CHAPTER 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This chapter describes the County of San Diego (County) Climate Action Plan (CAP), an associated General Plan Amendment to the County's General Plan and revision to the associated mitigation monitoring and reporting program (hereafter these two actions collectively refer to as [GPA]), a threshold of significance for greenhouse gases (GHG), and a revised Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change (Guidelines). All actions constitute the "project." In addition, the Guidelines reference the Report Format and Content Requirements, as discussed below. The project requires a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (Draft SEIR) as described below.

The County is the lead agency for the project. A detailed project description is contained in this section of the Draft SEIR. Because approval of the CAP, GPA, GHG Threshold, and Guidelines require discretionary actions by the County, these actions are subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, no subsequent environmental analysis would be required unless the project would result in new or substantially more severe significant environmental impacts resulting from changes in the project or circumstances, or from new information of substantial importance [as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162[a][3]]. The County has determined that the project could potentially result in one or more new significant effects that were not previously evaluated in the 2011 General Plan Update (GPU) Final Program Environmental Impact Report (2011 GPU PEIR). Because the project implements changes to the 2011 GPU to address GHG emissions and mitigation measures pertaining to GHG emissions, the County is preparing a Supplement to the 2011 GPU EIR consistent with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15163. See Section 1.4, Intended Uses of this EIR, below for additional details.

The Draft SEIR will be circulated for public review alone without recirculating the 2011 GPU EIR. Analysis within the Draft SEIR relies upon or incorporates information from the 2011 GPU PEIR where appropriate and is described in each of the technical sections. See Section 1.4 below for additional details.

1.1 Project Objectives

Section 15124 of the CEQA Guidelines requires an EIR to include a statement of objectives sought by the project. The objectives assist the County, as lead agency, in developing a reasonable range of alternatives to be evaluated in the EIR. The project objectives also aide decision makers in preparing findings or, if necessary, a statement of overriding considerations. The statement of objectives also includes the underlying purpose of the project.

The fundamental purpose of the project is to reduce County GHG emissions consistent with state legislative requirements through implementation of a CAP, which includes strategies and measures to reduce community and County local government operations (County operations) GHG emissions. Community emissions refer to those GHG

emissions generated because of activities within the unincorporated County. County operations GHG emissions refer to those GHG emissions generated by County facilities and operational activities throughout the County, including facilities and operations located within incorporated cities, as described in the CAP. The GPA would implement the necessary changes to the County's General Plan to incorporate the CAP and the state GHG legislative requirements. The GHG Threshold and Guidelines provide direction on determining a project's significance as it relates to GHG emissions and determining whether a project would be consistent with the County's CAP.

The project intends to achieve the following objectives:

- reduce community and County operations GHG emissions to meet the County's GHG reduction targets for 2020 and 2030, and provide a mechanism to meet the County's projected 2050 goal;

- identify GHG reduction strategies and measures that reduce GHG emissions from activities in the unincorporated areas and address the challenges of a changing climate and improve resilience over the long term;

- update the County's General Plan and General Plan Update PEIR to incorporate and reflect the GHG reduction targets, strategies, and measures of the CAP for the reduction of GHG emissions because of buildout of the General Plan;

- provide Guidelines that include a GHG threshold for determining significance related to GHG emissions and provide guidance to the community on how to achieve consistency with the CAP and utilize CEQA streamlining tools for analysis of GHG emissions pursuant to the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5(b)(2) or as subsequently amended;

- prepare a County baseline GHG emissions inventory, which includes community and County operations emissions, and analyze the potential growth of these emissions over time; and

- establish a comprehensive approach to reduce County GHG emissions by incorporating feasible and effective GHG emission reduction measures.

1.2 Project Description

The following sections describe the project, including the project background, the contents of the CAP, and the scope of the associated GPA, GHG Threshold amendment, and Guidelines amendment.

1.2.1 Project Background

In August 2011, the County adopted a comprehensive update to the County's General Plan, and certified a Program Environmental Impact Report (2011 GPU PEIR), which assessed the potential environmental effects of implementing the 2011 GPU. Within the

2011 GPU, the County adopted goals and policies aimed at reducing countywide community GHG emissions, which are those emissions generated within the unincorporated communities of the County. Further, the County adopted mitigation measures identified in the 2011 GPU PEIR that called for the preparation of a Climate Change Action Plan designed to reach specified GHG reduction targets from community and local government operations, modifications to the Guidelines to provide guidance on the evaluation of GHG impacts and determine a project's consistency with the CAP, and adoption of a GHG Threshold to reduce GHG emissions. The County's local government operations include County facilities and operations located both within the unincorporated communities of the County, as well as the incorporated cities (e.g., County Administrative Center and County Operations Center).

In June 2012, the County adopted the 2012 CAP and an Addendum to the 2011 GPU PEIR. On November 7, 2013, staff approved Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change. Following the approval of the 2012 CAP, the Sierra Club filed suit challenging the approval and the adequacy of the associated environmental review. In a ruling issued on October 29, 2014 (*Sierra Club v. County of San Diego*, 231 Cal. App. 4th 1152 [2014]), the Fourth District Court of Appeal held that the 2012 CAP did not meet the description set forth in the adopted mitigation measure (2011 GPU PEIR Mitigation Measure CC-1.2) and that a supplemental EIR was needed for the plan.

In response to the court's decision and considering state legislative changes that have occurred since preparation of the 2012 CAP, the County is proceeding with preparation of the CAP and this Draft SEIR.

This CAP and the targets and strategies identified are based upon updated statewide GHG reduction targets, and as such necessitate changes to Goal COS-20 and Policy COS-20.1 of the 2011 GPU and mitigation adopted in the 2011 GPU PEIR, Mitigation Measures (MM) CC-1.2, CC-1.7, and CC-1.8. The changes to the goal and policy would require a GPA to the 2011 GPU.

Goal COS-20 and Policy COS-20.1 were originally adopted to reduce cumulative GHG emissions within the unincorporated County to 1990 levels by 2020 to be consistent with the statewide goal established by Assembly Bill (AB) 32 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006). The statewide goal set the standard to be achieved and the policy established the mechanism by which the goal would be accomplished (i.e., through a CAP or other similar GHG reduction plan). Since adoption of the 2011 GPU, new legislative standards have been set that require jurisdictions to consider emissions reductions beyond 2020. These requirements are now incorporated into the revised goal and policy of the 2011 GPU (additional discussion of changes provided below).

Mitigation Measures CC-1.2, CC-1.7, and CC-1.8 identified in the 2011 GPU PEIR called for the preparation of a Climate Change Action Plan designed to reach specified GHG reduction targets from community and local government operations, modifications to the Guidelines to provide guidance on the evaluation of GHG impacts considering current regulatory requirements and determine a project's consistency with the CAP, and adoption of a GHG Threshold. These mitigation measures were developed to make the

previous CAP consistent with regulatory requirements adopted at that time. The proposed modifications to these measures would update the regulatory requirements and goals that would be achieved by each of these actions, to make them current with existing regulatory requirements. As described below, the modifications would continue to require the same or more stringent requirements for the reduction of GHG emissions.

The Draft SEIR prepared for the CAP and associated actions serves four discrete purposes:

1 The Draft SEIR provides a program-level analysis of the CAP and targets and strategies described therein;

2 The Draft SEIR evaluates the proposed amendment to the General Plan goal and policy referenced above, and evaluates the amendment of three mitigation measures;

3 The Draft SEIR evaluates the proposed County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change including the adoption of a GHG Threshold and revision of the Report Format and Content Requirements; and

4 The Draft SEIR supplements the 2011 GPU PEIR in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15163.

1.2.2 Climate Action Plan

The 2011 GPU represents the first comprehensive update to the County's General Plan since 1978 and provides a framework for the future growth and development of the unincorporated areas of the County. The 2011 GPU provides "a set of guiding principles designed to protect the County's unique and diverse natural resources and maintain the character of its rural and semi-rural communities," while reflecting "an environmentally sustainable approach to planning that balances the need for adequate infrastructure, housing, and economic vitality," and maintaining and preserving the County's unique communities, agricultural lands, and open space (County of San Diego 2011a).

With the adoption of the 2011 GPU, the County committed to reducing GHG emissions while seeking to balance environmental, social, and economic interests. The 2011 GPU recognized that GHG reductions can be achieved in multiple ways, including growing in a compact and efficient manner, using energy more efficiently, harnessing renewable energy to power buildings, improving waste recycling, and improving access to sustainable transportation; each of which will help the County's communities thrive by decreasing the cost of living and improving the quality of life in the unincorporated County.

The County's proposed CAP implements and updates a goal and policy, and three mitigation measures (see Section 1.2.3 below) that were adopted with the 2011 GPU by establishing revised emissions reduction targets that align with the state legislature's reductions targets, and providing strategies, measures, and supporting efforts that provide the path for the County to reduce its GHG emissions. A discussion of the proposed GPA that is required to implement the CAP is described below in Section 1.2.3.

In summary, the CAP identifies the following:

- A summary of baseline GHG emissions and the potential increase of these emissions over time for the unincorporated County (community) and County operations (local government facilities);

- GHG emissions reduction targets for 2020 and 2030, and a 2050 goal to reduce the County's contribution to global GHG emissions;

- Identification and evaluation of strategies, measures, and supporting efforts to comply with established 2020 and 2030 GHG reduction targets and 2050 GHG reduction goal;

- The expected effects of a changing climate on the County, including areas of vulnerability, and strategies to adapt to these changes.

The contents of the proposed CAP are described in greater detail below.

1.2.2.1 CAP Contents

The CAP contains eight chapters which are briefly summarized below:

- Executive Summary: Summarizes the key information contained in the CAP.

- Chapter 1- Introduction: This chapter introduces the document, describes the purpose and context of the plan, and identifies the regulatory framework related to global GHG emissions.

- Chapter 2- Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, Projections, and Reduction Targets: This chapter provides detailed accounting of GHG emissions from activities within the unincorporated areas, and from County local government operations. It includes a discussion of the primary sources and annual levels of GHG emissions and establishes a 2014 baseline inventory. Projections of GHG emissions and reduction targets are described and the resultant emissions gap between projected emissions and reduction targets is calculated.

- Chapter 3- Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategies and Measures: This chapter outlines overarching GHG reduction strategies and details specific strategies and supporting measures to be implemented by the County to achieve its GHG reduction targets. The strategies and measures focus on locally-based actions to reduce GHG emissions in various categories as a complement to legislative actions taken by the State or federal government.

- Chapter 4- Climate Change Vulnerability, Resiliency, and Adaptation: This chapter summarizes the expected effects of climate change on the unincorporated County, describes the results of a climate change vulnerability assessment, summarizes the County's current capacity to adapt to climate-related impacts and considers

how likely and how quickly impacts will occur, and identifies resiliency and adaptation strategies to reduce these impacts.

- Chapter 5- Implementation and Monitoring: This chapter describes the set of actions that comprise the implementation strategy, possible funding mechanisms, the monitoring and compliance program, and an overview of the CEQA tiering/streamlining options for future projects.

- Chapter 6- Public Outreach and Engagement: This chapter describes the public outreach and engagement strategy, and outlines ongoing engagement and education actions, as well as regional collaboration strategies.

- Chapter 7 Glossary of Terms, Acronyms, and References: This chapter provides a list of terminology and acronyms used within the document, and includes references to data that was used in preparation of the CAP.

Key components of the CAP include the Baseline GHG Emissions Inventory; GHG Emissions Projections; GHG Emissions Reduction Targets; GHG Emissions Reduction Strategies and Measures; Climate Change Vulnerability, Resiliency, and Adaptation Assessment and Strategies; Implementation and Monitoring Approach; and Public Outreach Strategy. Each key component is summarized below.

GHG Emissions Inventory

The foundation of the CAP is a comprehensive inventory of GHG emissions, which identifies and quantifies the sources and amounts of GHG emissions that are generated from activities within the County. Conducting an inventory of emissions allows reduction targets to be established and reduction measures to be quantified. The County's base inventory of GHG emissions evaluated activities within the unincorporated county in the year 2014, the most recent year data is available. The 2014 inventory is organized into GHG Emissions Sectors, which represent a distinct subset of a market, society, industry, or economy whose components share similar characteristics. The nine major GHG Emissions Sectors are shown in order of contribution, which include the following:

1. *On-Road Transportation*: On-road transportation emissions associated with gasoline and diesel consumption from driving that occurs on roadways, in addition to emissions from County fleet operations and employee commute.

2. *Electricity Use*: Emissions associated with electricity generation because of electricity consumption in residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural facilities. This includes electricity consumption at local government facilities such as County buildings, streetlights and stormwater pumps.

3. *Solid Waste*: Waste emissions associated with landfills in the county (including County-operated closed landfills) and waste generated by the unincorporated county, discounting any overlap. Solid waste generated by local government facilities is also included in this category.

4. *Natural Gas Use*: Emissions associated with natural gas consumption in residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural facilities. This includes natural gas use at County facilities located outside the unincorporated areas.

5. *Agriculture*: Agricultural emissions associated with livestock, fertilizer use, soil management, and agricultural equipment. No agricultural emissions are attributed to local government operations.

6. *Water*: Water-related emissions associated with energy and fuel used to convey, extract, treat, and distribute water used in the unincorporated areas for domestic, irrigation, and industrial purposes. This includes a small amount of water use at County facilities located outside the unincorporated areas.

7. *Off-Road Transportation*: Off-road vehicle and equipment emissions associated with gasoline and diesel consumption in the unincorporated areas. This includes County government operations off-road vehicle use.

8. *Wastewater*: Wastewater treatment emissions associated with the energy consumed and emissions produced to process domestic sewage and industrial wastewater either at on-site septic systems or centralized wastewater treatment plants. This includes a small amount of wastewater generation at County facilities located outside the unincorporated county.

9. *Propane Use*: Emissions associated with residential propane usage, such as in outdoor hearths, barbecues, and in homes without access to natural gas pipelines. Due to lack of data, no propane emissions are attributed to commercial operations. County operations did not report propane usage at facilities beyond emergency generators.

The GHG inventory includes both emissions attributable to the activities within the unincorporated areas as well as emissions generated by County-operated facilities and operations, even if they are located outside of the unincorporated areas. The inventory excludes emissions from activities on lands under tribal and military jurisdiction.

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) is the largest contributor to global warming and the most recognized GHG; however, there are two additional primary GHGs that must be addressed to meet State-mandated reduction targets, including: methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O). To simplify discussion of these emissions collectively, climate action plans use a measurement known as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e). The CO_2e measurement translates each GHG to CO_2 by weighting it by its relative global warming potential (GWP). For example, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), CH_4 and N_2O are 25 and 298 times more potent, respectively, than CO_2 in their ability to trap heat in the atmosphere (IPCC 2007). Converting these gases into CO_2e allows consideration of all the gases in comparable terms and makes it easier to communicate how various sources and types of GHG emissions contribute to global warming. A metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MTCO_2e$) is the standard measurement of the amount of GHG emissions produced and released into the atmosphere.

In 2014, community activities in the county and County operations accounted for 3,211,505 $MTCO_2e$. Most of the emissions were due to on-road vehicle activity and building energy use. Emissions from gasoline and diesel consumption in on-road transportation accounted for 45% of the County's emissions in 2014. Approximately 34% of the County's emissions were due to electricity, natural gas, and propane used for heating and cooling applications, powering devices, equipment, and other energy loads. The contributions from community activities and County operations are summarized below for the nine major GHG Emissions Sectors.

1. On-Road Transportation (45%)
2. Electricity (24%)
3. Solid Waste (11%)
4. Natural Gas (9%)
5. Agriculture (5%)
6. Water (4%)
7. Off-Road Vehicles (1%)
8. Wastewater (1%)
9. Propane Use (<1%)

GHG Emissions Projections

The projections, herein referred to as the "business-as-usual" (BAU) projections, assume no GHG reduction efforts and regulations would be made to reduce GHG emissions either from the state or the County. The BAU projections also assume that population, housing, employment, and transportation activity would grow over time, consistent with San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG's) projections for the County, which are based on the build-out of the County's General Plan. Finally, the BAU projections do not account for GHG emissions reductions associated with implementation of the CAP or future emission reductions programs initiated by the state or federal government. BAU projections that account for GHG emissions reductions imposed by future emission reductions programs initiated by state or federal agencies are known as Legislative-Adjusted BAU projections.

The County's BAU projected GHG emissions (without any legislative reductions) are:

- 3,407,168 $MTCO_2e$ by 2020,
- 3,723,596 $MTCO_2e$ by 2030, and
- 4,220,560 $MTCO_2e$ by 2050.

The County's Legislative-Adjusted BAU projected GHG emissions are:

- 3,018,671 $MTCO_2e$ by 2020,
- 2,824,049 $MTCO_2e$ by 2030, and
- 2,991,507 $MTCO_2e$ by 2050.

2020 and 2030 GHG Emissions Reduction Targets and 2050 Goal

The CAP provides a course of action for the County to reduce GHG emissions consistent with Assembly Bill (AB) 32, Senate Bill (SB) 32, and Executive Orders B-30-15 and S-3-05. The state aims to reduce annual statewide GHG emissions to:

- 1990 levels by 2020,
- 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, and
- 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.

