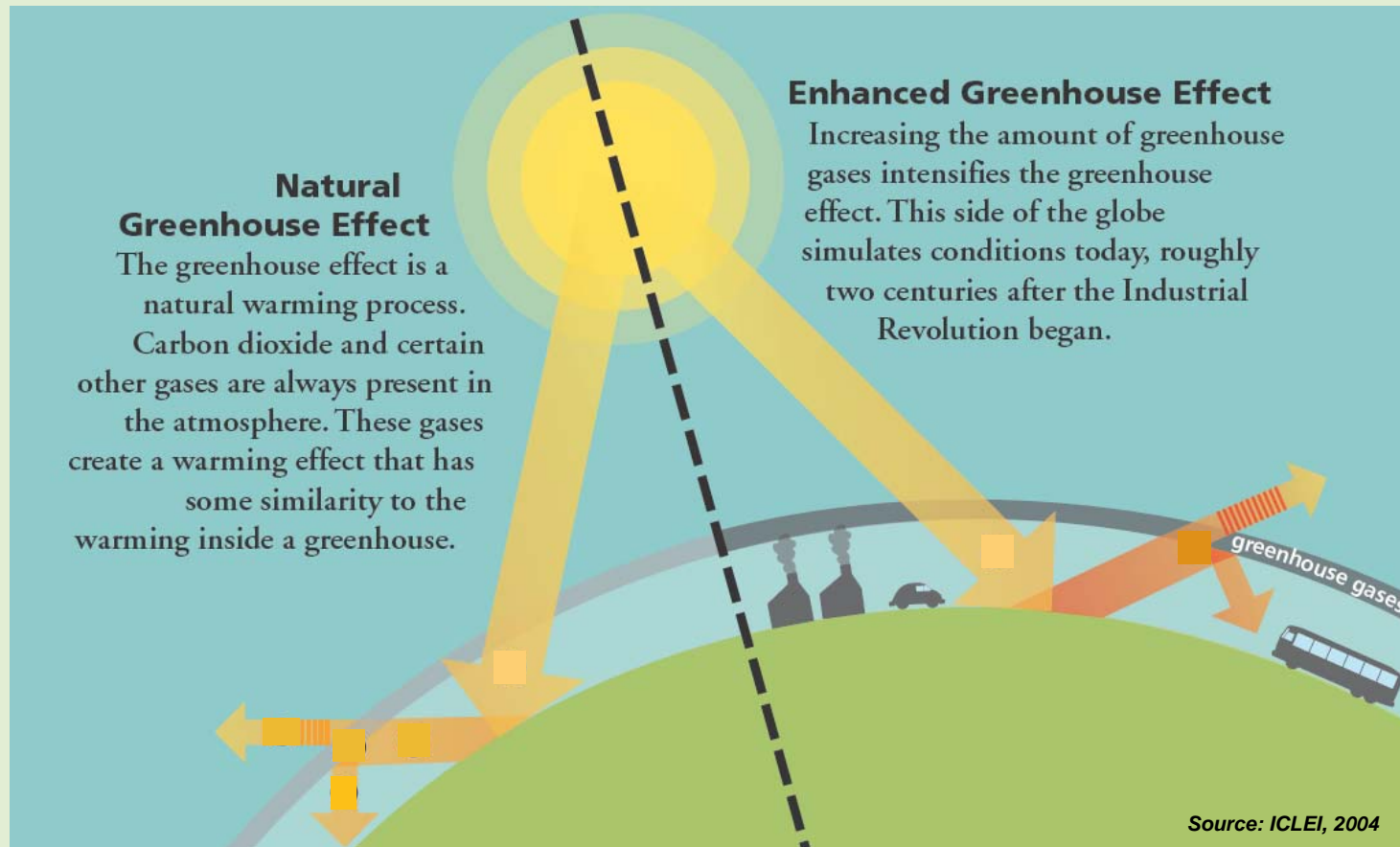


# City of West Hollywood Climate Action Plan

Study Session:  
January 25, 2010



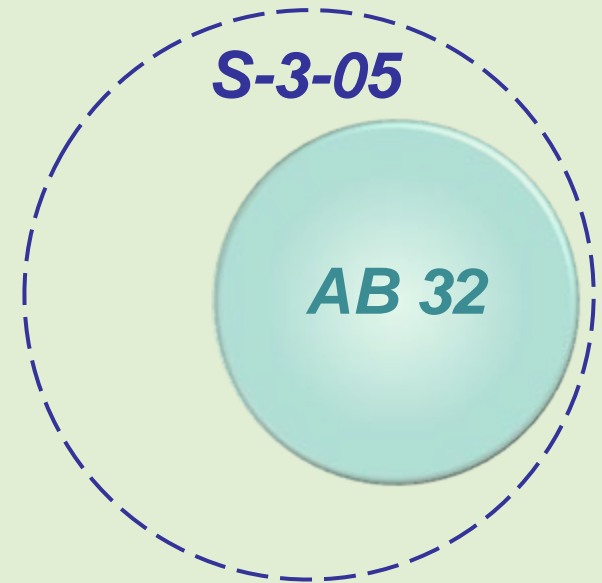
