



City of Ashland Climate and Energy Plan Committee Meeting

April 20, 2016 | 5:30-7:00 | Community Development Building
51 Winburn Wy

Agenda

Duration	Item	Lead
5 min	Call to Order Approval of Minutes – April 6, 2016	Rich
10 min	Public Forum	
60 min	Climate Plan Goals and Targets Discussion (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss Questions #1-5 (in packet)• Summarize desired structure, scope and aggressiveness of goals/targets to inform consultant first draft for committee review at future meeting	All
10 min	Project Timeline/Open House update	Adam
5 min	Next Meeting – May 2 nd 3:30-5:00	

MINUTES FOR THE CLIMATE & ENERGY ACTION PLAN ad hoc COMMITTEE
Wednesday, April 6, 2016
Gresham Room, Ashland Public Library, 410 Siskiyou Blvd.

1. Call to Order

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

Committee members Sarah Lasoff, Jim Hartman, Isaac Bevers, Louise Shawkat, James McGinnis, Claudia Alick, Stuart Green, Roxanne Biegel-Coryell, Bryah Sohl, Greg Jones were present. Committee member Marni Koopman arrived late. Staff member Adam Hanks was present.

Rosenthal welcomed the newest members of the committee, Lasoff and Bevers. They each gave some background information.

Comissioner Koopman arrived 3:35 p.m.

2. Approval of minutes

The minutes of both March 2 and 16 were approved as presented.

3. Public Input

James Stephens – His business, Electroquest, specializes in electric vehicles. He stated that Tesla is now taking reservations for their new Model 3 car. He thinks this is the tipping point for electric vehicles as this is at a much more reasonable price point, especially with all the incentives available. He has been meeting with Mayor Stromberg to encourage him to consider pre-ording a Tesla for himself.

4. Review of Public Involvement Plan

Hanks gave an overview of the timeline as presented in the packet. Cascadia will provide the logistics and publicity for the first open house, tentatively scheduled for the week of May 23rd. Hanks and Shiplet are working on finding a venue. Group gave venue option suggestions.

Hanks asked group if any members want to work with him and Cascadia on outreach/publicity? Alick, Sohl, McGinnis, and Lasoff offered to assist.

Group discussed outreach and open house invitation opportunities. Cascadia will directly contact the previoiusly identified stakeholders, City staff and committee members will invite other groups/persons and Cascadia will do general publicity.

Group discussed whether an education component is necessary prior to the first open house. There were concerns with the lack of time before the event. Agreed that while climate trend information presented doesn't necessarily focus on the specific concerns of our community, a teaser may be helpful and a good way to promote the open house.

5. Update on Polling Partnership with Geos

Koopman informed the group that Geos is working with SOU to produce a poll to city residents. They are using Eugene's pre-plan poll as an example. Most of poll will relate to level of support for a plan. Current timeline is to have poll results in time for July update to Council on this process.

Group discussed polling options and how to best balance scientific data with a more biased poll. Determined it was best to start with the more scientific poll and later expand to on-line, likely biased, information gathering. Group also agreed that the recent polling done at Ashland High School could be used as an appendix to the final Action Plan.

6. Climate Plan Goals and Targets Discussion

Group discussed possible boundaries of the plan. Transportation is hard to track and can't be easily regulated in a strong manner but it might be good to have community weigh in at the open house as to whether they want to transportation as part of the plan.

Group discussed whether consumption should be part of the plan, as it can't be measured. Group determined that education and, where possible, incentives should be in the plan, but consumption should not part of specific reduction targets. Group discussed concerns regarding creating goals which are either unrealistic or lacking a mechanism to track. Also discussed concerns with being too focused on carbons, and not on off-set options. Biegell-Coryell stated she wants to have achievable targets and a clear understanding of where we can or can't achieve reductions. Bevers stated that he wants this to not be just about setting a minimum threshold of what we should do but wants it to be about what can have the biggest, possible, impact (be aggressive, but have practical targets).

Group determined that we need some early wins to keep the community engaged but that shouldn't prevent long-term, visionary goals from being included. Group would like a suite of options to choose from, ranging from bottom-line state of Oregon targets and going up to visionary, aggressive targets/goals. It is important, however, to keep the plan (and targets) flexible enough to change with technological improvements. Also need to keep in mind how to mitigate any potential negative effects on community members.

