

Minneapolis Climate Action Plan



Working Group & Steering Committee Kickoff

March 9, 2012 | Meeting 1

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Updating the Climate Action Plan
 - a) Background and purpose
 - b) Role of the WGs & SC
 - c) Process Schedule
3. Next Steps

-- Break --

Working Groups Convene

1. Introductions
2. Meeting Schedule
3. Sector emissions detail
4. Strategy Overview
5. Next Steps



Minneapolis Climate Action Plan

INTRODUCTIONS



A Roadmap for 2025

UPDATING THE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

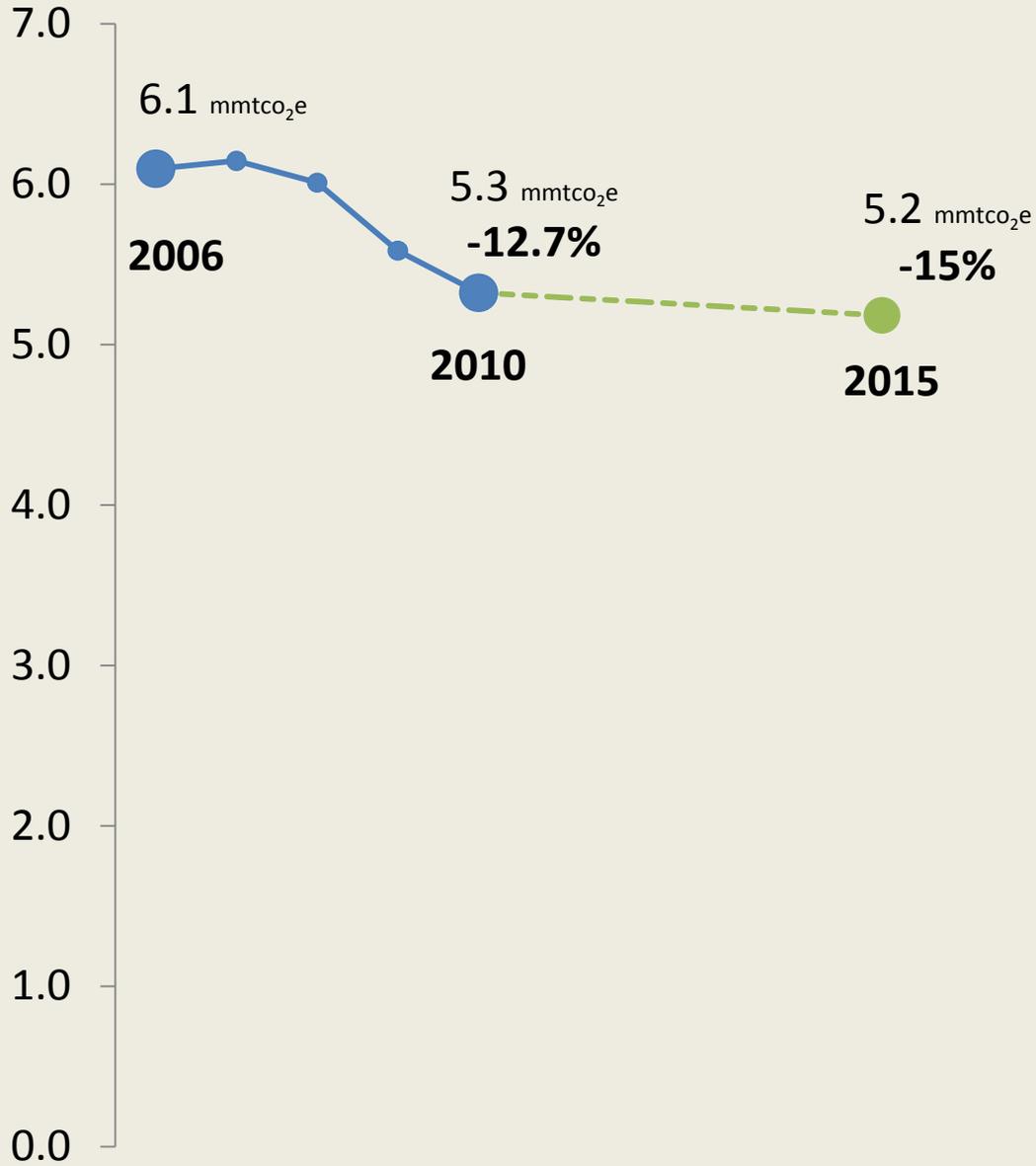
Updating the Climate Action Plan

- This effort is in response to adopted City goals and specific targets for greenhouse gas emissions reduction
- The plan will incorporate and compliment existing initiatives already underway that address emissions reduction
- Final product: **a recommended list of strategies from each focus area that can guide Minneapolis towards our emissions reduction targets**

