



San Bernardino County Collaboration and Partnership Efforts

California Gold: Partnerships for Cap-And-Trade Success

DECEMBER 8, 2015

San Bernardino County



We envision a complete county that capitalizes on the diversity of its people, its geography, and its economy to create a broad range of choices for its residents in how they live, work, and play.



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Elements



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AHSC Collaboration

➤ Lessons from Cycle 1

- Created Sense of Urgency
- Needed to Better Coordinate Between Sectors
- Needed to Identify Current Challenges and Projects
- Leadership Required: SANBAG and the County

➤ Cycle 2 Process Improvements

- Review and Comment on the Guidelines
- Discussions with the Developers and the Jurisdictions
- Workshops – Coordination with SCAG, SANBAG, and the County
- Technical Assistance

Current and Past Countywide Plans: Related to AHSC

➤ Greenhouse Gas Reduction

- San Bernardino County Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan
- San Bernardino County Climate Action Implementation Template

➤ Transportation

- SANBAG Non-Motorized Transportation Plan
- Improvement to Transit Access for Cyclists and Pedestrians (First Mile/Last Mile)
- Countywide Safe Routes to School Plan - Phase I

➤ Land Use

- Advanced Regional Rail Integrated Vision – East (ARRIVE) Study

➤ Public Health

- Community Vital Signs: Community Transformation Plan

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Table 1: Screening Table for Implementation of GHG Reduction Measures for Residential Development

Feature	Description	Assigned Point Values	Project Points
Reduction Measure PS E1: Residential Energy Efficiency			
Building Envelope			
Insulation	2008 Baseline (walls R-13; roof/attic: R-30)	0 points	
	Modestly Enhanced Insulation (walls R-13; roof/attic: R-38)	12 points	
	Enhanced Insulation (rigid wall insulation R-13, roof/attic: R-38)	15 points	
	Greatly Enhanced Insulation (spray foam wall insulated walls R-15 or higher, roof/attic R-38 or higher)	18 points	
Windows	2008 Baseline Windows (0.37 U-Factor, 0.4 solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC))	0 points	
	Modestly Enhanced Window Insulation (0.4 U-Factor, 0.32 SHGC)	6 points	
	Enhanced Window Insulation (0.32 U-Factor, 0.23 SHGC)	7 points	
	Greatly Enhanced Window Insulation (0.28 or less U-Factor, 0.22 or less SHGC)	9 points	
Cool Roof	Modest Cool Roof (CRRC Rated 0.15 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance)	10 points	
	Enhanced Cool Roof (CRRC Rated 0.2 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance)	12 points	
	Greatly Enhanced Cool Roof (CRRC Rated 0.35 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance)	14 points	
Air Infiltration	Minimizing leaks in the building envelope is as important as the insulation properties of the building. Insulation does not work effectively if there is excess air leakage.		
	Air barrier applied to exterior walls, ceiling, and visual inspection such as the HERS Verified Quality Insulation Installation (QI) or equivalent Blower Door HERS Verified Envelope Leakage or equivalent	10 points 8 points	
Thermal Storage of Building	Thermal storage is a design characteristic that helps keep a constant temperature in the building. Common thermal storage devices include strategically placed water filled columns, water storage tanks, and thick masonry walls.		
	Modest Thermal Mass (10% of floor or 10% of walls: 12" or more thick exposed concrete or masonry. No permanently installed floor covering such as carpet, linoleum, wood or other insulating materials)	2 points	
	Enhanced Thermal Mass (20% of floor or 20% of walls: 12" or more thick exposed concrete or masonry. No permanently installed floor covering such as carpet, linoleum, wood or other insulating materials)	4 points	