7. Next Meeting

The next meeting will be April 20 at 5:30 p.m. Group would like to continue the discussion of goals and targets and check in on how the polling process is coming together.

8. Adjournment

Meeting adjourned at 5:04 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Diana Shiplet, Executive Assistant

CEAP Ad Hoc Committee Questions for April 20 Discussion

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in order to limit the global mean temperature increase over historical norms to 2-2.4 degrees Celsius (the temperature at which there is a high probability of catastrophic impacts), global emissions need to be reduced 50-85% below 2000 levels by 2050, with CO2 emissions peaking before 2015.

Question 1: Have you seen a particular Climate and Energy Action Plan that you like and could be embraced by Ashlanders? Be prepared to explain your choice/opinion. Some examples:

- **Eugene** (<http://www.eugene-or.gov/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/2385>)
- **Corvallis** (<http://corvalliscap.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/CORVALLIS-CAP-012015.pdf>)
- **Cleveland** (<http://www.sustainablecleveland.org/resources/climate-action-plan/>)
- **Seattle**
(http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/OSE/CAP.Update.Report_Final.Screen.Pages..pdf)
- **Portland** (<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/bps/article/531984>)
- **Other?**

Question 2: Generally, what should Ashland's goals and targets be?

Reference document: <http://usdn.org/uploads/cms/documents/cnca-framework-12-16-15.pdf>

- Mid-term GHG reduction
- Long-term GHG reduction
- 100% fossil-fuel free
- Carbon neutral
- 100% renewables goal
- Other?

Question 3: What would be the potential drawbacks/challenges/barriers/impacts that Ashland would need to address or overcome for its Plan to be successful?

- Political
- Financial
- Personal Habits/Beliefs
- Others?

Question 4: Should Ashland set targets by scope (Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3) or as one general goal?

Question 5: How frequent do we want Ashland's interim targets?

- 5 years, 10 years?
- What should be the baseline emission year?

Climate Mitigation Goal and Target Setting Discussion Guide

4/1/2016

Purpose: To facilitate setting of goals and targets for the City of Ashland Climate and Energy Plan.

Part 1: Goal Setting Considerations

When deciding on goals and targets related to climate mitigation, adaptation, and energy use, consider the following:

- **Scope/Boundaries:** city, community; sector, consumption
- **Future context:** population and economic growth, energy mix, regulations
- **Feasibility:** level of political support, funding, other initiatives/interests
- **Purpose:** visionary, stretch vs. “sure thing”, science-based (below 2/1.5°C)
- **Timeframes:** baseline year, goal timeframe, interim check-ins
- **Comparison/alignment:** how stacks up or aligns with other organization/government goals
- **Potential impacts:** economic, comfort

Part 2: Scope/Boundaries Matrix

The table below lists sectors that make up Ashland’s carbon footprint. Goals and actions in the Climate and Energy Plan will focus on those sectors upon which the City has greatest influence. To define this for Ashland, complete the table with ways the City could influence emissions from each sector (e.g., policy, incentives, outreach and education). Then, assign a relative rating that characterizes the extent to which the City has influence over that sector (e.g., activities the City has control over, influence over, concern over but neither influence nor control; see figure below).

