CITY OF CHULA VISTA

CHULA VISTA Climate Action Plan

2017

www.chulavistaca.gov/clean

Contents

Executive Summary

The City of Chula Vista is the second-largest municipality in San Diego County and located at the center of one of the richest cultural, economic and environmentally diverse zones in the United States. This natural environment helped City leaders recognize the value of preserving the environment for future generations and taking early action. Starting in 2000 with the adoption of the Carbon Dioxide Reduction Plan (CO_2 Reduction Plan or "Climate Action Plan") which was the first Climate Action Plan (CAP) adopted in San Diego County and continuing over the next 17 years, new plans have been created to further incorporate measures to mitigate (2008) and adapt (2011) to the climate change impacts within our community. These plans made possible a number of community shared benefits such as utility savings, better air quality, reduced traffic congestion, increased public health, local economic development – improved quality of life – clean water, clean air, and clean land.

These actions were recognized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2014 when they awarded the City the Organizational Leadership Award for Climate Leadership. But as a growing city, reducing total emissions has been a challenge. Since the first greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory in 1990 the population has increased 84 percent but GHG emissions have only increased 42 percent, which has caused the per capita emissions to decrease 23 percent to 6.1 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) per person. The state has set a draft goal of 2 MT CO_2e per person by 2050 so the City will have to keep advancing to meet these ambitious goals. The actions and goals described in the 2017 Climate Action Plan will continue the City's commitment with the overarching goals of:

- Energy and Water Efficient Buildings
- Smart Growth and Clean Transit
- Zero Waste
- Increase Local Energy and Water Resources
- Lead by Example
- Community Resilience

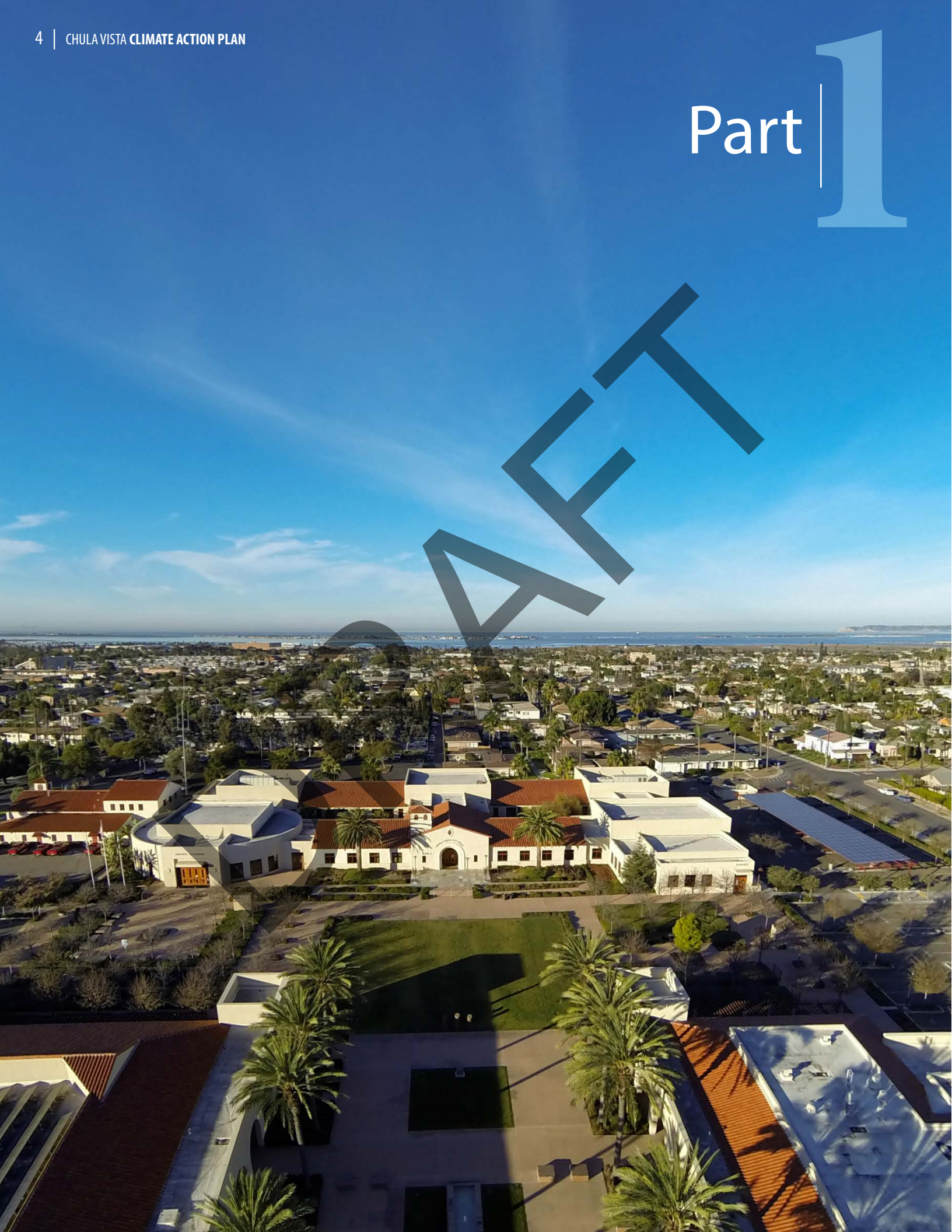
The City also strived to incorporate public involvement and input through the Climate Change Working Group and other partners to learn from and build support with residents, businesses and all community members. As with past CAPs this document is a living document and may change over time to take advantage of new opportunities to create a cleaner community. City staff will work to implement, track and monitor the actions to report back to stakeholders and City leaders. City leadership will also continue to engage the broader global community to take similar GHG reduction actions and will highlight the positive economic impact those green actions can have.

