- Developed in-house primarily by City Planning staff (quantification of emission reductions was assisted by WRT Consultants)
- Time commitment: Approximately one year in association with the General Plan Update
- Cost: Approximately \$10K for consultant services. (Note: current update process is being completed with greater assistance of consultants at a cost of \$50K which includes General Plan Amendments)

Option 2: Incorporate CAAP into General Plan (Mill Valley)

Sample Policies and Programs

CL.1-6 Consider requiring that energy audits for residential and commercial building be performed prior to completion of sale, and that audit results and information about opportunities for energy improvement be presented to potential buyers. 

CL.1-7 Replace street and public parking lot lights with more energy-efficient lamps as technology creates more efficient and better quality lighting. 

CL.1-8 Participate in opportunities such as those provided by Assembly Bill 811 and other public financing programs that support the installation of renewable energy systems and other energy-efficient upgrades for public agencies and private property owners. 

CL1-9 Improve air quality by discouraging wood burning and providing incentives to replace existing inefficient wood-burning devices. 



Option 2: Incorporate CAAP into General Plan (Mill Valley)

Pros:

- Uses in-house resources - low initial cost
- Builds on and integrates with General Plan

Cons:

- Includes primarily high-level policies rather than detailed actions
- Lacks implementation plan
- Not a qualified CAAP

Option 3: Stand-alone CAAP developed w/ consultant (Albany, CA)



CITY OF ALBANY CLIMATE ACTION AND ADAPTATION PLAN

December 2019

Option 3: Stand-alone CAAP developed w/ consultant (Albany, CA)

- Stand-alone CAAP developed by Cascade Consulting Group and Rincon Consultants and adopted in December 2019. City staff were very involved in the community input process
- Typical of what many California cities are now developing and includes plans to address both climate mitigation and adaptation to climate impacts.
- Time commitment: 17 month (8/18 - 12/19) process involved a significant amount of community engagement.
- Cost: Approximately \$73K for consultant services. Civic Spark intern was brought on-board to assist City staff with the process

Option 3: Stand-alone CAAP developed w/ consultant (Albany, CA)

Goal 1: Eliminate natural gas from new construction.

ACTION		INVESTMENTS	BENEFITS	TIMEFRAME
Approach: Mandate all-electric construction.				
2.1.1	Adopt regulations to require all-electric buildings for new construction. Options such as building code updates or ordinances should be explored as tools for transitioning new construction to all-electric. Ultimately, as the relative cost of conversion from gas to electric comes down, these regulations would cover both new construction and major renovations of existing buildings, including accessory dwelling units.			Near-term

Goal 2: Eliminate natural gas in existing buildings.

ACTION		INVESTMENTS	BENEFITS	TIMEFRAME
Approach: Electrify City facilities.				
2.2.1	Work with regional energy partnerships to develop and implement an Electrification Action Plan for City facilities. This will include new and existing buildings, incorporate strategies to address energy storage, focus on highlighting any hurdles or solutions that would be applicable to the broader community, and leverage existing rebates.			Near-term
Approach: Educate the community on fuel switching needs, benefits, and methods.				
2.2.2	Coordinate with regional efforts to conduct outreach and training with local contractors and businesses on electrification. These outreach efforts would provide tools and knowledge for businesses while also reinforcing the non-energy benefits of electrification such as improved resilience, air quality, and public health and safety.			Near-term
2.2.3	Connect landlords with contractors, information, and resources for electrification. Working with landlords and property managers directly to provide information and tools for electrification is an important foundational component of a broader electrification incentive or mandate program.			Near-term
2.2.4	Work with regional energy partnerships to invest in electrification financing programs such as on-bill financing and metered energy efficiency. Working with third-party entities allows the City to leverage incentive systems for electrification, such as options for financing projects and paying back loans through power bills.			Near-term
2.2.5	Connect residents and businesses with funding sources and technical support for private solar installation. The City will partner with regional entities such as East Bay Community Energy (EBCE) and Bay Area SunShares to increase installation of solar panels for electricity generation and hot water heating on commercial and residential buildings. Increasing solar energy generation capacity of new and existing buildings reduces electricity demand from the grid and makes electrification of appliances and vehicles more cost-effective. Solar installation should be coupled with battery storage.			Near-term



Option 3: Stand-alone CAAP developed w/ consultant (Albany, CA)

Pros:

- Clear and accessible - doesn't read like a general plan document
- Significant community input and engagement
- Detailed goals and specific actions

Cons:

- Lacks specific implementation measures and responsibilities
- Not a qualified CAAP