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Tool

Set-Up Inventory Summary

GHG Reductions

State Programs Agriculture

County Programs Solid Waste Management

Energy Efficiency Water Conveyance

Renewable Energy Wastewater Treatment

On-Road Transportation Land Use

Off-Road Equipment GHG Performance Standard

Additional Measures

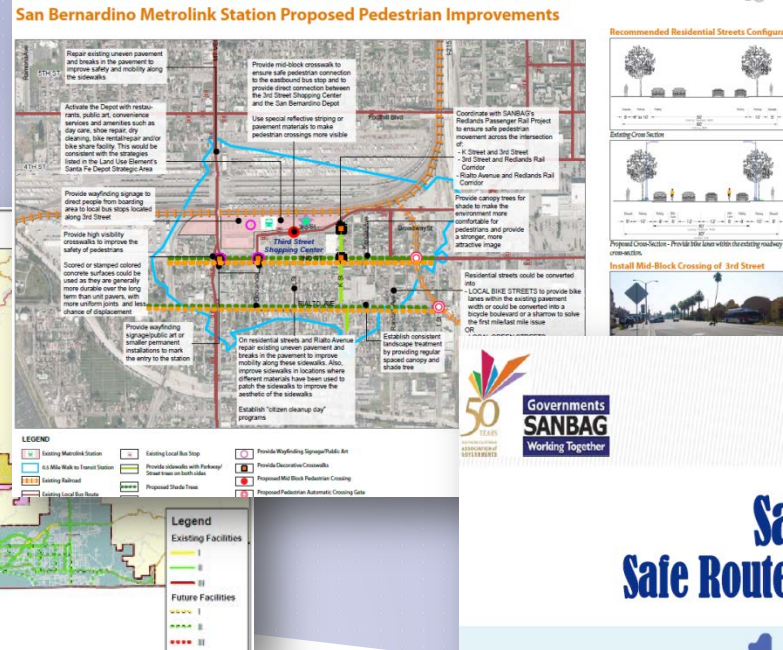
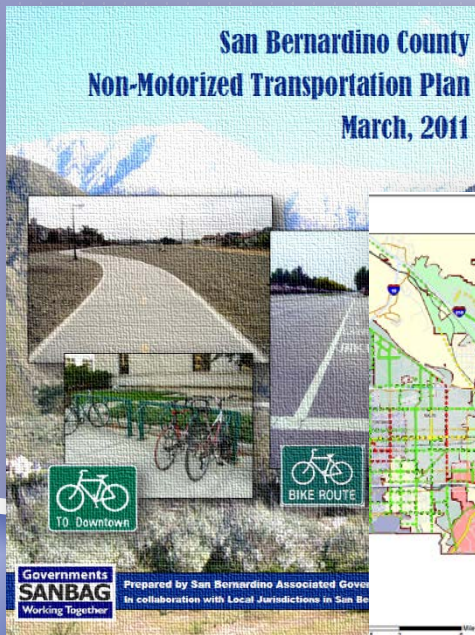
Enable Macros TOC Set-Up Inventory Summary Dashboard State County Energy Efficiency



Current and Past Countywide Plans: Related to AHSC

➤ Transportation

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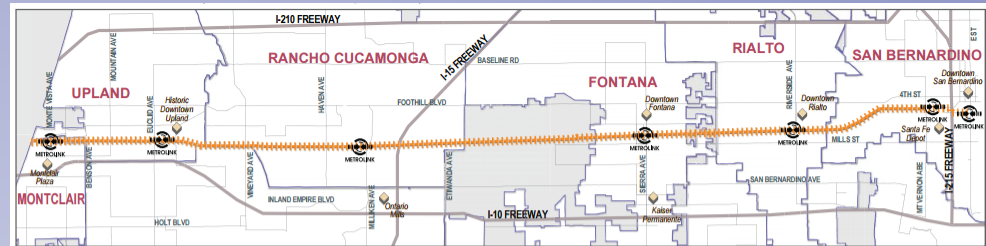
San Bernardino Safe Routes to School Plan



Current and Past Countywide Plans: Related to AHSC

➤ Land Use

➤ Advanced Regional Rail Integrated Vision – East (ARRIVE) Study



Overall Project Objectives

- * Define an overall vision and implementation strategy for transitioning the San Bernardino Metrolink line to a fully functional, integrated regional rail/TOD corridor.
- * Set the stage for incorporating implementation initiatives into SANBAG, Metrolink and local jurisdictions' plans, policies and action plans.
- * Make the station areas their own destinations, rather than the bedroom community for Downtown Los Angeles.
- * Consider how Metrolink capacity and operational improvements might be staged over time to accomplish the vision.
- * Determine how to improve access to destinations along the corridor from Metrolink station areas.
- * Document the results for continuing reference by SANBAG and local jurisdictions to foster implementation of the corridor vision over time.
- * Provide a "lessons learned" document that can be applied to other commuter rail corridors.