Mary Casillas Salas
Mayor
City of Chula Vista, CA

"This plan is the next step in our City's long history of working to address climate change and allows us to showcase that a clean environment and economic development can progress together."

City staff will work to implement, track and monitor the actions to report back to stakeholders and City leaders.

Part 1



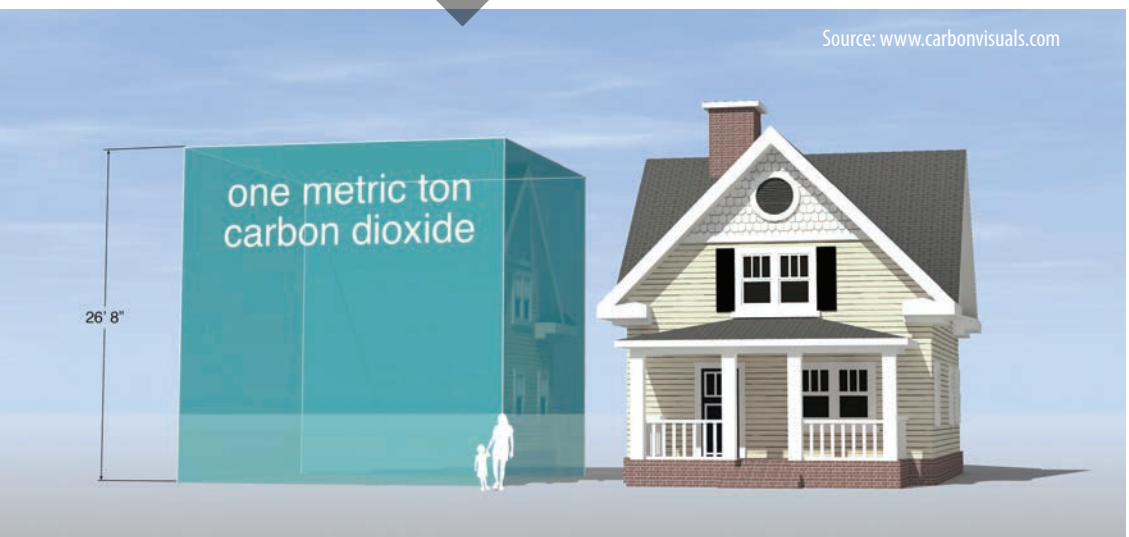
Introduction

The City of Chula Vista is located at the center of one of the richest cultural, economic and environmentally diverse zones in the United States. Chula Vista is the second-largest municipality in San Diego County with a population of over 268,000 and features more than 52 square miles of coastal landscape, canyons, rolling hills, mountains, quality parks and has preserved over 11,000 acres of open space. City leaders long ago recognized the value of preserving the environment for future generations.

