

Implementation Authority





Implementation Authority

- Required by the EPA for all greenhouse gas reduction actions:

For each measure included in the CCAP, the grant recipient must indicate whether they have existing statutory or regulatory authority to implement the measure, or whether such authority still must be obtained. The CCAP must include a schedule of milestones for actions needed by key entities (e.g., legislature, administrative agency, etc.) for obtaining any authority needed to implement each listed program or measure.
- Implementation authority was considered during action development to focus on actions where local governments have authority.



Implementation Authority

- For all CCAP measures, the CCAAP team reviewed local jurisdictions' authority to implement action, including relevant legislation, State of California requirements, potential partnerships and coordination needed, and other implementation considerations.
- Key relevant state legislation:
 - SB 1383 (Organics Recycling)
 - AB 130
 - AB 98

Where do local governments have the most authority?

Land Use & Zoning

Local governments have authority over land use and can amend zoning codes to define and prioritize infill areas, increase allowable densities, require design elements, and waive or reduce impact fees.

Example actions: T9, T10, T13, T16

Ordinances and Permitting

Local governments can update ordinances to:

- Establish tree planting requirements
- Establish parking lot shade ordinances
- Update building code (commercial development)

Local governments can also streamline permitting requirements for solar installations, charging stations, and other CCAAP priorities.

Example actions: S1, WS1, T19

Environmental Review

Through environmental review (CEQA), design review, and conditions of approval, local govts can set requirements for new development projects, including:

- Use of construction equipment during the construction phase
- Use of off-road equipment during the operations phase
- Provision of sidewalks, bike lanes, and bike facilities
- Charging stations

Example actions: OR2, WS1, T2, T16

Right of Way

Local governments have authority over the local right-of-way, including setting design specifications for, developing, and maintaining sidewalks and bike lanes.

Example actions: T1, T2, T11

Planning

Develop planning documents that establish policies, priorities, and standards for a range of topics.

Example actions: S3, T3

Where do local governments have limited authority?

Building Code Updates

Who has the authority?

The State of California can update Title 24, the State building code. Local governments have authority to set local building codes but cannot do so for residential buildings for the next 6 years due to AB 130.

What can local governments do? Provide incentives, technical assistance, and outreach for building energy and water use.

Example actions: BE2

Agriculture

Who has the authority?

No requirements for healthy soil practices or sustainable manure management.

What can local governments do?

Establish voluntary programs that provide incentives, technical assistance, and outreach in partnership with the **San Joaquin County Regional Conservation District**.

Example actions: A1, A2

On-Road Vehicles

Who has the authority?

The State of California and federal government regulate emission standards for on-road vehicles (including light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles).

What can local governments do? Provide incentives, supporting infrastructure (e.g., install charging stations), and education

Example actions: T4, T7, T18