Outreach

- * Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
SANBAG, SCAG, Gruen Associates, HR&A, HDR, local jurisdiction planning and community development staff and Omnitrans
- * Individual Stakeholder Outreach
Civic groups, business leaders, developers, land owners etc.
- * Community Workshops
Opportunity to obtain input from the public and incorporate into ultimate corridor vision
- * Urban Land Institute (ULI) Advisory Services Panel
National experts panel including developers, planners, financiers, market analysts, economists, architects to provide practical and candid advice

Schedule

The project is expected to be completed by October of 2015.

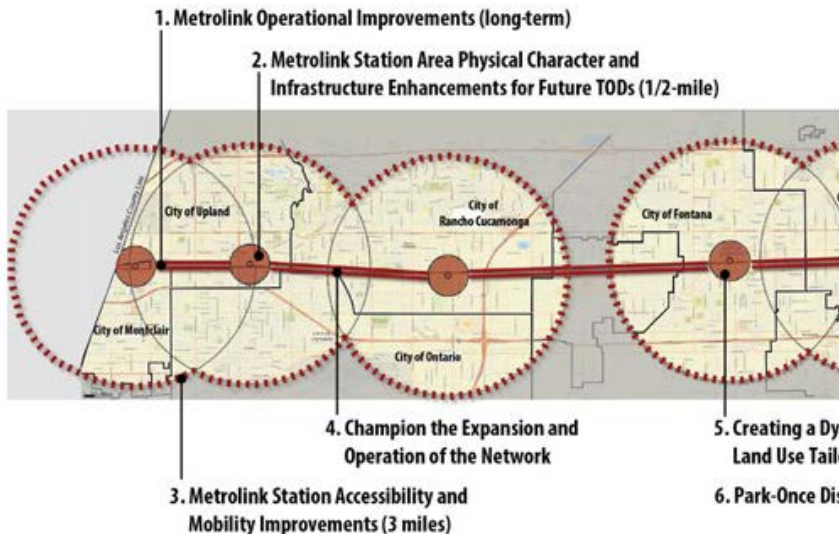


FIGURE 1-4: OVERALL CORRIDOR-WIDE VISION

Current and Past Countywide Plans: Related to AHSC

➤ Public Health

➤ Community Vital Signs: Community Transformation Plan



Access to Health & Wellness



Long-Term Goal 1: Increase the percentage of residents who have and regularly access a usual source of care

Objectives

- Increase the percentage of residents who have a usual source of care*
- Increase the percentage of residents with health insurance coverage*
- Decrease the percentage of residents who delayed or did not get medical care in the past year

Why is this goal a priority?

According to Kathleen Sebelius, former U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services, "When you don't have access to primary care, small health problems grow into big ones. Chronic conditions that could be managed spiral out of control." Lack of health insurance coverage is a significant barrier to accessing health services. Additionally, having a usual source of health care, or what is commonly called a "medical home" or "patient-centered medical home" (PCMH), is generally understood to provide more coordinated, comprehensive care, with a stable record of patient care.²

Long-Term Goal 2: Increase behavioral health awareness

Objectives

- Decrease the percentage of 7th graders who reported feeling sad and hopeless every day for two weeks or more that they stopped doing some usual activities

Why is this goal a priority?

There is an increased focus on behavioral health and focus on factors such as resilience and having certain family and community supports that help improve well-being. Additionally, behavioral health and physical health are deeply linked. Individuals with behavioral health conditions have a higher risk of having a chronic disease, and of dying much earlier than their peers without such conditions.³

Long-Term Goal 3: Increase access to behavioral health services

Objectives

- Increase the rate of residents accessing behavioral health services under the Department of Behavioral Health, safety net systems, Medi-Cal managed care (IEHP, Molina), and commercial insurance

Why is this goal a priority?

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) estimated a prevalence rate of 23.8% of the general population having a behavioral health condition, while less than half of those individuals generally receive behavioral health care.⁴ Further, the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) has designated a significant portion of the county as mental health professional shortage areas, and emphasizes the need to develop strategies to increase the number of professionals in those areas in an effort to increase access to care.⁵



FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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SANBAG
Working Together