# What is the greenhouse effect?



California law recognizes the need to reduce GHG emissions through local planning decisions

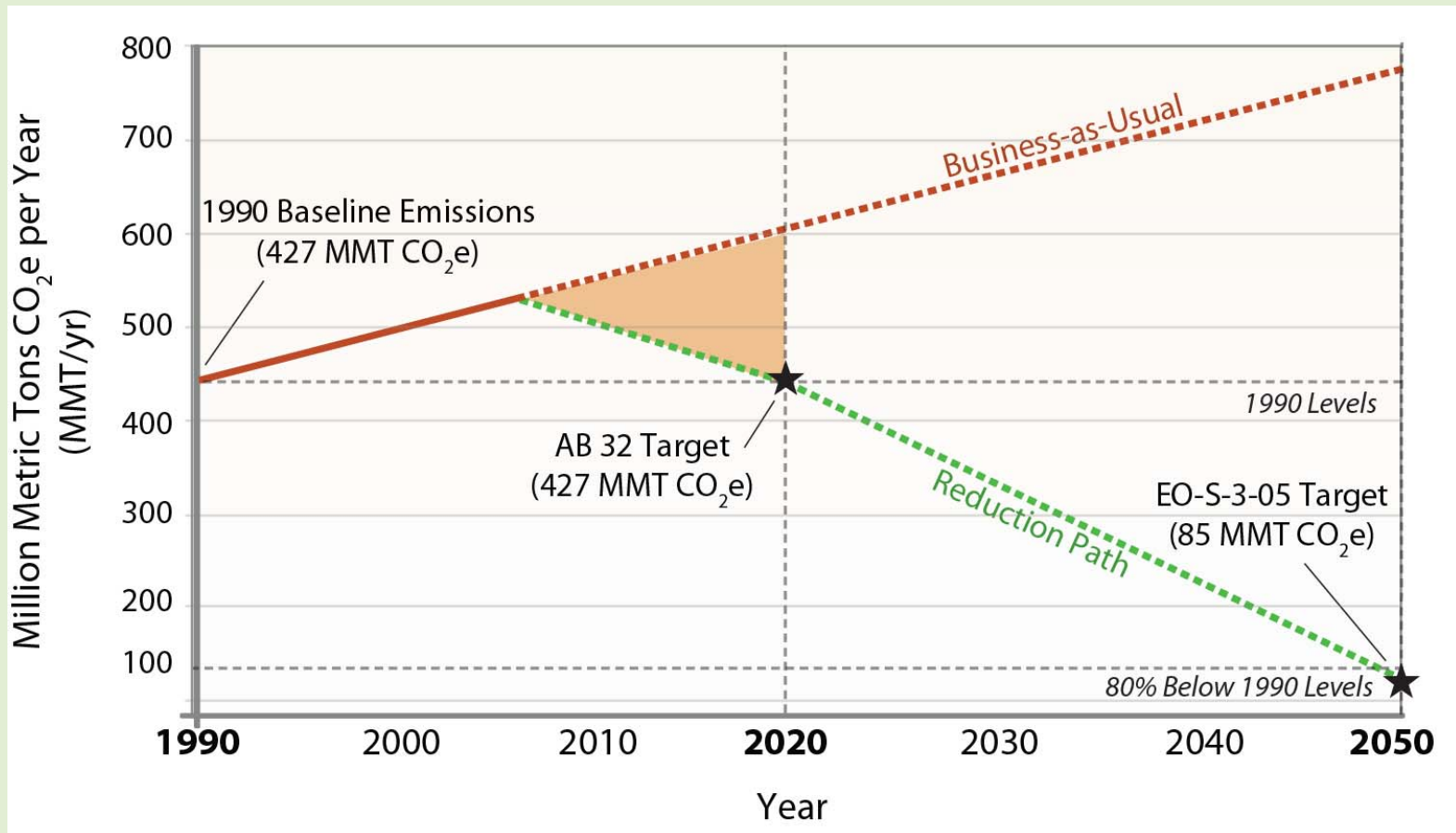
# California's plan to combat GHG emissions

