



Climate and Energy Plan Committee Meeting Agenda

October 5, 2016 | 3:30-5:30 | Community Development Building
51 Winburn Wy – Siskiyou Room

Agenda

Duration	Item	Lead
5 min	Call to Order <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approval of Minutes – September 7, 2016• Icebreaker Question	Rich Claudia
15 min	Public Forum	Rich
15 min	Public Input Summary – Open House #2	Rich/Jeff
20 min	Implementation Plan	Consultant Team (Andrea/Jeff)
20 min	Plan Vision Statement	Rich
10 min	Next steps <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Committee Meetings• Oct 15 9:00AM• Oct 19 5:30 PM	Rich/Jeff

MINUTES FOR THE CLIMATE & ENERGY ACTION PLAN ad hoc COMMITTEE
Wednesday, September 7, 2016
Siskiyou Room, 51 Winburn Way

1. Call to Order

Councilor Rich Rosenthal called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m.

Committee members Bryan Sohl, Cindy Bernard, Stuart Green, Jim Hartman, James McGinnis, Louise Shawkat, Claudia Alick, Greg Jones, Marni Koopman, Roxane Beigel-Coryell, and Isaac Bevers were present. Staff member Adam Hanks was present. Consultants Andrea Martin and Jill Simmons were present via speakerphone.

2. Around the Room

Group did an around the room team building regarding how they think the process is going and one thing they think we can do better.

3. Public Input

Ken Crocker – stated that he appreciated today’s around the room check-in and thinks it’s a nice way to start and a good way to improve the process. He wanted to re-emphasise the importance of using science as a guiding principle in this process. He thinks the group needs more emphasis on what that 8% per year reduction actually does. How does using 8% per year reduction guide the selection of the over one hundred actions the group is reviewing? He wanted to know if a process was in place for making good selections of options. Some of the actions are incremental improvements but others need to be complete paradigm shifts – or does the group not have paradigm shifting action in the list of options?

Robert Block-Brown – stated that he has similar concerns as Ken regarding the need for transformational pieces – those things can be daunting but he believes that education is the key to making long-term, effective progress. He stated that he just received notification of a discussion regarding a potential new city hall. This would be a great way for this group to lead by example in an actual project. The project should include solar, zero-net landscaping, LEED certification, etc.

James Stephens – gave a review of the recent City Council’s approval of the 10x20 ordinance. He thinks that there are three takaways from this approval: 1) this is a great thing for the city to have done; 2) the City has to step up and do lots of work now; and 3) the 10x20 ordinance wasn’t giving staff specific direction – this is instead about the Ashland community coming together. He stated that this ordinance dovetails into exactly what this committee is doing. He offered to provide technical expertise if this group needs it.

Huelz Gutchen – stated that last night’s Council meeting was beautiful – he is glad the Council made the right choice. He stated that he knows how to do the financing for creating the local energy, but only on this side of the grid. He stated that the price of gasoline will go up due to

OPEC having no reserves at the moment. He stated that science is measuring and data watching, but that's not very interesting to most people. He talked to the Land Use Division of the State of Oregon who have no information on climate change, so they don't know how to make land use codes to reflect that. However, we can make those codes ourselves.

4. Approval of Minutes

Group approved the minutes of August 17, 2016 with two minor edits.

5. Plan Development

Rosenthal read aloud the committee's Scope of Work as a refresher. He stated that he did so because this group has now been meeting for one year and he thought it was important to remember the challenges they are committed to working through.

Rosenthal introduced Jeff Golden and, via telephone, Jill Simmons who gave information on her experience creating two climate plans for the City of Seattle. She stated that she had a few lessons from doing those plans including:

1. The plan is both critical and not nearly as important as what we might think it is (i.e. having an overview of what we hope to achieve is more important than making every single action 'shovel-ready').
2. Remember that the plan is just the beginning – things evolve, change, become more or less important.
3. Have a clear implementation and check-in/update process.
4. The plan cannot provide enough detail for every action to be ready to go immediately. Lots of cost/benefit and planning must occur after the plan is in-place (and that's a good thing, or the plan would never be finished).
5. The plan needs both staff and financial capacity to keep it going (i.e. there needs to be buy-in from those who will implement the plan whether that's city staff, budget members, or master-plan creators).
6. The most important role for the committee is to get the community involved and excited about actions. The group needs to propose ways to keep the community and City connected on an on-going basis

Group had a short discussion with Ms. Simmons about her thoughts on the current process.

Group decided that there are several topics they still need to discuss, but don't currently have time in the regular meeting schedule. Rosenthal proposed that the group meet on one or two Saturdays to tackle the following:

- The ordinance
- Next steps on the 10x20 ordinance
- How to incorporate science-based targets (does that change the overall goal?)
- How/when to use subject-matter experts
- Should there be a separate consumption-based goal?

Staff will send a poll to determine the best date(s) for this potential meeting.

6. Open House Plan

Group discussed with Cascadia (via speaker phone) the current plan for the open house. Hanks requested that the group distribute the flyer by the same methods as they did for the previous open house. He will send the final version next week. Group discussed the desire to have more clarity on goal choices. They also discussed a desire to have a way to get people more emotionally involved.

Some members of the group expressed concerns that it was premature to show the public the actions proposed. Cascadia clarified that these will be shown only as examples of what could be done – not as items for the public to vote yes or no.

Group discussed whether or not to have a speaker talk about the upcoming ordinance. Mr. Golden and Cascadia agreed to consider ways to do that.

7. Geos Vulnerability Assessment

Koopman stated that as each community is unique, it is important to do an assessment to understand our specific community issues. She gave an overview of the process used to create the report and stated that the focus of the report is on adaptation strategies. She expects that this assessment will be final soon, hopefully prior to the September 25th open house. Rosenthal stated that he would prefer if Geos changed the titles in Table 1 from, “solutions” to “potential actions,” so people don’t get the idea that we are implementing these suggestions. Koopman agreed to this request. The group thanked Koopman and Geos for their work.

8. Strategies and Actions

Mr. Golden gave an overview of how the strategies and actions will be used at the open house. They need to show at least a small number of actions to help clarify/define the strategies. Group discussed some of their confusion over the layout of the actions in the packet. Cascadia stated that some of it might be sorting errors, which will get straightened out. Also, for the sake of clarity at the open house some actions which were ranked lower by the committee members may be used as examples, just to show the community the broad range of possibilities to consider.

9. Next Meeting

Hartman asked if the group could alter the early meeting time to 4:30 p.m. Staff stated that the challenge is in finding a meeting space at that time (the Siskiyou Room is not available) but that they would search for an alternate space. If none found, the time will have to stay the same.

10. Adjournment

Meeting adjourned at 5:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Diana Shippet, Executive Assistant



Climate and Energy Action Plan: Open House #2: Public Input Summary

Cascadia Consulting Group

September 2016



Introduction

Development of the City of Ashland Climate and Energy Action Plan (CEAP) includes an open and inclusive public involvement process with ample opportunities to inform and involve the public. This public input summary document provides a high-level overview of notable trends, opinions, and priorities as revealed through an online survey, in-person comments, and station exercises at the second open house.

The second open house for the Ashland Climate and Energy Action Plan (CEAP), held on September 25, 2016, was intended to capture the community's ideas and priorities for climate mitigation and adaptation action in the city of Ashland. Specifically, objectives of the open house were to provide the public with an opportunity to do the following:

- Learn about the outcomes from modeling Ashland's future greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions profiles.
- Learn about the results of community climate vulnerability workshops.
- Learn about and provide input on potential climate mitigation and adaptation goals, strategies, and actions along the following focus areas:
 - Cross-cutting strategies
 - Buildings and energy
 - Transportation, land use, and urban form
 - Consumption and waste
 - Natural systems
 - Public health, safety, and security

The input compiled from this open house will be used—along with input from City staff and the ad-hoc committee, and together with careful evaluation of potential actions against agreed-upon metrics such as cost, effectiveness, and feasibility—to help identify recommendations for priority actions in the plan. Specifically, the input will be analyzed and considered in devising the overarching emissions reduction targets; sectors of focus; and implementation strategies and actions of the plan.

The public were invited to provide input at the open house through a variety of venues, including the following:

- **Open-ended comment cards:** Attendees were provided with small comment cards that included space for their name, address, email address, and comment.
- **Online survey:** A public online survey that provided space for comments and prioritization of strategies was provided on iPads during the event.
- **SMS poll:** Attendees could vote on the focus area most important to them by text message using a SMS poll that was live at the public open house.
- **Station #1: Ashland's Future Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** Attendees could write their preferences and reactions to the forecast of Ashland's GHG emissions and options for a communitywide emissions reduction target. Attendees used post-it notes to express their vote for the emissions reduction goal they supported the most.
- **Station #2: Ashland's Climate Vulnerability:** Attendees could learn more about the results from Ashland's recent climate vulnerability community workshops and comment on what they see as the most important resources, systems, or populations to pay attention to in preparing for climate change.
- **Stations #3-8: Goals, Strategies, and Action** – Attendees could review potential goals, strategies, and actions across the six focus areas of the CEAP. Attendees were given "dot" stickers with which they could show support for individual strategies. They were also given \$1,000 worth of play money with which to "invest" in the strategies they would most want to fund through the plan.

In this document, input is organized by elements of the CEAP, such as the emission reduction target, climate vulnerability priorities, and focus area strategies and actions. Detailed comments and responses are provided in the following appendices:

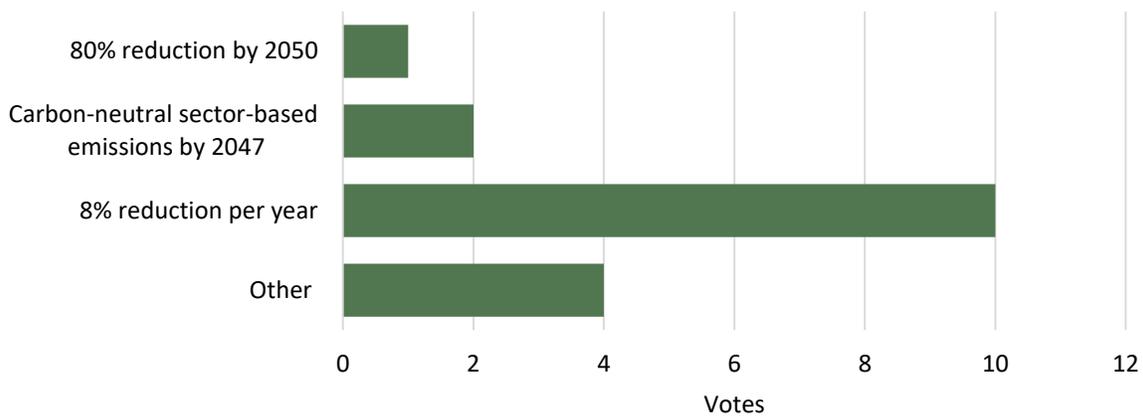
- Appendix A: Open House Attendee List
- Appendix B: Open House Station Responses
- Appendix C: Open House Comment Cards
- Appendix D: Public Input Survey Results
- Appendix E: Event Photos
- Appendix F: Visual Boards

By the Numbers

Number of attendees:	45 (33% also attended the first open house)
Number of attendees interested in receiving or already receive email updates:	30
Number of public input survey responses:	6
Number of open-ended comments received:	30

Emissions Reductions Targets

17 attendees at the open house voted on their preferred emissions reductions target scenario. The majority (10 out of 17 votes) **preferred the most aggressive emissions reductions scenario**, an 8 percent emissions reduction target per year.



The votes for “other” target scenarios were more generally focused on reducing consumption and reaching carbon neutrality.

Climate Vulnerabilities

Open house attendees were asked to comment on what they felt were the most important resources, systems, or populations for the City to pay attention to in preparing for climate change. Among the 18 respondents, the following were considered most important:

- **Vulnerable populations**, such as the homeless, those in poverty, and those with mental illness or other health issues. (7 attendees)
- **Water and forest habitat** (4 attendees)
- **Biodiversity** (3 attendees)

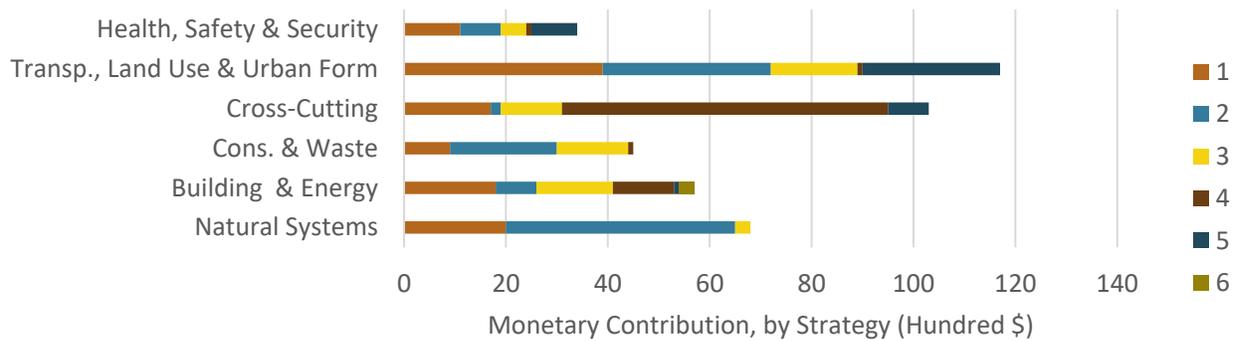
Focus Areas & Strategies

Priority Focus Areas

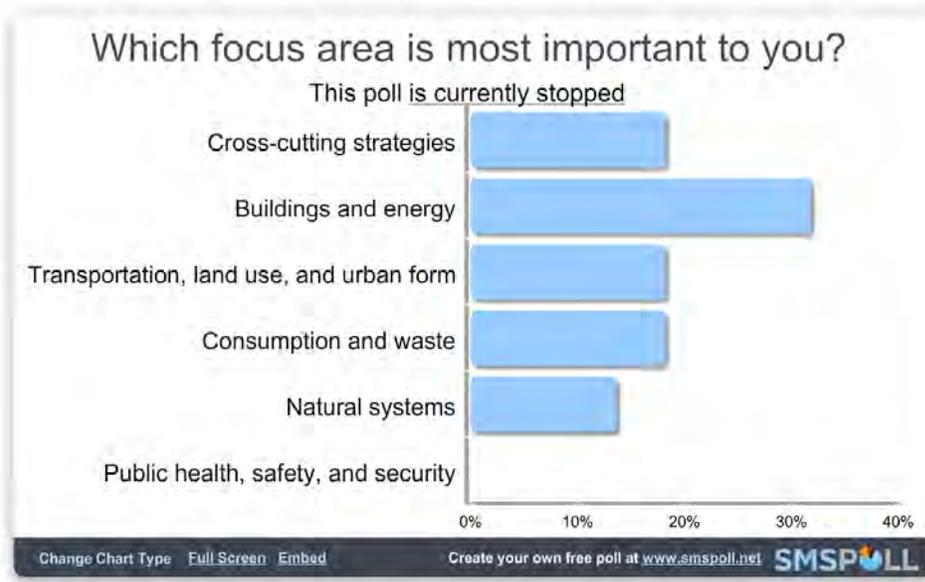
The **Transportation, Land Use, and Urban Form** focus area received the greatest total monetary contribution among all focus areas, followed by **Cross-Cutting Strategies** and **Natural Systems**. Although **contributions to Transportation, Land Use, and Urban Form were fairly well distributed among its strategies**, contributions to Cross-Cutting Strategies and Natural Systems were **dominated by one strategy** within each of these focus areas.