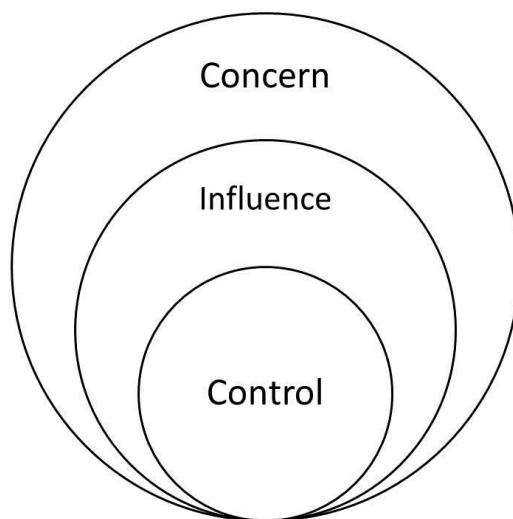


Figure 1. Spheres of influence

Table 1. Sector influence to inform the City of Ashland Climate and Energy Plan

Climate Sector	Ashland GHG %	Ways the City Influences Sector Emissions (List All)	Influence Rating (1 = low, 10= high)
Building Energy	27%		
<i>Residential Energy</i>	13%		
<i>Commercial Energy</i>	11%		
<i>Industrial Energy</i>	1%		
Transportation	23%		
<i>Residential Road</i>	17%		
<i>Comm/Industrial Freight</i>	2%		
<i>Residential Air</i>	4%		
Refrigerants	2%		
Solid Waste	1%		
Wastewater	1%		
Consumption	48%		
<i>Residential Goods</i>	22%		
<i>Residential Food</i>	15%		
<i>Upstream Energy Production</i>	9%		
City Gov't Goods and Const.	2%		

City Influence Mechanisms

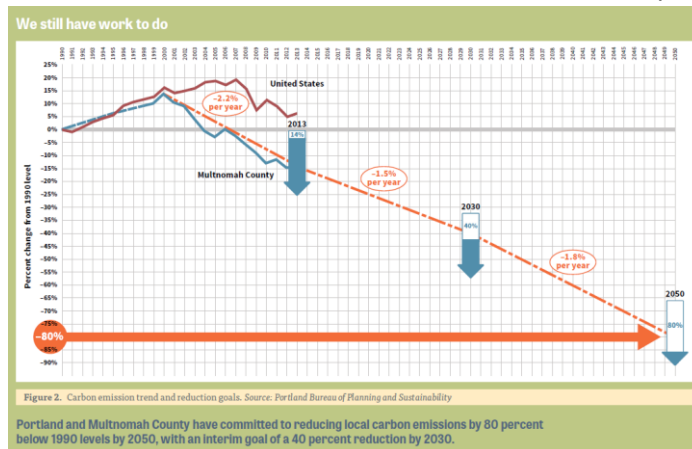
- 1 = Regulatory/Code
- 2 = Education/Outreach
- 3 = Incentives
- 4 = State/Regional Influence
- 5 = All

Part 3: Example Goals and Targets from other Jurisdictions

- **City of Corvallis (2015 Climate Action Plan):**
 - Reduce overall community fossil fuel use 30% below 2012 levels by 2020
 - Reduce overall community fossil fuel use 55% below 2012 levels by 2030
 - Reduce overall community fossil fuel use 85% below 2012 levels by 2050
- **City of Eugene (2010 Community Climate and Energy Action Plan):**
 - Reduce community-wide greenhouse gas emissions 10% below 1990 levels by 2020
 - Reduce community-wide fossil fuel use by 50% by 2030
 - Identify strategies that will help the community adapt to a changing climate and increasing fossil fuel prices
- **State of Oregon (House Bill 3543):**
 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 10% below 1990 levels by 2020
 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 75% below 1990 levels by 2050
 - Targets derived from IPCC recommendations at the time

- **City of Portland/Multnomah County (2009 Climate Action Plan (reinforced in 2015)):**

- Reduce local carbon emissions 40% from 1990 levels by 2030
- Reduce local carbon emissions 80% from 1990 levels by 2050



- Did not include consumption

- **City of Seattle (2013 Climate Action Plan):**

- Reach zero net greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 (limited to road transportation, building energy, and waste)
- Prepare for the likely impacts of climate change
- Also have reduction targets for various sectors/indicators

- **City of Cleveland (2013 Climate Action Plan):**

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 16% by 2020
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 40% by 2030
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 80% by 2050

- **City of Chicago (Climate Action Plan):**

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 80% below 1990 levels by 2050

Potential goals

- Ashland will need to decide what level of detail they want to use for the goals. Another way to come at that question is to think about how many goals they want to have – if they want 1-3, they will be higher level; if they are fine with having 10 goals, then they could be more specific.
- Also need to be careful not to get into things that are really actions.