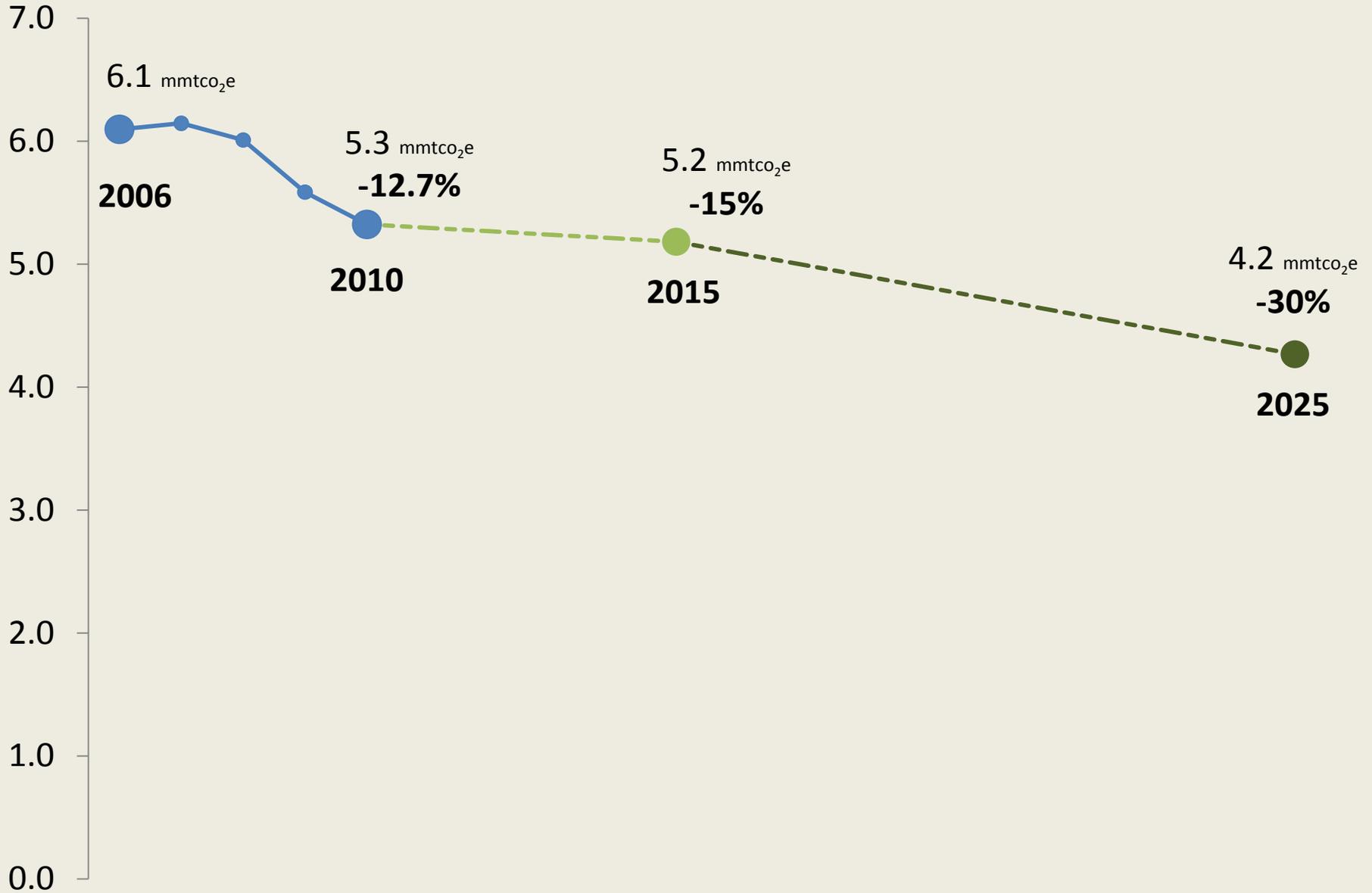
Minneapolis Community GHG Reduction Targets