Option 4: Qualified CAAP Using Consultant Team (Agoura Hills)

CITY OF AGOURA HILLS

CLIMATE ACTION AND ADAPTATION PLAN

Prepared for:



Prepared by:

LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507
(951) 781-9310

LSA Project No. AGH1901

Option 4: Qualified CAAP Using Consultant Team (Agoura Hills)

- “Qualified” CAAP that comprehensively addresses state requirements and recommendations for climate plans, adopts state targets and includes a CEQA review process
- March 2021 draft completed by LSA Associates Inc.
- Time commitment: 12 months plan development, 8 months CEQA process
- Cost: \$150K plan development; \$55K CEQA process; \$30K for monitoring dashboard; \$25K for CivicSpark intern to assist with implementation phase

Option 4: Qualified CAAP Using Consultant Team (Agoura Hills)

ES.5 Implementation

Finally, the CAAP in itself is not enough to meet the reduction goals without a commitment to implementation. The Implementation Chapter of the CAAP identifies the process for implementing and monitoring the identified strategies. Figure ES-3 summarizes the six-step process.



Figure ES-3: Process of Implementing the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan

Option 4: Qualified CAAP Using Consultant Team (Agoura Hills)

5.2 Financing and Budgeting

Implementation of the local GHG reduction measures may require investment for the capital improvements and other investments, and increased operations and maintenance costs. However, in some cases, operating costs are anticipated to decrease, resulting in offset savings. This section presents a summary of funding and financing options (Table P) available at the time of writing this document. Some funding sources are not necessarily directed toward a city, but to a larger regional agency such as SCAG, or a waste services provider serving multiple jurisdictions. The City should monitor private and public funding sources for new grant and rebate opportunities and to better understand how larger agencies are accessing funds that can be used for GHG reductions in their areas. Leveraging financing sources is one of the most important roles a local government can play in helping the community to implement many of the GHG reduction measures.

In addition to pursuing the funding options above and monitoring the availability of others, the City should take the following steps to best inform decisions related to the cost of GHG reduction measures:

- **Perform and refine cost estimates.** Cost estimates for local reduction measures should be performed to identify the cost-effectiveness of each measure to inform and to guide the implementation process. This analysis will likely be based on a variety of participation, per-unit, and other assumptions. As programs are developed, cost estimates should be refined and updated over time with more precise implementation-level data.
- **Integrate GHG reduction into existing City budget and Capital Improvements Program.** Certain capital improvements may need to be added to the City's Capital Improvements Program (CIP) and facility master plan programs, as well as those of the City utility enterprises and other public agencies that have control for project implementation. For CIPs completely under the City's control, new projects would need to be assessed for consistency with the CAAP.

Option 4: Qualified CAAP Using Consultant Team (Agoura Hills)

Pros:

- Qualified CAAP
- Involved significant community input and engagement
- Measures based on thorough quantitative analysis
- Very detailed and specific actions for both climate mitigation and adaptation
- Excellent implementation plan

Cons:

- Most expensive to produce
- Lengthy process
- Long, technical document - may be more analysis than is needed to identify priority actions

Climate Planning Options - Discussion

Comparison of Approaches

	Project Lead	Cost	Inventory	Forecast	Goals/ targets	Measures/ actions	Measure Modeling	Implementation Plan	Tracking/ Dashboard	Qualified CAAP
Claremont	City staff	\$0			✓	✓		Hi-level only		
Mill Valley	City staff	\$10K	✓	✓	✓	Hi-level only	Partial			
Albany	Consultant	\$73K	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Agoura Hills	Consultant	\$150-260K	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

- Which Approach Best Aligns with City Needs and Resources?
- Does Calabasas have staff resources to complete all or part of a climate plan? What about implementation?
- Which adaptation needs are of greatest priority?

Resources

Funding

- CA Cap and Trade Funds for local governments: <https://www.caclimateinvestments.ca.gov/>
 - Grants from over 20 state agencies for: EVs and clean vehicle programs, clean mobility programs, urban greening, technical assistance, organics diversion and recycling programs, energy efficiency, renewable energy, clean mobility, emergency preparedness, fire prevention, urban and community forestry, climate adaptation and resilience planning, and much more

Staffing

- CivicSpark Fellows: <https://civicspark.civicwell.org/> AmeriCorps program dedicated to building capacity for local governments to address climate change, water resource management, affordable housing, and mobility.

Organizational Resources

- ICLEI, LARC, Green Cities CA, The Climate Registry