The focus areas listed below received the greatest monetary contribution *per strategy*, each receiving \$2,000 to \$2,300 per strategy in that focus area by open house attendees.

- **Cross-cutting strategies**
- **Buildings and energy**
- **Natural systems**

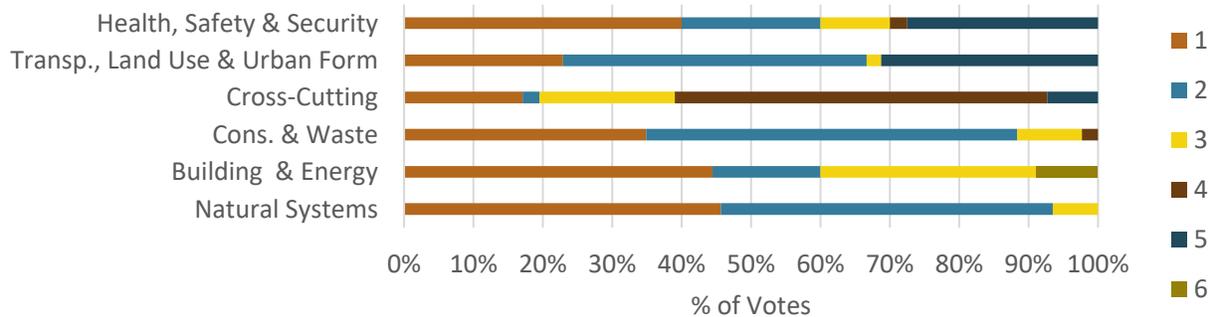


In the live SMS poll, **Buildings and energy** was the focus area voted as most important to attendees (over 30% of 22 votes).



Priority Strategies

The following graph summarizes the proportion of dot votes to presented strategies within each focus area (strategies are listed by number in Appendix F):



High votes and monetary contribution

Looking at individual strategies, attendees contributed the most money towards the following strategies (bolded strategies also received the largest proportion of dot votes within its focus area):

- **Ensure implementation of the Climate & Energy Action Plan** (\$6,400)
- **Promote ecosystem resilience** (\$4,500)

- Make streets and development more bike- and pedestrian- friendly (\$3,900)
- **Support better public transit and ride sharing** (\$3,300)
- Support more climate-friendly development and land use (\$2,700)

Strategies receiving the majority of dot votes within their focus areas are as follows:

- **Cross-cutting Strategies:** Ensure implementation of the Climate & Energy Action Plan
- **Buildings and Energy:** Support cleaner energy sources
- **Transportation, Land Use, and Urban Form:** Support better public transit and ride sharing
- **Consumption and Waste:** Support sustainable and accessible local production & consumption
- **Natural Systems:** Promote ecosystem resilience
- **Public Health, Safety, and Security:** Manage ecosystems & landscapes to minimize climate-related health impacts

Other strategies that received a large proportion of dot votes include the following:

- Manage and conserve community water resources
- Encourage increased residential & commercial building energy efficiency
- Expand community recycling, composting, & reuse
- Promote a sustainable local economy that minimizes emissions & vulnerability to climate change
- Support more climate-friendly development & land use

Low votes and monetary contribution

In general, strategies that affected only **City operations** were less popular among open house attendees than the other strategies. The following strategies received the least monetary contributions, each receiving only \$100 (bolded strategies also received the lowest proportion of dot votes within its focus area):

- **Increase the efficiency of City fleet and employee commuting**
- **Improve sustainability of City purchases & procurement**
- **Optimize City operations and programs to minimize climate-related employee health impacts**
- **Enhance energy reliability**

The following strategies received **no dot votes** from open house attendees:

- Increase the efficiency of City fleet & employee commuting
- Maximize efficiency of City buildings, facilities, equipment, and operations
- Enhance energy reliability

Themes from Public Comments

- **Set ambitious goals.** Voters favored the most aggressive target, 8 percent reduction per year, and several also pushed for carbon neutrality of both sector- and consumption-based emissions.
- **Reduce consumption.** Though the consumption and waste focus area did not receive the most investment or votes among attendees, many write-in comments touched on the importance of consumption reduction goals and education for residents.
- **Support vulnerable populations.** Commenters noted several strategies, such as weatherizing homes, supporting mental health, or banning shut-off of utilities to those who can't pay bills to help support the populations most vulnerable to climate impacts.
- **Develop more transit options and bike- and pedestrian-friendly infrastructure.**
- **Make this information more widely available.** Several commenters suggested making open house materials available in other places, such as online through Facebook, in city libraries, etc.

Appendix A: Open House Attendee List

Name	Email	Email updates or already on list?	Attended previous?
Paula Sohl	paulasohl@gmail.com	Yes	yes
Conlan Ellis	conlanellis@gmail.com	Yes	
Shannon Downey	downeyshan@gmail.com	Yes	
Pam Marsh	pam@council.ashland.or.us	Yes	
Bill Mansfield		No	
Olena Black	pol@aoblack.com	Yes	yes
Alan DeBoer	awdb@aol.com	Yes	yes
Sylvia Medeiros	lands@jeffnet.org	Yes	
John Stromborg	johnls@opendoor.com	No	
Barry Thalden	bthalden@thalden.com	Yes	
Tonya Graham	tonyagraham89@gmail.com	Yes	yes
Ann Barton	annbarton56@gmail.com	Yes	yes
Carol Voisin	cjvoisin@yahoo.com	Yes	yes
Clancy Barry	clancyjonesbarry@gmail.com	No	
Carson Barry	cjbjonesbarry@gmail.com	Yes	
Kate Kennedy	kennedy@mind.net	Yes	
Darren Borgias	dborgias@tnc.org	Yes	
Kathy Block-Brown	kbrown1122@msn.com	Yes	
Robert Block-Brown	rlindleybb@hotmail.com	Yes	yes
A.J. Titus	LaHondaHiker@gmail.com	Yes	
Kevin Talbert	talbertks@gmail.com	Yes	
Bill Jennett		No	yes
Rik Burns	rik.burns@gmail.com	Yes	
Susan Rust	supermouse1@mind.net	Yes	yes
Ruth Coulthard	ruthcoulthard@hotmail.com	Yes	
Noelle A. O'Dell		No	
Bob Morse	morse@mind.net	No	
Daisy Gertz	daisygertz@rocketmail.com	Yes	
Candy Boerwinkle	larutrs@gmail.com	Yes	
Shaun Franks	s.franksor@gmail.com	Yes	
Nancy Nelson		Yes	yes
Vern Crawford	vcrawford@mighty.net	Yes	
Sharon Javna	sjavna@gmail.com	Yes	
JoAnne Eggers	ejo.eggers@gmail.com	Yes	yes

APPENDIX A: OPEN HOUSE ATTENDEE LIST

Ashland Climate and Energy Action Plan: Open House #2

Tamsin Taylor	ttt@whidbey.com	No	
Sharon Harris	sharris65@yahoo.com	Yes	
Eliot Crowe	eliotcrowe@hotmail.com	Yes	yes
Chelsea Davis	chelseabunny84@gmail.com	No	
Sheila Foster Carder	sheila@lomakatsi.org	No	
Ken Deveney		No	yes
Allan Widmeyer		No	
Claudia Auck		No	
Ray Mallette		No	yes
Margaret Malette		No	
Susan Silva		No	yes

Appendix B: Open House Station Responses

Station 1: Ashland's Future Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Which emissions reduction goal do you support?

Total responses = 17

Option 1:

- I think option 1 is attainable or at least what Ashland should target. If the CEAP is passed & the city commits to follow up, it might just need this target.

Option 2:

- Sector-based emissions target – more likely to succeed because sector-based are more controllable.
- It's aligned with other cities' goals, so shared resources & ideas. It's measurable and achievable.

Option 3:

- We can measure some things well now – others need to be improved, but the goal needs to be about all emissions.
- We need to set goals based on the best available climate science. Ashland has a responsibility to meet our global contribution to slowing climate change. Ambitious goals are best.
- 8% per year – let's get the consumption emissions down.
- Go for carbon-neutral for sector & consumption. The science will catch up.
- Option 3 is the only ambitious goal to create real change.
- I favor option 3 because that is what is necessary. And I think Ashland has the will to do it.
- (Vote split between Option 2 and 3) Ashland should be a leader and offsets should be local.
- Sector targets should be measured annually on an 8% emissions reduction/year. Consumption goals should be included in ordinance as well and should be integrated into planning.
- 8% per year sounds very ambitious. But I will support and do my part.
- If at all possible. This is too serious to piddle around.

Other votes:

- Household consumption needs to be addressed. People need to be educated about how their behavior adds to climate change. Need to encourage people to buy (and make!) locally and to reduce consumption.
- Zero GHG emissions by 2040 – pedal to the metal.
- Our goal should be carbon neutral.
- The goal should always be 100%. It may be impossible, but we could someday get close.

Station 2: Ashland's Climate Vulnerabilities

What are the most important resources, systems, or populations for the City to pay attention to in preparing for climate change? Why?

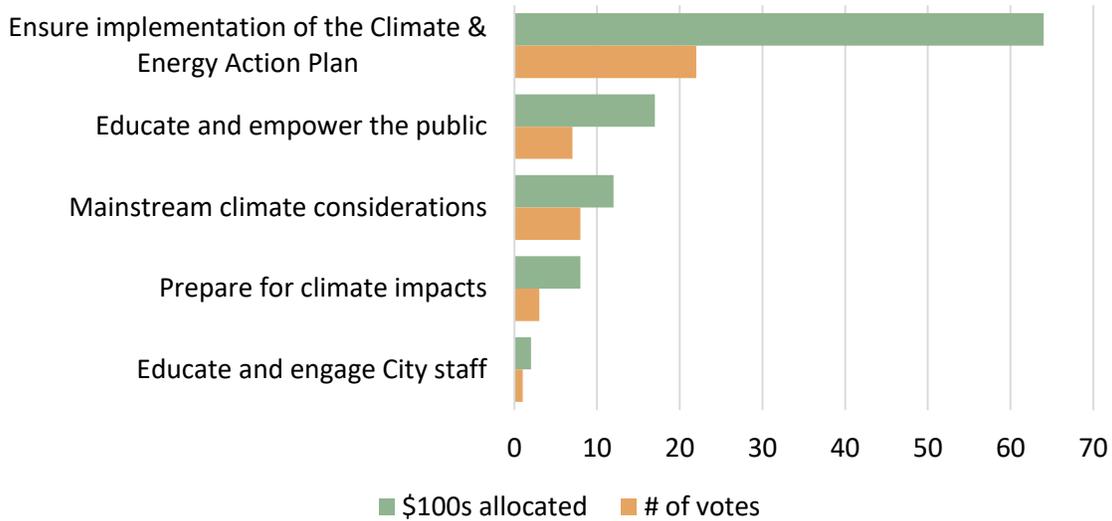
Total responses = 18

- Populations at most risk: homeless, those in poverty, elderly, people with mental illness. All have limited resources and ability to respond.
- Improve public transit. Make it affordable and fun to use.
- Coniferous forests at risk from reduced water availability and increased risk of catastrophic wildfire.
- Water cycle capture, storage, and release
- It is important that historically disadvantaged communities not only aren't harmed, but that they benefit from actions the city takes and are prioritized.
- It is vital that mitigation and adaptation plans are evaluated based on the vulnerability assessment.
- The most vulnerable residents – low-income children, elderly, and disabled. Aid with weatherization and a utility moratorium to protect from shutoffs.
- For our most vulnerable – need to provide protection against utility shutoffs for those unable to pay their bills and weatherization. Also, we need cooling and warming centers, a break in electric rates in summer as well as winter, free air conditioners for low income vulnerable populations, and a system whereby people check in on their neighbors.
- Water! Forest. Caring for the forest, thinning to protect large trees and encourage water getting to the ground. Poor – increasing costs must be subsidized.
- We need to protect our forests and water supply. We should safeguard our food supply by using permaculture based landscaping for homes, businesses, and college.
- Handling stress and other mental health issues is important. Resiliency is higher if people are prepared to help themselves and each other.
- The Trouble Makers
- Puh-leez. This is not wolverine habitat and has not been since the Little Ice Age.
- We need to ensure resources to support the most vulnerable: low income, outside workers, persons with health issues. Persons with more resources need to help those with less.
- Biodiversity (humans move, many plants and animals cannot)
- Protecting biodiversity and natural system function is very important as they define our region and can help buffer against impacts.
- The homeless are first wave of refugees. Build small house communities and pass renter's right 90-day eviction notice. Renters are most vulnerable.
- You seem to have the human populations concern, so I will speak up for the animal/plan populations. Because abundant biodiversity = healthy habitat.