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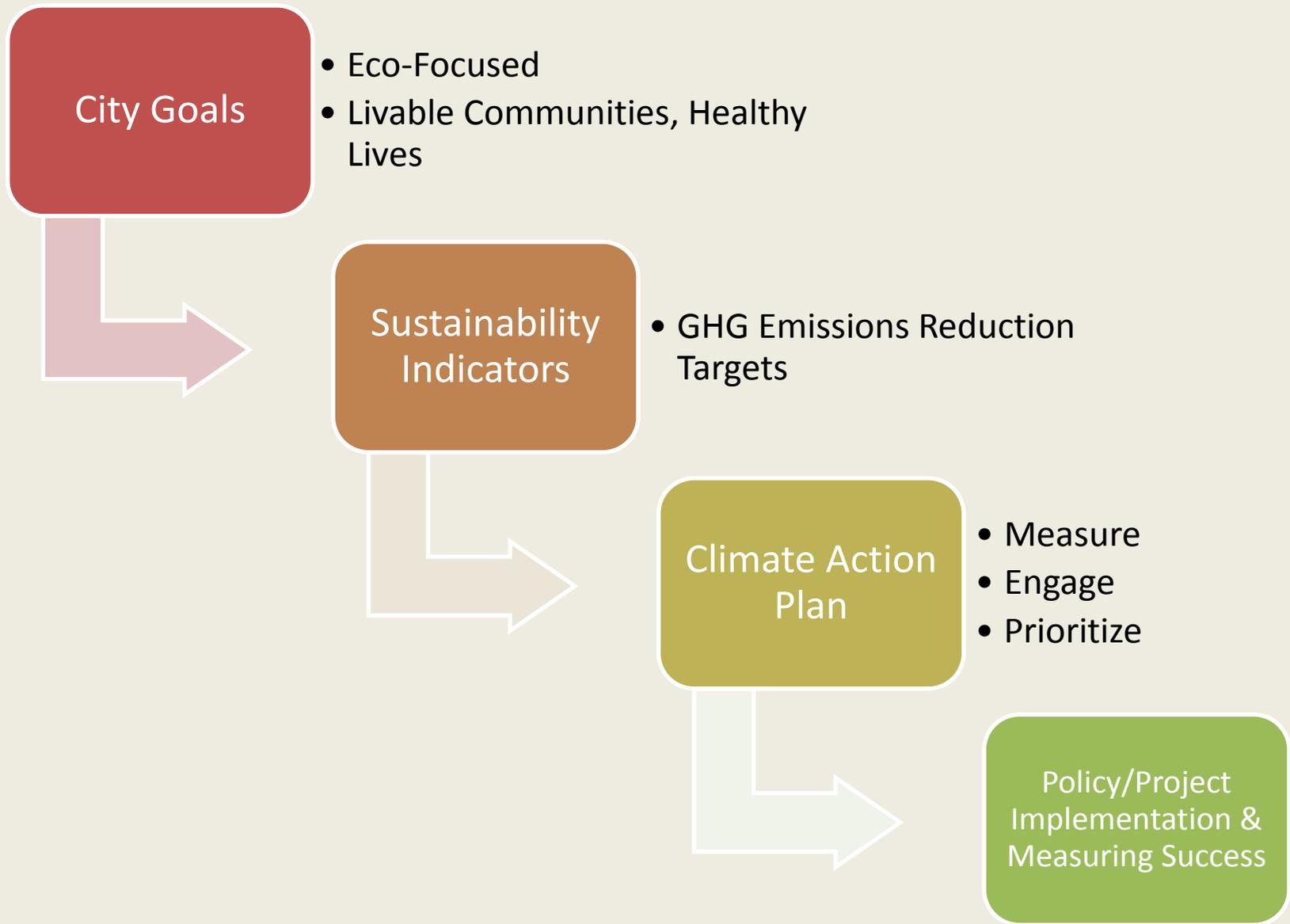