To determine an overall GHG reduction target at the local level that would be consistent with the state's overall targets, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) recommends community-wide GHG reduction goals for local climate action plans that would help the state achieve its 2030 and 2050 targets (CARB 2017). These goals, presented in CARB's *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update*, consist of reducing emissions to 6 $MTCO_2e$ per capita and 2 $MTCO_2e$ per capita by 2030 and 2050, respectively. Considering the overall statewide emissions in 1990 and 2014 and the projected statewide population in 2030 and 2050, these per-capita goals would be equivalent to reducing 2014 emissions by 40% by 2030 and 77% by 2050 (CARB 2016, DOF 2014). The per capita targets were determined to be applicable to the County because a goal of the CAP is achievement of State goals and CARB's per capita metrics provide the means to accomplish that.

The state is on track to meet 2020 reduction targets, therefore, specific reduction goals for 2020 are not described in the *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update*. A target equivalent to reaching 1990 levels by 2020 can be calculated by comparing the state's GHG inventories for 1990 and 2014. Per CARB's estimate of California's GHG inventory, the state emitted approximately 431 million $MTCO_2e$ ($MMTCO_2e$) in 1990 and 441.5 $MMTCO_2e$ in 2014, a 2% increase. Applying this statewide trend at the county level, the County would also need to reduce emissions to 2% below 2014 levels to match 1990 levels. The County does not have a1990 GHG inventory with which to develop a County GHG target for 2020 due to data constraints; therefore, the state inventories taken in 1990 and 2014 are relied upon to establish reduction targets, which are then applied to the County's 2014 inventory data. Details on development of the GHG reduction targets are provided in Appendix C to the CAP.

The ultimate framework for setting a local GHG reduction target is based on governing legislation (AB 32 and SB 32). CARB identifies local governments as essential partners in meeting state goals and makes recommendations on setting local targets as described above. Under AB 32 statewide emissions need to be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. A 1990 inventory is available at the state level and provides the cap on statewide emissions for 2020 (i.e., 431 $MMTCO_2e$). CARB also develops annual inventories to assess progress towards reduction goals. For the chosen base year for the CAP, a corresponding state inventory is also available (i.e., 441.5 $MMTCO_2e$ in 2014). Therefore, this base year data at the state level can be used to determine the equivalent relative reduction from 2014 levels to achieve 1990 emissions. Target-setting at the local level is based on the 2014 inventory.

Setting a target with respect to a baseline year is standard industry practice in climate action planning. The original 2008 Scoping Plan developed by CARB recommended a reduction below baseline levels as a valid reduction target, in recognition of the challenges in developing a 1990 inventory for a local jurisdiction. Data used for developing the 2014 inventory represent the best available data, based on improved inventory methodologies and data collection procedures. The same level of rigor cannot be applied to a 1990 inventory and any attempts to extrapolate activity data (e.g., vehicle miles traveled, energy consumption) for 1990 would introduce a large margin of error and provide an inaccurate accounting of county emissions. Therefore, reliance on state data to determine relative reduction levels that can be applied to local 2014 emissions levels is a valid methodology to determine reduction targets. Emissions caps pursuant to AB 32, SB 32, and EOs B-30-15 and S-3-05 are set at a statewide level, therefore, the relative reductions necessary from 2014 levels for the state are applied to the local inventory.

It should be noted that statewide GHG emissions have been declining since the original 2008 Scoping Plan. The original Scoping Plan identified a 15% reduction target for local governments developing CAPs. However, that relative reduction was based on then-existing levels (i.e., 2005). Because statewide emissions have declined since 2005, the relative reduction required is now lower to achieve the same absolute emissions level (i.e., 431 $MMTCO_2e$ by 2020). This does not imply that reduction targets for 2020 have been relaxed; rather, this reflects the decline in statewide emissions since 2005. In addition, 2020 is only the first milestone in the State's long-term GHG reduction strategy. Similarly, while the relative reduction target (the reduction percentage) in the CAP is different from that identified in the 2011 GPU PEIR, it is still consistent with the reductions mandated under AB 32 for the reasons discussed above. Inventory methodologies and data collection techniques have evolved since certification of the 2011 GPU PEIR; however, the overall framework of reduction targets is inherently based on State legislation as reflected in proposed updates to Mitigation Measure CC-1.2, described below.

Thus, consistent with CARB's recommended community targets and recent updates to the state's 2014 GHG emissions inventory, the following adjusted reduction targets should be achieved in the county:

- 2% below 2014 levels by 2020,
- 40% below 2014 levels by 2030, and
- 77 % below 2014 levels by 2050 (see Figure 1-1).

Attaining a 2% reduction in GHG emissions would require that annual emissions be reduced to approximately 3,147,275 $MTCO_2e$ in 2020, which is approximately 64,230 $MTCO_2e$ lower than 2014 levels. To achieve long-term GHG reductions, the County would need to reduce emissions to 1,926,903 $MTCO_2e$ by 2030, or approximately 1,284,602 $MTCO_2e$ (40%) below 2014 GHG emissions levels. To achieve a 77% reduction in GHG emissions from 2014 levels by 2050, the County would need to reduce its emissions to approximately 738,646 $MTCO_2e$ in 2050, which is approximately 2,472,849 $MTCO_2e$ lower than 2014 levels.

As described in Chapter 2 of the CAP, the County has established 2020 and 2030 GHG emissions reduction targets (2% and 40% below 2014 levels, respectively), and a 2050 goal (77% below 2014 levels) to reduce annual emissions levels, consistent with state regulations and guidelines. If emissions in the County were to continue growing under legislative-adjusted BAU practices and activities, the County's GHG emissions will meet and exceed the 2020 reduction target by over 128,000 $MTCO_2e$, but would fall short of the 2030 target and 2050 goal by 897,237 $MTCO_2e$ and 2,253,066 $MTCO_2e$, respectively. With the measures included in the CAP, the County's GHG emissions will further exceed the 2020 target and meet the 2030 target, but would still need to reduce emissions by 1,363,147 $MTCO_2e$ to meet the 2050 goal.

GHG Emissions Reductions Strategies and Measures

The County is on track to meet its 2020 target through existing legislation, such as the California Renewables Portfolio Standard. However, to meet the County's 2030 target and 2050 goal, the County would need to achieve an annual reduction of 897,237 $MTCO_2e$ by 2030 and 2,253,066 $MTCO_2e$ by 2050 beyond legislative-adjusted projections.

To close the emissions gap, the CAP proposes 11 GHG Reduction Strategies and 26 GHG reduction measures that the County would implement to reduce GHG emissions. These include but are not limited to establishing a transportation demand management ordinance to encourage carpooling, vanpooling, and telecommuting for businesses; increasing energy efficiency in all new development; increasing renewable energy systems in the County; and pursuing renewable energy options for County residents and businesses through a Renewable Energy Program, which could include a partnership with the local utility, Community Choice Aggregation or another similar program. Refer to **Table 1-1, GHG Reduction Measures,** at the end of this section for the complete list of measures.

Measures that could result in physical environmental impacts are evaluated within applicable chapters of this Draft SEIR. Those measures that were determined not to result in physical environmental impacts as indicated in **Table 1-1**, are not discussed further within this Draft SEIR.

Climate Change Vulnerability, Resiliency, and Adaptation

The State has identified the changing climate as an issue that will have a wide variety of impacts on human health and safety, the economy, water supply, ecosystems and habitat, and the provision of basic services. Since 2006, the State has completed a series of studies documenting existing and potential climate change impacts in San Diego - including in the unincorporated county – and around the state. These potential impacts and the county's current and potential future efforts and strategies to increase adaptation and resilience are discussed in Chapter 4 of the CAP.

The CAP acknowledges that localized impacts upon the County depend on many factors, including but not limited to physical, social, and economic characteristics. The severity of

these impacts and the community's ability to respond will determine how these impacts affect a community's health, economy, ecosystems, and socio-cultural stability. The CAP provides an evaluation of vulnerabilities that are specific to the County so that communities can prepare effective climate adaptation strategies to increase resilience to the effects of climate change. The CAP identifies strategies that could be incorporated in future planning documents that minimize potential vulnerabilities to the effects of a changing climate. The strategies were developed based on the results from the vulnerability assessment (Appendix D of the CAP) and include potential impacts related to rising temperature, increased precipitation, increased flooding, increased wildfire risk, and sea-level rise. Many of these strategies would be addressed through existing planning processes conducted by the County including Multi- Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan, Multiple Species Conservation Program, and future updates to the General Plan Safety Elements in compliance with SB 379. The specific strategies and measures that would be implemented to increase the County's resiliency to the effects of a changing climate would need to be determined in coordination with other agencies.

Specific details about the strategies and measures that would be implemented to increase the County's resiliency, their timing, location, and size are not known. At the time strategies and measures that could minimize potential vulnerabilities to the effects of a changing climate are brought forward for consideration, the County would engage in a process to evaluate their merits to determine how best they could be applied. Therefore, while the broad range of categories of potential actions have been identified, it would be premature and speculative to determine which actions could be implemented, the degree and combination they would be implemented, and what the resulting environmental impacts would be. On a programmatic level, the SEIR does not, and cannot, speculate on the individual environmental impacts of specific future actions where information about those actions is not known. Appendix D of the CAP provides a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment that considers a variety of potential measures and strategies to respond to a changing climate. At the time, future strategies and measures are considered for implementation, additional review and analysis including review under CEQA may be required. However, this Draft SEIR does not provide specific evaluation of these potential adaptation measures and actions because it would be too speculative to do so. Consistent with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15145, if, after thorough investigation, a lead agency finds that an impact is too speculative for evaluation, the agency should note its conclusion and terminate discussion of the impact.

Implementation and Monitoring Approach

Some of the proposed CAP measures would be implemented through regulations adopted by the County based on the County's ability to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of its citizens. County ordinances, resolutions, and discretionary review processes also provide a mechanism through which to implement CAP measures. Coordination among County departments will be critical to the successful implementation of many CAP measures. Additionally, while many of the CAP measures and supporting efforts would be limited to actions that can be taken by the County, implementation of some CAP measures would also require coordination and joint actions with local, regional, state, and federal agencies.

As part of the evaluation of CAP implementation, each strategy and measure must be continually assessed and monitored. Annual tracking and reporting on the status of implementation of the measures, periodic updates to the GHG emissions inventories (anticipated to be every two years), continual CAP updates (anticipated to be every five years), and other monitoring activities will help to ensure that the adopted CAP is making progress towards meeting established reduction targets. The implementation and monitoring actions detailed in Chapter 5 of the CAP are the mechanism to monitor that progress (i.e., updated GHG inventories and annual monitoring reports).

Consistent with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5 (b)(1)(E), an agency is required to monitor the CAP's progress and amend it if it is determined that the plan is not achieving its specified targets. If amendments to the CAP are required they will be reviewed considering CEQA's requirements for subsequent environmental review as outlined in Section 15162 to 15164.

Public Outreach Strategy

The County prepared and released a "Public Outreach and Engagement Plan" (Outreach Plan) for the CAP in March of 2016 (Appendix E of the CAP), which guides the public engagement strategies that are being implemented throughout the CAP development process. The goal of the Outreach Plan is to engage the County's stakeholders early in the process to raise public awareness, solicit feedback, and provide an avenue to communicate information throughout the development of the CAP. The Outreach Plan provides a timeline of outreach activities during the CAP and Draft SEIR development process and identifies milestones during which the County has committed to engage stakeholders and to receive feedback. Further, the Outreach Plan provides contact information for responsible County staff and provides a link to the project website for ease of access to all current events related to the CAP and Draft SEIR. The Outreach Plan would not result in any direct or indirect physical changes in and of itself that would require evaluation in the Draft SEIR (CEQA Guidelines 15061(b)(3)).

1.2.3 General Plan Amendment

As previously mentioned, the Draft SEIR will also evaluate an associated GPA to the 2011 GPU. Because the project would revise mitigation measures that would result in policy changes, the Draft SEIR evaluates the environmental effects related to revised 2011 GPU Goal COS-20 and Policy COS-20.1 and revisions to the 2011 GPU PEIR mitigation measures CC-1.2, CC-1.7, and CC-1.8, as described below.

The 2011 GPU Goal COS-20 set a target to reduce local GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 to be consistent with the statewide goal established by AB 32. To meet this goal, the County adopted the following goal and policy within the 2011 GPU (see pages 5-38 and 5-39 of the 2011 GPU, County of San Diego, 2011a):

GPU Goal COS-20 (Governance and Administration)

Reduction of local GHG emissions contributing to climate change that meet or exceed requirements of the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.

GPU Policy COS-20.1 (Climate Change Action Plan)

Prepare, maintain, and implement a climate change action plan with a baseline inventory of GHG emissions from all sources; GHG emissions reduction targets and deadlines, and enforceable GHG emissions reduction measures.

The 2011 GPU PEIR incorporated a mitigation measure (MM CC-1.2) which, in combination with other identified mitigation measures, would achieve the GPU Goal COS-20 and Policy COS-20.1 of reducing cumulative GHG emissions within the unincorporated County to 1990 levels by 2020. The same mitigation measure also established a 2020 target for County operations (see page 2.17-30 of the 2011 GPU PEIR, County of San Diego, 2011b):

GPU EIR MM CC-1.2

Prepare a County Climate Change Action Plan with an update baseline inventory of GHG emissions from all sources, more detailed GHG emissions reduction targets and deadlines; and a comprehensive and enforceable GHG emissions reduction measures that will achieve a 17% reduction in emissions from County operations from 2006 by 2020 and a 9% reduction in community emissions between 2006 and 2020. Once prepared, implementation of the plan will be monitored and progress reported on a regular basis.

The 2011 GPU and 2011 GPU PEIR MM CC-1.2 did not address GHG reductions or GHG reduction goals beyond 2020 for emissions from unincorporated communities (community emissions) or County operations. County operational emissions are tracked and monitored annually through the Climate Registry Information System (CRIS-Climate Registry), which assists the County in tracking reductions in response to reduction actions being implemented.

The 2011 GPU PEIR MM CC-1.7 requires the County to incorporate CARB's recommendations for climate change CEQA thresholds into the County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change. If CARB does not release the recommendations, then the County is required to prepare its own threshold(s).

GPU PEIR MM CC-1.7

Incorporate the CARB's recommendations for a climate change CEQA threshold into the County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change. These recommendations will include energy, waste, water, and transportation performance measures for new discretionary projects to reduce GHG emissions. Should the recommendation not be released in a timely manner, the County will

prepare its own threshold. (see pages 2.17-30 and 2.17-31 of the 2011 GPU PEIR, County of San Diego, 2011b)

The 2011 GPU PEIR MM CC-1.8 requires the County to revise the County Guidelines for Determining Significance based on the CAP.

GPU PEIR MM CC-1.8

Revise County Guidelines for Determining Significance based on the Climate Change Action Plan. The revisions will include guidance for proposed discretionary projects to achieve greater energy, water, waste, and transportation efficiency. (see page 2.17-31 of the 2011 GPU PEIR, County of San Diego 2011b)

The County has determined that the 2011 GPU Goal COS-20 and Policy COS- 20.1, and 2011 GPU PEIR Mitigation Measure CC-1.2 need to be updated to reflect the requirements of SB 32 (as amended, Pavley California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit), which requires statewide GHG emission reductions to 40% below the 1990 levels by 2030. Further, modifications to the 2011 GPU PEIR Mitigation Measures CC-1.7 and CC-1.8 are needed (see discussion above in Section 1.2.1). These proposed changes are evaluated as part of this Draft SEIR. The proposed changes are as follows and are shown in underline (underline) for new text and strikeout (~~strikeout~~) for deleted text.

GPU Goal COS-20 (Governance and Administration)

Reduction of ~~local~~ community-wide (i.e., unincorporated County) and County Operations ~~GHG~~ greenhouse gas emissions contributing to climate change that meet or exceed requirements of the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, as amended by Senate Bill 32 (as amended, Pavley. California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit).

GPU Policy COS-20.1 (Climate ~~Change~~ Action Plan)

Prepare, maintain, and implement a ~~climate change action plan with a baseline inventory of GHG emissions from all sources; GHG emissions reduction targets and deadlines, and enforceable GHG emissions reduction measures.~~ Climate Action Plan for the reduction of community-wide (i.e., unincorporated County) and County Operations greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15183.5.

GPU PEIR Mitigation Measure (MM) CC-1.2

Prepare a ~~County Climate Change Action Plan with an updated baseline inventory of GHG emissions from all sources, more detailed GHG emissions reduction targets and deadlines; and a comprehensive and enforceable GHG emissions reduction measures that will achieve a 17% reduction in emissions from County operations from 2006 by 2020 and a 9% reduction in community emissions between 2006 and 2020. Once prepared, implementation of the plan will be~~

~~monitored and progress reported on a regular basis.~~ Climate Action Plan for the reduction of community-wide (i.e., unincorporated County) and County Operations greenhouse gas emissions consistent with state-legislative targets, as described in General Plan Goal COS-20, and consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5 or as amended, as referenced in General Plan Policy COS-20.1. As described in Section 15183.5, the key elements of the Climate Action Plan would include:

"CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5(b)(1):

(1) Plan Elements. A plan for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions should:

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

(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;

(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;

(F) Be adopted in a public process following environmental review."

Once prepared, implementation of the Climate Action Plan will be monitored and progress reported on a regular basis, as follows:

- Implementation Monitoring Report – prepared annually;
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory – updated every two years; and
- Climate Action Plan – updated every five years.

GPU PEIR MM CC-1.7

~~Incorporate the California ARB's recommendations for a climate change CEQA threshold into the County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change. These recommendations will include energy, waste, water, and~~

~~transportation performance measures for new discretionary projects in order to reduce GHG emissions. Should the recommendation not be released in a timely manner,~~ T~~t~~he County will prepare and adopt its own threshold for GHG emissions and shall include this threshold in the County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change.