Station 3: Cross-cutting Strategies

Number of votes: 41

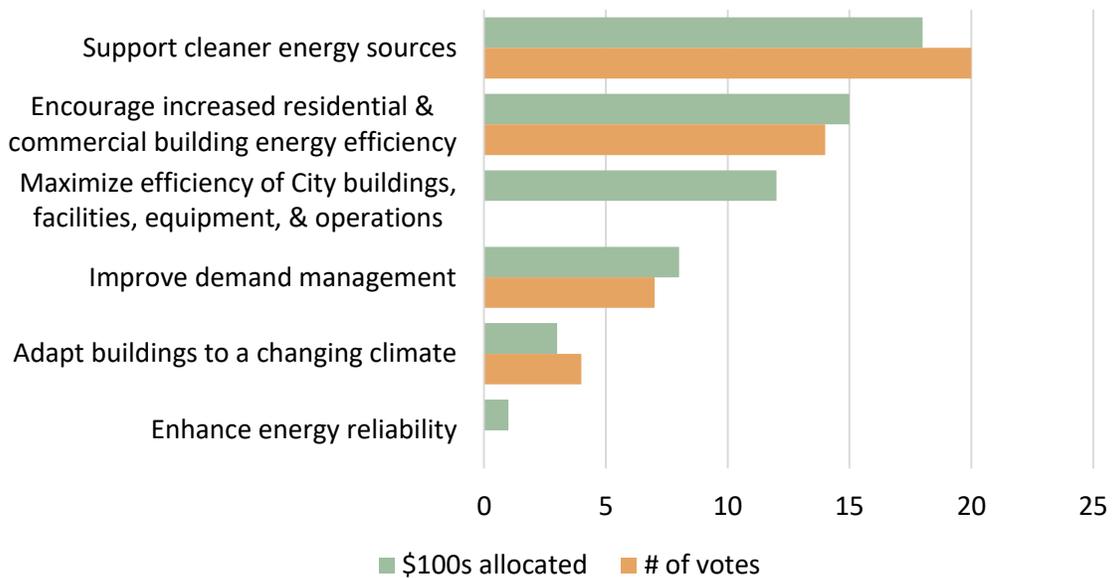
Monetary contribution: \$10,300



Station 4: Buildings and Energy

Number of votes: 45

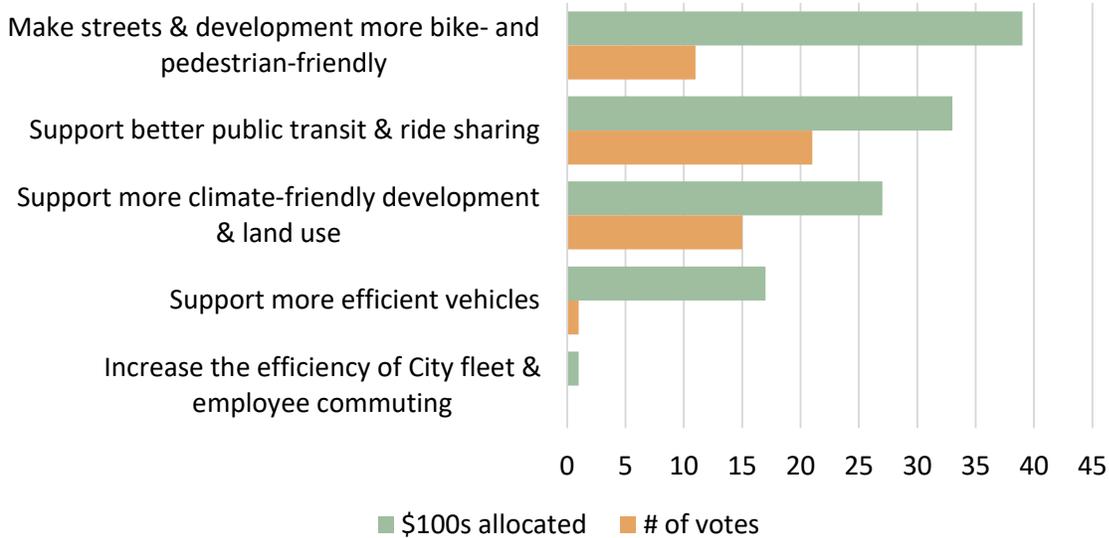
Monetary contribution: \$5,700



Station 5: Transportation, Land Use, and Urban Form

Number of votes: 48

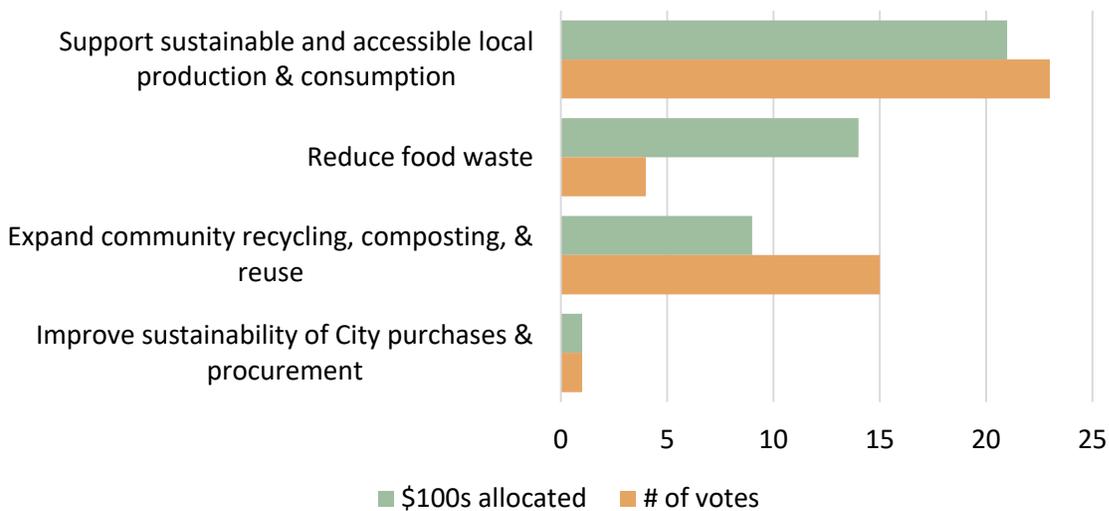
Monetary contribution: \$11,700



Station 6: Consumption and Waste

Number of votes: 43

Monetary contribution: \$4,500



There were also two write-in votes for actions at station:

APPENDIX B: OPEN HOUSE STATION RESPONSES

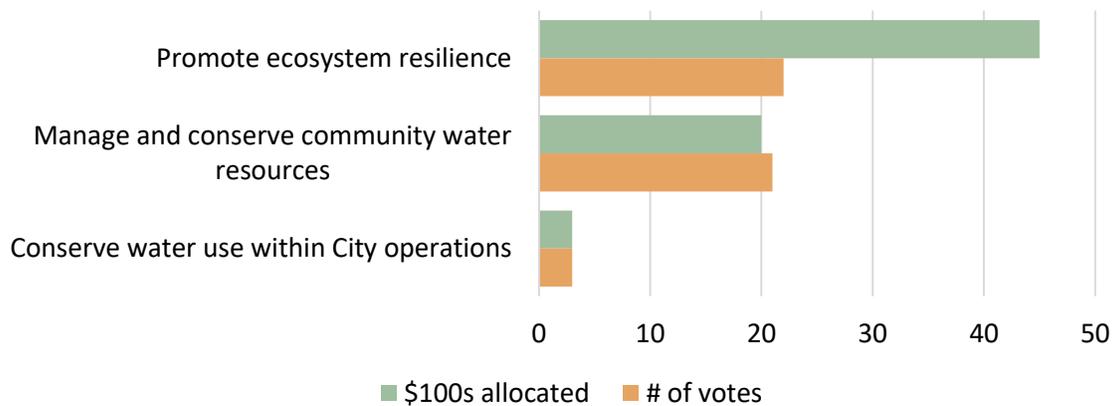
Ashland Climate and Energy Action Plan: Open House #2

- One attendee allocated \$200 for “a program to educate on consumption reduction”
- One attendee allocated “\$500 to “provide opportunities (outdoors, music, book clubs, indoor activities, multi-age discussion groups) for all in the Ashland community to “live the good life” that doesn’t include obsessive consumption.”

Station 7: Natural Systems

Number of votes: 46

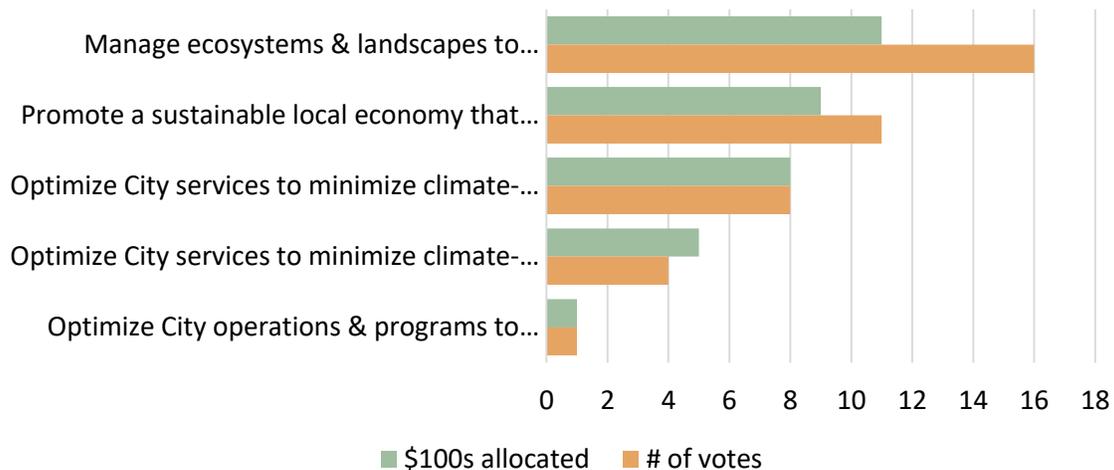
Monetary contribution: \$6,800



Station 8: Public Health, Safety, and Security

Number of votes: 40

Monetary contribution: \$3,400



APPENDIX C: OPEN HOUSE COMMENT CARDS

Ashland Climate and Energy Action Plan: Open House #2

Reducing impervious surfaces not only mitigates flooding, but also helps with water capture or storage.
Have the Peace Choir offer some songs at Dec. mtg. I'll speak to the program leader for the choir to see if there is interest.
Biome. All my \$ is put in box to purchase influence like a lobbying champ. Until we address the root cause of our social + environmental ilk, we are just treating symptoms. Giving us FRN's (Federal Reserve Notes) is just such a misstep. The Federal Reserve is a tool of the Judeo-Masonic Mafia that must be dismantled in order to make headway at true saving reform.
I suggest volunteer winterization program in low-income neighborhoods.
(1) Make all new neighborhoods walkable/bikeable, (2) bike lane to all elementary schools
Climate and Energy Action Ordinance ASAP!
(1) More local production of food, (2) community gardens, (3) encourage wash lines.
Bring back free bus route in city. Frequent and free. Allow dogs on leash??
I could not join the "dots + money" process because <u>ALL</u> the strategies are important and I am not competent to evaluate them - too complex. (Also, I was fighting personal issues of light + sound in the room - so I may email my comments to the committee instead.) Thanks for holding these public sessions.
I don't live in the city but I've spent a lot of time advancing utility advocacy to prevent shutoffs for low-income area residents. (I also do this in New Jery, my home base - I see a need to aid low-income residents in weatherizing homes to make them more energy efficient, provide adequate protection against shutoffs for those unable to pay their bills due to financial hardship, a system of encouraging people to stay connected and check on neighbors so people are not isolated when problems arise (putting people at risk of freezing to death, or deathly heatstroke while alone + isolated), a break on electric bills/electric rate, in summer as well as winter (esp for the low-income) and perhaps free air conditioners for low-income vulnerable populations as well as community cooling nad warming center).
Reduce should be #1 for #6!
There needs to be a station 9 that is education and communication.
City should annually provide curbside recycle directions for residents to post on their refrigerator! Lots of folks can't keep track of specifics.
Wonderful display! Well done! Is it possible to have this up on display at the library? I think many people would love to see this and will learn a lot. Thank you!
Overall reduction should focus on sector if we are serious about setting achievable and measurable goals.
How about these great posters put up somewhere so the public can read them - also post them on the Ashland FB pages. They are filled with good information!
Make sure the ACEAP involves actions that the citizens need to take (not just the city)
Thank you for what you are doing!

APPENDIX C: OPEN HOUSE COMMENT CARDS

Ashland Climate and Energy Action Plan: Open House #2

I think it would be a good idea to hire someone to market Climate Action - a weekly article in Tidings "Climate Wise" "Climate Talk" for ex. - with Action Ideas and updates. Social media - constat information on all the local FB pages (I know of 6). Local TV News with the idea we are educating but also making Climate Action popular - a social buzz - so that the whole community is educating each other as well. And can be proud of what Ashland is doing for our future.

The consumption area didn't ever address that going vegan cuts your carbon footrpting 50% - in half + the animal agriculture sector according to UN is 50% of all global warming + destroying the ecosystem. All global warming would be reduced 70% if people just stopped buying meat and dairy. That is a bigger thing than all transportation factors combined. IT's also better for health + more ethical. But the main benefit is environmental crisis. See plantpurenation.com and watch + show the documentary Cowspiracy. Get into your cognitive dissonance phase of acceptance of the science. The protein myth is so yesterday. Live in 2016!

I would like to grow food, but without spending \$1000's on a fence, I am only feeding the deer. Consumption + Waste Strategy #2

Let's develop a required health/wellness class beginning @ middle school which emphasizes nutrition, exercise, and self-responsibility. Kids can teach their parents about healthy eating and snacking! We need more bike parking downtown, maybe use some space at Pioneer + Main where the E-fuel stations are. Any ideas to reduce driving and encourage walking, biking, carpooling, and buses!

Need More People

Why is SOU putting in Natural Gas? That seems backwards and a waste of \$ given they will have to be \$100 renewable. Also the city should pick up kitchen compost! Also a FAQ page on City's website to answer questions about reducing carbon footprint. Like what kind of trees do we plant that will survive climate change, etc.

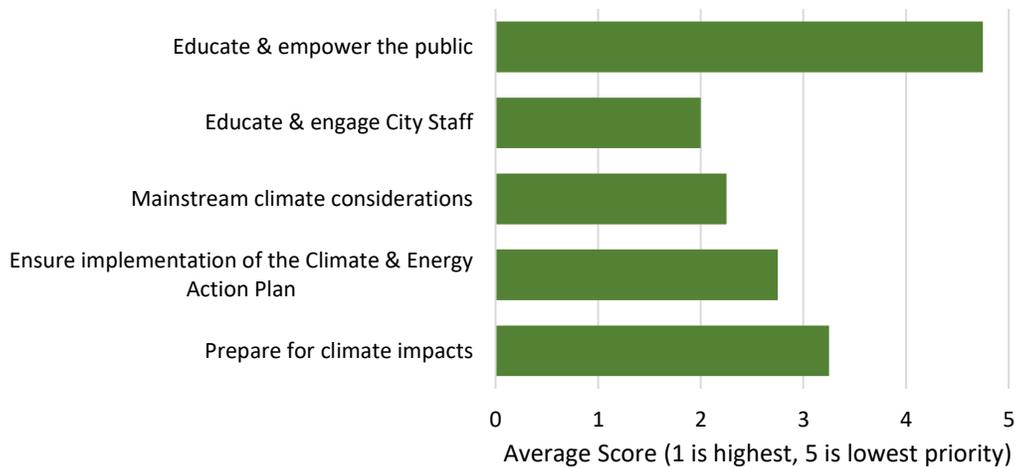
Talking with people on TID water.. They say they can water all they want to be - cause "it's free"! This encourages, promotes water waste habits. Consider a TID suggestion to charge even up less than city H2O.

Appendix D: Public Input Survey Results

Six attendees responded to the online public input survey. They were asked to comment on and rank strategies within each focus area.