Policy Background

- **1993:** Adopted Mpls/St Paul CO₂ Reduction Project
- **2003:** Greenhouse gas reduction target in Sustainability Indicators
- **2005:** Mayor Rybak signs US Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement
- **2007:** State of Minnesota Next Generation Energy Act
- **2008:** GHG integrated into the Minneapolis Comprehensive Plan & GHG inventory updated
- **2010:** City Council adopted Goals & Strategic Directions, including an Eco-Focused City
- **2012:** City Council updated greenhouse gas emissions target in Sustainability Indicators

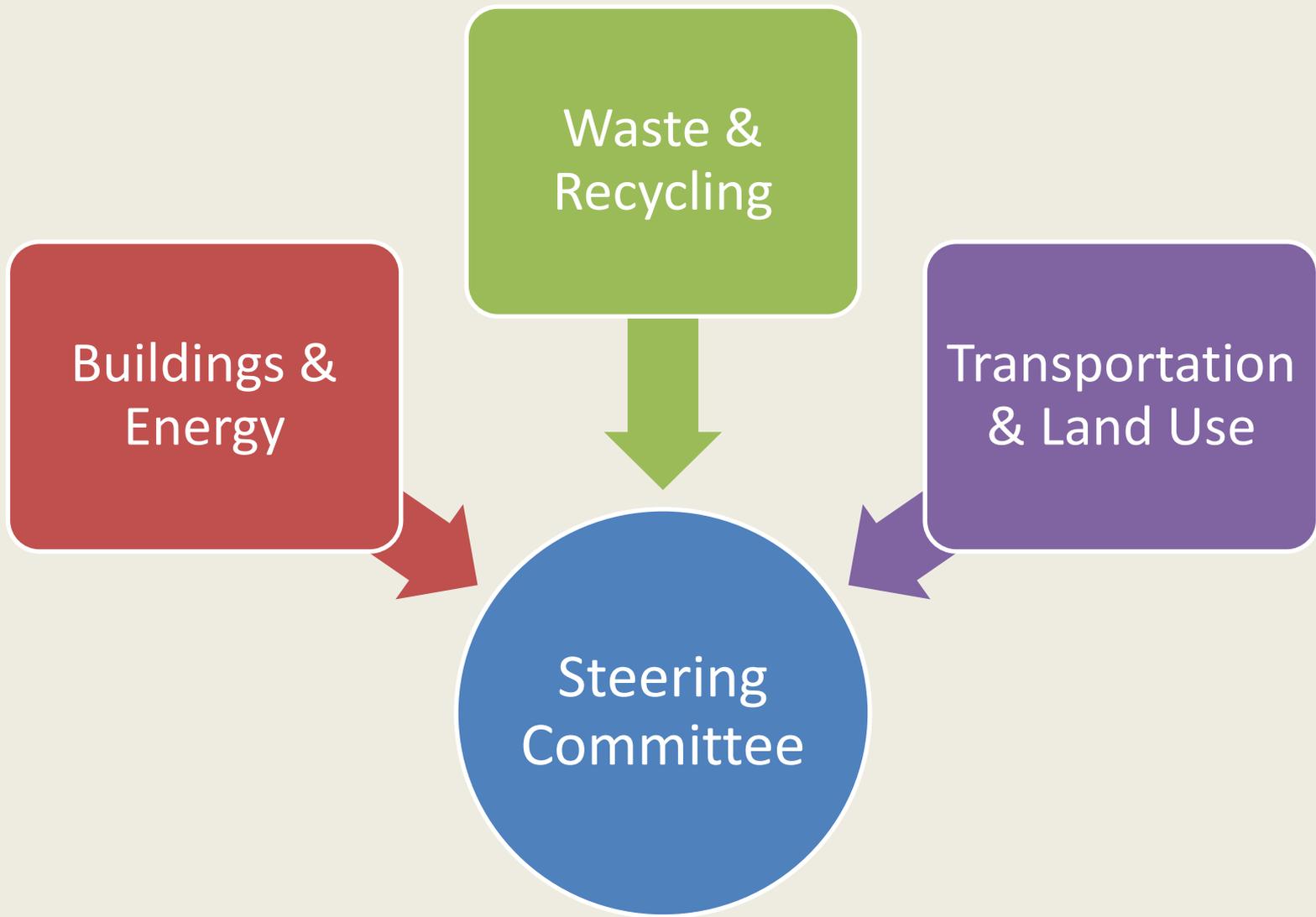
Why a plan for Minneapolis?

