

- Measure BE-4: 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_{2e}) by 2030.
- Measure AG-2: Replacing diesel or gasoline-powered agricultural equipment with electric or alternatively-fueled equipment will reduce emissions annually by 11,2738,540 MTCO_{2e} by 2030.
- Measure BE-3: Increasing participation in Marin Clean Energy's (MCE) Deep Green (100 percent renewable) option and encouraging ongoing participation in MCE will reduce emissions annually by 9,155 MTCO_{2e}.
- Measure MS-1: Supporting efforts to increase the percentage of Napa Green Certified wineries and land will reduce emissions annually by at least 5,742 MTCO_{2e} by 2030.
- Measure OR-1 and OR-2: Requiring placing Tier 4 equipment and the use of renewable diesel, other alternative fuels, or zero-emission vehicles for all construction activity and mining operations diesel or gasoline with alternative fuels in recreational watercraft throughout the County will reduce emissions annually by 5,6687,542 MTCO_{2e} by 2030.

The total estimated annual GHG emissions reductions from all reduction measures quantified is approximately 66,33458,327 MTCO_{2e} in 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_{2e} by 2030.~~

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

~~Measure TR-1: Updating and enforcing the County's Transportation System Management Ordinance will result in an annual reduction of 3,582 MTCO_{2e} 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. The County prepared 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:

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.