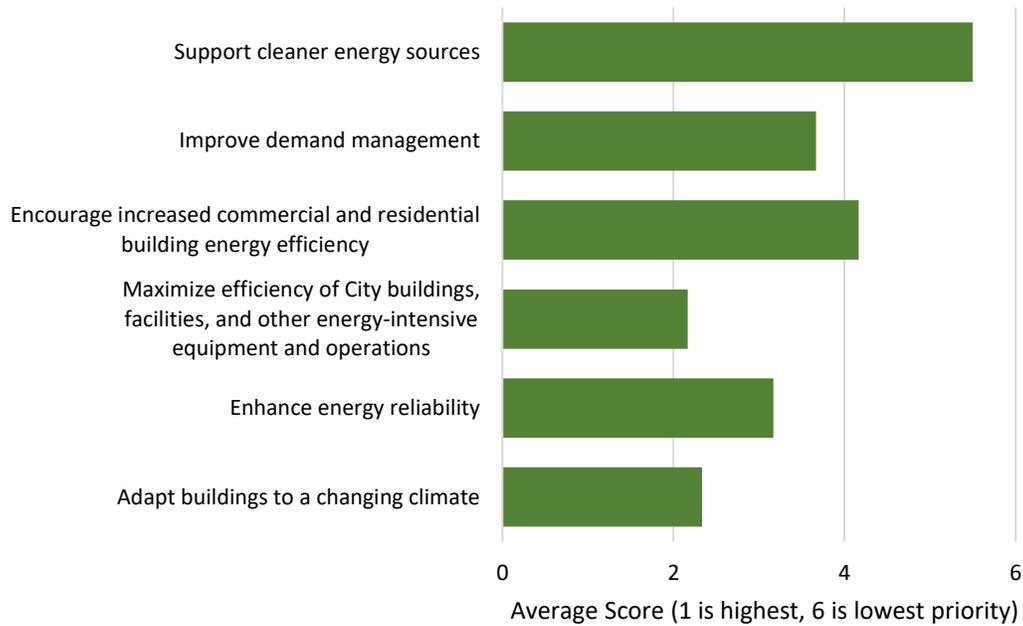
Cross-cutting Strategies

The figure below shows the average respondent ranking of each of the strategies (1 indicates the highest priority, while 5 indicates the lowest priority):



Buildings & Energy

The figure below shows the average respondent ranking of each of the strategies (1 indicates the highest priority, while 6 indicates the lowest priority):

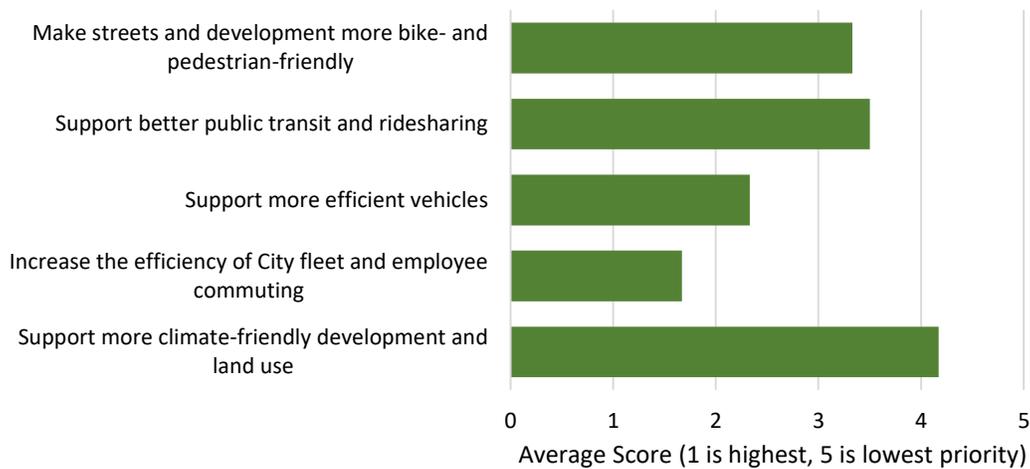


Comments included:

- All of these strategies are important
- Can methane from waste be converted into a usable energy source?
- Is there clean electricity? Reduction of energy use should come first. Many offices (city and other) have lights on all day. There are many ways we could reduce consumption.
- Money saved through demand management could be invested in local renewable wind and solar.
- "Maximize efficiency of City buildings, facilities, etc" – A no-brainer.
- Developing distributed energy (i.e. Rooftop residential) should be part of increased reliability.

Transportation, Land Use, and Urban Form

The figure below shows the average respondent ranking of each of the strategies (1 indicates the highest priority, while 5 indicates the lowest priority):

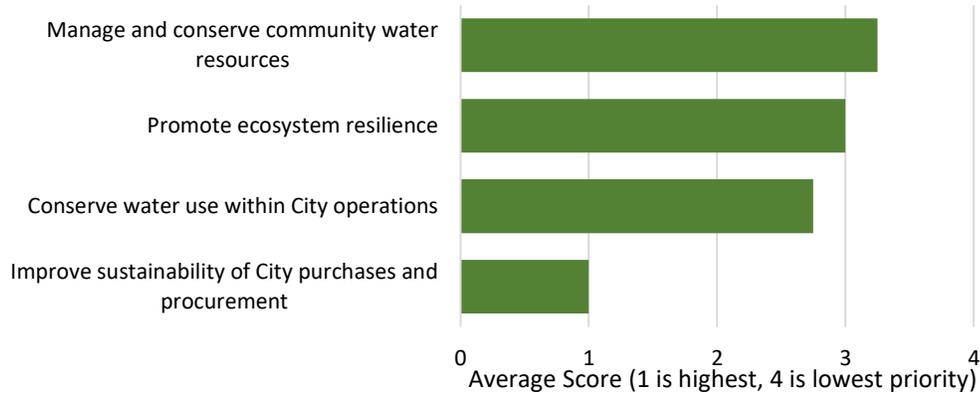


Comments included:

- It has been suggested that there be a shuttle bus (electric) that would go from the hospital to around the hotels near I5. Is there any support for this? I think it would be well-used.
- We should have Uber and Lyft in Ashland.
- City staff should live close to where they work. I think the city should assist their employees in accomplishing this.
- Regarding “support more climate-friendly development and land use”:
 - This serves as the foundation for all the other strategies.
 - Make boundary interfaces a priority. Require landowners to take action.
 - Agree with more infill density.

Consumption and Waste

The figure below shows the average respondent ranking of each of the strategies (1 indicates the highest priority, while 4 indicates the lowest priority):

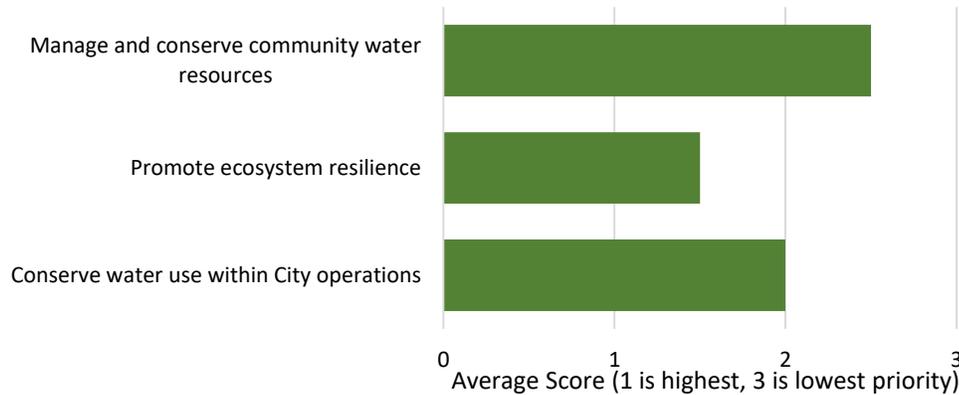


Comments included:

- Require businesses to reduce their wastes i.e. Starbucks and other throw away businesses.

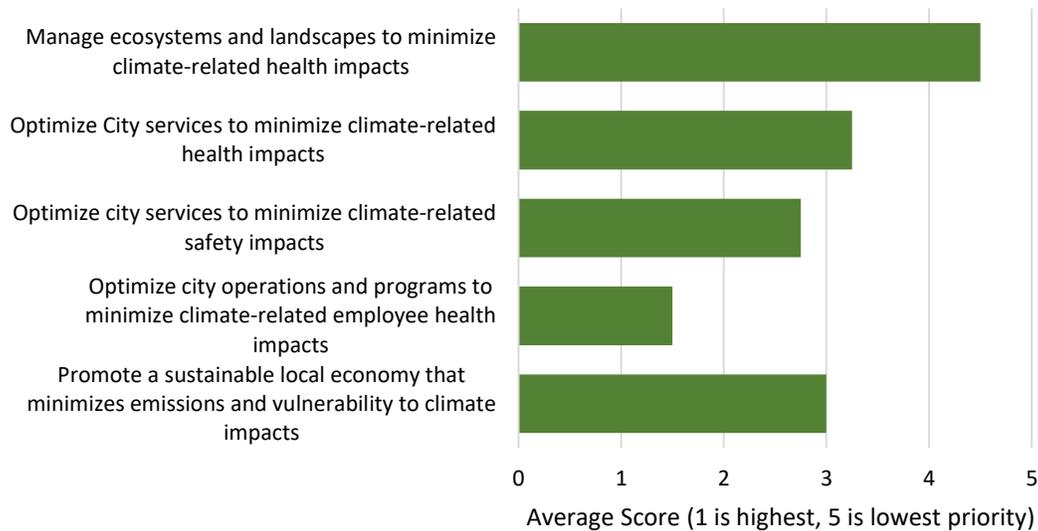
Natural Systems

The figure below shows the average respondent ranking of each of the strategies (1 indicates the highest priority, while 3 indicates the lowest priority):



Public Health, Safety, and Security

The figure below shows the average respondent ranking of each of the strategies. 1 indicates the highest priority, while 6 indicates the lowest priority.



Comments included:

- Need to educate people regarding the trade-offs between Rx fire and wildfire. No smoke is not an option. Controlled fire and smoke is far less harmful than out of control.

Respondent Demographics

Two of the six respondents declined to respond to demographics questions. Of the four respondents:

- 3 live within Ashland city limits, and 1 lives outside Ashland, but within Jackson County.
- 2 respondents are female, and 2 are male.
- 3 respondents are of White/Caucasian descent, and 1 declined to answer.
- All respondents are over 35.
- 3 respondents hold an advanced degree, and 1 holds some college or a 2-year degree.

They had the following final comments, concerns, or questions:

- This survey is biased and the outcome is predetermined, restriction of private choice and empowerment of govt. oversight and regulation. It was almost impossible to rank choices since all the options were undesirable.

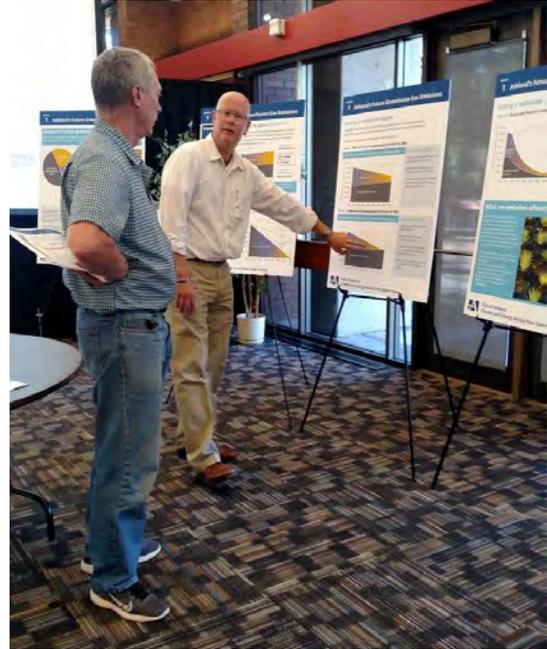


APPENDIX D: PUBLIC INPUT SURVEY RESULTS

Ashland Climate and Energy Action Plan: Open House #2

- There are many options to consider and it is a little overwhelming to keep track of them all. The committee needs to form a priority or Pareto chart to go after the most effective strategies in each area.

Appendix E. Event Photos



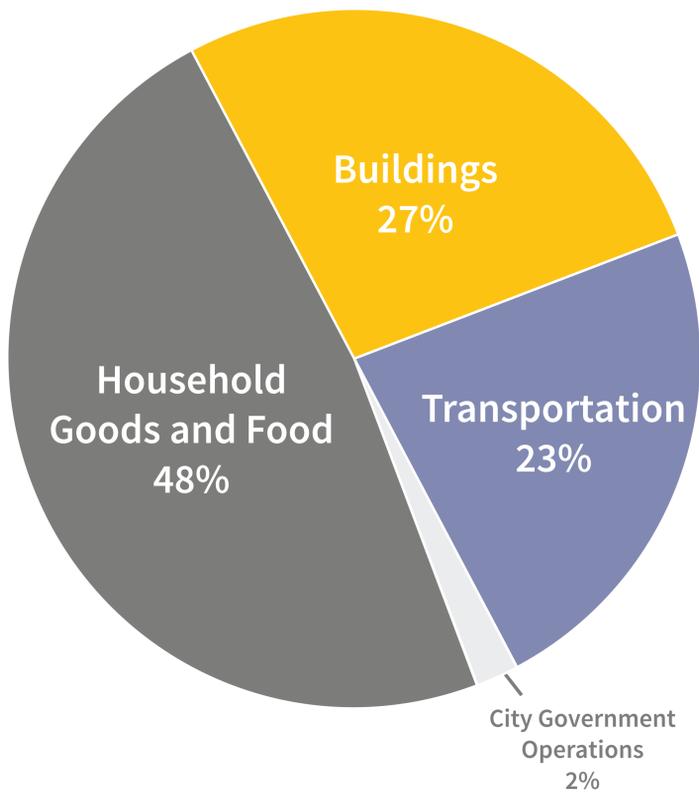


Appendix F: Visual Display Boards

1 Ashland's Future Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Ashland's future greenhouse gas emissions

Ashland's contribution of greenhouse gas emissions is made up of both sector-based and consumption-based emissions. Here is a snapshot of 2015 emissions.



Consumption-based emissions include emissions generated outside of the community to produce the goods and food consumed by Ashland residents.

Sector-based emissions include locally-produced emissions from buildings, cooling systems, transportation, and water and waste processing.

Level of certainty: LOW

Level of certainty: HIGH

What's included?

- Household consumption of food and goods
- City government consumption, including from the production of goods and some purchased services
- Fuel production

What's included?

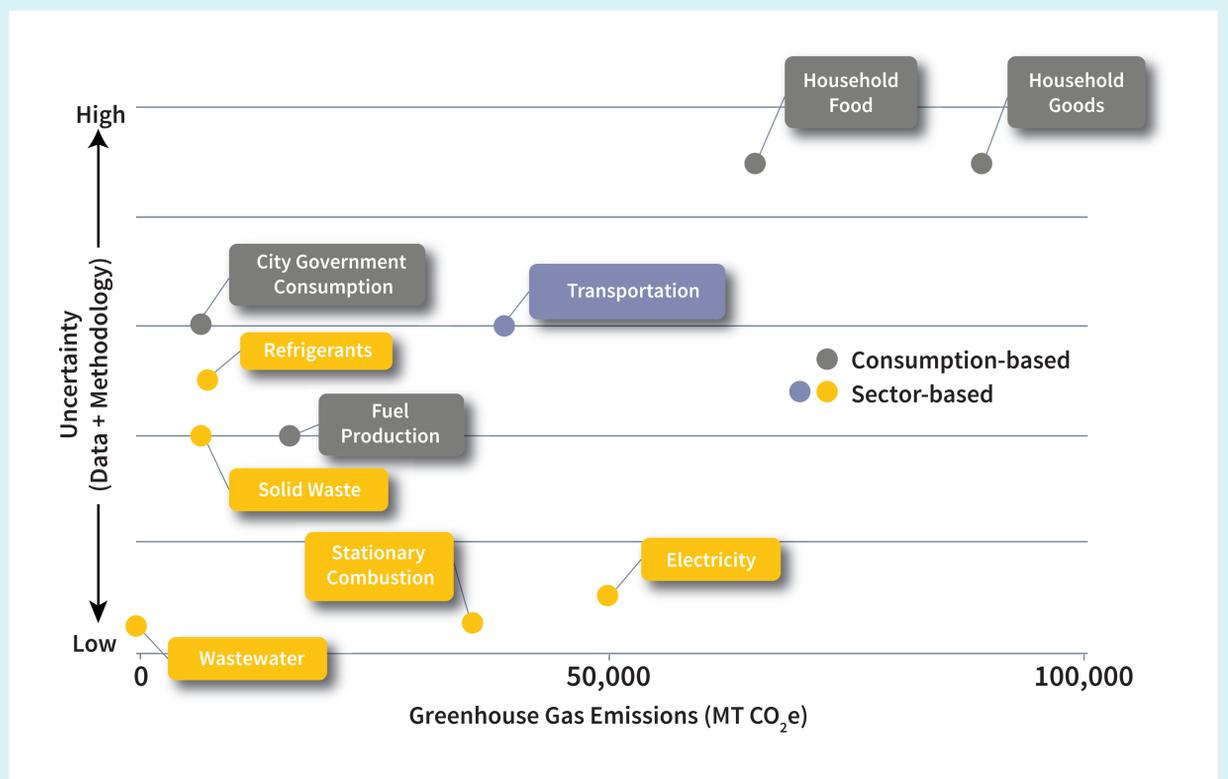
- Building energy use in residential, commercial, and industrial sectors
- Transportation energy use
- Methane emissions from waste disposal
- Wastewater treatment
- Emissions from refrigerants

What's excluded?