- To respond to State and City adopted targets for greenhouse gas emissions reduction
- The benefits of strong & early action far outweigh the economic costs of not acting
- Local action can have an impact
- Climate action will bring many co-benefits, such as cleaner air & water, improved health outcomes, and livability



Your Input is Critical

1. All of you have topical expertise
2. The City of Minneapolis doesn't control all policy tools that impact emissions
3. We want to build partnerships for implementation



Working Groups' Role

1. Understand emissions from your sector (Transportation, Buildings, Waste)
2. Develop potential emissions reduction strategies and apply *evaluation criteria*
3. Communicate with your organization/constituents
4. Recommend a strategy package to the Steering Committee – tentatively by August

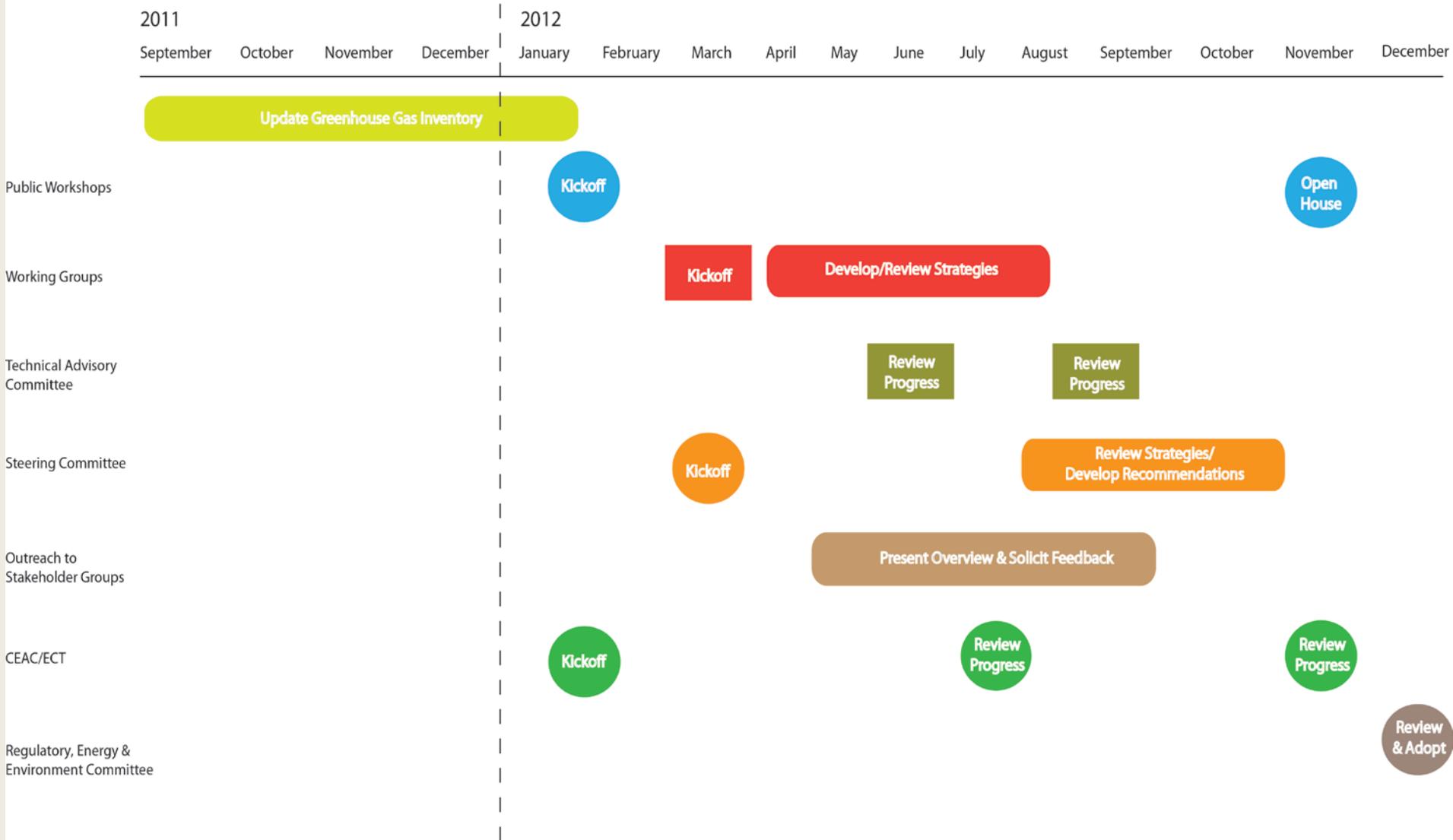
Evaluation Criteria

Criteria:	Measurements:
GHG emissions reduction	Carbon dioxide equivalent
Costs and savings	Public and private \$ or relative cost (high, medium, low)
Implementation timeframe	Months, years
Feasibility	Political, social, or institutional obstacles
Social Equity	Disparate impacts (positive or negative)
Co-benefits	Health, economic development, job creation, energy conservation, mobility, quality of life, etc.

Steering Committee's Role

1. Review the Working Groups' recommendations as a package
2. Identify collaboration/implementation partnerships
3. Review the draft plan
4. Make a recommendation to the City Council's Regulatory, Energy & Environment Committee

Climate Action Plan Timeline



Next Steps

- Working Groups will meet to:
 - Review GHG emissions detail
 - Review existing programs/policies
 - Review a scan of strategies from other cities
 - Develop strategy options
- City Staff will engage additional stakeholder groups to solicit input



A Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory for Minneapolis

GEOGRAPHIC-PLUS INVENTORY (2006-2010)

The inventory includes emissions from:

- Electricity consumption
- Natural gas consumption
- Vehicle transportation within city boundaries
- Point sources – HERC, U of M plant, Xcel Riverside Plant, fuel oil & diesel backup/heating
- Rail and barge traffic
- Wastewater treatment (Mpls portion)
- Airport operations and departing flights (Mpls portion)
- Processing and disposal of waste from Mpls

The inventory does NOT include emissions from:

- Products consumed locally but produced elsewhere
- Upstream fuel extraction, refining, and transportation prior to use for generation or combustion
- The portion of vehicle trips coming to or going from Minneapolis that occur outside of the city's borders
- Industrial processes (excluding energy production) occurring within the city's boundaries