- Executive Order S-3-05 (2005)
- Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32, 2006)
  - Reduce GHGs to:
    - 1990 levels by 2020
    - 80% below 1990 levels by 2050
- Local governments
  - State recommends 15% below current levels by 2020
  - Attorney General recommendations



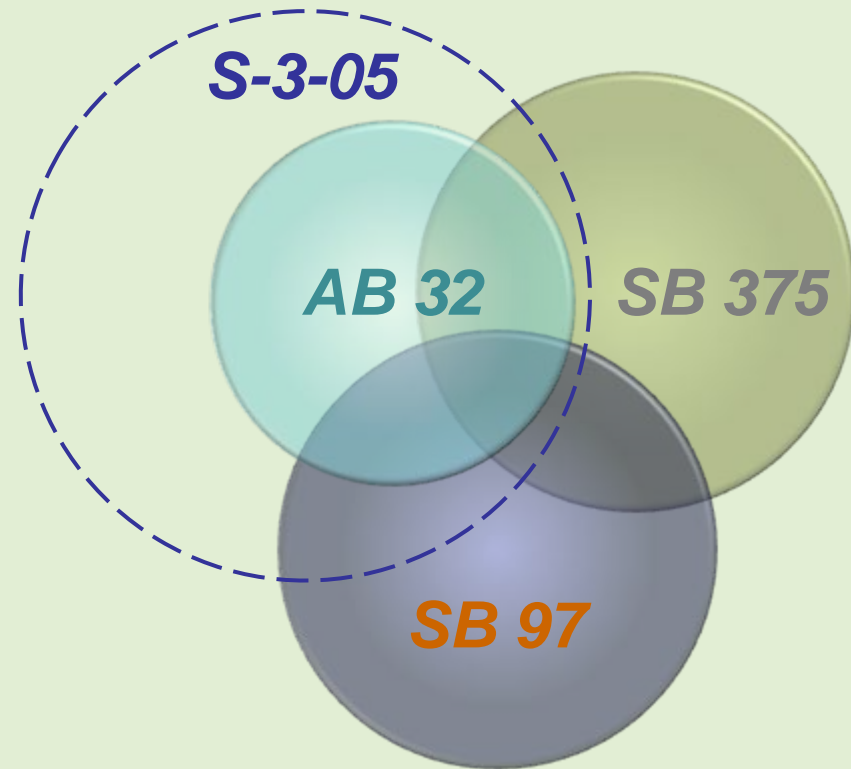
# California's plan to combat GHG emissions

## California Projected GHG Emissions 1990 - 2050



# California's plan to combat GHG emissions

- Senate Bill 375 (2008)
  - State sets regional targets
  - Land use and transportation
  - SCAG (or WCCOG) prepares regional plan to meet targets
  - City transportation funding requires consistency with the regional plan
- Senate Bill 97 (2008)
  - City can use a Climate Action Plan to reduce impacts of individual projects



# General Plan Update and the CAP

- General Plan Update
  - Establishes GHG reduction targets
    - *2020 target for AB 32 and SB 375*
    - *2050 target for EO S-3-05*
  - Defines GHG reduction strategies
- Climate Action Plan
  - Near-term action plan to 2020
  - Implements General Plan strategies
    - Estimates GHG reductions
    - Includes likely costs
    - Identifies funding options