Portland (<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/bps/article/480742>)

These aren't called "goals" but could be:

- Meet the needs of vulnerable populations.
- Build resilience of natural systems and infrastructure.
- Prepare for impacts to public health.

Objectives for 2030 include:

- Decrease the urban heat island effect, especially in areas with vulnerable populations.
- Minimize health issues caused by extreme heat days, especially for vulnerable populations.
- Increase the resilience of Portland's water supply to drier summers.
- Increase the resilience of natural systems to adapt to increased temperatures and drier summers.
- Manage the risk of wildfires as a result of drier summers.
- Strengthen emergency management capacity to respond to weather-related emergencies.
- Institutionalize climate change preparation planning and best practices.
- Improve the capacity of the community, especially vulnerable populations, to understand, prepare for and respond to climate impacts.
- Improve monitoring, evaluate effectiveness of climate change preparation actions and advance new research to support climate change preparation efforts.

Santa Cruz (<http://www.cityofsantacruz.com/home/showdocument?id=23644>)

- Protect the unique character, scenic beauty and culture in the natural and built environment from being compromised by climate change impacts.
- Support initiatives, legislation, and actions to respond to climate change.
- Build resilience into all programs, policies and infrastructure.
- Encourage climate change resilience planning and actions in private companies, institutions, and systems essential to a functioning City of Santa Cruz.
- Encourage community involvement and public-private partnerships to respond to potential climate impacts.
- Ensure that Santa Cruz remains a safe, healthy and attractive place with a high quality of life for its residents, businesses and visitors.

Vancouver (<http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/Vancouver-Climate-Change-Adaptation-Strategy-2012-11-07.pdf>)

- Increase the resilience of City infrastructure, programs and services to anticipated local climate change impacts.
- Promote and facilitate the incorporation of climate change information into City business.
- Improve awareness, knowledge, skills and resources of City staff.
- Enhance opportunities for coordination and cooperation through the development of networks and partnerships.

Berkeley (<http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/ContentDisplay.aspx?id=70986>)

- **Goal:** Make Berkeley resilient to the impacts of climate change.

Keene, NH (https://www.ci.keene.nh.us/sites/default/files/Keene%20Report_ICLEI_FINAL_v2_0.pdf) - selected goals that might be relevant to Ashland:

- Reduce the likelihood of structural damage resulting from predicted increases in severe weather events.
- Increase Keene's water storage capabilities in the face of drought conditions.
- Increase public awareness about the public health implications of climate change, including risks and the need for emergency preparedness.
- Increase the ability of the public to respond/recover from extreme weather events.

EPA (<https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/Downloads/EPA-climate-change-adaptation-plan.pdf>) selected goals that might be relevant to Ashland:

- Protect city facilities, operations, and workforce against extreme weather events.
- Develop decision-support tools that enable staff and partners to integrate climate adaptation planning into their work.
- Protect public health in the context of a changing climate.
- Focus on most vulnerable people and places.

Nashville (workshop outputs, may not be in a plan document) (<http://www.mfpp.org/nashville-metropolitan-planning-organization-climate-adaptation-plan/>)

- **Goal 1:** The region implements preemptive adaptation measures and responses to extreme weather events that are planned, coordinated, and timely.
- **Goal 2:** The leaders and residents of the region value and protect water resources and prioritize improved water quality and conservation for the benefit of human and natural systems.
- **Goal 3:** The region's growth and development promotes equitable prosperity and is sustainable for people and natural resources.
- **Goal 4:** The region's leaders and organizations work collaboratively and effectively in all resilience actions.

Inspired by **Tacoma** report but not all directly from there:

- Enhance the climate resilience of natural systems, built infrastructure, and social systems.
- Implement measures that have clear co-benefits for community health, development, climate change mitigation, equity, etc.
- Take advantage of near-term opportunities to integrate climate change considerations into plan and policy updates.
- Increase preparedness for greater climate variability and more frequent and/or more severe extreme events, including heat waves and wildfires.

Yakama – selected & modified goals that might be relevant to Ashland:

- Educate community members on the present and future effects of climate change on our community and engage them over the long term to identify and implement adaptation measures.
- Protect, enhance, and secure sources of fresh water to meet future needs, even in the context of a changing climate.