- Consumption-based emissions for local businesses

There is some degree of uncertainty in any GHG inventory. This uncertainty can come from incomplete data or uncertainty in translating units of activity into emissions.

Understanding the sources of uncertainty should improve future inventory and reporting efforts, including prioritization of additional data-gathering, framing inventory results, and developing mitigation goals and tracking systems.



1 Ashland's Future Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Trends To Date



2011 Emissions:
364,431 MTCO₂e

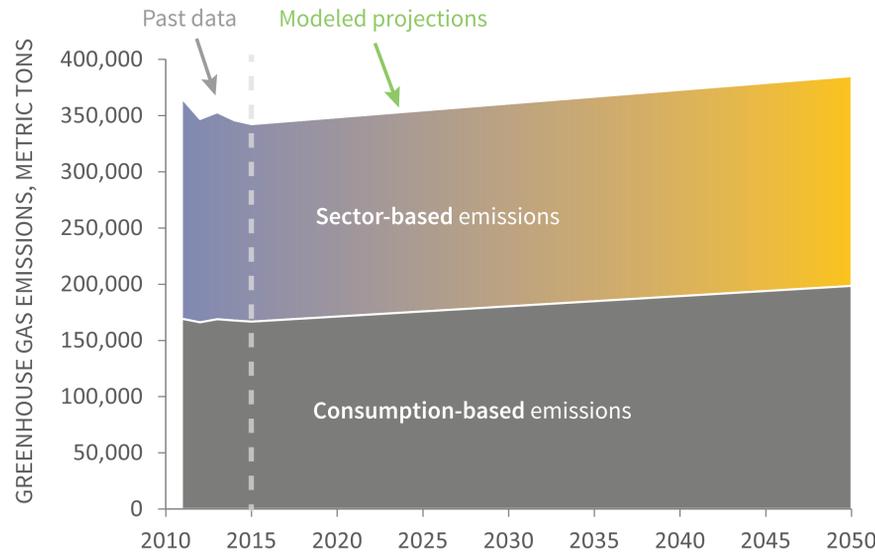
2011-2015 Change:*
6% decrease in total emissions
10% decrease in sector-based emissions

2015 Emissions
342,480 MTCO₂e

***Note:** These reductions are largely due to increased renewable energy on the regional electricity grid, decreased use of electricity in the residential sector, and decreased natural gas use due to warmer winters.

Business as usual scenario

Assuming that Ashland's population grows about 0.5% per year and anticipated state and federal energy policies are enacted, Ashland's "business as usual" future emissions would look something like this:



2015 Baseline:
342,480 MTCO₂e

2015-2050 Change:
13% increase in total emissions
6% increase in sector-based emissions

2050 Business-as-usual Projection:
385,207 MTCO₂e

What if? If Ashland were on the trajectory to cut its emissions from buildings, transportation, and waste disposal in half by 2050, it would equate to an average annual emission reduction of about 0.5% per year starting from 2016.

What is Carbon-Neutral?

To be "carbon-neutral" means that the net output of greenhouse gas emissions is zero.

Does that mean no emissions are emitted at all?

Not exactly. Carbon-neutral does not mean no emissions, it means no *net* emissions. Organizations can compensate for remaining emissions by purchasing carbon offsets, which represent emission reductions elsewhere.

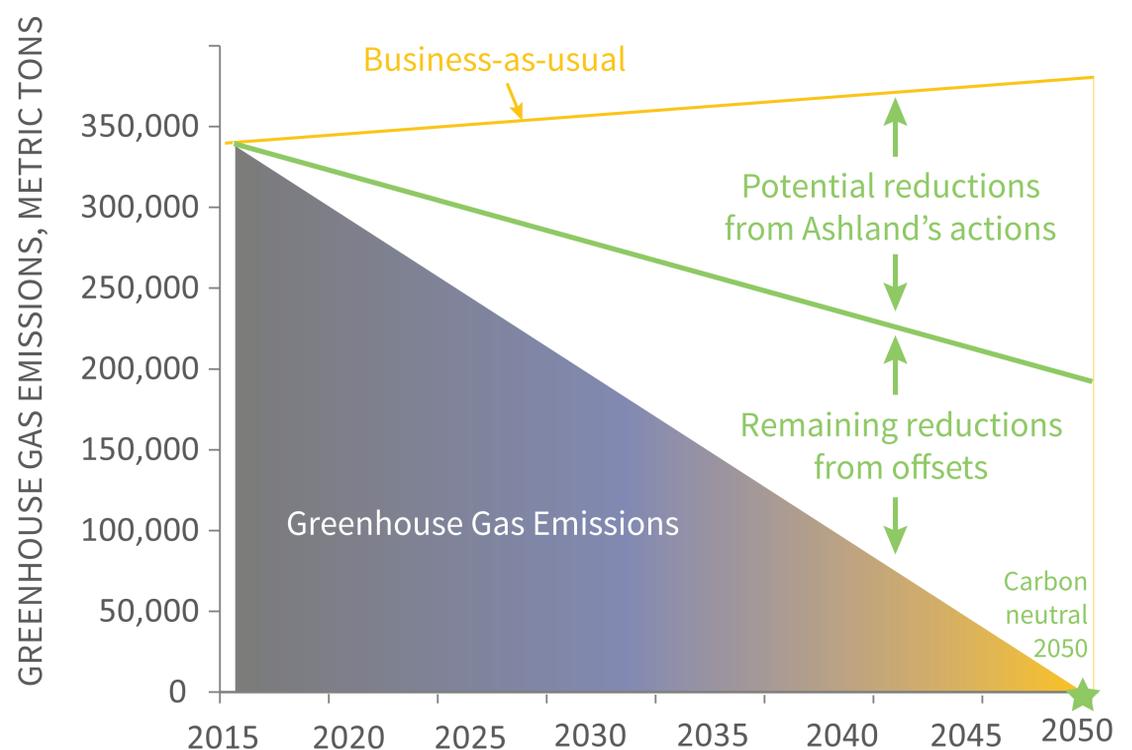
Is net zero really possible?

Technically yes, but it would require drastic action in the energy, transportation, and waste sectors.

For example, Melbourne, Australia recently made its City operations carbon-neutral through a combination of emissions reduction actions and purchasing of offsets. The City is now working toward making the entire community carbon-neutral.

For consumption-related emissions, reaching carbon neutrality is difficult. This difficulty stems from the fact that local governments have little ability to affect emissions associated with the production of food and goods.

What might carbon-neutral look like for Ashland?



1 Ashland's Future Greenhouse Gas Emissions

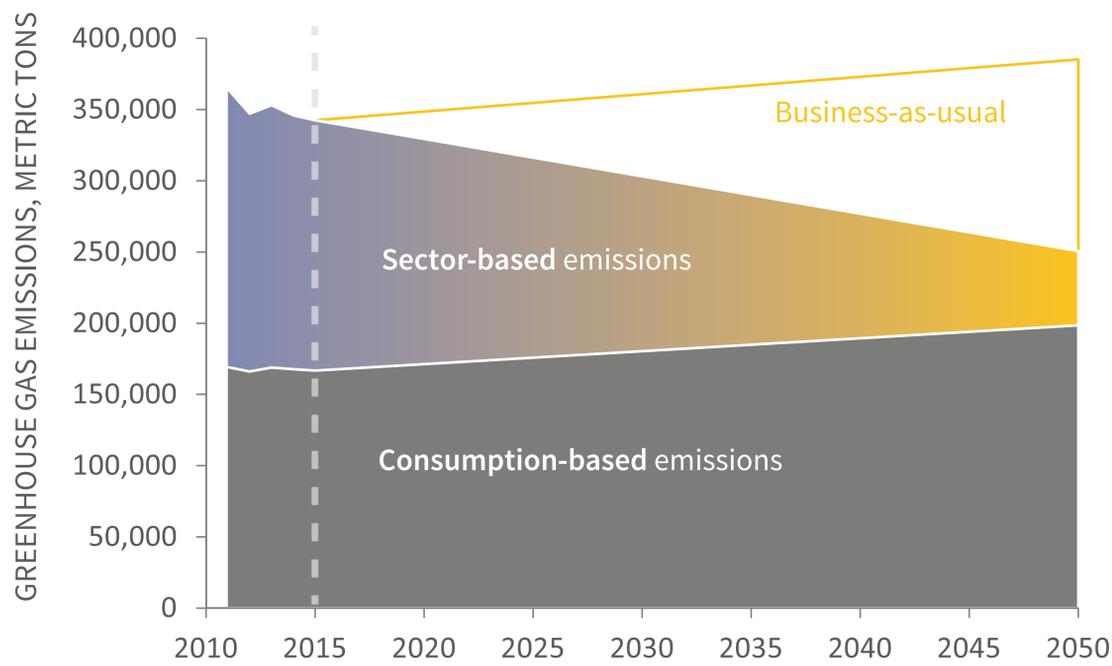
Setting a reduction target

The goal of the Ashland Climate and Energy Action plan is to reduce Ashland's greenhouse gas emissions. But by how much? When? And for which emissions?

Below are some options for emission reduction targets.

Option 1. **80% reduction in sector-based emissions by 2050**

Equivalent to an average reduction of about **1% per year**

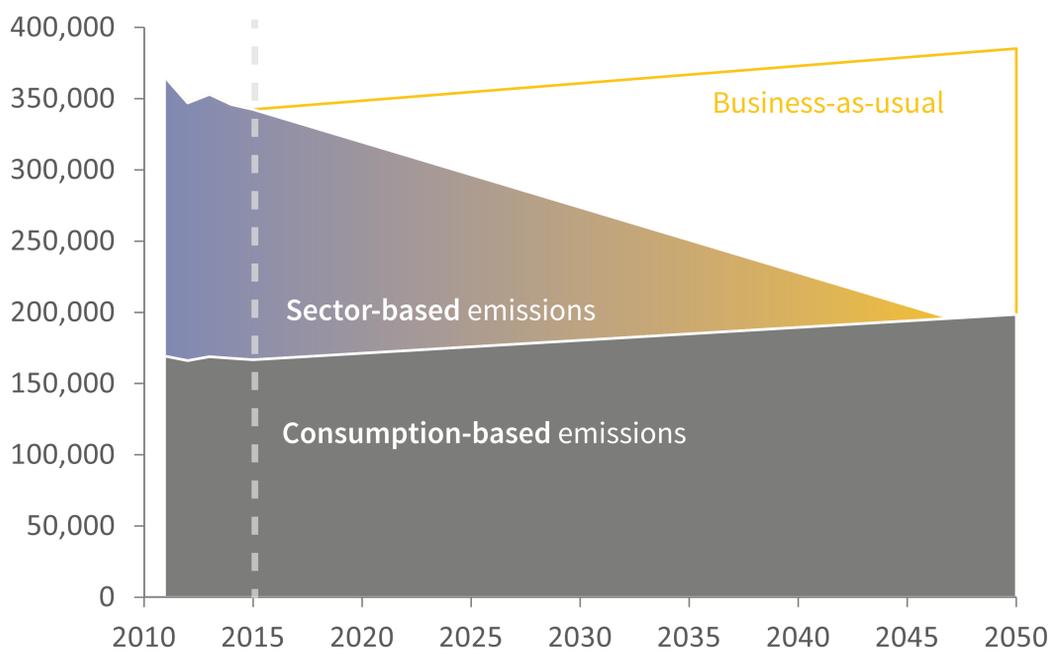


Features of this target

- Addresses emissions that the city has the most control over.
- Consistent with the goal set by majority of other jurisdictions.
- Likely attainable without needing emission offsets if the City takes ambitious action now.

Option 2. **Carbon-neutral sector-based emissions by 2047**

Equivalent to an average reduction of about **1.5% per year**



Features of this target

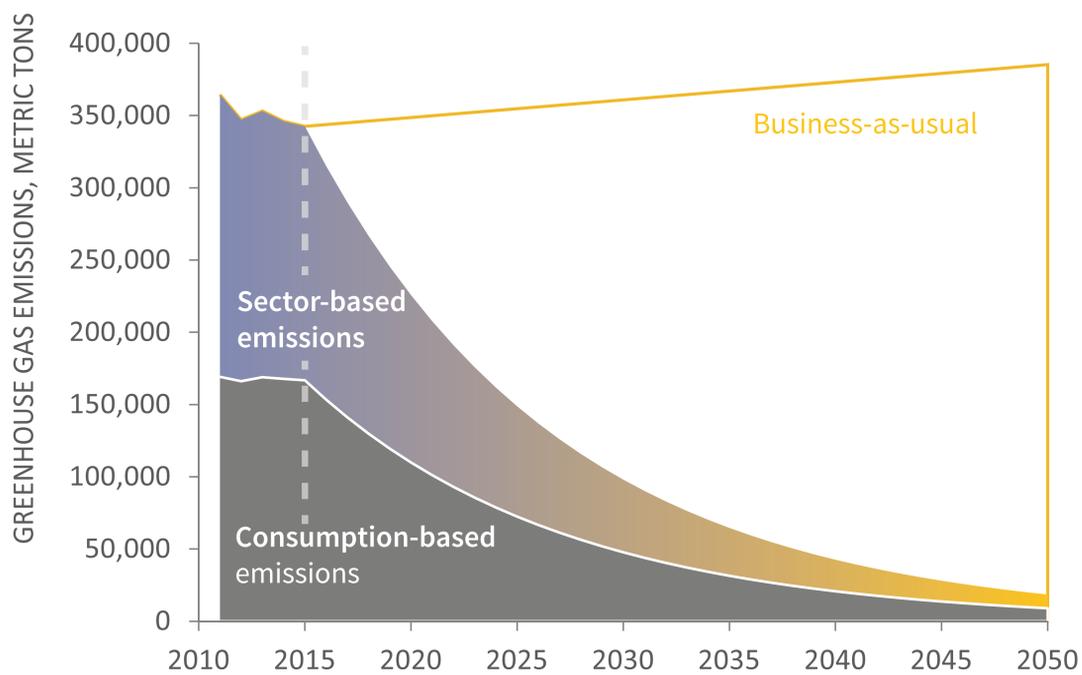
- Sets a target for 30 years after plan adoption.
- Consistent with the most ambitious U.S. cities.
- Would require 100% reduction in transportation, building, and solid waste emissions.
- Will very likely require purchasing or development of emission offsets.