In the early 1990s, the City of Chula Vista took a big step on its long path of addressing climate change when it was asked to participate with a select group of cities throughout the world in a model program aimed at developing municipal action plans for the reduction of greenhouse gases. The program was sponsored by ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability and the United Nations Environment Programme and provided important encouragement and resources to take early action. Since then, City Council has adopted three plans in its long-standing effort to reduce the impacts of climate change.

To help guide implementation of the Climate Action Plan, the City regularly conducts greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories every two years, if data is available, and has provided public forums for developing mitigation and adaptation measures. During 2014, a Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) led by City staff and comprised of residents, businesses and community organization representatives, reconvened to update the Climate Action Plan measures. The CCWG partnership has provided a unique, open and transparent process establishing new actions to take the City closer to achieving statewide goals of reducing GHG emissions to 15 percent below 2005[1] emission levels by 2020 and 55 percent by 2030. The CCWG was also convened in 2007 and 2011 to develop earlier recommendations to reduce the community's GHG emissions or adapt to expected changes of climate change.

This document serves as a snapshot in time, describing the continued action, measurement development, implementation and progress toward reducing GHG emissions. It is also designed to assist residents, business and other community members in making GHG reducing actions both through new policies and educating about existing options.



[1] The City measures GHG emission in CO_2e, or carbon dioxide equivalent, which is a standard unit for measuring carbon footprints. It shows the impact of each different greenhouse gas (such as CH_4, N_2O, etc.) in terms of the amount of CO_2 that would create the same amount of warming. A common measurement of GHG emissions is denoted as metric tons (MT), as noted in the illustration.

Part 2

Previous Actions WHERE WE CAME FROM...

Over the past twenty years, the scientific community has gained more confidence about what was previously called "global warming", and later renamed climate change, due to the wide range of impacts that were being observed. As more research was completed, more confidence was created and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), one of the largest groups of scientists gathered to study the issue, stated in their Fifth Assessment Report[2] that "each of the last three decades has been successively warmer than any preceding decade since 1850" and that "it is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century."

The human influences referenced are mainly from burning fossil fuels and other processes that add greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere, over-saturating the natural balance.

This document combines over 20 years of work on climate action planning in the City of Chula Vista, incorporating the CO_2 Reduction Plan (2000), mitigation and adaptation plans (2008/2011) and the more recent Climate Action Plan measures that were adopted by City Council in 2014.

Regulations & Guidance

Regulations that have been developed over the years provide guidance, direction and goals for achieving GHG emissions reduction work. A comprehensive listing of state climate legislation can be found at http://climatechange.ca.gov/state/legislation.html.

STATE LEGISLATION	GOAL	CHULA VISTA IMPACT
AB32 (2006)	Requires California to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. Recent guidance in the draft AB32 2017 Scoping Plan has identified a local government per capita GHG emission goal of 6 MT CO_2e by 2030[3] and 2 MT CO_2e by 2050	• Adopted first Climate Action Plan in San Diego County in 2000 • Reduced GHG emissions to 6.1 MT CO_2e per person which is slightly above the draft AB32 scoping plan goals
SB97 – CEQA (2007)	Requires public agencies to evaluate the environmental impacts of discretionary development plans and projects in their jurisdictions	All new discretionary development projects are evaluated per SB97
AB 811 (2008)	Allows local governments to establish special districts that can be used to finance energy efficiency, solar or other renewable energy improvements	Established PACE programs that allowed contractor to finance more than $45 million worth of energy efficiency, renewable energy and water efficiency upgrades to Chula Vista properties since 2014
SB 375 (2008)	Requires metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) to develop a regional "Sustainable Communities Strategy" (SCS) that will move the region towards its GHG target	San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), of which Chula Vista is a member, was the first agency in California to adopt an SCS in October 2011 and also adopted the more comprehensive San Diego Forward: The Regional Plan in October 2015
Low Carbon Fuel Standards (2009)	Calls for a reduction of at least 10% in the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by 2020	Chula Vista's fleet is currently composed of 36% alternative fuels and/or electric vehicles and has a policy of replacing all new vehicles with alternative fuel vehicles where possible; all contracted fleet for solid waste collection is CNG (compressed natural gas)
SB 350 (2015)	Establishes new clean energy, clean air (50% renewable energy and doubling energy efficiency savings by 2030) and greenhouse gas reduction goals for 2030 and beyond	San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) had a renewable energy rate of 43% at the end of 2016 and have contracts in place to extend that to 49% by 2021

[2] https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/

[3] The reduction goal may be lower once adjusted for relevant local emission categories.