# West Hollywood's Climate Action Plan

- Purpose
  - Describe innovative steps for City departments and agencies to reduce GHG emissions
  - Identify steps that will reduce emissions within the community (businesses & residents)
  - Propose strategies and actions designed to achieve target GHG reduction goal
  - Create a framework for monitoring progress towards goals



## Building Energy - 4.1:

*Develop a comprehensive renewable energy program that encourages residential property owners to install solar energy systems.*

### Measure Description:

The City will develop an outreach program that encourages residential owners to install solar photovoltaic and solar hot water systems. The program will aim to maximize participation of the community in renewable energy generation. As described in measure Building Energy 2.2, the City will partner with adjacent cities and ABAG to create an effective renewable energy and energy efficiency financing program. Renewable and Solar Technology program and will allow residential and commercial property owners to repay the cost of solar energy systems through a voluntary tax increment on their property tax bill. The City will pay the installation cost of a renewable energy system for approved applicants. In turn, the City will add a line item to the owners' property tax bill sufficient to repay the cost of the energy project plus interest over 20 years. If the property is sold, both the renewable energy system and the remaining debt stay with the property. Property owners will also be able to finance the renewable systems by using this program in conjunction with the California Solar Initiative rebate program.

Through AB 811, a City or County can adopt a voluntary community benefit district for this purpose. Stopwaste and ABAG are currently exploring the viability of setting up a program. Obtaining low-cost bond financing is critical. Current bond interest rates assume 7 percent. Under a 7 percent interest rate, property owners with excellent credit have access to lower-cost financing through traditional banks. The specific logistics of the program have yet to be determined, but its participation will be highly dependent on the availability of low-cost financing.

**GHG Reduction Potential:**  
2,100  
MT CO<sub>2</sub>e

**Community Co-Benefits:**

**Cost to City:**  
Low

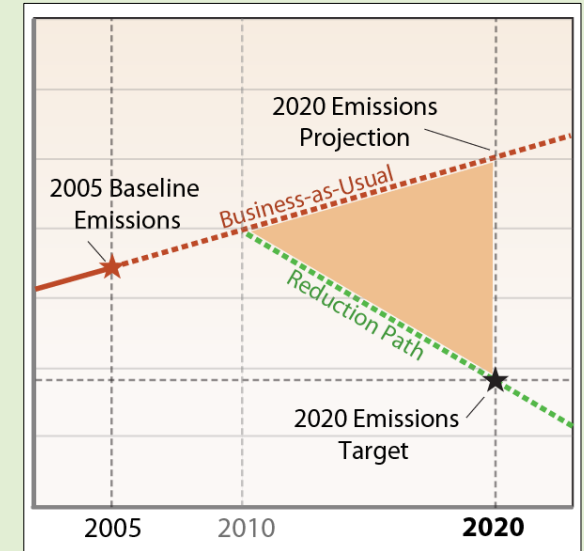
**Private Cost:**  
Yes

**Potential Funding Sources:**  
City General Fund;  
AB 811;  
Utilities rebates

Implementation Action		Timetables	Responsibility
A	Amend the Green Building Ordinance to incorporate the Tier 2 energy efficiency standards contained in Section 503.1.2 of the 2008 California Green Building Code as the required standards for energy efficiency for new construction.	Short Term (1-2 years)	City Supervisors; Building Department; Finance Department
Progress Indicators		Targets	
i	Percentage of residential buildings that have installed photovoltaic or solar hot water heaters	10% by 2015 20% by 2020	