1 Ashland's Future Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Setting a reduction target

Option 3. 8% per year emission reduction in total emissions



Features of this target

- Represents Ashland's proportional global contribution to keeping climate change in check.
- Consistent with current target set by the City of Eugene.
- Cannot be accurately quantified or tracked using current methods due to high uncertainty.
- Will very likely require development or purchasing of emission offsets to attain.

What are emission offsets?

Offsets are units of carbon that are reduced, avoided, or sequestered that are used to compensate for emissions occurring elsewhere. They are often generated from individual projects, such as conserving a forest, capturing methane emissions from a farm, or generating wind energy. Some other facts about offsets:

- Offset projects must undergo a rigorous verification process to be put for sale on the market.
- Currently, carbon offsets can be purchased on the California market at around \$13 per metric ton CO₂e.
- Carbon offsets must be purchased annually if used to meet annual reduction goals.



Station

1 Ashland's Future Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Which emissions reduction goal would you like to see the City adopt for the Climate and Energy Action Plan? Why?

[Please write your response on a post-it and place it below.]



**City of Ashland
Climate and Energy Action Plan Open House**

2 Ashland's Climate Vulnerability

Ashland's climate vulnerability

A series of community workshops revealed the following socioeconomic vulnerabilities in Ashland to climate change impacts:

Sensitivity and Exposure

Adaptive Capacity

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH

HIGH

MEDIUM

LOW

	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor workers, elders, and low-income populations will be vulnerable to severe heat. • Elders, especially disabled and low-income individuals, disproportionately affected by severe heat, smoke, and storms. • People with mental illness are especially susceptible to impacts from heat and natural disasters. • Seasonal and service industry workers at risk from all aspects of climate change that affect their lineup of jobs over the year. • Hydropower availability may change due to reduced snowpack and stream flow, drought, and flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income residents, especially young children, at risk from extreme heat, smoke, and increased vector- and food-borne disease. Higher water and electricity costs and need for air conditioning could be significant burden. • Homeless residents will have little adaptive capacity when conditions become more extreme than usual. • Roads bordering rivers and streams, and in valley bottoms, as well as unstable slopes at risk from increased frequency of large storms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local reservoirs exposed to more severe storms and larger precipitation events.
MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with asthma, respiratory and heart disease impacted by smoke and ozone. • Low-income populations at risk from heat, smoke, and larger storms. • Health care providers, emergency response staff at increased risk with more extreme events. • Rafting and other river-related recreation industries impacted by water quality, low flow, and smoke. • Tourism-based economy affected by changes in natural beauty, smoke, severe heat, drought, water quality issues, and unpredictable seasons. • Mount Ashland ski area may experience reduced snowpack for winter recreation. Will need to consider shifting to other sports and activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health at risk from smoke, vector- and water-borne disease, and increased use of pesticides due to mosquito spraying and agricultural pests. • Emergency response and evacuation to become more difficult and frequent due to increase in natural disasters and closure of evacuation routes during storms. • Agricultural production expected to decline with less reliable seasonality and more uncertainty in harvest dates and length of seasons. • Local agriculture will become stressed from pests, disease, drought, greater competition for water and land, and lower productivity from climate change. • Roads, buildings, bridges, and real estate at risk from wildfires, floods, and heat impacts. With increased temperatures and smoke, biking and walking will become hazardous, making more people rely on vehicles. Culverts and road crossings often not built to sufficient flood standards. • Municipal water supply expected to see greater demand and lower supply due to higher temperatures and reduced snowpack. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOU students highly mobile, connected. Most affected from poor air quality during fall sports, severe heat without air conditioning in late summer, and flooding associated with severe storms.
HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firefighters at increased risk from fire as more homes are at risk and fires become more frequent. • Local creeks already affected by E. coli and algae likely to get worse, but management options exist to reduce impacts. • Stormwater infrastructure at risk from larger storms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping (SOU, parks, homes, etc.) exposed to changing conditions, water restrictions, extreme temperatures. Over time, trees could die and new types of trees and plants will need to be planted. Drought-resistant and fire-resistant plants not always compatible. SOU's irrigation systems out-of-date. 	



2 Ashland's Climate Vulnerability

Ashland's climate vulnerability

A series of community workshops revealed the following natural systems vulnerabilities in Ashland to climate change impacts:

Sensitivity and Exposure

		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Adaptive Capacity	LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High elevation plants and wildlife unable to shift in range yet intolerant of warming conditions, loss of snow. • Wolverine, Brewer spruce, Northern spotted owl, and other sensitive species at risk from changing conditions. • Intermittent springs and wetlands at risk from changes in precipitation and snowmelt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intact habitats and ecosystems at lower elevations at risk from climate change, invasive species, and development for housing, agriculture, and renewable energy. • Connectivity of habitat that allows species to shift with climate change is at risk. • Migratory birds affected by changes in seasonality and timing for food and migration. • Amphibians exposed to drought stress and an inability to disperse to new areas 	
	MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anadromous fish populations affected by warmer water, more sediment and erosion, lower flows, loss of food, ongoing pollution and dams. • Biodiversity is expected to decline as climate change accelerates. Some species will benefit, but far more will decline and even go extinct. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-elevation coniferous forests to suffer from disease, pests, and overall change. • Mid-elevation coniferous forests at risk from additional stress and loss of moist micro-climate from large-scale thinning. • Oak woodlands, grasslands at risk from overall change and stressors such as agriculture, development, and renewable energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalist species such as raccoons, black bears, black-tailed deer, American robins, and others expected to be more able to adapt to changing conditions.
	HIGH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chaparral, grasslands, and shrublands could increase as coniferous forests contract while also being at risk from development at lower elevations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive and non-native species benefit from declines in native species and warmer water and air.



Station

2 Ashland's Climate Vulnerability

What are the most important resources, systems, or populations for the City to pay attention to in preparing for climate change? Why?

[Please write your response on a post-it and place it below.]



**City of Ashland
Climate and Energy Action Plan Open House**

Station 3 Goals, Strategies, and Actions: 3 Cross-Cutting Strategies

What are we talking about?

Cross-cutting strategies refers to activities that address climate change more generally or across multiple sectors.

Why is it important?

Addressing climate change requires that we work across sectors to incorporate climate change considerations into all that we do. Only through a coordinated and multi-pronged effort can significant progress be made.



Proportion of overall emissions



Relevance to addressing priority climate risks



Level of City influence



What are we already doing?

The City of Ashland has demonstrated a commitment to comprehensive climate action through development of the Climate and Energy Action Plan. Other activities that demonstrate this cross-cutting approach include:

CITY OF ASHLAND
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
Community and City Operations
Results, Analysis and Recommendations

Development of a citywide greenhouse gas emissions inventory.

CITY OF ASHLAND, OREGON
Climate Trends & Projections
FINAL REPORT
AUGUST 22, 2016

Analysis of anticipated impacts, trends, and vulnerabilities of Ashland residents, businesses, and resources to climate change through commissioning a Climate Trends Summary from Oregon State University climate scientists.

ASHLAND CLIMATE CHALLENGE
SAVE ENERGY. WIN BIG!
BUSINESSES, RESIDENTS, AND ORGANIZATIONS WORKING TOGETHER TO CREATE A CLEAN ENERGY FUTURE

Public outreach, education, and input through City-sponsored events.



Station 3 Goals, Strategies, and Actions: 3 Cross-Cutting Strategies

What are our goals?

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the community and City operations.
- Increase city preparedness to climate change impacts.

How can we get there?

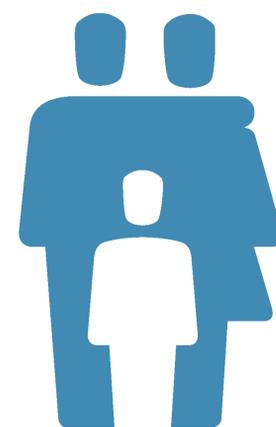
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1

Strategy 1. Educate & empower the public

Addressing communitywide emissions starts with ensuring that the public understands climate change and what they can do to address the challenge. Potential actions to educate and empower the public include:

- Using multi-media outreach to get the word out.
- Utilizing smart-grid technologies so people know how much energy they are using.
- Supporting the capacity of neighborhood and community groups through grants and tools.



Place "dot" here to support Strategy

2

Strategy 2. Educate & engage City Staff

Ultimately tasked with implementing the Climate and Energy Action Plan, City staff and leadership must understand threats and issues related to climate change and actions needed to address it. This strategy deals with ensuring that all City departments educate their staff about the Climate and Energy Action Plan and clarify roles and expectations for its implementation.

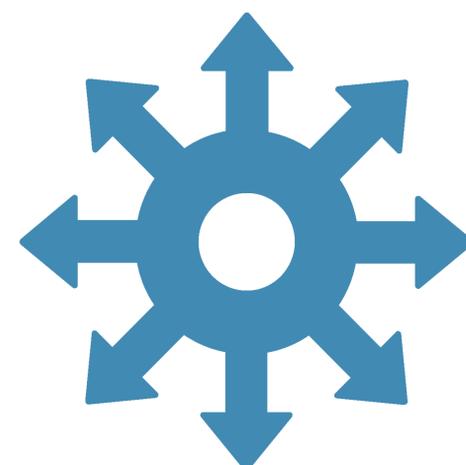


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3

Strategy 3. Mainstream climate considerations

As an inherent cross-cutting issue, climate change should be integrated into all other activities and processes, as relevant. For example, climate change could be considered in all City Council policy, budgetary, or legislative decisions, and as part of regular City Council communications.



Station 3 Goals, Strategies, and Actions: 3 Cross-Cutting Strategies

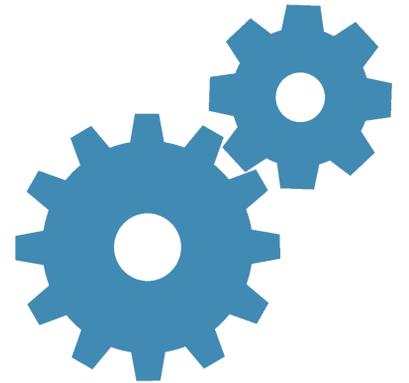
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Strategy 4. Ensure implementation of the Climate & Energy Action Plan

The Climate and Energy Action Plan marks the beginning of a the City's strategic and coordinated effort towards taking action on climate change and building resilience to climate change impacts. This strategy incorporates clear actions that will ensure that the CEAP is implemented across City and community activities in an effective and timely manner. Actions within this strategy could include:

- Forming a City staff and community leadership advisory team to shepherd plan goals and actions.
- Establishing a full-time position within the City dedicated to CEAP implementation.
- Establishing an ordinance tied to the targets set forth in the CEAP.



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5

Strategy 5. Prepare for climate impacts

Because climate change impacts will affect the City across its diverse operations, preparing for climate change impacts will require a coordinated City-wide effort. This strategy includes climate preparation actions that cut across City departments and operations, such as updating the City's emergency response plan to ensure that it recognizes and addresses likely climate change impacts.

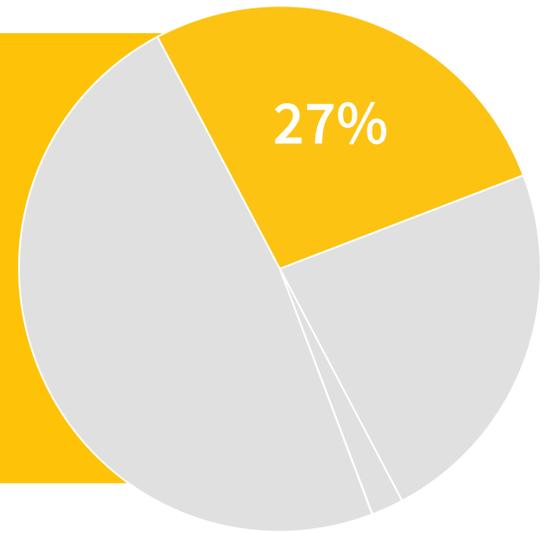


Station 4 Goals, Strategies, and Actions: Buildings and Energy



What are we talking about?

Buildings and Energy refers to energy used in commercial, residential, and industrial buildings, as well as opportunities to reduce energy use, expand renewable energy production, and prepare buildings for a changing climate.



Why is it important?

Proportion of overall emissions



Relevance to addressing priority climate risks



Level of City influence



For mitigation:

Ashland's commercial, residential, and industrial building energy use accounted for 27% of community greenhouse gas emissions in 2015. These emissions represent a significant decrease from 2011 emissions due to increased renewable electricity in the regional grid, decreased electricity use in the residential sector, and reduced natural gas use from warmer winters.

For adaptation:

Ashland's energy sources and building stock will be affected by climate change. Reduced snowpack may affect hydropower capacity, and increased temperatures will increase energy demand for cooling during the dry summer months. Increased wildfire risk may also put transmission lines at risk.

What are we already doing?

Ashland owns its own electrical utility, which means that the City has greater control over its electricity rates and programs than other cities. This arrangement has contributed to the City's great progress in supporting community renewable energy and improving building energy efficiency.



A retro-commissioning incentive program provides financial and technical assistance to tune up energy systems in commercial and residential buildings.



The community solar project Solar Pioneer II gives citizens an opportunity to purchase locally-generated renewable energy.



The City recently completed a City Facilities Energy Audit that identified energy efficiency upgrade opportunities at City facilities.



City of Ashland Climate and Energy Action Plan Open House



What are our goals?

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with Ashland's energy use.
- Increase energy and water efficiency in City, residential, and commercial buildings.
- Maximize resiliency of Ashland's energy sources to climate change.
- Maximize protection of Ashland's building stock from future climate change impacts.

How can we **get there?**

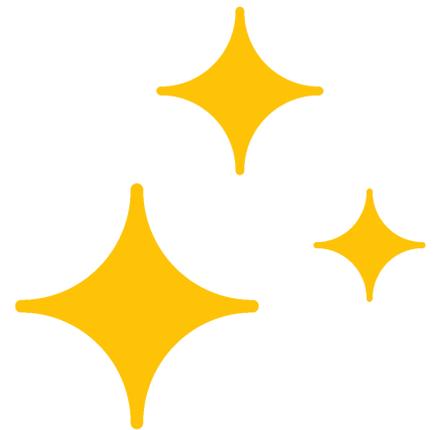
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1

Strategy 1. Support cleaner energy sources

Efforts to support cleaner energy sources will minimize harmful pollution associated with energy use and help meet the additional energy needs as climate change causes temperatures to rise. Some potential actions the City can take related to clean energy include:

- Facilitating fuel-switching in residential and commercial buildings from natural gas to renewable energy or clean electricity.
- Developing an energy master plan that evaluates and plans for increased renewable sources as part of Ashland's energy mix.
- Complete current solar assessments at City buildings and incorporate installations into City budgets.