GPU PEIR MM CC-1.8

~~Revise~~ Prepare County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change (Guidelines) ~~based on the Climate Change Action Plan~~. The ~~revisions~~ Guidelines will ~~include guidance for~~ identify the specific actions proposed discretionary projects will need to take to ~~achieve greater energy, water, waste, and transportation efficiency~~ demonstrate consistency with the Climate Action Plan pursuant to Section 15183.5 of the CEQA Guidelines or as amended, as described in the 2011 General Plan Update Program EIR Mitigation Measure CC-1.2, as amended.

1.2.4 Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change

The project includes the preparation of the Guidelines document which includes the following components:

a) GHG Threshold: Establishes the County's Threshold of Significance for evaluation of GHG impacts as noted below. Adoption of a GHG Threshold is considered as a separate discretionary action.

b) CAP Requirements: This section discusses the requirements for projects to demonstrate compliance with the CAP and the streamlining provisions that may be applicable under CEQA.

c) CAP Consistency Review Checklist: An appendix to the Guidelines will contain a checklist that will include reduction measures to be implemented by proposed discretionary projects and will be used to determine consistency with the CAP.

The Guidelines would be brought forward to the County's Board of Supervisors (Board) for approval as a separate document from the CAP, but are to be considered concurrently with the CAP. The Guidelines will include a GHG Threshold of Significance of general applicability, and is to be considered for approval by the Board per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7. The proposed threshold of significance is "consistency with the CAP" which would be determined through the "CAP Consistency Review Checklist (Checklist)." Consistency with the CAP will be the only threshold of significance for County projects.

All discretionary projects that are subject to CEQA, no matter the size of the project, would be evaluated for consistency with the CAP. The Checklist has been incorporated as an appendix to the Guidelines, and would be the mechanism that is utilized to demonstrate compliance with the CAP. The determination of consistency with the CAP would be evaluated utilizing the following two approaches:

- First Approach: If the project is consistent with the County's General Plan, then the project could use the CEQA streamlining provision, CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5, which would allow the project to tier from and incorporate by reference the GHG emissions analysis presented in the Draft SEIR, upon certification. To show consistency with the CAP, the project would be required to implement applicable GHG reduction measures as adopted in the CAP and outlined in the Checklist.

- Second Approach: If the project is not consistent with the 2011 GPU and would require a GPA, then the project would not qualify for the CEQA streamlining provision and would be required to prepare a project-specific GHG emissions analysis. If the project is requesting a GPA but not requesting an increase in density or intensity beyond that assigned by the 2011 GPU, then the project could achieve consistency with the CAP by implementing applicable GHG reduction measures as adopted in the CAP and outlined in the Checklist. The analysis conducted in the Checklist should demonstrate how the project would achieve consistency with the CAP through implementation of the measures outlined in the Checklist.

Refer to Section 2.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions of this Draft SEIR for a complete description of the GPA process for evaluating GHG emissions.

The requirements of the project-specific GHG emissions analysis are outlined in the Report Format and Content Requirements document, which the Guidelines reference. The Report Format and Content Requirements document provides technical direction to future project applicants on preparing GHG analyses for discretionary projects being processed by Planning & Development Services (PDS), but do not contain a threshold of significance. The Report Format and Content Requirements ensure that the adequate information for analyzing GHG emissions are provided and ensure the quality, accuracy, and completeness of GHG analysis. Because the Report Format and Content Requirements do not provide a threshold of significance and are merely provided for format for how reports should be written, there would be no physical impact on the environment and, therefore, they are not evaluated in this Draft SEIR.

1.2.5 Environmental Characteristics

In response to litigation and considering legislative changes that have occurred since preparation of the 2012 CAP, the County prepared a new CAP (subject of this Draft SEIR). The CAP and the targets and strategies identified therein necessitate changes to Goal COS-20 and Policy COS-20.1 of the 2011 GPU and mitigation adopted in the 2011 GPU PEIR, MM CC-1.2, CC-1.7, and CC-1.8, to attain consistency with current legislative requirements. These changes require a GPA as part of the administrative approval process. The Draft SEIR evaluates the GPA as part of the actions associated with the CAP because the changes reflected in the GPA support and are consistent with implementation of the CAP and its GHG targets and GHG reduction measures. Therefore, the GPA is not addressed as a separate impact discussion in the sections that follows.

The Draft SEIR also evaluates the impacts associated with the implementation of proposed GHG Threshold, Guidelines, and the Report Format and Content Requirements. The proposed GHG Threshold is "consistency with the CAP," and is the level below which a project would be determined to result in less-than-significant GHG impacts. To achieve consistency, a project may choose to implement GHG reduction measures outlined in the CAP. All measures have been evaluated throughout the Draft SEIR. Therefore, adoption of a GHG Threshold that establishes a requirement to be consistent with the CAP, the individual measures of which have been evaluated throughout this Draft SEIR, would not require a separate impact analysis because the impacts of establishing that threshold and what it would take to meet the threshold have been fully evaluated.

The Guidelines would provide direction to project applicants on how a project could achieve consistency with the CAP. The Guidelines are proposed to include a checklist that would require applicants to demonstrate how a project would be consistent with the CAP including through implementation of GHG reduction measures. The specific actions that would result from the Guidelines would be project-specific implementation of approved GHG reduction measures, the environmental impacts of which have been evaluated throughout this Draft SEIR. Therefore, evaluation of the Guidelines as a separate impact discussion is not provided in the sections that follow.

Finally, the Report Format and Content Requirements document would not result in any physical impact on the environment as it simply details the format for how reports should be written. As a result, this document is also not separately discussed in the sections that follow.

1.3 Project Location

The County of San Diego is in the southwestern corner of the state. The County is bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the west, Orange County at the northwest corner, Riverside County to the north, Imperial County to the east, and the Republic of Mexico to the south (Figure 2).

The planning area for the project is the same planning area considered for the 2011 GPU, which encompasses all unincorporated land in the County of San Diego (Figure 3), as well as all County facilities and operations, which are in unincorporated areas and incorporated cities. The unincorporated County is composed of 3,570 square miles and represents 84% of the total land area in the County.

1.4 Intended Uses of this EIR

An EIR is an informational document used to inform public agency decision makers and the public of the significant environmental effects of a project, identify ways to mitigate or avoid the significant effects, and describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the project that could feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project while substantially lessening or avoiding any of the significant environmental effects. CEQA requires that public agencies consider the potentially significant adverse environmental effects of

projects over which they have discretionary approval authority before acting on those projects (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000 et. seq.). According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(f)(1), preparation of an EIR is required whenever a project may result in a significant adverse environmental effect. Public agencies are required to consider the information presented in the EIR when determining whether to approve a project.

With regards to the project (CAP, GPA, GHG Threshold, and Guidelines), CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 through 15164 set forth the criteria for determining the appropriate additional environmental documentation, if any, to be completed when there is a previously certified EIR covering the project for which a subsequent discretionary action is required. As such, this EIR has been prepared as a Draft SEIR consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15163(a)(2). This EIR has been prepared as a Supplement to the 2011 GPU EIR consistent with the CEQA Guidelines as follows:

a) The Lead or Responsible Agency may choose to prepare a supplement to an EIR rather than a subsequent EIR if:

    i. Any of the conditions described in Section 15162 would require the preparation of a subsequent EIR, and

    ii. Only minor additions or changes would be necessary to make the previous EIR adequately apply to the project in the changed situation.

b) The supplement to the EIR need contain only the information necessary to make the previous EIR adequate for the project as revised.

c) A supplement to an EIR shall be given the same kind of notice and public review as is given to a draft EIR under Section 15087.

d) A supplement to an EIR may be circulated by itself without recirculating the previous draft or final EIR.

e) When the agency decides whether to approve the project, the decision-making body shall consider the previous EIR as revised by the supplemental EIR. A finding under Section 15091 shall be made for each significant effect shown in the previous EIR as revised.

The proposed CAP is a comprehensive plan that identifies strategies and measures for addressing state GHG legislation and implementing the 2011 GPU PEIR Mitigation; the GPA for the CAP is related to a limited set of policies of the County's General Plan (2011 GPU); and the Guidelines establish the regulatory framework for determining significance in compliance with existing 2011 GPU PEIR Mitigation including the adoption of a GHG Threshold. As such, this SEIR will function as a supplement to the 2011 GPU PEIR. This document will address whether the CAP, GPA, Guidelines, and GHG Threshold would result in any new or substantially more severe environmental impacts than those previously evaluated in the certified 2011 GPU PEIR.

The Draft SEIR identifies a range of potential effects resulting from implementation of the project. It also identifies mitigation measures that would reduce identified potentially significant effects, as needed.

The Draft SEIR also functions as a Program EIR under CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c) for streamlining future projects. The CAP is intended to be used for future project-specific GHG emissions analyses by being prepared consistent with the tiering and streamlining provisions of Section 15183.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. The Draft SEIR provides the appropriate level of environmental review to allow future projects to tier from and streamline their analysis of GHG emissions pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5(a) and (b)(2). Consistent with CEQA Guidelines 15168, because the SEIR does not provide project-level review of any specific development projects within the County, subsequent activities in the County that involve individual projects must be examined considering the SEIR to determine whether any additional environmental review is necessary.

The 2011 GPU PEIR considered the impacts of adoption of the County General Plan. In compliance with the provisions of the CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163, the Draft SEIR tiers from and supplements the previously certified 2011 GPU PEIR. In accordance with Section 15150 of the CEQA Guidelines, information from the 2011 GPU PEIR is hereby incorporated by reference into the Draft SEIR. The 2011 GPU PEIR can be accessed online at:
http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/pds/gpupdate/environmental.html

Throughout Chapter 2 (Significant Environmental Effects of the Project) of the Draft SEIR, the sections rely on pertinent information that is provided in the 2011 GPU PEIR, such as the Existing Conditions and Regulatory Framework discussions. Specific reference to the location of where the information from the 2011 GPU PEIR is relied upon is identified with a summary. Where necessary, this information is updated with any changes that have occurred since the adoption of the 2011 GPU. This Draft SEIR contains the information necessary to make the 2011 GPU PEIR adequate for the project as described herein.

1.5 Environmental Setting

Per Section 15125 of the CEQA Guidelines, a description of the existing physical environmental conditions near a project must be included in an EIR to provide a “baseline condition.” The baseline condition for the physical setting is typically established at the time the Notice of Preparation (NOP) is published. The NOP for the Draft SEIR was published on October 20, 2016. However, the environmental baseline may be different depending upon the environmental issue being considered and the extent to which any relevant events or changes in the physical or regulatory settings may have occurred that would require consideration in, or influence the formation of, an accurate baseline condition.

As described above, the Draft SEIR is a supplement to the 2011 GPU PEIR and evaluates and discloses the environmental impacts related to implementation of the project. The baseline conditions for the Draft SEIR are generally consistent with the 2008

environmental baseline[1] that was utilized in the 2011 GPU PEIR because the physical environmental conditions at that time have not changed substantially for many of the resource areas evaluated. However, for some resource areas such as greenhouse gases, the environmental baseline has been updated and a new baseline emissions inventory has been prepared. Each resource section describes where the Draft SEIR incorporates the environmental baseline conditions from the 2011 GPU PEIR and where the environmental baseline conditions have been updated since the certification of the 2011 GPU PEIR.

The environmental baseline conditions for the 2011 GPU PEIR are located on page 1-59 of Chapter 1 of the 2011 GPU PEIR, Table 1-13 and are hereby incorporated by reference in this document.

1.5.1 Required Project Approvals

The discretionary actions associated with the project are listed in **Table 1-2, Required Project Approvals,** at the end of this chapter.

The SEIR is intended to apply to all listed project approvals as well as to any other approvals necessary or desirable to implement the project.

1.5.2 Scope of the SEIR

The Draft SEIR addresses the potential environmental effects of implementation of the CAP, GPA, Guidelines, and GHG Threshold within the County. Because the CAP is a comprehensive plan for reducing community GHG emissions within the unincorporated County, as well as the GHG emissions from County operations, the scope of the Draft SEIR includes an examination of all environmental issues that are considered in the 2011 GPU PEIR and Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, as amended January 4, 2013. In addition, the environmental issues analyzed in this document include those areas determined to be potentially significant by the NOP, comments on the NOP, and by County staff. The Draft SEIR addresses the potential environmental effects of the CAP, GPA, GHG Threshold, and Guidelines on the following resources:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural, Historical, and Paleontological Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation

[1] The environmental baseline used in the 2011 GPU PEIR is generally 2008; however, the baseline varies by environmental topic/issue.

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Energy
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Transportation and Traffic
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15128, Chapter 3 (Effects Not Found to Be Significant), the Draft SEIR provides the reasons some environmental impacts were not considered significant and, therefore, are not analyzed within Chapter 2 (Significant Environmental Effects) of the Draft SEIR.

Effects related to the implementation of the CAP and Guidelines will be evaluated within each environmental topic. Regarding the GPA and GHG Threshold, the scope of analysis is limited to GHG because the changes to the goal and policy of the 2011 GPU, three mitigation measures of the 2011 GPU PEIR, and the GHG Threshold relate to the County's goals and policies to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, these changes would affect conclusions of the 2011 GPU PEIR related to GHG.

Chapter 4 (Alternatives) of the Draft SEIR was prepared in accordance with Section 15126.6 of the CEQA Guidelines, which requires an evaluation of a reasonable range of alternatives, including the No Project Alternative. It also identifies the "Environmentally Superior" alternative among the alternatives assessed.

Many of the CAP reduction measures identify projects or actions that have previously been contemplated by the County or other agencies through separate discretionary review processes. Specifically, the CAP includes GHG Reduction Measure E-2.1 that would facilitate implementation of large-scale wind facilities. The County has previously considered these types of facilities through the County's Wind Energy Ordinance Section 6950-6952 and the 2012 Wind Energy EIR (County of San Diego, 2012) (SCH No. 2010091030). The analysis contained in that EIR is hereby incorporated by reference and is summarized as appropriate in each of the resource chapters of the SEIR. A printed copy of this document is available for review at PDS (5510 Overland Ave., Suite 300, San Diego, CA 92123). The 2012 Wind Energy EIR is also available online at the following link: http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/pds/advance/POD10007DEIR.html

In addition, Padre Dam Municipal Water District (MWD) has recently approved the East County Advanced Water Purification Program (AWP Project). The AWP Project will result in a regional effort to convert treated effluent into drinkable water by expanding the Ray Stover Water Recycling Facility and constructing an advanced water treatment plant. The CAP has identified participation in the AWP Project as a Water and Wastewater Supporting Effort. Padre Dam MWD certified the Comprehensive Facilities Master Plan Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Padre Dam PEIR) (SCH No. 2015111014) on May 3, 2017 which evaluated the impacts of the AWP Project, for which the County is a Responsible Agency under CEQA. The analysis contained in that EIR is hereby incorporated by reference and is summarized as appropriate in each of the resource chapters of the SEIR. A printed copy of this document is available for review at PDS (5510 Overland Ave., Suite 300, San Diego, CA 92123). The document is available at the following link: http://www.padredam.org/DocumentCenter/View/2581

Padre Dam MWD will implement the AWP Project in three phases to increase water supply reliability for East County residents. Phase 1 includes construction of an Advanced Water Treatment Plant (AWTP) facility. Phase 2 would expand the Ray Stoyer WRF and expand the AWTP facility, including a brine minimization system to produce purified water for storage in Lake Jennings. Phase 3 would also expand the Ray Stoyer WRF and AWTP facility.

The County has included this supporting effort because it is a Responsible Agency under CEQA, and because the project would reduce GHG emissions by minimizing the amount of imported water that is necessary to support existing and future growth which would be located within the County's geographic boundary and served by the Padre Dam MWD. The County is not assuming any of the GHG emissions reductions from this supporting effort, but if it were to rely upon this measure in the future, the County, as a Responsible Agency, would be required to consider the Padre Dam PEIR and make findings in accordance with Section 15091 and 15093 of the CEQA Guidelines and file a Notice of Determination stating it considered the Padre Dam EIR as prepared by Padre Dam MWD consistent with CEQA Guidelines 15096(h) and (i). However, within this SEIR, the resource chapters summarize the conclusions of the Padre Dam PEIR for purposes of full disclosure.

1.5.3 EIR Review Process

This section describes the environmental review process required under CEQA, including: (1) the public and agency review requirements for the Draft SEIR; (2) the required Draft SEIR approvals; and (3) CEQA Findings, Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program, and Statement of Overriding Considerations.

1.5.3.1 Public and Agency Review

In compliance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15082, a NOP for the Draft SEIR was distributed to the California State Clearinghouse; relevant responsible and trustee agencies; other local, state, and federal agencies; and interested individuals and organizations. The 30-day public comment period for the NOP began on October 20, 2016 and ended on November 21, 2016. The NOP was published in the San Diego Union-Tribune newspaper, the project's webpage, and to the CAP's email Notification List. The NOP was posted at the PDS Zoning Counter and distributed to all public libraries located within the unincorporated County. In addition, a scoping meeting was held on November 3, 2016 to allow for input from the public, affected agencies, and interested organizations. The NOP, written comments received during the NOP review period, and a summary matrix of the written comments are included in Appendix A of the Draft SEIR.