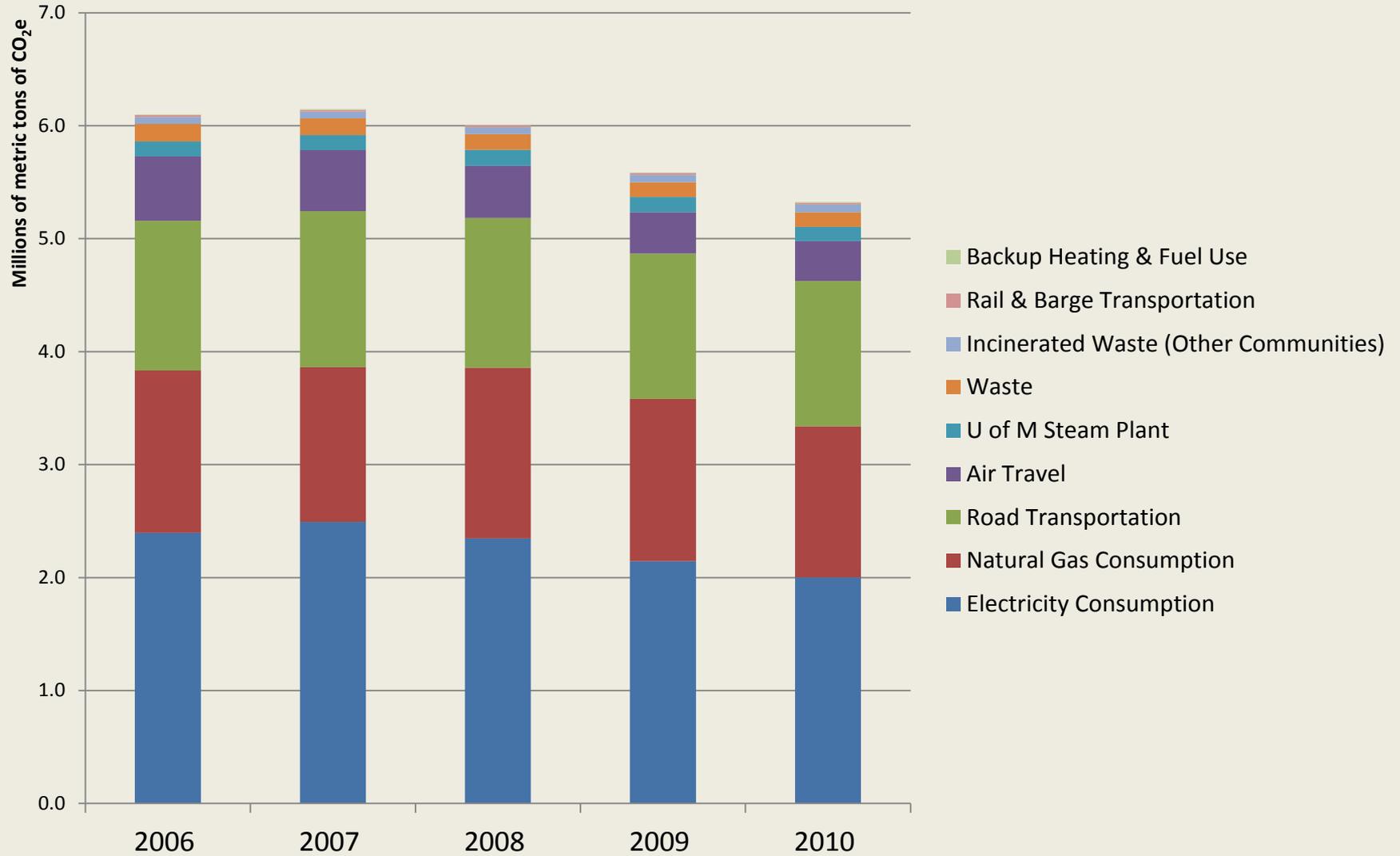
Key Findings

- **GHG emissions fell 12.6 percent from 6.09 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (million MTCO₂e) in 2006 to 5.32 million metric tons in 2010.** Nearly half of this reduction was the result of Xcel Energy using cleaner sources (natural gas and renewables) to produce electricity for the grid.
- **Per person GHG emissions fell 14 percent from 16.2 MTCO₂e in 2006 to 13.9 MTCO₂e in 2010.**
- **Energy use in commercial and residential buildings (primarily from heating and cooling) was the largest source of GHG emissions at 3.3 million MTCO₂e in 2010 representing 64 percent of the total.**
- **Transportation was the second largest source of GHG emissions at 1.6 million MTCO₂e in 2010 which represents 32 percent of the total.** This includes cars and trucks on the road, air travel, and rail and barge traffic in the city.