# Preparing the Climate Action Plan

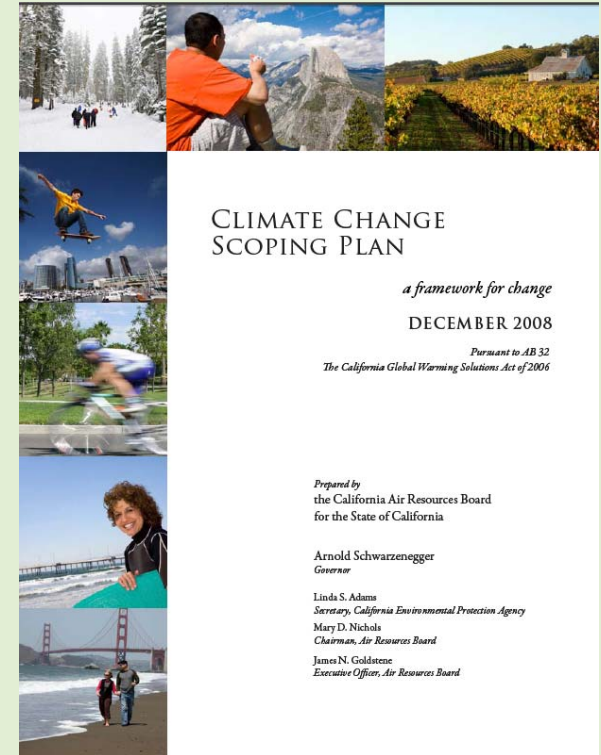
- Key Steps
  - Inventory base year GHG emissions for City operations and community-wide activities
  - Propose a GHG reduction goal to be achieved by target year
  - Establish effective GHG reduction measures for major sources of emissions
  - Gather community input on the plan



Measure:	Measure Performance	Estimated Participation Rate	GHG Emissions Reductions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e/year)
Measure Version - 1 Voluntary 20% Efficiency Improvement	20%	4%	140
Measure Version - 2 Voluntary 20% Efficiency Improvement with Low-Interest Financing Program	20%	15%	525
Measure Version - 3 Mandatory Point-of-Sale Requirement (RECO) 20% Efficiency Improvement	20%	32%	1,120
Measure Version - 4 Mandatory Point-of-Sale Requirement (RECO) 20% Efficiency Improvement with Low-Interest Financing Program	20%	45%	1,575
Measure Version - 5 Mandatory Point-of-Sale Requirement (RECO) 40% Efficiency Improvement	40%	32%	2,240

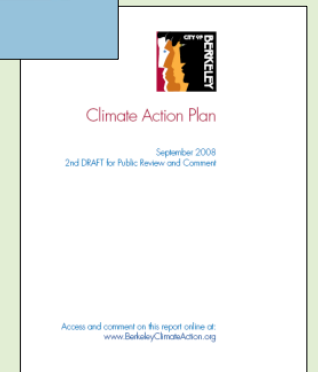
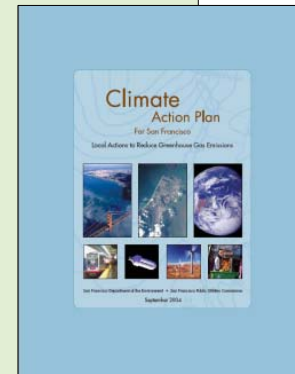
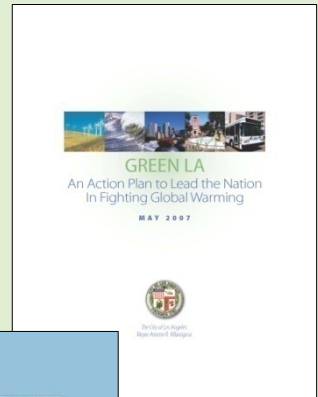
# State Reduction Target Recommendations

- CARB recommended minimum 2020 GHG Reduction Target for local governments
  - 15% below current levels
  - Both municipal & community-wide emissions
- Attorney General's office expands upon CARB Recommendation
  - Community targets should align with the State's 2020 and 2050 goals
  - Interim targets favored to track reduction effectiveness (i.e. 2015, 2035)



# Other California Jurisdictions' Targets

- Many jurisdictions have established targets
- Average 2020 reduction target
  - 22% below current emissions levels
- West Hollywood's development context should be considered when comparing to other cities