The Draft SEIR is available for review and comment by the public and public agencies for a 45-day period from August 10, 2017 through September 25, 2017. Comments on the Draft SEIR should be sent to CAP@sdcounty.ca.gov or at the following address:

County of San Diego
ATTN: Maggie Soffel
Climate Action Plan SEIR
Planning & Development Services
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 310
San Diego, California 92123

The Draft SEIR is available for public review at:

County of San Diego PDS, Zoning Counter, 5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 110, San Diego, California 92123 (8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday).

All County Public Library Branches: Visit http://www.sdcl.org/locations_ALL-BRANCHES.html for locations and hours.

Online at http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/pds/ceqa_public_review.html and http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/pds/advance/climateactionplan.html

A compact disc (CD) containing the Draft SEIR can also be obtained by contacting Maggie Soffel at (858) 495-5474 or Maggie.Soffel@sdcounty.ca.gov.

1.5.3.2 SEIR Approvals

Following the close of the 45-day public review period, written comments received on the Draft SEIR will be responded to in writing in a Response to Comments document. The Response to Comments document, together with the Draft SEIR, will constitute the Final SEIR. If any text changes are identified to address public comments received during the public review period for the Draft SEIR, such changes will be reflected in the Final SEIR.

The County of San Diego Board of Supervisors will review and consider the Final SEIR for the CAP, GPA, GHG Threshold, and Guidelines and will decide whether the Final SEIR is consistent with the requirements of CEQA, and conclude whether to certify the document.

1.5.3.3 CEQA Findings, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and Statement of Overriding Considerations

Following certification of an EIR, CEQA requires that a lead agency make written findings for each of the potentially significant environmental effects associated with the project.

In addition, PRC Section 21081.6 requires that lead agencies adopt a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for any project with significant environmental effects. A MMRP is required for the CAP, GPA, Guidelines, and GHG Threshold, and will be prepared as part of the Final SEIR. The MMRP will provide a list of all proposed mitigation measures; define the parties responsible for implementation and review/approval; and, identify the timing for implementation of each measure. This information is contained in Chapter 7 of this Draft SEIR.

For significant unavoidable impacts (if required), a Statement of Overriding Considerations will be included in the Administrative Record for the project which will provide reasoning as to why the significant unavoidable environmental impacts are outweighed by the benefits that would result with implementation of the project.

1.5.3.4 Additional Review and Consultation Requirements

The project is subject to other review and consultation requirements in addition to the discretionary approvals identified in **Table 1-2, Required Project Approvals**. To date, the County has engaged in consultation with the following entities regarding the project:

- **Tribal Governments.** As required by SB 18 and AB 52, the County has consulted with all Native American tribes with an affiliation to San Diego County to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places and sacred lands as part of the Draft EIR process. AB 52 letters were sent to 11 tribes on January 6, 2017 for a 30-day response period (ending on February 11, 2017). The County received responses from Agua Caliente and Pechanga declining consultation and held consultation meetings with San Luis Rey on February 9, 2017 and June 6, 2017, and with Santa Ysabel on February 17, 2017. No issues were raised during the consultation meetings. Consultation was concluded with Santa Ysabel on March 22, 2017 and with San Luis Rey on June 21, 2017.

  SB 18 letters were sent to 25 tribes on January 6, 2017 for a 90-day response period that ended on April 11, 2017. Agua Caliente and Pechanga responded declining consultation. Consultation meetings were held with San Luis Rey and Santa Ysabel and no issues were raised. Santa Ysabel concurred with concluding consultation on March 22, 2017 and consultation was concluded with San Luis Rey on June 21, 2017. Rincon requested consultation on April 11, 2017. The County met with Rincon on July 7, 2017 to discuss the project. No issues or concerns were raised by Rincon. Consultation was concluded with Rincon on July 28, 2017.

- **Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).** Although the County consulted with all tribes with an affiliation to San Diego County, a letter (Sacred Lands check) was sent to the NAHC on April 19, 2017 to ensure all appropriate Native American tribes are consulted for their knowledge of potential known resources and history of the areas affected by the project. The NAHC responded identifying that both cultural resources and tribal cultural resources are present within the project site and provided the County with a list of Native American Tribes that should be consulted for the project. All Tribes on the list had already been consulted by the County during the SB 18 and AB 52 consultation.

- **Planning and Sponsor Groups.** The County has engaged all 26 planning and sponsor groups within the County to obtain input on the project throughout the process.

- **State and Federal Agencies.** The County has engaged the following agencies to obtain input on the project:
  - California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection;
  - California Department of Transportation-District 11;
  - California Coastal Commission;
  - California Department of Conservation;
  - California Energy Commission;
  - California Department of Fish and Wildlife- South Coast Region 5;
  - California Department of Food and Agriculture;
  - California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery Integrated Waste Management Board;
  - Native American Heritage Commission;
  - California Office of Emergency Services;
  - California Office of Historic Preservation;
  - California Department of Parks and Recreation;
  - Regional Water Quality Control Board-Regions 7 and 9;
  - California State Lands Commission; California Department of Water Resources.

- **Other.** The County sent the Notice of Completion of the availability of the Draft SEIR to the Clearinghouse on August 10, 2017 for distribution to all potential responsible and trustee agencies. The County has also engaged the following organizations to obtain input on this project:
  - Alliance of Regional Collaboratives for Climate Adaptation
  - American Institute of Architects
  - American Planning Association
  - American Society of Landscape Architects
  - Building Industry Association
  - Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA)
  - North San Diego Realtors Association
  - San Diego 350
  - San Diego Apartment Association
  - San Diego Building Owners and Managers Association, Inc
  - San Diego Clean Cities
  - San Diego CleanTech
  - San Diego Children and Nature
  - San Diego County Farm Bureau

- California Native Plant Society
- Center for Sustainable Energy
- Center for Sustainable Energy
- Cleveland National Forest Foundation (CNFF)
- Climate Action Campaign
- Climate Science Alliance-South Coast
- Commercial Real Estate Development Association (NAIOP)
- Endangered Habitat League
- Escondido Chamber of Commerce
- Fallbrook Climate Action Team
- I Love a Clean San Diego
- Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton
- North County Climate Change Alliance
- San Diego County Taxpayers Association
- San Diego Earthworks
- San Diego Energy District
- San Diego Food System Alliance
- San Diego Gas & Electric
- San Diego Housing Federation
- San Diego Mesa College
- San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce
- San Diego Regional Climate Collaborative
- Scripps Institution of Oceanography
- Sierra Club
- Stay Cool for Grandkids
- The Greater San Diego Association of Realtors
- University of San Diego
- United States Green Building Council

In addition to required consultation, the CAP process involved extensive public outreach. The goals of the County's outreach efforts are to raise awareness and inform the public about the CAP, provide multiple opportunities for input at various stages of the CAP development, provide opportunities to influence decision-making on the CAP, and meet the requirements of CEQA. In recognition of the importance of public participation in the planning process, the County Department of PDS undertook an effort to develop a Public Outreach and Engagement Plan (Outreach Plan; provided as Appendix E of the CAP) to establish specific opportunities for the public to collaborate with staff on key strategies to achieve GHG reduction targets and reduce the effects of a changing climate in their local communities. Outreach efforts are summarized below and described in detail in Chapter 6 of the CAP.

- Throughout Summer 2016, PDS staff met individually and held four visioning sessions with business groups, environmental nonprofits, representatives of academia, and climate planning professionals to understand the climate planning priorities of each industry.

- A visioning session was also held with the Community Planning/Sponsor Group Chairs in August 2016.

- In September 2016, PDS held two public workshops to inform attendees on the input provided during the stakeholder meetings and visioning sessions, and to solicit feedback on potential GHG reduction strategies/measures.

- Several public informational sessions have been held with the Planning Commission (April 2016, November 2016, and June 2017).

- CAP information has been distributed at over 65 community events in partnership with the County's Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Works, the County's Health and Human Services Agency, and the County's Air Pollution Control District.

- A project website was created for centralized information, email notification sign-up, project documents, and contact information to send comments and suggestions.

- Emails were sent to stakeholders via a notification list at key milestones in the planning process.

- To engage stakeholders internal to the County, a Sustainability Task Force comprised of 11 County departments was convened to bring knowledge and resources together during development of the CAP.

Please refer to Appendix E of the CAP for the complete Public Outreach and Engagement Plan or the County's CAP Project website for current information related to this topic:
http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/pds/advance/climateactionplan.html.

1.6 Project Consistency with Applicable Plans

There are 19 jurisdictions in San Diego County, including the unincorporated County, with local land use authority and the responsibility for preparing their own general plans and general plan EIRs. Regional coordination is necessary to guide overall development and ensure an efficient allocation of infrastructure funding. SANDAG serves as the region's Metropolitan Planning Organization responsible for area-wide coordination and the technical and informational resource for the region's local jurisdictions. SANDAG prepares regional transportation plans, which provide a basis for allocating federal and state funds used for specific items such as land use incentives and transportation improvements. The County works with the San Diego County Regional Airport Authority on a regular basis to ensure land use compatibility with regional airports. Other agencies with regional plans that affect land use in the County are the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board, the San Diego Air Pollution Control District, the San Diego County Water Authority, the San Diego Metropolitan Transit System, the North County Transit District, and Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton.

Additionally, the CAP must maintain internal consistency with the 2011 GPU, community plans, specific plans, and other applicable countywide plans. The following represents a list of applicable plans that are evaluated for consistency within the Draft SEIR:

- 2011 GPU goals and policies,
- Community Plans,

- Strategic Energy Plan,
- Comprehensive Renewable Energy Plan,
- Draft Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan,
- Local Coastal Land Use Plan, and
- Strategic Plan to Reduce Waste.

The project complies with all the above-named plans and programs and with the proposed GPA portion of the project which would amend Goal COS-20 and Policy COS-20.1 of the 2011 GPU and Mitigation Measures CC-1.2, CC-1.7, and CC-1.8 adopted in the 2011 GPU PEIR. The project's compliance with plans and programs is specifically evaluated in Section 2.10, Land Use and Planning and throughout the Draft SEIR as applicable.

1.7 Cumulative Project Assessment Overview

CEQA requires that an EIR evaluate a project's cumulative impacts. Cumulative impacts are a project's impacts combined with the impacts of other related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. As set forth in the CEQA Guidelines, the discussion of cumulative impacts must reflect the severity of the impacts, as well as the likelihood of their occurrence; however, the discussion need not be as detailed as the discussion of environmental impacts attributable to the project alone. As stated in CEQA, Public Resources Code, Section 21083(b) (2), "a project may have a significant effect on the environment if…the incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects."

According to Section 15355 of the CEQA Guidelines, "Cumulative impacts refer to two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.

a) The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects.

b) The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonable foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, §15355)."

In addition, as stated in the CEQA Guidelines, "The mere existence of significant cumulative impacts caused by other projects alone shall not constitute substantial evidence that the project's incremental effects are "cumulatively considerable" (CCR, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Section 15064[h][4]). If an incremental effect is not cumulatively considerable, such an effect is not required to be considered significant; however, the reasoning for a determination of why such effects are not significant shall be provided by the lead agency. Implementation of appropriate mitigation measures can reduce a project's contribution to impacts to less than cumulatively considerable, as allowed by CEQA.

1.7.1 List of Past, Present, and Reasonably Anticipated Future Projects in the Project Area

Section 15130(a) of the CEQA Guidelines state that an EIR shall discuss cumulative impacts of a project when the project's impacts, even though individually limited, are cumulatively considerable. Cumulatively considerable means that the incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects. Cumulative impacts involve individual effects which may increase in scope or intensity when considered together. Such impacts typically involve several local projects, and can result from individually incremental effects when these collectively increase in magnitude over time.

Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15130(b)(1) (A) and (B), an adequate discussion of significant impacts includes either:

- A list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency; or

- A summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document, or in a prior environmental document which has been adopted or certified, which described or evaluated regional or area-wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact. Any such planning document shall be referenced and made available to the public at a location specified by the lead agency.

This analysis uses a combination of the list and planning document approach. The 2011 GPU is the planning document that governs overall growth and development throughout the County. The land uses, programs, and types of projects approved within that document were considered in the cumulative analysis.

In addition, since the adoption of the 2011 GPU, several GPAs have been approved and several GPAs are currently in process with PDS. These projects are reasonably foreseeable, have sufficient detail and plans to understand the changes in land use conditions that are proposed, and are included in the Draft SEIR's cumulative analysis. Please refer to **Table 1-3, Cumulative Projects List,** at the end of this section. The geographic scope considered for the cumulative analysis may vary relative to individual environmental issue areas. Therefore, a description of the geographic scope for each environmental issue analyzed in the Draft SEIR is provided within individual sections within Chapter 2.0, Environmental Effects of the Project.

Regarding the GHG inventory and projections in the CAP, the GHG emissions inventory for the CAP does not include the emissions attributable to proposed GPAs that would increase density or intensity above what is allowed in the 2011 General Plan. Also, even though there were GPAs that were adopted between 2011 (adoption of 2011 General Plan Update) and 2014 (GHG inventory baseline year), none of these GPAs were

constructed by 2014; as such, their GHG emissions had not been realized by the GHG inventory baseline year of 2014 and were not included in the GHG emissions inventory.

The CAP GHG projections to 2020, 2030, and 2050 include the GHG emissions from the GPAs that have been adopted by the County between August 2011 (adoption of 2011 General Plan Update) and August 2017 (date which the Draft CAP and CAP Draft EIR were released for public review). In addition, the County is currently processing several GPA applications for discretionary land use projects. Consistent with the requirements of CEQA pertaining to evaluation of cumulative impacts (Section 15130 of the CEQA Guidelines), the County is evaluating these projects within the cumulative impacts section of the Draft SEIR. To the degree these GPAs would result in increased GHG emissions from that projected in the 2011 GPU PEIR, additional feasible mitigation would be identified for these projects.

1.8 Growth-Inducing Impacts

CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2(d) requires that an EIR evaluate the growth-inducing impacts of a proposed action. A growth-inducing impact is defined by the CEQA Guidelines as:

> [T]he ways in which the proposed project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. Included in this are projects which would remove obstacles to population growth… It must not be assumed that growth in any area is necessarily beneficial, detrimental, or of little significance to the environment.

The growth inducing potential of a project could be considered significant if it fosters growth or results in a concentration of population more than what is assumed in adopted master plans, land use plans, or projections made by regional planning agencies, such as SANDAG. Additionally, a project could be considered growth inducing if a project provides infrastructure or service capacity to accommodate growth beyond the levels currently permitted by local or regional plans or policies.

A project can have direct and/or indirect growth-inducement potential. Direct growth inducement would result if a project involved construction of new housing. A project can have indirect growth inducement potential if it would establish substantial new permanent employment opportunities (e.g., commercial, industrial or governmental enterprises) that would encourage development of new housing for employees, or if it would involve a substantial construction effort creating short-term employment opportunities. Similarly, under CEQA, a project would indirectly induce growth if it would remove an obstacle to additional growth and development, such as removing a constraint on a required public service. Infrastructure projects could also indirectly stimulate growth by enhancing access to properties, or increasing their desirability for development.

The CAP is not by itself directly growth inducing because it does not increase densities or modify intensities of allowable land uses; but rather, it reflects the land use map that was approved with the 2011 GPU, as amended. The 2011 GPU PEIR generally shifted

densities westward of the San Diego County Water Authority boundary, and concentrated the highest densities around existing communities, in Village centers, to encourage a compact and efficient land use pattern. This type of land use pattern promotes efficiencies regarding the provision of infrastructure and community services, and promotes the preservation of high quality habitat in the most remote portions of the unincorporated County.

The 2011 GPU PEIR discussed the growth-inducing impacts of the General Plan in Chapter 3, Pages 3-1 through 3-6, Growth Inducing Impacts. The detailed discussion provided in the 2011 GPU PEIR is fully incorporated into the Draft SEIR by reference. As described therein, the 2011 GPU PEIR found that implementation of the General Plan significantly reduces the amount of potential for new housing units compared to the previous General Plan (County of San Diego, 1978), but that it is still considered a growth accommodating action because it provides direction for the planning and management of population growth. It is also considered a growth inducing action because it facilitates economic expansion and will result in infrastructure improvements (i.e., water, sewer, and circulation systems) that could further remove existing obstacles to growth.

The 2011 GPU, as amended, provides land use development patterns and growth policies that allow the planned and orderly expansion of development supported by adequate public services. A project that would induce unplanned growth could indirectly cause additional adverse environmental and public services impacts not previously envisioned. To assess whether implementation of the CAP would result in growth inducing effects beyond what is currently anticipated, the Draft SEIR must analyze the degree to which the growth associated with implementation of the project would be consistent with the 2011 GPU, as amended.

1.8.1 Removal of Obstacles to Growth

Under CEQA, a project would indirectly induce growth if it would remove an obstacle to additional growth and development, such as removing a constraint on a required public service. Infrastructure projects could also indirectly stimulate growth by enhancing access to properties, or increasing their desirability for development. The CAP, GPA Guidelines, and Threshold would implement the requirements of the 2011 GPU and 2011 GPU PEIR to establish GHG emissions reduction targets, and create a plan that contains strategies and measures to achieve those targets. The project would not remove a constraint on a required public service or stimulate growth by enhancing access to properties that were previously inaccessible. Approval and implementation of the project may result in improvements to alternative modes of transportation, including bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure but would not increase access to any areas within the County such as constructing new roadways. Similarly, the project would not result in the expansion of a wastewater treatment plant, or eliminate any other constraint to development. The GPA component of the project would amend the 2011 GPU and 2011 GPU PEIR to establish consistency with the CAP, but would not revise land use policies or densities, or result in new areas for expansion within the County. Therefore, implementation of the CAP, GHG reduction measures, and supporting efforts would not remove any obstacles to growth which could result in growth inducement.