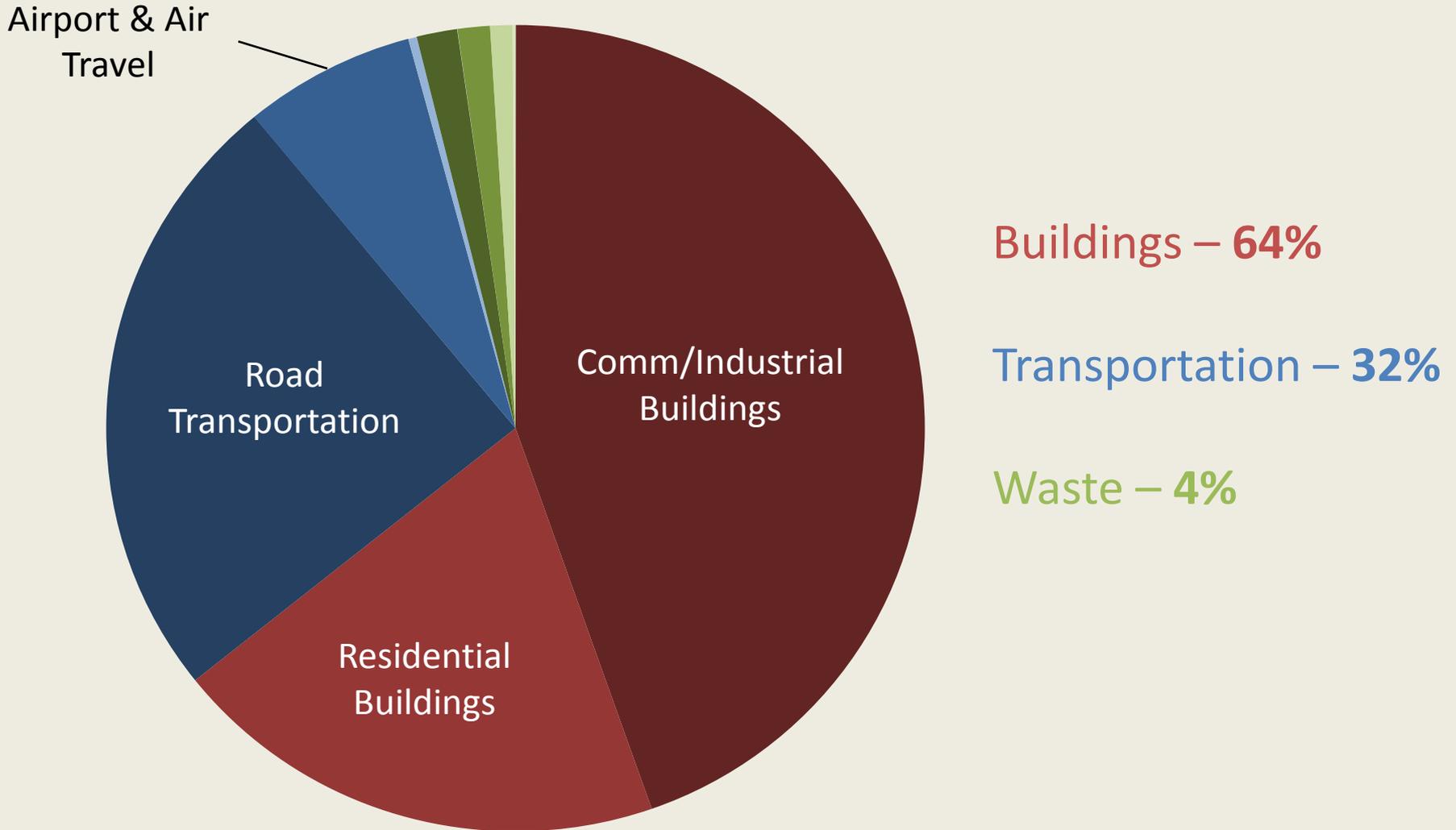
Key Findings

- **Emissions from waste, including landfill, waste incineration and wastewater treatment processes, represent 3.8 percent of the total GHG emissions in 2010.**
- **The largest decline in emissions came from the electricity category, with a 16.5 percent decline in emissions between 2006 and 2010.** While electricity use in the city remained fairly stable, significant changes in GHG intensity of electricity provided by Xcel led to significant reductions in electricity-related GHG emissions.
- **Emissions from transportation declined by 13 percent between 2006 and 2010, making it the second largest source of emissions decline in the city.** This change was driven by a reduction in emissions from airport operations, increasing fuel efficiency of cars and trucks, and a small decline in vehicle miles traveled.
- **Emissions from natural gas consumption dropped 6.7 percent between 2006 and 2010, or over 96,000 MTCO₂e.** This corresponds to a decline in natural gas usage between 2006 and 2010. Winter temperatures have a significant impact on the amount of natural gas consumed.

Minneapolis Community GHG Inventory by Source



Minneapolis 2010 Community GHG Inventory by Sector



Working Group Break-outs

- Meet your fellow Working Group members
- Group schedule and logistics
- Sector-specific detail on GHG emissions
- Begin the discussion of emissions-reduction strategies

Break

Buildings & Energy: Room 319

Transportation & Land Use: Room 333

Waste & Recycling: Room 132

<http://www.minneapolismn.gov/sustainability/climate>

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