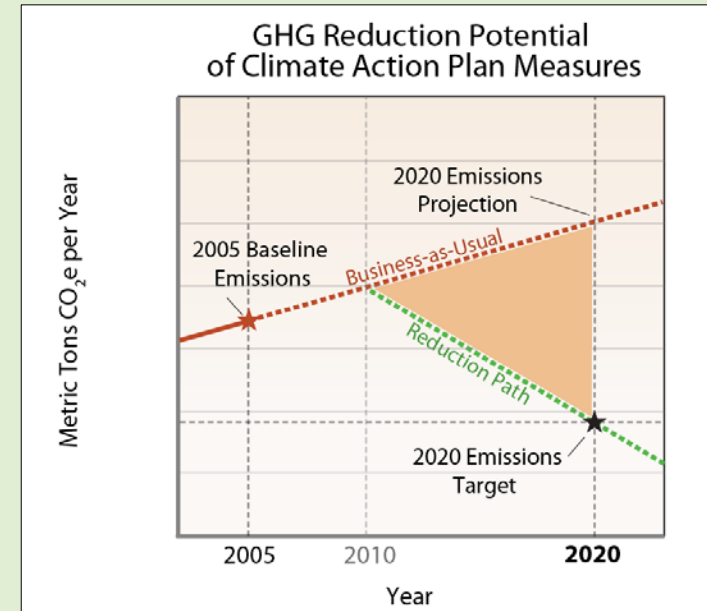


# Other California Jurisdictions' Targets

Jurisdiction	Target(s)
Los Angeles	35% below 1990 levels by 2030
Santa Monica	15% below 1990 levels by 2015
San Diego	15% below 1990 levels by 2010
Chula Vista	20% below 1990 levels by 2010
Orange	15% below current levels by 2020
Berkeley	33% below 2000 levels by 2020 80% below 2000 levels by 2050
Hayward	6% below 2005 levels by 2013 12.5% below 2005 levels by 2020 82.5% below 2005 levels by 2050
Alameda	25% below 2005 levels by 2020
Albany	25% below 2005 levels by 2020

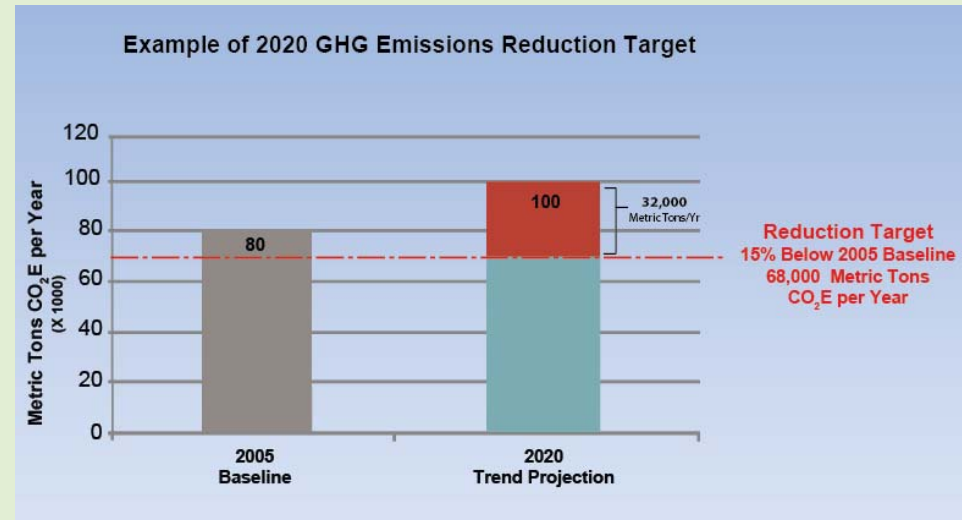
# Provisional GHG Reduction Targets

- Factors to consider
  - Existing California legislation
  - ARB Guidance
  - The range of targets set by other jurisdictions completing General Plan updates and CAPs
  - Feasibility to administer and achieve reduction measures