1.8.2 Require Expansion of Public Services and Utilities

A project would induce growth if it would expand or extend public services in a manner that encourages or allows for new development that was not previously planned. As described above, the CAP is a plan to reduce GHG emissions consistent with state legislation and does not directly result in the construction of any improvements. However, several of the GHG reduction measures that are included in the CAP may result in improvements related to the provision of energy. Specifically, GHG Reduction Measure E-2.1 could result in increased demand for the construction of new large-scale renewable energy systems. The intent of Measure E-2.1 is to increase the amount of renewable energy that is being consumed by local users to approximately 90% renewable energy sources, which would result in a reduction of GHG emissions due to the cleaner fuel sources being utilized. This measure would not expand the level of service within the County to users that are not currently on the grid, and as such would not be considered an expansion of the service.

1.8.3 Encourage or Facilitate Economic Activities

Implementation of the project would likely result in some capital improvements on behalf of the County, and may result in incentivization of energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements, expansion of alternatively fueled vehicles, water conservation improvements, and expansion of waste collection services. These actions would result in a small amount of new jobs, specifically related to construction services, but is not expected to result in a substantial increase in the demand for additional housing or services. These jobs would likely be filled from the existing labor pool within the County, and are, therefore, not expected to be growth inducing.

1.8.4 Involve a Precedent Setting Action

A project could result in a precedent setting action if it resulted in a change in land use that could trigger similar actions within the County. The project is a programmatic plan to reduce GHG emissions in accordance with state legislation. The project applies to all land within the boundaries of the unincorporated County for which the County has land use jurisdiction, and would be approved in accordance with the Board's land use authority. Further, individual projects resulting from strategies and measures identified in the CAP would be subject to future discretionary review by the County. Similarly, future development within the County that would implement strategies and measures to demonstrate compliance with the CAP would also be subject to future discretionary review by the County. Therefore, the project would not result in a precedent setting action.

1.8.5 Conclusion

The project would result in the adoption and implementation of strategies and measures that would need to be undertaken to reduce GHG emissions consistent with state legislative requirements. The project would not result in growth inducing impacts associated with removing obstacles to growth, such as the extension of a roadway, or

expansion of water and sewer services. Similarly, the project would not result in the expansion of public services.

The project does include a GPA to revise the 2011 GPU and 2011 GPU PEIR to achieve consistency among the CAP and previous goals, policies, and mitigation measures; however, it would not result in an increase in density or change in land use. Therefore, the project would not result in direct growth inducement related to land use changes. Finally, although the project may result in a small increase in jobs related to the expansion of alternative transportation, energy, and waste infrastructure, it is not expected to be growth inducing because the locally available labor pool is anticipated to be able to fill any resultant positions.

1.9 Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes

CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2(c) requires that an EIR evaluate the commitment of nonrenewable resources which would be considered irreversible by future generations. An example of this type of commitment may include the construction of a roadway which would provide access to previously inaccessible environmental lands. Irretrievable commitments of resources should be evaluated to assure that such current consumption is justified. In addition, Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines states that "Potentially significant energy implications of a project shall be considered in an EIR to the extent relevant and applicable to the project." The Draft SEIR considers the use of energy in Section 2.6 Energy and should be referred to for a comprehensive evaluation of energy use related to the project.

As previously described, the project would identify strategies and measures that would need to be undertaken to reduce GHG emissions consistent with state legislative requirements and would not result in growth inducing impacts. As described above in 1.1 Project Objectives, the primary focus of the project is to reduce community and County operations GHG emissions to meet the County's GHG reduction targets for 2020 and 2030, and provide a mechanism for the County to meet the projected 2050 goal identified in the CAP. The measures encourage improvements to alternative transportation infrastructure, energy efficiency and water conservation, and waste processing, and some of the measures may indirectly result in the construction of some improvements which would require the use of fuel and building materials during construction; however, the result of the improvements would be a long-term reduction in energy consumption and a reduction in the use of nonrenewable energy sources. Continued operation and maintenance of some of the facilities may require the use of additional fuel and water consumption; however, such use would be insignificant compared to the overall reduction in use of these resources that would result from CAP implementation. Therefore, no significant irreversible environmental changes would occur.

1.10 SEIR Organization

The content and organization of the Draft SEIR is designed to meet the requirements of CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines, and the County of San Diego Environmental Impact Report Format and General Content Requirements, as well as to present issues, analysis,

mitigation, and other information in a logical and understandable way. The Draft SEIR is organized into and includes the following sections:

- *"Summary*" provides the project description and a summary of the environmental impacts that would result with CAP implementation, proposed mitigation measures, and the level of significance of impacts prior to and after mitigation. The section also describes the areas of controversy and issues to be resolved by the decision-making body; and identifies a summary of the CAP alternatives.

- Chapter 1, *"Project Description, Location, and Environmental Setting"* provides CEQA compliance information; an overview of the environmental review and decision-making process; purpose of the CAP, GPA, Guidelines, and GHG Threshold; a list of responsible and trustee agencies; a summary of relevant documents incorporated by reference; a description of the project location, characteristics, and objectives; the relationship of the CAP to other plans and policies; the existing regional environmental setting; list of past, present, and reasonably anticipated future projects; and a discussion of growth inducing impacts.

- Chapter 2, *"Significant Environmental Effects of the Project"* contains a detailed analysis of the existing conditions; regulatory framework; direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts; and mitigation measures for each relevant environmental issue area. The analysis of each environmental category in Chapter 2 is organized as follows:

    - The introduction provides a brief overview on the purpose of the section being analyzed regarding the CAP, GPA, Guidelines, and GHG Threshold.

    - *"Existing Conditions"* describes the physical conditions that exist at the time of the 2011 GPU EIR conditions if unchanged, or the NOP if the baseline changed, and that may influence or affect the topic being analyzed.

    - *"Regulatory Framework"* provides state and federal laws, the San Diego County General Plan goals and policies that apply to the topic being analyzed.

    - "*Issues Not Discussed Further*" discusses the issues that were determined to have less-than-significant impacts and are, therefore, not discussed further is Draft SEIR.

    - *"Analysis of Project and Cumulative Impacts"* discusses the impacts of the project in each category, including direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts and presents the determination of the level of significance.

    - *"Mitigation"* provides a discussion of feasible mitigation measures to reduce any impacts.

- Chapter 3, *"Effects Found Not to Be Significant"* discusses effects found not to be significant during the NOP or the Draft SEIR process.

- Chapter 4, *"Alternatives"* evaluates the range of alternatives to the CAP. The environmentally superior alternative is identified.

- Chapter 5, *"References"* identifies reference sources for the Draft SEIR.

- Chapter 6, *"Preparers"* lists the organizations and persons contacted during preparation of the Draft SEIR.

- Chapter 7, *"List of Mitigation Measures"* lists applicable mitigation measures by topic.

- Chapter 8, *"Responses to Comments and Master Responses"* which includes comment letters received during the public review period and responses to those comments.

- The appendices provide information and technical studies that support the environmental analysis contained within the Draft SEIR. The Draft SEIR also includes the following appendices:

    - Appendix A. Notice of Preparation Comments and Summary Matrix

    - Appendix B. Sample Direct Investment Protocols

    - Appendix C: Cultural Confidential Appendix: On File with the County of San Diego, Planning & Development Services

Table 1-1 Proposed Greenhouse Reduction Measures

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
Built Environment and Transportation Sector				
Strategy T-1 Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled				
T-1.1	Built Environment and Transportation	**Acquire Open Space Conservation Land.** Acquire open space conservation lands consistent with current ~~and anticipated future~~ requirements of the County Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) and future conservation efforts, including acquisition of 2,622 acres by 2020 and an additional 4,370 acres between 2021 and 2030. Description: This measure is a County initiative. The County is recognized as one of the most diverse habitats for plants and animals in the U.S. and for having the highest number of species that are considered rare or endangered. Scientists have classified the County as one of two counties in the U.S. that are considered "hot spots" because of the unique and rare species. The MSCP has dual goals associated with habitat and species preservation and land development. The MSCP preserves San Diego's unique, native habitats and wildlife for future generations, and streamline the permitting process for development projects. The MSCP ensures compliance with the federal Endangered Species Act, State Endangered Species Act, and State Natural Communities Conservation Planning Act. The County initiated its MSCP in the early 1990s. The South County Subarea Plan was approved in 1997. Since the inception of the MSCP, the County has purchased properties from willing sellers within the County. The County purchases land that meets certain criteria that includes completing the planned preserve system for the region, providing critical wildlife corridor linkages, and preserving habitat functions. The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) manages the MSCP lands acquired by the County. Land preservation may take the form of an easement that dedicates the land for open space in perpetuity or actual purchase of fee title. Acquisition of land by the County under the MSCP would reduce GHG emissions through preservation of land which can otherwise be developed. GHG emissions reductions are realized from reductions in transportation, energy use, waste, and water consumption.	This measure would result in the expansion of the program and lands acquired for permanent dedication as open space. It is evaluated for the potential to physically divide communities.	Land Use

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		Preservation of these lands also helps protect watersheds, improve water quality, and preserves vegetation, which provides carbon sequestration benefits. Reductions for this measure are quantified based on the reduced development potential associated with preservation of lands. Future acquisitions beyond those targeted in this measure will reduce GHG emissions in the county, the benefit of which will be reflected in the County's biennial GHG inventory updates. The County's GHG emissions baseline inventory updates are further detailed in Chapter 5 of the CAP.		
T-1.2	Built Environment and Transportation	**Acquire Agricultural Easements**. Acquire agricultural easements through an expanded Purchase of Agriculture Conservation Easement (PACE) Program, including acquisition of 443 acres of agricultural easements by 2020 and an additional 4,430 acres between 2021 and 2030. Description: This measure is a County initiative. The PACE Program promotes the long-term preservation of agriculture in the County. Under the PACE Program, willing agricultural property owners are compensated for placing an easement on their agricultural property that limits future uses and extinguishes future development potential. As a result, the agricultural land is preserved and the property owner receives compensation that can make its continued use for agriculture more viable. The San Diego County Board of Supervisors (Board) directed County staff to develop an agricultural preservation program on August 3, 2011, through the adoption of the County's General Plan. The Board established the PACE Program as an on-going County program on December 4, 2013. This measure will preserve lands for agricultural use by expanding the PACE Program to allow properties that did not realize a density reduction to participate voluntarily. Acquisition of agricultural easements by the County under the PACE Program will reduce GHG emissions through preservation of land that can otherwise be developed. GHG emissions reductions are realized from a reduction in transportation, energy use, waste, and water consumption. Reductions for this measure are quantified based on the reduced	This measure would result in existing agricultural land becoming dedicated for agricultural uses in perpetuity. It may result in physical changes related to the loss of future development potential. It is evaluated for the potential to physically divide communities.	Air Quality Population and Housing Land Use

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		development potential associated with preservation of agricultural lands. Only reductions from the expanded PACE Program are quantified for this measure.		
T-1.3	Built Environment and Transportation	**Update Community Plans**. Focus growth in the county villages to achieve mixed-use, transit-oriented village centers by updating 15 community plans by 2030 and an additional 4 community plans between 2031 and 2040. Description: This measure is a County initiative. The community plan updates would incorporate a balanced approach to housing, jobs/economic development, services, and infrastructure needs. The Community Plan updates would achieve mixed-use and transit-oriented development within existing village centers. The updates will define a core area within the county villages that would include affordable housing units; mixed-use development with possible mechanisms to increase density; "Complete Streets" that include sidewalk and bike lane improvements; shared parking; and parks and community services, which could include libraries, schools or community centers, located in the core area. Existing density would be emphasized in the core area using tools such as form-based code, and parking and setback reductions.	This measure would result in reduced GHG emissions through focused-growth that would enhance mixed-use village cores and opportunities for transit-oriented development.	Speculative. The specific actions are not known and evaluation of such actions would be speculative. No new density is being proposed, and focused growth in villages has been evaluated in the 2011 GPU PEIR. Therefore, further evaluation of specific actions is not provided in this Draft SEIR.
Strategy T-2 Shift Towards Alternative Modes of Transportation				
T-2.1	Built Environment and Transportation	**Improve Roadway Segments as Multi-Modal.** Improve roadway segments, intersections, and bikeways to implement multi-modal enhancements for pedestrian and cyclist comfort and safety along County-maintained public roads by improving 700 centerline miles of roadway segments, including 250 intersections and 210 lane miles of bikeway improvements by 2030 and an additional 500 centerline miles of roadway segments, including 250 intersections and 210 lane miles of bikeway improvements by 2050. Description: This measure is a County initiative. Implementing multi-modal enhancements as part of a "Complete Streets" approach serves to reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and encourage pedestrian and	This measure would implement roadway improvements to reduce VMT by calming traffic and improving the bicyclist and pedestrian infrastructure and would occur as part of resurfacing projects within existing paved areas. This could result in construction impacts	Aesthetics Air Quality Biological Resources Cultural Resources Energy GHG Hazards and Hazardous Materials Hydrology and Water Quality Noise

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		cyclist trips by creating a more comfortable and safer experience when traveling along public roads. Specific improvements may include: ADA curb ramps, marked crosswalks, countdown signal timers, curb extensions, speed tables, speed humps, raised crosswalks, raised intersections, median islands, tight corner radii, mini-circles, on-street parking, reduced travel lane widths, planter strips with street trees, chicanes/chokers, bike lanes, cycle tracks, and protected bikeways. As part of road resurfacing projects, funded by the increased gas tax generated by SB-1, this measure will implement multimodal enhancements to improve pedestrian comfort on roadway segments, including improvements at intersections and bikeway improvements. Multimodal enhancements will be implemented where feasible. Such enhancements will occur only within the existing paved areas and will not require any road widening or acquisition of right-of-way.	and is evaluated for consistency with policies related to circulation.	Transportation and Traffic Tribal Cultural Resources
T-2.2	Built Environment and Transportation	**Reduce New Non-Residential Development Vehicle Miles Traveled.** Reduce commute VMT in new non- residential development by 15% by 2030. Description: This measure is a requirement. Through the Regional Transportation Plan model, the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) has projected the future number of commute VMT for the unincorporated county. This measure helps to reduce commute trips within the unincorporated areas of the county. A Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Ordinance will define the minimum trip generation requirements for new non-residential development projects and include a monitoring and reporting mechanism to demonstrate on-going compliance and ensure enforcement. Trip reduction measures may include telecommuting, car sharing, vanpools, carpools, shuttle service, bicycle parking facilities, and transit subsidies.	This measure would result in long-term reduction of single occupant vehicles and a reduction in GHG emissions with improved air quality.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
T-2.3	Built Environment and Transportation	**Reduce County Employee Vehicle Miles Traveled.** Reduce County employee commute VMT by 20% 2030. Description:	This measure would result in decreased VMT by subsidizing	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		This measure is a County initiative. This measure reduces County employee commute VMT by increasing reliance on alternative modes of transportation and encouraging participation in alternative work schedules or telecommute options. The County currently subsidizes monthly transit passes, vanpool, and carpool services for employees in an effort to reduce air pollution, and ease traffic and parking congestion. This measure builds upon the County's existing Government Without Walls (GWOW) Program, which helps both management and employees look for ways to provide services more efficiently and effectively by changing where and when County employees work. It may take the form of employees working at alternative locations, working in the field or working an alternative schedule. Creating a County workforce capable of working from remote locations will make the County better prepared to continue delivering services if an emergency requires staff to perform duties at alternative sites.	vanpools, carpools, and transit passes for County employees. This would reduce GHG emissions through decreased commute trips.	direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
T-2.4	Built Environment and Transportation	**Shared and Reduced Parking in New Non-Residential Development.** Require shared and reduced parking for all new non-residential development to reduce new commute VMT by 10% by 2030. <u>Description:</u> This measure is a requirement. Shared parking is a parking management tool that allows parking facilities to be used more efficiently by sharing spaces with more than one user. Most parking spaces are only used part-time and a significant portion of many parking facilities are underutilized. Through this measure, the County will update the Zoning Ordinance to require shared parking facilities for uses in new non-residential development that have staggered parking demands at different times of the day. In addition, the updated Zoning Ordinance will address reductions in standard parking requirements for employee parking, and will establish minimum requirements for carpool/vanpool, shuttle, and Electric-Vehicle-only parking spaces. This measure will be enforced through the County's current permitting process.	This measure would result in increased opportunities to minimize the amount of required parking with new non-residential development through a coordinated effort to share parking as feasible. This measure is evaluated for consistency with policies related to circulation management.	Energy Transportation and Traffic