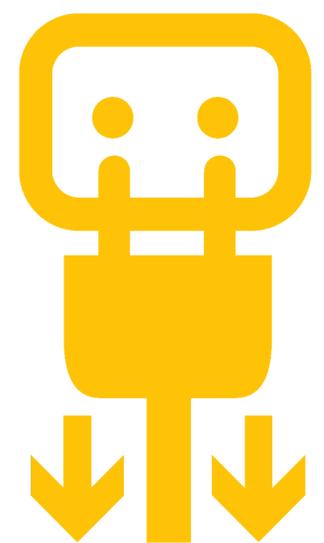
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2

Strategy 2. Improve demand management

Managing the timing and intensity of energy demand can help make sure that dirtier energy is not needed during peak times of high demand. Some potential actions the City can take related to demand management include:

- Developing an energy master plan that balances energy efficiency, demand management, and renewable energy.
- Expanding the City's current net meter resolution to include and incorporate virtual net metering, which allows consumers to share energy within a group or neighborhood.
- Implement utility systems that give customers the ability to make real time usage and demand response decisions.



Station 4 Goals, Strategies, and Actions: Buildings and Energy



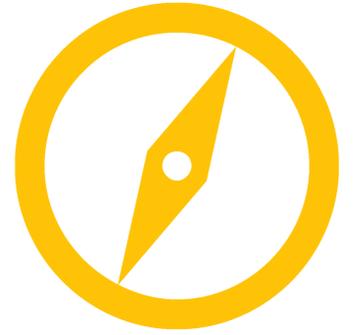
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3

Strategy 3. Encourage increased commercial and residential building energy efficiency

In addition to changing the energy source, cutting energy use within buildings presents another opportunity to cut emissions. Potential actions include:

- Requiring building audits for the largest or least efficient commercial or residential buildings.
- Encouraging high energy-efficiency standards for new construction.
- Working with property and business owners to identify and address barriers to efficiency in multifamily and commercial rent/lease properties.
- Restarting the energy and green building challenges.



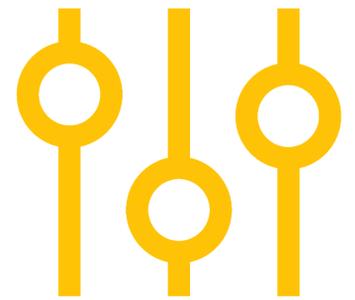
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4

Strategy 4. Maximize efficiency of City buildings, facilities, and other energy-intensive equipment and operations

This strategy reduces the emissions associated with City operations and promotes water and energy conservation. Potential actions the City can take to maximize its building and facility equipment efficiency include:

- Implementing energy efficiency upgrades at City facilities.
- Pursuing LEED or ENERGY STAR certification for buildings.



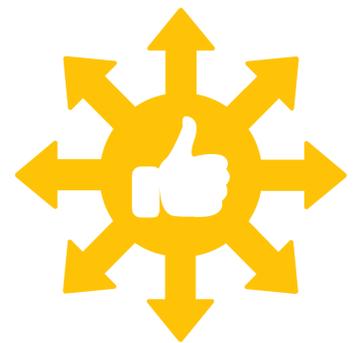
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Strategy 5. Enhance energy reliability

Projected climate impacts may make our energy sources less reliable. The City could take actions such as the following to help maximize resilience and reliability of Ashland's energy sources:

- Explore ways to balance diversity and resiliency of energy sources with technology capabilities, Ashland's contractual obligations for purchasing energy from Bonneville Power Administration, and cost-effective implementation.
- Explore enhanced energy storage systems to prevent disruptions.



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6

Strategy 6. Adapt buildings to a changing climate

The City can promote actions that help adapt buildings to climate impacts such as extreme heat and wildfire. Some example actions within this strategy could include:

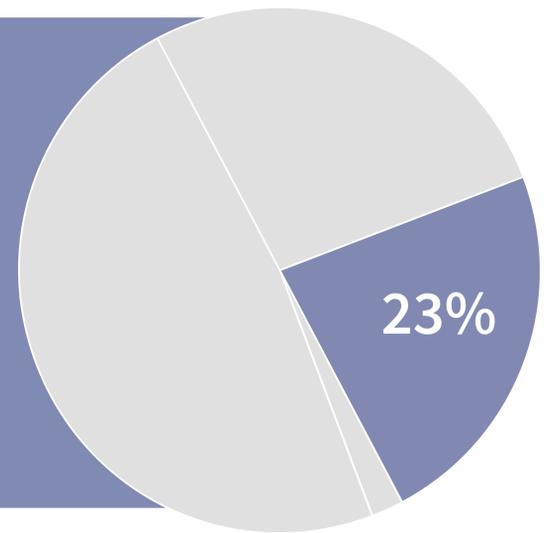
- Promotion of more resilient building techniques, such as white roofs that minimize urban heat effect and fireproof building materials.
- Considering future climate conditions when designing City buildings to incorporate resilience-building elements.





What are we talking about?

Transportation, Land Use, and Urban Form refers to the form and function of land and transportation systems, including ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build climate change resilience through urban planning, design, improved land use practices, and clean and efficient transportation systems.



Why is it important?

Proportion of overall emissions



Relevance to addressing priority climate risks



Level of City influence



For mitigation:

Emissions from the transportation sector made up 23% of Ashland’s overall greenhouse gas emissions in 2015. Local, on-road transportation of passengers in residential-owned passenger cars and trucks accounts for the majority of these transportation emissions in Ashland. While emissions from the built environment have declined in Ashland since 2011, transportation emissions have seen no significant change.

For adaptation:

Ashland’s roads, bridges, and real estate could be at risk from wildfires, floods, and heat impacts. With increased temperatures and smoke, biking and walking may become more hazardous and increase reliance on vehicles. Culverts and road crossings may not be sized to withstand increased flooding, and roads bordering rivers and streams may be at risk of inundation.

What are we already doing?

Many of Ashland’s existing plans and standards address emissions associated with transportation and land use, including the Transportation System Plan, local land use code, and Comprehensive Plan. Some examples of climate-friendly actions and requirements include the following:

The Comprehensive Plan and City street standards highlight “connectivity” as a requirement in all new development.

Street standards and street classifications in the Transportation System plan that promote shared streets that incorporate bicycle, pedestrian, and mass transit infrastructure.

The Land Use Code has a transit-oriented development and “Pedestrian Places” ordinance.





What are our goals?

- Reduce community and city employee vehicle miles traveled.
- Improve vehicle efficiency and expand low carbon transport.
- Support local and regional sustainable growth.
- Protect transportation infrastructure from climate impacts.

How can we get there?

Place "dot" here to support Strategy

1

Strategy 1. Make streets and development more bike- and pedestrian-friendly

This strategy can make it easier for the public to reduce their use of cars and opt, instead, to take more trips by bike or on foot. This supports the City's goal to reduce vehicle miles traveled, and potential actions include:

- Implementing key actions from the Transportation System Plan, such as installing bicycle intersection safety improvements, increasing bike lane infrastructure, and expanding on-street bicycle racks.
- Conducting a community survey to understand barriers to biking.
- Exploring options for vehicle-free streets to reduce vehicle use and promote pedestrian traffic.



Place "dot" here to support Strategy

2

Strategy 2. Support better public transit and ridesharing

Similar to bike- and pedestrian-friendly development, better public transit and ridesharing can help the public reduce its reliance on cars and support the City's goal to reduce vehicle miles traveled. Potential actions include:

- Working with RVTD to promote expanded and more climate-friendly transit options.
- Providing additional park-and-ride lots to promote public transit and reduce downtown congestion.
- Expanding use of carpooling and car-sharing systems.
- Evaluating the introduction of a city-specific mass transit option, such as a trolley.





Place "dot" here to support Strategy

3

Strategy 3. Support more efficient vehicles

Improving vehicle efficiency reduces resource consumption and reduces associated emissions, particularly emissions from the combustion of fuels. Potential actions to support more efficient vehicles include:

- Changing land-use code to require electric vehicle charging infrastructure in all multi-family and commercial developments.
- Including information on the City website about the value of electric vehicles and directions for receiving rebates for electric and hybrid vehicles.
- Supporting the transition of taxi, for-hire, and limousine vehicles to low-carbon fuels and technologies.



Place "dot" here to support Strategy

4

Strategy 4. Increase the efficiency of City fleet and employee commuting

Improving the efficiency of City fleet not only supports emissions reductions, but can also reduce operation costs. To further support the City's goals to improve vehicle efficiency and reduce vehicle miles traveled, this strategy also works to promote more sustainable employee commuting options. Potential actions include:

- Improving City facilities for biking, including showers, lockers, and covered or secured bike parking.
- Conducting a City fleet audit and setting policy and targets for converting City fleet to higher-efficiency vehicle types and increasing vehicle sharing across departments.
- Providing more EV charging stations near City facilities.



Place "dot" here to support Strategy

5

Strategy 5. Support more climate-friendly development and land use

Climate-friendly development and land use, such as actions that promote walkability, density, and low-impact development support local and regional sustainable growth and promote reduction of vehicle miles traveled. This strategy also deals with ways to promote land use that minimizes harmful climate impacts. Potential actions include:

- Revising Community Development plans to more strongly favor walkable neighborhoods and infill density.
- Explore introduction of more stringent fire protection measures near the wildland-urban interface to accommodate increased wildfire risk.

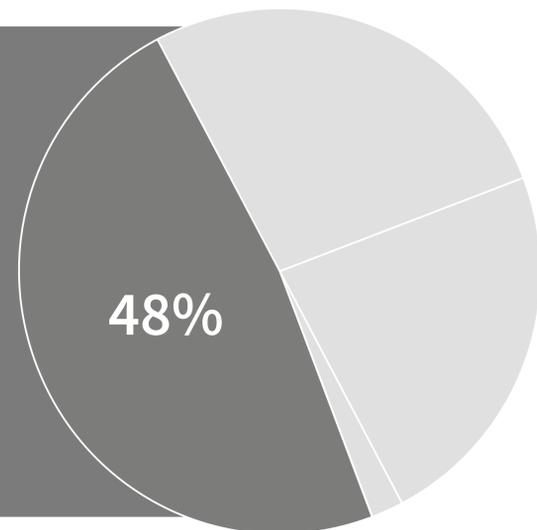


Station 6 Goals, Strategies, and Actions: Consumption and Waste



What are we talking about?

Consumption and Waste refers to emissions and climate change risk associated with the lifecycle of goods and materials. It includes opportunities to reduce emissions associated with manufacturing, use, and disposal, as well as ways to address risks to supply chains and food availability due to climate change.



Why is it important?

Proportion of overall emissions



Relevance to addressing priority climate risks



Level of City influence



For mitigation:

The scale of consumption-based emissions as a category is large relative to Ashland's emissions from energy, transportation, and local government. Because Ashland's industrial sector is small and there is no significant agriculture within city limits, the Ashland community relies almost entirely on imported goods, food, and energy products to meet its needs. A large portion of food emissions are from the production of meat. Emissions from household goods are largely from home construction, furniture, clothing, and vehicle purchases.

While these emissions are large, they are "indirect" emissions that are not under the same level of community control as the local, sector-based emissions. While Ashland could change local development codes to address building energy, there is no similar ability to influence production efficiencies for imported goods and services.

For adaptation:

Local agriculture may become stressed from pests, disease, and drought under future climate change, potentially reducing the availability of local food. Climate change may also disrupt global supply chains and thereby affect the cost of household goods and services.

What are we already doing?

Ashland exemplifies its commitment to reduced waste and local sourcing through a variety programs, ordinances, and offerings, such as:



Bans on plastic bags and Styrofoam containers.



Community garden programs, farmers markets, and co-ops.



Residential curbside recycling programs and outreach.





What are our goals?

- Reduce solid waste disposed at landfills
- Increase waste diversion through waste prevention, recycling, and composting
- Support locally produced products and increase their availability

How can we get there?

Place “dot” here to support Strategy

1

Strategy 1. Expand community recycling, composting, and reuse

Recycling, composting, and reuse keep materials out of the landfill and minimize greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste hauling and disposal. Potential actions to expand recycling, composting, and reuse—and through that, increase local waste diversion—include:

- Exploring options for expansion of commercial and residential composting.
- Updating the multi-family recycling ordinance to encourage increased diversion.
- Conducting targeted public education and outreach, especially to the multi-family sector.
- Making recycling easier for people, such as by increasing the number of recycling and composting bins available in city public areas.



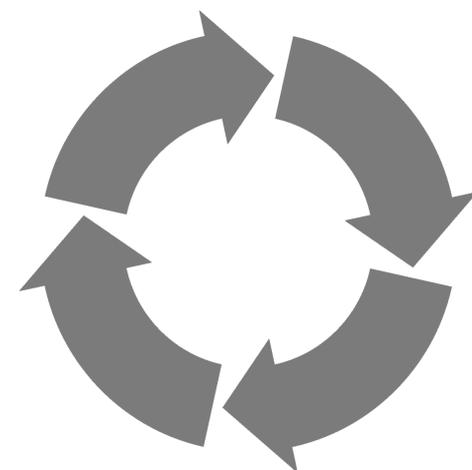
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2

Strategy 2. Support sustainable and accessible local production and consumption

Robust local production and consumption can reduce consumption-related carbon emissions while promote community resilience, particularly in the face of climate impacts. Potential actions include:

- Working with sustainability organizations to recognize restaurants that feature local produce and products.
- Considering local supply chains in implementation of the economic development strategy.
- Creating in-town farming and educational opportunities for the public using City parks and open spaces.
- Identifying local food sources and their risk of interruption under climate change, as well as researching new crops, technologies, and approaches to minimize disruption to local food supply.



Station 6 Goals, Strategies, and Actions: Consumption and Waste



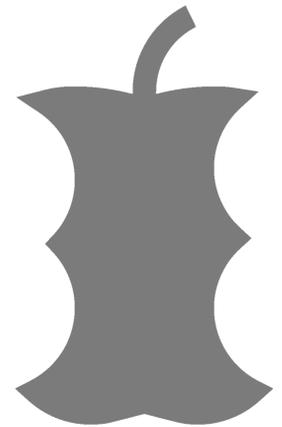
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3

Strategy 3. Reduce food waste

Food waste nationally is estimated to be 30-40% of the food supply. Reducing food waste reduces methane emissions from landfill and conserves energy and resources associated with the food supply chain. Reducing food waste is a key component in consumption and waste reduction efforts, and potential actions include:

- Seeking federal grant funds for a public education campaign to promote food waste reduction by residents.
- Providing a best practices guide for commercial kitchens to find efficiencies and opportunities to reduce food waste through better planning, purchasing, storage, and preparation.
- Supporting food waste-to-fuel/energy efforts, including locally produced biodiesel and biofuels.
- Working with the food bank to support edible food donations.