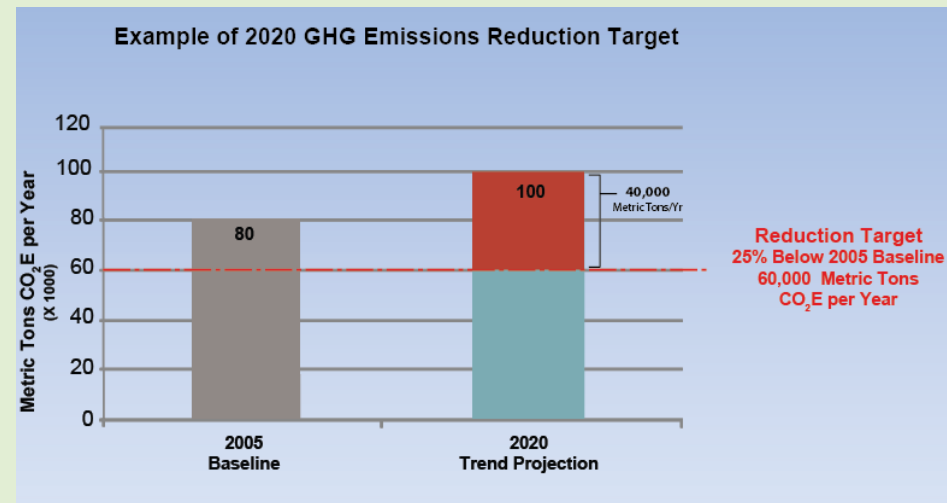
# Option 1: 15% below 2005 levels by 2020

- State-recommended minimum (15% below 2005 levels)
  - *Staff-recommended option*
  - Consistent with statewide efforts
  - Consistent with current ARB and AG guidance
  - Creates feasible reduction target reflecting West Hollywood's conditions



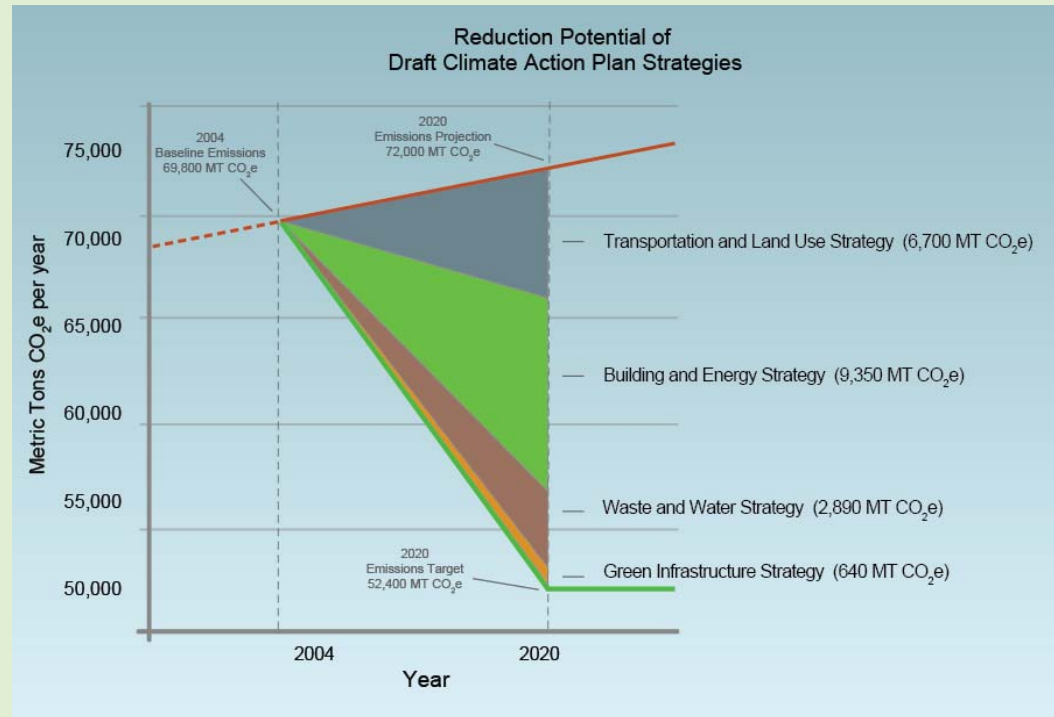
# Option 2: 25% below 2005 levels by 2020

- Match other California jurisdictions (25% below 2005 levels)
  - *Alternative option*
  - Demonstrates leadership
  - Exceeds current ARB and AG guidance
  - Unknown feasibility at this time
  - Could be problematic to lower the target at a future date



# Next Steps

- **Public Workshop (1/30)**
  - Introduce Climate Action Plan
  - Discuss potential GHG reduction targets and strategies



# Discussion

