

- The top **five** measures in the CAP that will achieve the most local GHG emissions reductions by the year 2030 include:
  - Measure BE-64: Requiring new or replacement residential water heating systems to be electrically-powered or alternatively-fueled (e.g., solar thermal, ground-source heat pump) will reduce emissions annually by 11,575 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO<sub>2e</sub>) by 2030.
  - Measure AG-32: Replacing diesel or gasoline-powered **agricultural** equipment with electric or alternatively-fueled **agricultural** equipment **and pumps** will reduce emissions annually by 8,540 MTCO<sub>2e</sub> by 2030.
  - Measure OR-2: Replacing diesel or gasoline with alternative fuels in recreational watercraft throughout the County will reduce emissions annually by 7,512 MTCO<sub>2e</sub> by 2030.
  - Measure LU-1: Establishing targets and enhanced programs that result in the preservation of oak woodlands and coniferous forests to avoid future carbon storage and sequestration losses, along with mandatory replanting to mitigate for tree loss when land use changes occur, will result in the annual reduction of 4,544 MTCO<sub>2e</sub> by 2030.
  - Measure TR-1: Updating and enforcing the County's Transportation System Management Ordinance will result in an annual reduction of 3,582 MTCO<sub>2e</sub> by 2030.
- While the measures included in the CAP are generally geared towards reducing GHG emissions, many will also result in environmental or economic “co-benefits,” including climate adaptation co-benefits, [that will help to increase community resilience and improve public health](#).

4. A **climate change vulnerability assessment** was prepared, and climate adaptation measures were developed to improve community sustainability.

- The climate change vulnerability assessment (Appendix C) determined that the County is vulnerable to several adverse impact climate change effects, including:
  - Increases in average temperatures and the frequency of heat waves and extreme heat events;
  - Changes to precipitation patterns;
  - Increased risk of wildfire;
  - Increased likelihood of flooding; and
  - Increased risk of coastal flooding from sea-level rise.
- Specific adaptation measures are included in Chapter 4 to address these effects. Many of the measures require the County and other partnering agencies to address climate-related risks as part of existing planning processes, as well as

The total estimated annual GHG emissions reductions from all reduction measures quantified is approximately **57,828** **58,327** MTCO<sub>2e</sub> in 2030.

**Co-benefits are the collateral positive side effects that result from strategies and measures identified in the CAP.**

A vulnerability assessment includes identification of localized climate change exposure and related effects, an assessment of potential areas of vulnerability, a review of the County's current capacity to adapt to climate-related impacts, and consideration of how likely and how quickly impacts will occur. See Appendix C for the full vulnerability assessment.

The CAP outlines how County staff will implement measures, and how the CAP will be monitored and updated over time to ensure measures and targets are achieved.