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
Strategy T-3 Decarbonize On-road and Off-road Vehicle Fleet				
T-3.2	Built Environment and Transportation	**Use Alternative Fuels in County-initiated Projects.** Require County-initiated projects to use alternative fuels in 100% of construction equipment during construction by 2030. Description: This measure is a County initiative. Construction emissions can be reduced by replacing fossil fuels used in construction equipment with alternative fuels, such as renewable diesel, renewable natural gas or CNG, or replacing equipment with electric alternatives, such as electric or hybrid-electric bulldozers, excavators or loaders, all of which are available on the market. Through Board of Supervisors Policy development, the County will define alternative fuel compliance requirements for construction equipment, including implementation and monitoring mechanisms to ensure enforcement. Fuels could include renewable diesel for existing vehicles and construction equipment, and a transition to other fuel types such as renewable natural gas, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) or electricity. The County will implement the 2016 Green Fleet Action Plan Implementation Strategy to achieve GHG reductions from the County's construction equipment fleet by transitioning from petroleum diesel to renewable diesel.	This measure would require the use of alternative fuels in construction equipment used for the construction of new County-initiated development. This would reduce the amount of diesel used by this sector which would result in reduced GHG emissions and improved air quality.	Energy
T-3.3	Built Environment and Transportation	**Develop a Local Vehicle Retirement Program.** Retire 1,600 late-model vehicles (model year 1996 or older) in the unincorporated county by 2030. Description: This measure is an incentive. The local vehicle retirement program will provide a cash incentive to residents or businesses in the unincorporated county retiring their pre-1997 passenger vehicle or light-duty truck (including sports utility vehicles and vans) to a contracted auto-scrapping facility. The program anticipates 1,600 late-model vehicles to be retired within the unincorporated areas of the county. This incentive will retire older polluting passenger vehicles or light-duty trucks by providing cash incentives to drivers to purchase	This measure would result in the development of a vehicle retirement program that would help modernize the regional vehicle fleet which would result in the higher fleet fuel efficiencies in the region. This would reduce GHG emissions through increased fuel	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		newer, more fuel-efficient vehicles. Existing SDAPCD revenue sources could be used to fund this program.	efficiency and improve air quality.	
T-3.4	Built Environment and Transportation	**Reduce the County's Fleet Emissions.** Reduce the County fleet's emissions levels, including on-road and non-construction off-road vehicles, by 10% by 2020 and 20% by 2030. Description: This measure is a County initiative. The County's Strategic Energy Plan (SEP) aims to ensure that sustainability practices are integrated into the County's operations, including County-owned vehicles. The County of San Diego operates a fleet of approximately 4,200 vehicles and equipment, of which 2,500 vehicles are considered light duty. These assets vary in type and operating requirements greatly. Through implementation of the Green Fleet Action Plan Implementation Strategy, the County will expand use of alternative fuels, encourage vehicle reductions, and make improvements in departmental efficiencies. Of the County's 2,500 light duty vehicles, 1,100 vehicles are eligible to be considered for conversion to PHEV/EV based on current available market technologies. A subset of the eligible vehicles cannot be converted to PHEV/EV due to operational constraints; therefore, to achieve the 2030 target, 23% of the eligible vehicles (or 10% of the entire light duty fleet) will be transitioned to EVs and PHEVs by 2025. In addition, the County will convert 50% of all new vehicle purchases to their target green vehicle replacement standard by 2020 and 75% by 2030; transition from petroleum diesel to renewable diesel; reduce County fleet by 20 vehicles by 2020 and by 40 vehicles by 2025; and implement tools and technologies that assist departments to increase operational efficiency and decrease fuel consumption. The County will update the SEP and the Green Fleet Action Plan Implementation Strategy to incorporate the 2030 GHG reduction target identified in this measure.	This measure would result in a program to upgrade the County's vehicle fleet to alternative fuels. This would reduce GHG emissions associated with County operations through greater fuel efficiency and improve air quality.	Energy

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
T-3.5	Built Environment and Transportation	**Install Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.** Install a total of 2,040 Level 2 electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS) through public-private partnerships at priority locations in the unincorporated county by 2030. Description: This measure is a County initiative. Electrifying Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) allows for the use of cleaner and renewable energy to power vehicles, and reduces GHG emissions associated with gasoline-powered internal combustion engines. Investment in a larger charging network than currently exists is needed to encourage electric vehicle (EV) use and achieve additional GHG reductions beyond State goals. This measure increases the availability of EV charging infrastructure in order to increase the number of VMT that are electric- over gasoline-powered. This measure builds upon the State's goal to increase the number of zero-emission vehicles (which include EVs) to 1.5 million by 2025. Future demand for charging stations will likely correlate with the future number of EVs. Approximately 20,400 EVs are expected in the unincorporated areas of the county by 2030. According to SANDAG, there were 19,000 plug-in vehicles (including EVs and plug-in hybrids) in the San Diego region as of 2016; that number is expected to grow to more than 90,000 by 2020. Through this measure, consistent with the goals and policies of the 2011 General Plan, the County will establish a program to designate priority areas, identify funding, and install a total of 2,040 Level 2 charging stations with a minimum power rating of 6.6 kW in the unincorporated county by 2030. During the development of the program, a pilot project will be established to install 100 of the 2,040 EVCS by 2025. In 2015, the County Board of Supervisors approved the Solar and Electric-Vehicle Ready Ordinance that set requirements for new residential development to install conduit to accommodate future EV charging. To facilitate the next step for installation of EVCS in	This measure would result in the installation of new EVCS in priority areas including existing commercial areas, and County-owned facilities. This would reduce GHG emissions associated with the regional vehicle fleet through greater fuel efficiency and improve air quality. Could result in nominal construction activities and nominal energy consumption.	Aesthetics Air Quality Biological Resources Cultural Resources Energy GHG Hazards and Hazardous Materials Hydrology and Water Quality Noise Transportation and Traffic Tribal Cultural Resources

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		residences, the County will support programs from the local utility and collaborate with regional partners to install EVCS, and provide marketing, promotion, and education about available programs for EVs and EV charging infrastructure. For example, a relevant program is the Electric Vehicle Climate Credit, part of a statewide greenhouse gas reduction program administered by the California Air Resources Board that offers a utility credit for driving a clean vehicle.		
Strategy T-4: Invest in Local Projects to Offset Carbon Emissions				
T-4.1	Built Environment and Transportation	**Establish a <u>Local</u> Direct Investment Program.** Close the 2030 GHG emissions target gap of 179,090 $MTCO_2e$ through direct investments in local projects that would offset carbon emissions within the unincorporated county by 2030. <u>Description:</u> This measure is a County initiative. Direct investments are not required for the County to meet its 2020 GHG reduction target. This measure provides the County with an adaptive management tool to reduce GHG emissions and meet the established 2030 target. Progress toward the 2030 target will be monitored over time, and through future CAP updates the level of local direct investments can be adjusted as needed to achieve the 2030 target reductions. During these future updates, the County will also reevaluate offsets needed post-2030. The County will collaborate with the SDAPCD to develop and implement a local direct investment program by establishing an independent registry or joining an existing registry, such as the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Exchange (GHG Rx), using protocols approved by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), such as the GHG Rx, Climate Action Reserve, Verified Carbon Standard, and/or American Carbon Standard (see Appendix B of ~~the~~ this Draft SEIR). The County would fund/implement and register the direct investment projects with the GHG registry. SDAPCD, or a third-party verifier, will verify emissions reductions from the County's direct investment projects in accordance with governing protocols established for offset projects. The verifying entity will ensure that the County's direct	This measure would result in the establishment of Local Direct Investment Program. Protocols could include the following types of projects: • Biomass Conversion • Boiler Efficiency Retrofits • Wetland Creation • Forest Restoration • Compost Additions to Rangeland • Organic Waste Digestion Capture • Manure Management • Building Weatherization Programs	Speculative. The specific protocols that would be utilized are not known and evaluation of such actions would be speculative. However, this Draft SEIR conservatively assumes that some construction-related activities may occur at the project-level. <u>Typical Construction Impacts</u> Aesthetics Air Quality Biology Cultural Resources Energy GHG Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		investment projects have retired the specified amount of GHG emissions rather than selling the GHG credits on the registry market. Retired credits will not be available for purchase by third parties as they would have been retired by the County in perpetuity. The GHG registry will only register GHG projects that yield surplus GHG emission reductions (i.e., GHG reductions beyond what will occur under business-as-usual operations and reductions not mandated by regulations or otherwise required). By directly investing in projects within the County that will reduce emissions, the County would achieve GHG reductions and provide local co-benefits. While not required to help the County meet the established 2030 target, property owners could also take advantage of the registry by retiring or selling mitigation credits on the market. Property owners with General Plan Amendment projects that are unable to fully mitigate or offset their GHG impacts would be able to purchase GHG credits from the registry, if available, as necessary to fulfill applicable regulatory requirements to mitigate any potential impacts to the County's CAP.		Hydrology and Water Quality Land Use (evaluated for policy conflicts) Noise Tribal Cultural Resources
Supporting Efforts for the Built Environment and Transportation Category				
	Built Environment and Transportation	Promote consumption of locally grown and raised food through public outreach and education.	This effort would result in improved education about the benefits of locally grown food.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Collaborate with agricultural stakeholders and the University of California Cooperative Extension to develop conservation and sustainable agricultural farming practices, carbon farming methods, and other climate beneficial practices on agricultural lands and rangeland, including practices and incentives that reduce the impact and use of synthetic fertilizer.	This effort would result in improved sustainable farming practices.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
	Built Environment and Transportation	Explore sustainable manure management practices and incentives through promotion of the California Department of Food and Agriculture Dairy Digester Research and Development Program and the alternative Manure Management Program.	This effort would result in improved information about the sustainable manure management practices.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Explore funding opportunities and collaborations to provide information about the impact of food choices through public outreach and education.	This effort would result in improved outreach and education about the impact of food choices.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Implement and explore funding opportunities and collaborations to track the Eat Well Practices with an emphasis on less carbon-intense foods and more plant-based meals.	This effort would result in improved outreach and education about the impact of food choices.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Study the feasibility of developing an incentive-based transfer of development rights program	This effort would study the feasibility of transfer of development rights.	Speculative. The specific actions are not known and evaluation of such actions would be speculative. No specific transit improvements are being proposed. Therefore, further evaluation of specific

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
				actions is not provided in this Draft SEIR.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Collaborate with SANDAG, the Metropolitan Transit System (MTS), and the North County Transit District (NCTD) to explore expansion of transit service to the unincorporated areas.	This effort would result in increased collaboration among transit agencies and the County.	Speculative. The specific actions are not known and evaluation of such actions would be speculative. No specific transit improvements are being proposed. Therefore, further evaluation of specific actions is not provided in this Draft SEIR.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Collaborate with incorporated cities, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and SANDAG to consider additional park-and-ride facilities.	This effort may result in new park and ride facilities. This may result in construction impacts.	Aesthetics Air Quality Biological Resources Cultural Resources Energy GHG Hazards and Hazardous Materials Hydrology and Water Quality Noise Transportation and Traffic Tribal Cultural Resources
	Built Environment and Transportation	Promote weekly Certified Farmers' Markets to provide access to fresh, locally grown produce to County residents., such as working with Farmer's Markets to accept EBT cards to make access for our vulnerable populations available.	This effort would result in increased opportunities to purchase produce at a	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g.,

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
			Certified Farmers' Market.	construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Promote the adoption of the Eat Well Practices by outside organizations to support climate beneficial practices.	This effort would result in the expansion of efforts to promote Eat Well Practices.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Provide information about existing ridesharing services to local employers.	This effort would result in increased ridership through existing ridesharing services.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Encourage employers to implement a guaranteed ride home program.	This effort would result in increased ridership through existing ridesharing services.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Promote and educate residents about ride matching programs and services.	This effort would result in improved education about the benefits of ride matching programs.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
	Built Environment and Transportation	Monitor State efforts related to the California Road Charge Pilot Program through the Department of Planning & Development Services	This effort would result in monitoring efforts.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Encourage employees to participate in the SANDAG iCommute Program.	This effort would result in increased ridership through existing ridesharing services.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Identify financial incentives for private companies and public agencies to upgrade heavy-duty engines.	This effort would result more efficient heavy-duty engines within the regional fleet of vehicles and equipment.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Collaborate with SANDAG to provide outreach and education about the availability of alternative fuels.	This effort would result in improved education about the benefits of alternative fuels.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Develop strategies to address barriers to alternative fuel deployment.	This effort would result in improved education	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
			about the benefits of alternative fuels.	direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Provide outreach and education about grant opportunities and permitting processes for alternative fuel stations.	This effort would result in improved education about the benefits of alternative fuels.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Develop and implement a local Electric Vehicle (EV) Incentive Program.	This measure would result in GHG emissions reductions and improved air quality through the incentivization of electric vehicle purchases in the unincorporated County.	Energy
	Built Environment and Transportation	Install Level 2 EV charging stations in the unincorporated County through a partnership with the local utility.	This measure would result in the installation of new EV charging stations in private residences. Physical changes are attributed to distribution of EV charging stations and nominal increase in energy consumption.	Energy

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
	Built Environment and Transportation	Provide information to multi-family and non-residential property/business owners to leverage the local utility's EV resources.	This effort would result in improved education about the benefits of EVs.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Collaborate with SANDAG to encourage installation of EV charging stations in new residential and non-residential developments.	This effort would increase the number of charging stations within the County. This may result in construction impacts.	Aesthetics Air Quality Biological Resources Cultural Resources Energy GHG Hazards and Hazardous Materials Hydrology and Water Quality Noise Transportation and Traffic Tribal Cultural Resources
	Built Environment and Transportation	Provide education and marketing related to the purchase of electric vehicles (EVs), available charging infrastructure, and existing EV resources and programs.	This effort would result in future education and marketing efforts to promote EVs.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
	Built Environment and Transportation	Develop and implement a local EV Incentive Program.	This effort would result in the establishment of an EV Incentive Program.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Collaborate with regional partners to encourage installation of EVCS in new residential and non-residential developments.	This effort would result in a strategy to encourage EVCS in new residential and non-residential.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Promote the State's Electric Vehicle Climate Credit.	This would result in promotion of the State's efforts related to EVs.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Support programs from the local utility to install EVCS.	This would result in the promotion of programs to install EVCS.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Built Environment and Transportation	Encourage projects locally to capture the co-benefits locally and encourage participation of these projects in a local carbon registry.	This effort would encourage carbon offset projects.	Impacts related to actions contained within the CREP

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
				Phase One Report are attributed to and evaluated as part of Measure T-4.1 above
Energy Sector				
Strategy E-1 Increase Building Energy Efficiency				
E-1.2	Energy	**Use Alternatively Powered Water Heaters in Residential Development.** Require all new and replacement water heaters in residential development to be either solar, electrically-powered, or tankless gas by 2020. Description: This measure is a requirement and will include a subsidy for replacement water heaters for participants meeting certain income criteria. The average life span of a residential natural gas water heater is 13 years. This measure will require all new and replacement water heaters to transition away from tank-based natural gas systems. The County will develop a program for existing homeowners meeting certain income criteria to reduce the cost to replace natural gas tank-based water heaters with solar, electric, or tankless gas. The measure will be enforced through the County's current permitting processes. Replacement natural gas tank-based water heaters will no longer be permitted under this new ordinance. Alternative allowable new water heaters can include solar water heaters, tankless and storage electric water heaters, electric heat pump systems, and tankless gas water heaters. Conversion away from natural gas-fueled water heaters also allows for additional opportunities to reduce emissions with renewable electricity generation.	This measure would result in an increase in more efficient water heaters. This would result in beneficial physical changes to related to air quality and GHG.	Energy
E-1.4	Energy	**Reduce Energy Use Intensity at County Facilities.** Reduce energy use intensity at County facilities by 10% below 2014 levels by 2020 and by 20% below 2014 levels by 2030. Description: This measure is a County initiative. The County's Strategic Energy Plan (SEP) aims to ensure that sustainability practices are integrated into the County's organization and to minimize utility consumption and	This measure would result in operational changes to improve energy efficiency within County facilities. This would result in energy efficiency	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		costs. This measure applies to County-owned and leased facilities, and includes a 10% reduction in energy use intensity below 2014 levels at County facilities by 2020 and a ~~15~~ 20% reduction in energy use intensity below 2014 levels by 2030. This measure will be implemented through the County's SEP Energy Use Strategy, which includes taking advantage of energy audits, rebates, and incentives offered by local utilities; implementing energy efficiency improvement and retrofit projects; evaluating new technologies that can help reduce energy consumption; and implementing a County demand response program to curtail energy use during periods of high energy demand. In addition, the County will update the SEP to incorporate the 2030 GHG reduction target.	improvements over the long-term through implementation of Strategic Energy Plan.	environment would occur.
Strategy E-2 Increase Renewable Energy Use				
E-2.1	Energy	**Increase Renewable Electricity.** Achieve 90% renewable electricity for the unincorporated county by 2030. <u>Description:</u> This measure is a County initiative. In 2002, the State established the California Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS), which is a set of regulations that requires electricity supply companies (i.e., investor-owned utilities, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators) to produce a certain share of their electricity from renewable sources. The RPS requires that 33% of the electricity be from renewable sources by 2020 and 50% by 2030. SDG&E is the local investor-owned utility in San Diego County, providing the majority of electricity to the County's businesses and residents. According to the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC), by 2020, 45% of SDG&E's electricity will come from renewable sources. SDG&E also relies on natural gas to generate electricity for its customers. This measure will achieve 90% renewable electricity for the unincorporated county by 2030 to lower GHG emissions by relying on cleaner electricity. This measure will exceed the State's RPS requirements for 2030. The renewable electricity generated to achieve 90% reflects only the electricity transmitted through the grid and does not include electricity generated by individual sources, such as a	This measure would result in the construction of distributed generation (small-scale renewables) on new and existing buildings, including solar photovoltaics, small wind-turbines, and energy storage solutions. This may also directly or indirectly require the construction of large-scale renewable energy generation systems to satisfy increased demand. This could include the construction of large-scale photovoltaic solar arrays fields,	Aesthetics Air Quality Agricultural Resources Biological Resources Cultural Resources Energy GHG Hazards and Hazardous Materials Hydrology and Water Quality Land Use Noise Transportation and Traffic Tribal Cultural Resources

