

## Chapter 3: Measurement

### Description

#### *Progress indicators*

- Progress Indicators answer the question: “how are we doing on a particular goal?” They also make it possible to assess Ashland’s climate pollution, vulnerabilities, opportunities for change.
- This document identifies a list of specific ‘progress indicators’ that enable Ashland to gauge progress toward community climate goals.
- Two sets of progress indicators are offered here, one for each of Ashland’s overall climate goals. The first set of progress indicators focuses on Mitigation goals. The second set focuses on Adaptation goals.

### Rationale

#### *Background on Progress indicators*

- The goals of Ashland’s climate plan are to decrease climate pollution and vulnerability to climate impacts. Each climate goal, policy, or action will ideally identify at least one progress indicator that can be used to gauge progress.
- Progress indicators should be designed to measure the effectiveness of climate policies or to assess GHG emissions or climate-related vulnerabilities.
- Progress indicators are generally derived from Ashland’s physical, social, economic, and energy data.
- Progress indicators may:
  - Be assigned for any climate goal or climate action
  - Measure emissions, climate impacts, or adaptive capacity.
  - Utilize direct, or proxy measurements
- Measurement scope
  - Progress indicators are focused on mitigating emissions and adaptation goals, rather than on specific focus areas or the status of a particular climate action.
  - Progress indicators presented here focus on Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. This generally includes emissions created within Ashland City limits, as well emissions from electrical generation.
  - Scope 3 emissions are not the focus of measurement as there is significant uncertainty around the data. Consumption emissions are not included at this time, although solid waste data is accounted for. There are few local data proxies that accurately represent Scope 3 consumption data. Furthermore, CPC recognizes that Ashland cannot solve climate change in isolation; industrial and corporate supply lines must also decarbonize if Ashland is to achieve its stated goals.
  - Progress indicators will strive to utilize market based GHG inventories, which most accurately reflect Ashland’s policy choices.

### *Mitigation Progress Indicators*

Mitigation progress indicators focus on GHG emissions, with qualitative / narrative updates, as needed.

- Energy Emissions
  - Emissions by energy source (MT CO<sub>2</sub>e NG and Elec)
  - Electric carbon intensity (ODOE CI, or BPA MT per MWh)
  - Emissions by sector (residential, commercial, municipal)
- Transportation Emissions
  - LDV fuel source (EV registrations %)
  - Total traffic (Vehicle miles travelled, annual average daily traffic)
  - Mode share (not currently available)
- Solid Waste
  - Transfer station data (MT waste, 70% allocation to Ashland)
- Land management
  - (Needs to be developed)

### *Adaptation Progress Indicators*

Significant development is needed to create useful adaptation progress indicators, as well as clarify overall adaptation policy goals and actions. Include qualitative / narrative updates, as needed.

- Unhoused population (#)
- Smoke . Hazardous air events (ref smokewise)
- Fire preparedness (firewise neighborhood, fire safety score?, AFR)
- Resiliency indicator (Needs to be developed. Potentially local generation / cost trends / DER, protection against bad air quality)

## **Task Plan**

The following tasks are all slated for initiation and completion in 2021.

1. Identify draft progress indicators
2. Select final progress indicators
3. Update progress indicator source data
4. Report progress indicators as during annual update
5. Create additional progress indicators as needed