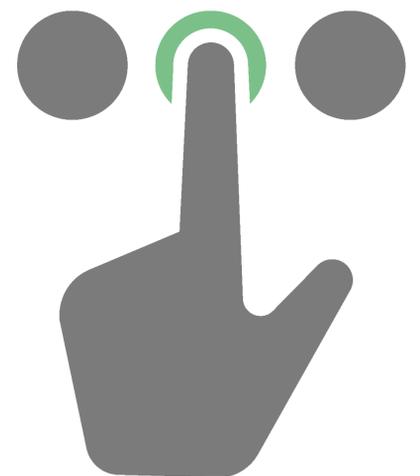
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4

Strategy 4. Improve sustainability of City purchases and procurement

The City's purchasing and procurement activities also result in consumption-related emissions. Sustainable purchasing by the City can support products that increase resource efficiency and reduce waste. Potential actions include:

- Introducing environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP) guidelines for City procurement.
- Conducting a feasibility study at the wastewater treatment facility for co-digestion of food waste and biosolids for power generation.
- Promoting online citizen services (e.g., bill pay) to reduce paper use and car trips to City offices.



Station 7 Goals, Strategies, and Actions: Natural Systems



What are we talking about?

Natural Systems refers to air, water, and ecosystem health, including opportunities to reduce emissions and prepare for climate change through improved ecosystem and resource management and conservation.

Why is it important?

Relevance to addressing priority climate risks



Level of City influence



For mitigation:

Although not formally accounted for in Ashland's greenhouse gas emissions inventory, natural ecosystems such as forests and wetlands capture and store carbon, acting as a greenhouse gas "sink." Proper ecosystem management can optimize this process of carbon sequestration, as well as minimize the potential risk of greenhouse emissions from catastrophic wildfires.

For adaptation:

Many of Ashland's natural systems and surrounding natural areas will be impacted by climate change, threatening the important services they provide such as water filtration, flood abatement, pollination, recreation, and fire protection. Changes in temperature, snow pack, and the abundance of diseases and pests will stress sensitive and high-elevation plants, wildlife, and ecosystems such as the Northern Spotted Owl, anadromous fish populations, and mid-elevation coniferous forests. Other stressors such as habitat loss and pollution exacerbate this risk.

What are we already doing?

The City of Ashland works within its city limits and with partners outside its limits to promote sustainable management and conservation of its natural ecosystems. Here are some ways the City is currently taking action:

GREAT JOB ASHLAND!

ASHLAND RESIDENTS CONTINUE TO DO A GREAT JOB OF RESTRAINING THEIR WATER USAGE THIS SUMMER. LAST YEAR WE WONDERED IF LOWER WATER USAGE WOULD BE THE NEW NORM AND IT APPEARS TO BE!

REEDER RESERVOIR 08.03.16



AT THE END OF THE JULY WE HAVE MORE WATER FLOWING INTO THE RESERVOIR THAN IS FLOWING OUT.

AVG
4.5
MGD

AVG. USE HAS BEEN 4.5 MGD & THAT'S WITHOUT ANY CAMPAIGN TO ENCOURAGE CONSERVATION! IN PRE-DROUGHT YEARS, DAILY PEAKS AVERAGED 6.5-7 MGD.

A new city Water Master Plan will incorporate future climate risks to water supply and quality into future service planning and activities.



The Ashland Forest Resiliency Project has produced planning documents that consider optimized forest fuel management and wildfire planning in the face of climate change.



The City promotes drought-tolerant landscaping through education, outreach, and technical assistance.



City of Ashland
Climate and Energy Action Plan Open House



What are our goals?

- Enhance ecosystem health and resilience.
- Ensure sustained access to clean air and drinking water.

How can we **get there?**

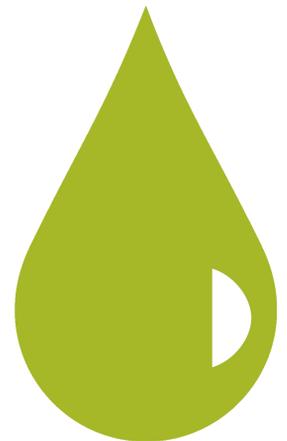
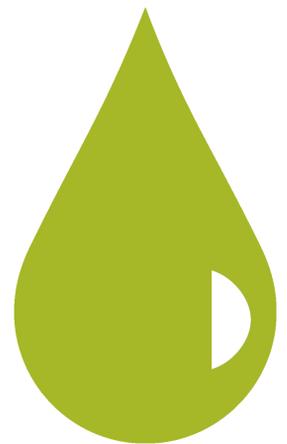
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Strategy 1. Manage and conserve community water resources

Water is a critical resource to all. Climate-related impacts to water resources in Ashland could include reduced summer streamflow and increased potential for large storms and extreme downpours in winter. Management and conservation of water resources can mitigate these risks, and potential actions include:

- Identifying key areas for restoration that can increase summer water storage and moderate winter flooding.
- Restoring key areas to hold water upstream and reduce flood risk.
- Incentivizing water conservation through rate structures and outreach and education.
- Exploring ways to promote water-efficiency technologies on irrigation systems as part of the permitting process.





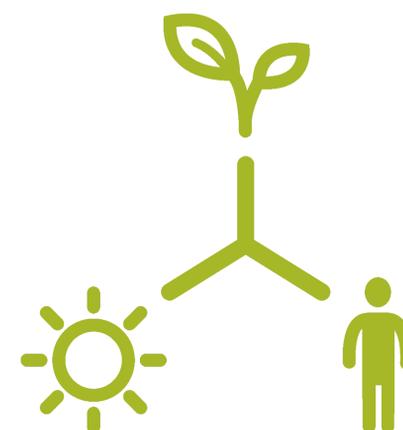
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2

Strategy 2. Promote ecosystem resilience

Proper ecosystem management can not only optimize carbon sequestration, but also promote ecosystem resilience to changes in the environment. This strategy supports preservation of natural areas and wildlife. Potential actions include:

- Promoting forest fire management and planning that is supported by the best available science.
- Considering climate change projections in forest and ecosystem management.
- Improving public lands management through enhanced habitat restoration and conservation that protects at-risk species and optimizes the provision of ecosystem services.
- Updating the City's street tree guide and landscape design standards to include tree species appropriate for the future local climate.
- Managing forests to retain biodiversity, ecosystem function, and ecosystem services, and protecting the structural and genetic diversity in forests
- Using impervious surfaces to reduce flood risk.



Place "dot" here to support Strategy

3

Strategy 3. Conserve water use within City operations

The City leads by example. Conserving water in its internal operations and city-provided services demonstrates its commitment to reducing climate impacts on natural systems in Ashland. Potential actions include:

- Implementing efficiency recommendations from the recent City facilities water audit.
- Updating City landscaping standards to reduce water consumption and chemical use.
- Exploring opportunities to install rainwater collection systems for City facilities for graywater and outdoor uses.





What are we talking about?

Public Health, Safety, and Security refers to the ongoing wellbeing and safety of Ashland's residents in the face of a changing climate, including health and assistance programs for disadvantage populations, as well as climate-related risks to Ashland's economy and public safety.

Why is it **important**?

Relevance to addressing priority climate risks



Level of City influence



For mitigation:

Emissions associated with public health, safety, and security services are encapsulated in other sectors of the greenhouse gas inventory, and therefore are not addressed here.

For adaptation:

Ashland's outdoor workers, elderly, very young, and low-income populations will be especially vulnerable to health impacts from more frequent and severe heat waves. Rafting, skiing, and other outdoor recreation industries may suffer from reduced snowpack and reduced summer flows, affecting workers throughout the local tourist industry. Increased wildfire risk will stress emergency services and increase the number of homes within wildfire risk areas.

What are we **already** doing?

Although the City of Ashland has limited influence over the health and social services of its residents, the City has made great strides in supporting the local economy and preparing for emergency events. For example:



Firewise Ashland provides residents of the wildland/urban interface with the knowledge and skills necessary to prepare for wildfires.



The annual Ashland is Ready workshop provides emergency planning assistance and information for residents.



The Social Service Grant and Community Development Block Grant programs support disadvantaged and at-risk populations.





What are our goals?

- Protect public health from air pollution and climate impacts.
- Improve community capacity to understand, prepare for, and respond to climate change impacts.

How can we **get there?**

Place "dot" here to support Strategy

1

Strategy 1. Manage ecosystems and landscapes to minimize climate-related health impacts

Managing ecosystems and landscapes to reduce air emissions, preserve green spaces, and shelter from urban heat effects can minimize the impact of climate change on human health. Potential actions include:

- Expanding tree canopy on public lands, particularly in urban heat islands or areas that lack air conditioning.
- Incentivizing use of electric instead of fuel-burning mowers, weed-whackers, and blowers.



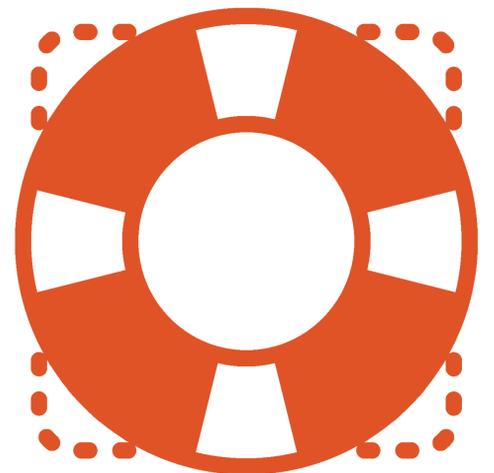
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2

Strategy 2. Optimize City services to minimize climate-related health impacts

More frequent and intense extreme heat events and wildfire smoke risks with climate change threaten the public health of Ashland's population. To prepare for these heightened risks, potential City actions include:

- Working with regional partners and stakeholders to identify at-risk individuals and groups and their needs.
- Educating the public and public health officials on the health risks posed by climate change.
- Working with vulnerable neighborhoods through a community planning process to create site-specific adaptation strategies.
- Soliciting innovative ideas for city cooling and other adaptation strategies through community contests or forums.





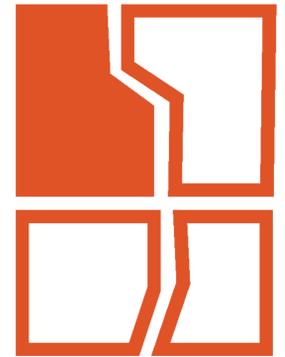
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3

Strategy 3. Optimize city services to minimize climate-related safety impacts

Climate stress can add additional burdens on City services to protect public safety. To adapt to anticipated changes, potential actions include:

- Ensuring that essential City services are not in the 100-year flood zone.
- Adjusting zoning to reduce development in areas at high risk of fire.
- Continuing to educate homeowners on creating fire-defensible spaces around their homes.



Place "dot" here to support Strategy

4

Strategy 4. Optimize city operations and programs to minimize climate-related employee health impacts

Increased heat- and smoke-related health risks also threaten City employees. Potential actions to minimize climate impacts on the City's employees include:

- Enhancing internal education and understanding of changing wildfire smoke and extreme heat risks.
- Including wildfire smoke health and safety measures in the City's health and safety policy, ensuring that each department's guidelines are consistent and adequate.



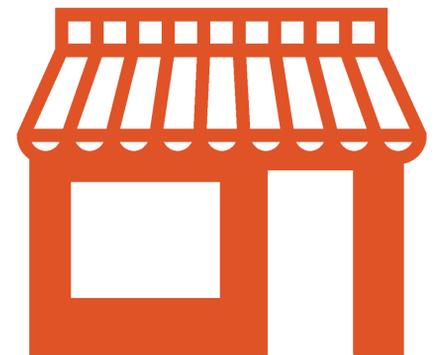
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5

Strategy 5. Promote a sustainable local economy that minimizes emissions and vulnerability to climate impacts

The impacts of climate change on the local economy can threaten the economic security of Ashland residents. This strategy involves addressing economic resilience through improved planning and access to critical resources. Potential actions include:

- Supporting climate-dependent workers such as those in winter and summer recreation and farming to arrange reliable and consistent employment.
- Working with businesses to analyze their vulnerability to climate change and plan for the future.



We want to hear from you!

The City of Ashland wants to know your priorities and concerns regarding sustainable City and community practices and policies related to climate change in Ashland.

Your input will help shape the vision, goals, and strategies of the Climate and Energy Action Plan.



1

How do you think the City and community should address climate change?

2

What are your priorities and concerns?

3

Do you have questions?

How can you provide input?

- RIGHT NOW** Fill out a comment card here!
- EMAIL** adam.hanks@ashland.or.us
- ONLINE** Learn more, take our survey, or provide a comment at:
www.Ashland.or.us/climateplan
- IN PERSON** At our open house on **December 7th**



City of Ashland
Climate and Energy Action Plan Open House

WELCOME!

Planning for the future of Ashland amidst a changing climate

This is the second of a series of open houses to hear your priorities and concerns. For this open house, you will have an opportunity to tell us which climate and energy strategies and actions you think the City should take. You will have a chance to vote on your top-priority strategies and discuss them with the Mayor-appointed planning committee and others in the community.

What are we doing tonight?

- 3:00 PM** **Open House Begins**
- 3:15 PM** **Brief City and Community Presentation**
- 3:30 PM** **Visit Stations & Share Your Input**
- 5:00 PM** **Open House Adjourns**

What can you do at this event?

- **Learn more** about the city's vulnerability to climate change impacts and future greenhouse gas emissions.
- Tell us which **goals and targets** the City should set for reducing emissions and preparing for climate change impacts.
- Share your **highest priorities for taking action** to address climate change in Ashland.



Memo

DATE: October 1, 2016
TO: CEAP Committee
FROM: Adam Hanks, Administration

RE: Implementation Plan – Oct 5 agenda item

As the Cascadia project team worked with staff to prepare the materials for the CEAP Committee meeting of October 5, 2016, it became clear that the agenda item regarding the development of the implementation plan has considerable connection to and overlap with the goals/targets ordinance currently under review by City project and Legal staff.

Because of this, the committee discussion on implementation plan will be delayed until the October 15, 2016 CEAP committee meeting where the ordinance discussion was already scheduled to occur.

The implementation plan to be presented on October 15 will contain recommended structure for the following:

- Advisory level oversight for plan implementation (community plan and City operations component)
- Process for recommendation and approval of plan updates
- General role and responsibilities for CEAP staff position (anticipating committee recommendation)
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting of plan progress



Memo

DATE: October 1, 2016
TO: CEAP Committee
FROM: Adam Hanks, Administration

RE: Vision Statement

At the request of several CEAP Committee members, a discussion regarding the draft vision statement has been placed on the October 5, 2016 meeting agenda. To assist the committee in this discussion, below is the current draft statement.

Overarching Vision

Ashland **leads** on climate action to foster a **resource-efficient, diverse, and prosperous** community with **secure** and sustainable access to clean **renewable energy, air, water, food, and green spaces** for future generations.

Additionally, below is an excerpt from the Public Input Summary report from the May 24, 2016 Open House summarizing the public input regarding the plan vision.

Vision

Commonly heard elements of a 2030 vision for Ashland include the following (see Station 4 in Appendix B):

- On target to **meet goal** (carbon-neutral, 100% renewable energy)
- **Walk, bike, and use public transit** to get around
- Minimal **waste and consumption** through recycling, reuse, and local food production
- A thriving and sustainability **community** that **shares resources**
- Citizens take **individual responsibility** and feel **empowered** to take action
- Ashland is a **leader** in addressing climate change
- **Clean air, water, natural areas, trees**
- Smart, **energy-efficient** practices