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		home with rooftop solar or wind. This target will be achieved through the establishment of a Renewable Energy Program, which could include a partnership with SDG&E, Community Choice Aggregation or another similar program. The County could also investigate opportunities to develop a regional or joint effort with other jurisdictions seeking to achieve similar renewable energy goals through a partnership (e.g., Joint Powers Authority). A Renewable Energy Program will allow the County to purchase power on behalf of its residents and businesses to provide cleaner power options, as enabled by State policy. Under this program, SDG&E would still transmit and distribute electricity to County residents and businesses.	photovoltaic concentrator technology, geothermal and/or wind turbines. This may result in physical changes resulting from construction, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure.	
E-2.3	Energy	**Install Solar Photovoltaics in Existing Homes.** Increase installation of PV electrical systems in 52,273 existing residential homes by 2020 and 77,902 homes by 2030. Description: This measure is an incentive. The County is committed to supporting solar energy development as demonstrated by the following existing initiatives and programs, which provide a framework for achieving increased PV installation in existing homes: • Online solar PV permitting: In 2013, the County launched a new tool allowing online processing of residential roof-mount solar PV permits. This online process has saved homeowners and PV installers time and money. Since 2013, roughly 80% of solar PV permits have been processed online. In 2014, the program was expanded to include electrical permits for panel upgrades. In 2015, the County Board of Supervisors adopted an ordinance codifying this expedited permitting process for small residential roof-mount solar PV systems. In 2017, the online PV permitting process was expanded to include Energy Storage and Battery Backup systems. • County innovation initiatives: In 2013, in an effort to streamline both plan checks and inspections, the County developed pre-approved new product lists and compatibility resources. These tools significantly expedite both permit issuance and inspection processes by clearly identifying key product details while allowing for substitutions of similarly listed products without a lengthy plan-change process.	This measure would result in an increase in photovoltaic solar on existing residential buildings throughout the unincorporated County. Physical changes from installing new solar systems on existing buildings could result related to changing visual context and construction impacts.	Aesthetics Air Quality Biological Resources Cultural Resources Energy GHG Hazards and Hazardous Materials Land Use

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		• Solar and Electrical Vehicle (EV) Ready Ordinance: In 2015, the County Board of Supervisors approved provisions requiring all new single-family homes to reserve south-facing roof space, install conduit, and provide sufficient electrical panel size to accommodate future roof-mount solar and EV charging. Based on the County's historical PV permitting data, it is projected that 52,273 existing homes will install PV by 2020 and an additional 77,902 existing homes will install PV by 2030. The County initiatives and programs described here will continue to support the environment for solar energy development in the county.		
E-2.4	Energy	**Increase Use of <u>On-Site</u> Renewable Electricity <u>Generation</u> for County Operations.** Generate 10% of the County's operational electricity with renewables by 2020 and 20% by 2030. <u>Description:</u> This measure is a County initiative. Currently, 2.<u>8</u> ~~6~~% of the County's electricity is generated by solar PV systems at County facilities. Most of the County's electricity is purchased through Direct Access (i.e., direct purchase of electricity from electric service providers) rather than through the local utility. Where measure E-2.1 addresses increasing the share of renewable electricity distributed through the grid, this measure (E-2.4) aims to increase the County's use of renewables through on-site development rather than Direct Access contracts. In 2016, the County Board of Supervisors authorized staff to negotiate and execute one or more Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for the development and operation of a roughly 13-megawatt PV system, and one or more battery storage facilities at multiple County sites. A PPA is a financial agreement between the County and a renewable electricity developer. Through this agreement, a developer designs, finances, and installs a renewable electricity system on County-owned property and sells the renewable power generated back to the County. The benefits of PPAs include no or low upfront capital costs to the County, reduced energy costs through fixed electricity rates, and limited risk as the developer is responsible for operation and maintenance of the system.	This measure would result in the development of County-owned renewable energy projects. This could result new photovoltaic, small-scale wind turbines, and other renewables on County facilities. This may result in construction, operation, and maintenance-related impacts and impacts related to a changing visual context.	Aesthetics Air Quality Biological Resources Cultural Resources Energy GHG Hazards and Hazardous Materials Land Use

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
Supporting Efforts for the Building Energy Category				
	Energy	Through the County's Housing and Community Development Services (HCDS), sponsor energy-efficiency improvements to 500 new residential dwelling units.	This would result in energy efficiency improvements in new residential dwelling units.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., additional construction) to the environment would occur.
	Energy	Collaborate with regional partners to provide outreach and education on renewable energy system finance programs.	This effort would result in increased collaboration between the County and regional partners.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Energy	Continue to implement the County's Green Building Incentive Program.	This effort would support the implementation of the County's Green Building Incentive Program.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Energy	Implement the Comprehensive Renewable Energy Plan (CREP) Phase One Report.	This effort would result in the implementation of actions listed in the CREP Phase One Report related to an increase in renewable energy systems.	Impacts related to actions contained within the CREP Phase One Report are attributed to and evaluated as part of Measure E-2.4 above.

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
	Energy	Collaborate with regional partners to provide no- or low-cost energy-efficiency audits.	This effort would provide a service to the community.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Energy	Collaborate with regional partners to provide outreach and education to property owner on renewable electricity system financing programs.	This would result in increased education about financing programs.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Energy	Collaborate with SDG&E and PV developers to increase battery storage capacity in the unincorporated county to maximize use of on-site solar.	This effort would result in more efficient battery storage technology.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
Solid Waste Sector				
Strategy SW-1 Increase Solid Waste Diversion in the Unincorporated County				
SW-1.1	Solid Waste	**Increase Solid Waste Diversion.** Achieve 75% solid waste diversion in the unincorporated county by 2030. <u>Description:</u> This measure is a County initiative. On April 26, 2017, the County Board of Supervisors established a 75% waste diversion target by 2025 for the unincorporated county through implementation of the Strategic Plan to Reduce Waste. This plan contains over 15 individual programs and initiatives that focus on different waste types and	This measure would result in new/expanded composting projects and facilities throughout the unincorporated County. This could result in a variety of	Aesthetics Air Quality Biology Cultural Resources Energy GHG

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		sources, such as reducing food and other organic waste generated from residential and commercial uses. By 2025, staff will return to the Board to request direction to establish a higher diversion target to make progress toward the 2050 GHG reduction goal.	physical impacts related to the construction and operation of such facilities dependent upon the scale of facilities.	Hazards and Hazardous Materials Hydrology and Water Quality Land Use Noise Tribal Cultural Resources
Water and Wastewater Sector				
Strategy W-1 Reduce Potable Water Consumption				
W-1.1	Water and Wastewater	**Increase Water Efficiency in New Residential Development.** Require installation of water-efficient appliances and plumbing fixtures in all new residential construction pursuant to Tier 1 of the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) by 2020. Description: This measure is a requirement. CALGreen is California's first green building code, and the first state-mandated green building code in the United States. The purpose of CALGreen is to improve public health, safety, and general welfare through sustainable building construction and design. This green building code regulates construction of residential and non-residential buildings, including planning and design; energy efficiency; water efficiency and conservation; material conservation and resource efficiency; and environmental quality. All new construction in the county is subject to the mandatory requirements of CALGreen; however, the code also includes voluntary "tiers" that reach beyond the current State code requirements for new construction. To achieve CALGreen Tier 1, buildings must comply with certain green building measures including standards for green flooring, thermal insulation, recycled content, solar reflectance, and water-efficient appliances and plumbing fixtures, among others. This measure would accelerate the adoption of CALGreen Tier 1 measures for residential construction, as it pertains to water-efficient kitchen faucets and ENERGY STAR-rated	This measure would result in the installation of water-efficient appliances and plumbing fixtures in all new residential construction. This would reduce GHG emissions by reducing water consumption and electricity use.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		dishwashers and clothes washers. This measure will be enforced through the County's current permitting process.		
W-1.2	Water and Wastewater	**Reduce Outdoor Water Use.** Require a 40% reduction from 2014 outdoor water use budgets for landscaping in new and existing residential and non-residential development by 2020. Description: This measure is a requirement. In response to prolonged drought conditions in California, the State and local jurisdictions have enacted water efficiency standards for new and existing landscaping, which include limiting the use of turf. In 2016, the County amended its Water Conservation in Landscaping Ordinance (Landscaping Ordinance) to be consistent with the State's 2015 update to the California Water Commission-approved Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO). Based on the County's 2016 Landscape Ordinance, this measure would effectively require residential and non-residential landscapes to use 18% and 4% less potable water than currently required by the State, respectively. The State is considering updating the MWELO, which would go into effect by January 2020. If the State does not update the MWELO to require a 40% reduction in outdoor water use for landscaping, then the County's Landscaping Ordinance would be amended by 2020 to achieve this standard. This measure applies only to potable water use in outdoor landscaping and not all outdoor applications. This measure would be enforced through the County's current permitting process.	This measure would result in financial incentives to utilize low-/no-water landscaping in new development.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
W-1.3 (applicable to County operations)	Water and Wastewater	**Reduce Potable Water Consumption at County Facilities.** Reduce potable water consumption at County facilities by 15% from 2014 levels by 2020 and 20% below 2014 levels by 2030. Description: This measure is a County initiative. The County's Strategic Energy Plan (SEP) ensures that sustainability practices are integrated into the County's operations and minimize utility consumption and costs. This measure applies to County- owned and leased facilities. The County will implement the SEP's Water Use Strategy to reduce potable water consumption at County facilities. The County has established strategies to achieve the targets, which include	This measure would result in reduced water consumption during County operations. Provides multiple beneficial changes including decrease in energy use, improved water conservation, decreased GHG and air quality emissions	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		implementing water efficient improvements and retrofit projects, replacing landscaping with artificial turf, mulch or xeriscape, where feasible, and transitioning to satellite based "smart" irrigation controllers at County facilities. Through implementation of these strategies, the County will reduce potable water consumption.	from energy conservation.	
Strategy W-2 Increase Rainwater Use				
W-2.1	Water and Wastewater	**Increase Rain Barrel Installations.** Capture, store, and re-use rainwater in existing and new developments by installing 1,200 rain barrels by 2020 and an additional 2,000 rain barrels by 2030. Description: This measure is an incentive. One inch of rain falling on a 1,000-square foot roof can harvest 600 gallons of rainwater. By installing rain barrel systems, homeowners can save money and conserve water on outdoor irrigation, while preserving the County's potable water supply. Collecting, storing, and re-using rainwater for landscaping minimizes the amount of polluted runoff that could flow into storm drains and contaminate local waterways. This measure aims to increase rainwater capture and reduce potable water use for irrigation in existing and new development. The County will continue to work with the County Water Authority and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to provide rebates for rain barrels at County-sponsored outreach events; the current rebate for a 50+ gallon rain barrel is $35. This measure assumes captured rainwater will only be used for outdoor landscaping applications. Based on the County's historical rain barrel participation data, it is projected that 1,200 rain barrel rebates will be provided in the unincorporated county by 2020 and an additional 2,000 rain barrel rebates will be provided by 2030.	This measure would result in additional subsidies for rainwater capture technology and services that would incentivize the use of these products. Infrastructure is anticipated to occur on private property and at small-scale. Would result in beneficial impacts related to water conservation and reuse.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
Supporting Efforts for the Water and Wastewater Category				
	Water and Wastewater	Collaborate with the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) and local water districts to provide education and outreach on water conservation tips, financial programs, and incentives.	This effort would result in increased education regarding the benefits of water conservation. Beneficial physical	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g.,

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
			changes could result from increased water conservation.	construction) to the environment would occur.
	Water and Wastewater	Collaborate with the SDCWA and local water districts to provide education and outreach to the public on drought-tolerant landscaping and use of drought-tolerant plant species.	This effort would support collaborative efforts between the County and local water districts to promote water conservation efforts related to the use of drought-tolerant landscaping.	None. Not evaluated further in this Draft SEIR because no direct or indirect physical changes (e.g., construction) to the environment would occur.
	Water and Wastewater	Work with Padre Dam Municipal Water District MWD to advance the Advanced Water Purification Program.	This effort would result in the expansion of the Ray Stoyer Water Recycling Facility (WRF) and construction of an Advanced Water Treatment Plant (AWTP) which would use microfiltration/reverse osmosis technology. This would also result in groundwater injection and extraction infrastructure.	The Padre Dam Municipal Water District Comprehensive Facilities Master Plan PEIR evaluated the physical environmental impacts from the Program and was certified on May 3, 2017. This Draft SEIR references those impacts in applicable resource areas. Affected resource areas are listed below. Aesthetics Air Quality Biological Resources Cultural Resources Geology GHG

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
				Hazards and Hazardous Materials Hydrology and Water Quality Land Use Noise Transportation and Traffic
Agriculture and Conservation Sector				
Strategy A-1 Support Conversion of Agricultural Equipment to Alternative Fuels				
A-1.1	Agriculture and Conservation	**Convert Farm Equipment to Electric.** Convert farm equipment used in the unincorporated county from gas- and diesel-powered to electric to achieve an 8% conversion rate by 2030. Description: This measure is an incentive. Farm equipment accounted for approximately 52% of GHG emissions from the agriculture sector in 2014. This measure will reduce emissions from off-road farm equipment by replacing diesel-powered farm equipment with electric. Electric equipment also allows for quiet operation that can reduce noise pollution. Available electric equipment includes tractors, mulchers, and chainsaws. The SDAPCD's financial incentives may also be used for cleaner engine replacements, which could help improve fuel efficiency. Based on historical participation in SDAPCD's farm equipment incentive program, it is projected that 8% of the farm equipment used in the unincorporated county can be replaced by 2030.	This measure would result in the development of an incentive program that would aid in the transition from gas and diesel-powered engines to electric engines in agricultural equipment. Would result in beneficial physical impacts including improved air quality, and a reduction in GHGs. May result in a small increase in electricity consumption and corresponding GHG emissions.	Air Quality Energy GHG
A-1.2	Agriculture and Conservation	**Convert Stationary Irrigation Pumps to Electric.** Convert stationary diesel or gas-powered irrigation pumps to electric to achieve four electric stationary irrigation pumps by 2020 and an additional 40 electric stationary irrigation pumps by 2030. by 2020 and an additional 40 irrigation pumps by 2030.	This measure would result in an incentive program that would aid in the conversion from diesel or gas-powered	Air Quality Biological Resources Energy GHG

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
		Description: This measure is an incentive. The SDAPCD will provide financial incentives to convert stationary diesel or gas-powered irrigation pumps to electric; these may be connected to the grid or use off- grid alternative/renewable energy sources, such as solar. Electric pumps allow for quiet operation that can reduce noise pollution and are up to 2.5 times more efficient than diesel pumps. Based on funding from SDAPCD's farm equipment incentive program, it is projected that four stationary diesel or gas- powered irrigation pumps can be converted to electric by 2020 and an additional 40 irrigation pumps can be converted by 2030.	irrigation pumps to electric- powered pumps. Would result in beneficial physical impacts including improved air quality, and a reduction in GHGs. Nominal physical impacts related to conversion activities and an increase in energy consumption may result from the replacement of pumps.	
Strategy A-2 Increase Carbon Sequestration				
A-2.1	Agriculture and Conservation	**Increase Residential Tree Planting.** Require trees to be planted per every new residential dwelling unit constructed in the unincorporated county at a rate of two trees per new dwelling unit. Description: This measure is a requirement. Trees use photosynthesis to convert carbon dioxide into nutrients that they use for food and growth. Trees are unique in their ability to store large amounts of carbon in their wood and they continue to add carbon as they grow. This measure will increase the net number of trees in the County on private lands outside the publicly-maintained right-of-way. The ordinance will include water conservation strategies to minimize water use, which could include planting drought- tolerant and native trees and prioritizing tree plantings in areas served by recycled water and greywater infrastructure.	This measure would result in the development of a county-wide tree planting program to increase tree canopy coverage. Would result in beneficial impacts that would allow an increase in carbon sequestration throughout the unincorporated County. Physical impacts may occur related to the consumption of water during the tree establishment period, however, preference	Air Quality Energy GHG Hydrology and Water Quality

Measure Number	Sector Name	CAP Measure and Description	Potential Physical Changes to the Environment	Environmental Issue Areas Potentially Affected
			would be given to areas with recycled and graywater infrastructure. Small impacts related to distribution, installation, and early maintenance of trees could occur.	
A-2.2	Agriculture and Conservation	**Increase County Tree Planting.** Prepare and adopt a tree planting program for the unincorporated county to plant a minimum of 3,500 trees annually starting in 2017. Description: This measure is a County initiative. Trees use photosynthesis to convert carbon dioxide into nutrients that they use for food and growth. Trees are unique in their ability to store large amounts of carbon in their wood and they continue to add carbon as they grow. This measure will increase the net number of trees in the county on public lands. The County will also conduct a Tree Canopy Assessment by 2025 to analyze the canopy coverage in the unincorporated county.	This measure would result in the development of a county-wide tree planting program to increase tree canopy coverage. Would result in beneficial impacts that would allow an increase in carbon sequestration throughout the unincorporated County. Physical impacts may occur related to the consumption of water during the tree establishment period, however, preference would be given to areas with recycled and graywater infrastructure. Small impacts related to distribution, installation, and early maintenance of trees could occur.	Air Quality Energy GHG Hydrology and Water Quality

Table 1-2 Required Project Approvals

Project Approval	Approving Authority
Approval of Climate Action Plan	County Board of Supervisors
Approval of General Plan Amendment Including Amendment to the 2011 General Plan Update Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.	County Board of Supervisors
Approval of Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change	County Board of Supervisors
Approval of GHG Threshold	County Board of Supervisors
Certification of the SEIR	County Board of Supervisors

The EIR is intended to apply to all listed project approvals as well as to any other approvals necessary or desirable to implement the project.

Table 1-3 Cumulative Projects List

Name	Community Plan Area	Status	Notes
County-Initiated Adopted GPAs			
San Dieguito CPA GPA	San Dieguito	Adopted	Text corrections, no change in densities.
San Dieguito Community Plan GPA (PDS2012-3800-12-008)	San Dieguito	Adopted	This GPA corrects inconsistencies with the GP Land Use map, San Dieguito Community Plan, and approved specific plans. The project does not result in a change in density.
Wind Energy Ordinance (PDS2012-GPA-12-003)	Boulevard and Borrego Springs	Adopted	Modified Mtn. Empire Subregional Plan to allow large wind turbine projects in Boulevard with MUP and small wind turbine projects in Borrego Springs
Housing Element Update (PDS2012-3800-12-009)	Countywide	Adopted	This is an amendment to the General Plan's Housing Element.
2013 General Plan Clean-Up (PDS2012-3800-12-007)	Various	Adopted	Redesignated 9 acres of commercial land uses due to mapping errors and 11 acres of industrial due to changes in ownership.
Very Low Complexity PSRs (PDS2012-GPA-12-012)	Various	Adopted	Land use designation changes associated with four PSRs – NM16, RM15, SD2, and SV17.
Quarry Road and Elkelton Place (PDS2014-GPA-14-002)	Spring Valley	Adopted	Amended the Mobility Element classification of Elkelton Place and added Quarry Road to the ME.
Otay Business Park (PDS2014-GPA-14-004)	Various	Adopted	Amended Mobility Element only to remove Airway Road between Alta Road and Siempre Viva Road due to change in alignment of SR-11.
2015 General Plan Clean Up (PDS2014-GPA-14-001)	Various	Adopted	Added 1 acre of commercial, 90.4 acres of public/semi-public, 2.5 acres of land were taken from commercial and added as village

Name	Community Plan Area	Status	Notes
			residential land, and added an additional 0.9 acres of VR-7.3.
Grand Tradition (PDS2015-GPA-15-005)	Fallbrook	Adopted	Added 8.3 acres of commercial.
Forest Conservation Initiative (PDS2012-GPA-12-004)	Various	Adopted	Added 329 acres of commercial and reduced industrial by 16 acres
Community Plan Update - Campo/ Lake Morena (PDS2016-GPA-16-002)	Campo/ Lake Morena	Adopted	Reduction of the existing Cameron Corners Village Boundary by approximately 258 acres and the expansion of the Lake Morena Village Boundary by approximately 135 acres. Identifies community specific goals and policies.
Community Plan Update - Pine Valley (PDS2016-GPA-16-002)	Pine Valley	Adopted	The new Pine Valley Community Plan and amendments to the Central Mountain Sub-Regional Plan are proposed to comply with the maintenance requirements of the General Plan. Identifies community specific goals and policies.
Local Coastal Program (PDS2016-GPA-16-009)	San Dieguito	Adopted	GPA to amend San Dieguito Community Plan.
Agricultural Promotion Ordinance (PDS2016-16-004)	Countywide	Adopted	Amend Mobility Element to accept four additional County ME roadway segments at failing LOS.
2017 Housing Element & Safety Element Update (PDS2016-GPA-16-003)	Countywide	Adopted	Update Housing Element Background Report and Safety Element policy revision related to Fuel Management Programs.
Privately-Initiated Adopted GPAs			
Meadowood (PDS2004-38--04-002)	Fallbrook	Adopted	Added elementary school site. Amended the Land Use Element and Fallbrook Community Plan.
Campus Park West (PDS2005-3800-05-003)	Fallbrook	Adopted	Site is 116 Acres.
County-Initiated In-Process GPAs			
Active Transportation Plan (PDS2015-POD-14-006)	Countywide	In-Process	Mobility Element only
Property Specific Requests (PSR) (PDS2012-3800-12-005)	Various	In-Process	Amend land use map for 21 PSR analysis areas and former Champagne Gardens Specific Plan Area to increase density by potentially allowing 1,826 additional dwelling units, and adding 72.5 acres of commercial and 13.5 acres of industrial; Revise minimum lot size in SR-2 and SR-4 for Residential Policy No. 8 of the Valley Center Community Plan.

Name	Community Plan Area	Status	Notes
2017 General Plan Clean-Up (PDS2016-GPA-16-001)	Various	In-Process	Revisions to land use element map due to errors/omissions, mapping errors, and ownership changes.
Community Plan Updates (Alpine, Valley Center, and Twin Oaks) (PDS2016-GPA-16-011, 012, and 013, respectively)	Alpine, Valley Center & Twin Oaks	In-Process	Revise/refine community plan goals and policies and land use designations.
LU 1.2 (PDS2017-GPA-17-001)	Countywide	In-Process	Potential GPA to revise language of the policy. No land use intensity changes are anticipated.
Privately-Initiated In-Process GPAs			
Harmony Grove Village South (PDS2015-GPA-15-002)	San Dieguito	In-Process	10 private parks, community gardens, and commercial civic use.
Lake Jennings Marketplace (PDS2014-GPA-14-005)	Lakeside	In-Process	Change land use designation from Village Residential (VR-15) to General Commercial (C-1)
Lilac Hills Ranch (PDS2012-3800-12-001)	Valley Center / Bonsall	In-Process	Change land use map from Semi-rural to Village; 1,746 dwelling units, School site, senior center, mixed-use areas and parks.
Lilac Plaza (PDS2015-GPA-15-003)	Valley Center	In-Process	Change land use map due to ownership change (public/semi-public to village), 32 multi-family residential plus mixed-use commercial/office.
Newland Sierra (PDS-2015-GPA-15-001)	Twin Oaks Valley / Bonsall	In-Process	GPA would change land use designations from C-1, C-2, SR-10, and RL-20 to C-5, SR-1, SR-10, and OS-C for project that includes 2135 dwelling units, 37 acres public and private parks, 81,000 square feet commercial, school site, and 1,200 acres of biological open space.
Otay 250 (PDS2015-GPA-15-008)	East Otay Mesa	In-Process	GPA proposes a mixed-use designation for up to 3,158 dwelling units, 78,000 square feet general commercial, 765,000 square feet of industrial, and 51 acres biological open space.
Otay Ranch Village 13 (PDS-2004-3800-04-003)	Otay Ranch - GDP	In-Process	GPA proposes Mobility Element, Land Use Element, Otay SRP, and Otay Ranch RMP changes for 1,938 dwelling units, 20,000 square feet neighborhood commercial, 200-room resort, school site, mixed-use, private-public parks, public safety site, and 1,089 acres of biological open space.
Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16 & 19 (PDS2016-GPA-16-008)	Otay Ranch - GDP	In-Process	GPA proposes Land Use Element, Otay SRP, and Otay Ranch RMP changes for 1,119 dwelling units, 9.7-acre school site, 2.3-acre public safety site, 1.7-acre mixed-use site with

Name	Community Plan Area	Status	Notes
			10,000 square feet neighborhood commercial, and approximately 14 acres of parks.
Rancho Librado (PDS2014-GPA-14-007)	San Dieguito	In-Process	Change Land Use Designation from SR-2 to SR-0.5 for 56 dwelling units, recreational facilities and man-made pond
Star Ranch (PDS2005-3800-05-008)	Campo	In-Process	GPA to change land use designation from Multiple Rural Use to Specific Plan for 460 dwelling units, 14 acres of commercial use, and 19-acre park.
Skyline Retirement Center (PDS2016-GPA-16-005)	Valle de Oro	In-Process	Change land use designation from Open Space – Conservation to Village Residential (VR-30) for retirement facility, assisted living and independent living
Sweetwater Place (PDS2014-GPA-14-003)	Spring Valley	In-Process	GPA would change the land use designation due to change in ownership from RL-80 to VR-7.3 for 122 dwelling units and two-acre public park.
Sweetwater Vistas (PDS2015-GPA-15-006)	Spring Valley	In-Process	GPA to update Spring Valley Community Plan text and land use map for master planned community with 218 dwelling units and approximately 28 acres biological open space.
Valiano (PDS2013-GPA-13-001)	San Dieguito	In-Process	GPA to change the land use designation from SR-1 and SR-2 to SR-0.5 and amend San Dieguito Community Plan for 326 dwelling units, 2.7-acre public park, private equestrian facility, 28.2 acres of biological open space, 36.5-acre agriculture preserve and onsite wastewater treatment plant.
Warner Ranch (PDS2006-GPA-3800-06-009)	Pala-Pauma Valley	In-Process	GPA to change the land use designation from RL-40 to VR-2.9 on a portion of the site, amend the Pala/Pauma Subregional Plan and Mobility Element for 780 dwelling units, approximately 8 acres of private parks, 14 acres of landscaped area, and 359 acres of open space.
Warner Springs Ranch Resort (PDS2014-GPA-14-006)	North Mountain	In-Process	GPA to change land use designations from various designations to Village, change Village Commercial to Rural Commercial for additional 97 guest cottages, placement and construction of 683 dwelling units previously approved, additional 9 holes of golf, community park and cultural center/museum, 150-site RV park and campground, and wastewater treatment facility

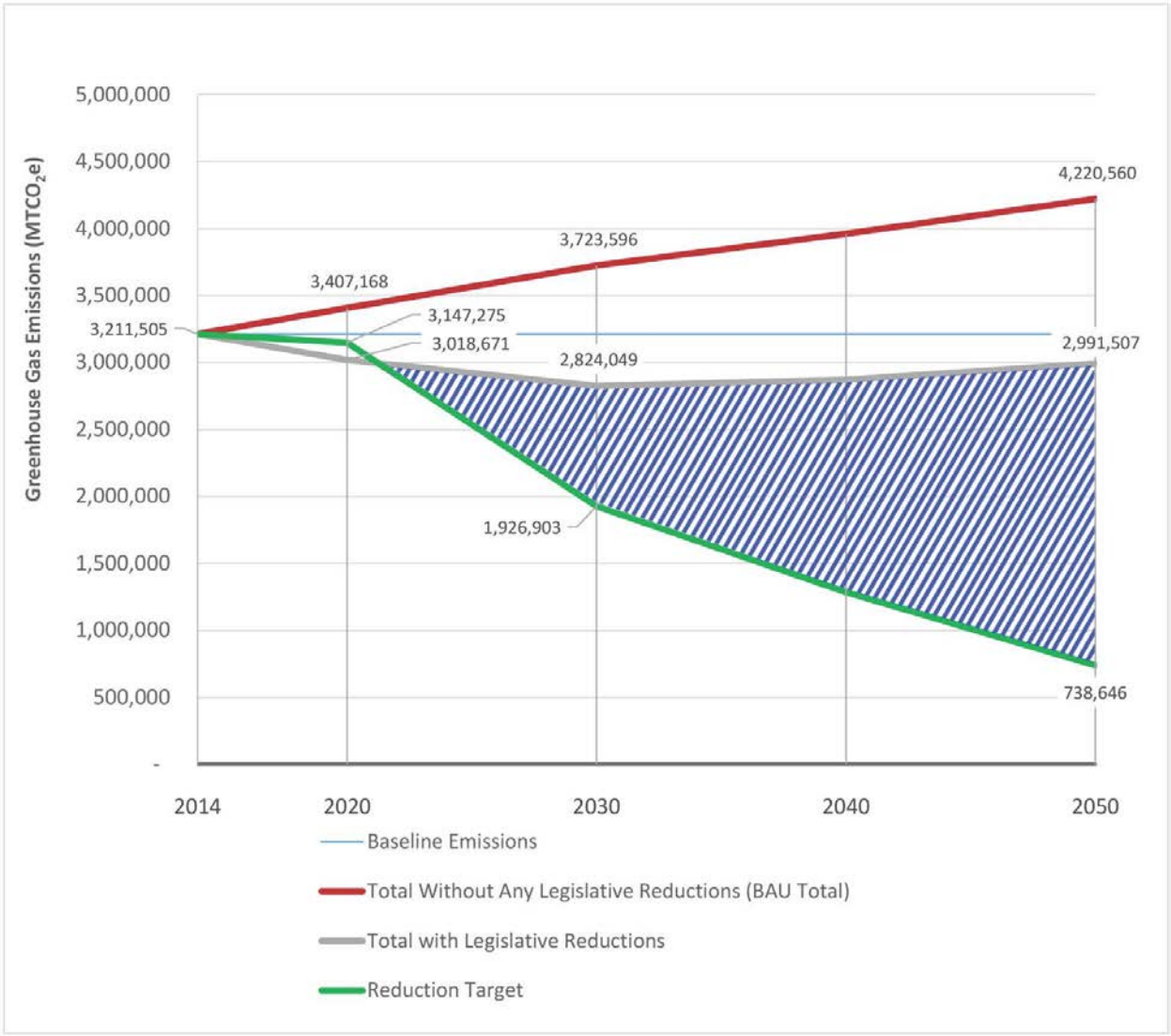
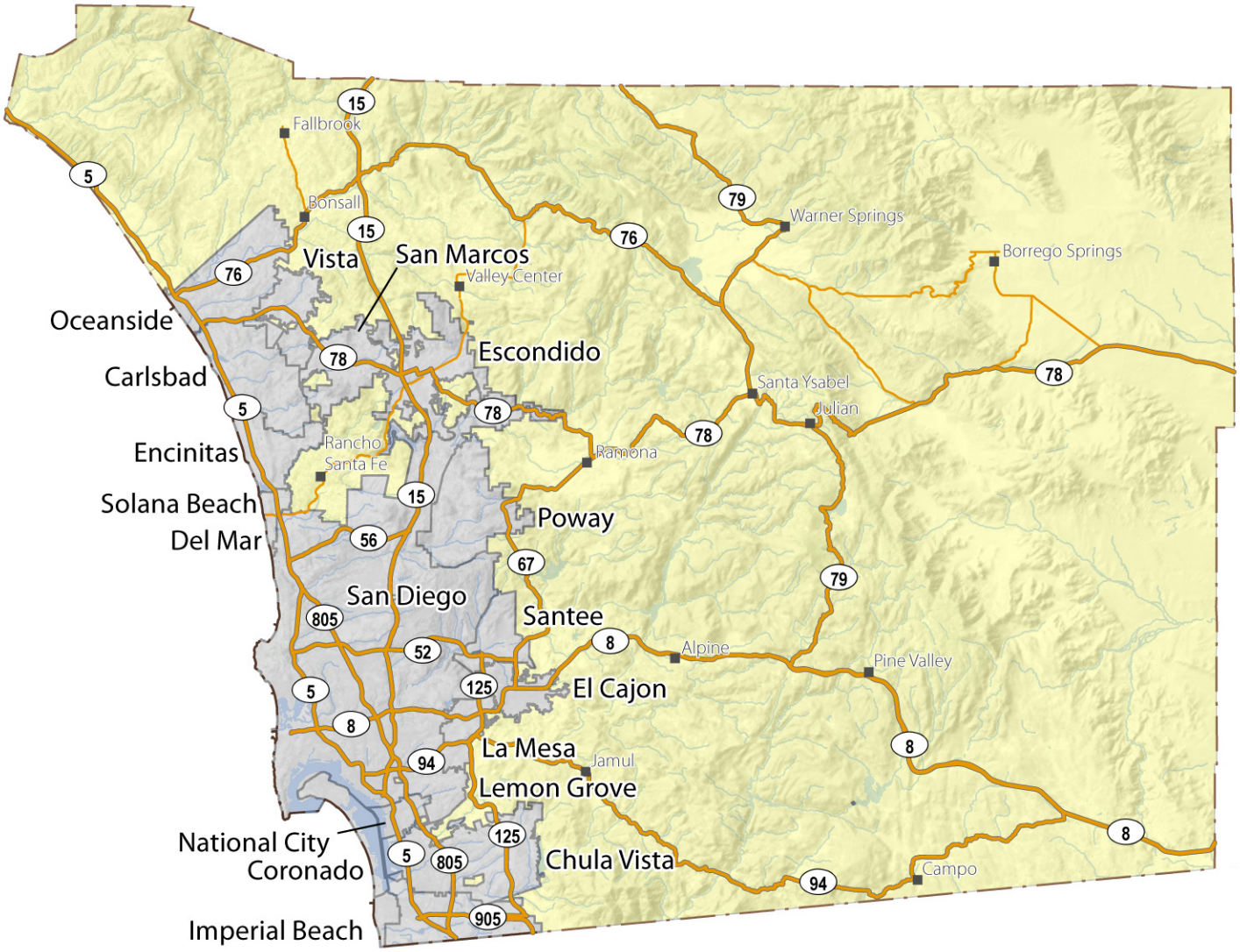


Figure 1-1 County GHG Emission Projections and Reduction Targets without CAP Measures

ASCENT ENVIRONMENTAL



Legend

- Cities
- Unincorporated Areas
- San Diego County Boundary

0 6 12 Miles

Base: National Atlas G14010011 03 001

Source: San Diego County

ASCENT ENVIRONMENTAL