No-Cost Home Energy & Water Check-up

Composting Class: Living Coast Discovery Center

Original CO_2 Reduction Plan (2000)

Cities are important partners in climate protection because they exercise key powers over urban infrastructure. Those powers include neighborhood design, transportation infrastructure (such as roads, streets, pedestrian areas, bicycle lanes and public transportation), waste management, parks, local buildings and facilities. All of these directly relate to the contribution of greenhouse gas emissions and correlated energy use. The 20 action measures listed were key components of Chula Vista's original CO_2 Reduction Plan. [4]

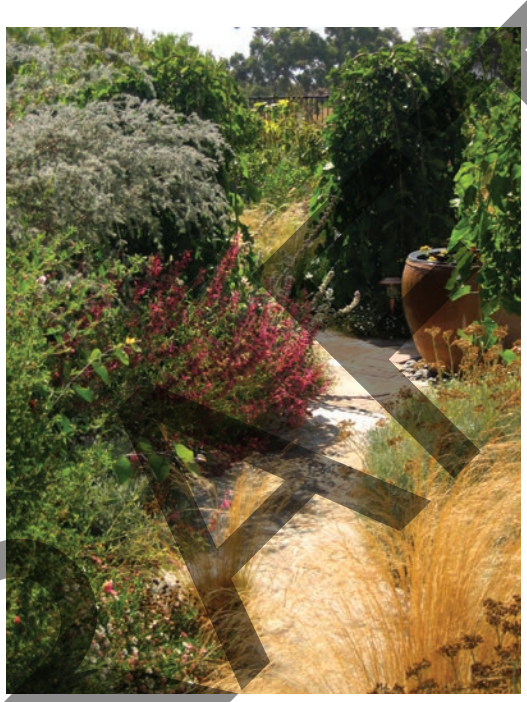
[4] To review the full plan please visit: www.chulavistaca.gov/home/showdocument?id=5445

#	STRATEGY FOCUS
1	Municipal Clean Fuel Vehicles
2	Private Clean Fuel Vehicles
3	Municipal Clean Fuel Demonstrations
4	Telecommuting/Tele-centers
5	Municipal Buildings/Employee Trips
6	Pedestrian/Transit Connections
7	Housing Density Near Transit
8	Transit Oriented Site Design
9	Increased Land-Use Mix
10	Reduced Commercial Parking

#	STRATEGY FOCUS
11	Pedestrian/Bicycle Site Orientation
12	Bicycle/Transit/Employment Integration
13	Bicycled Lands/Paths/Routes
14	Energy efficient Landscaping
15	Solar Pool Heating
16	Traffic Signals
17	Student Transit Subsidy
18	Greenstar Program
19	Municipal Purchasing Standards
20	Employment Density Near Transit

"...Each of the last three decades has been successively warmer than any preceding decade since 1850. It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century."

—Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)



City staff members were able to implement many of the plan's actions, including:

Traffic Signal LED Retrofit – Replaced 150 incandescent traffic signals to LED modules that reduced energy usage by 90 percent and saved maintenance cost because of the longer bulb life.

Increased Density – Transit-oriented development (TOD) was identified in the 2005 General Plan update and has been incorporated in developments and plans such as the Urban Core Specific Plan.

Alternative Fuel Vehicles – Converted transit buses to alternative fuel (CNG).

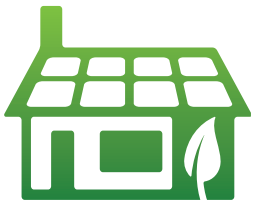
TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Retrofitted all incandescent traffic signals to LED modules that saved energy and reduced maintenance cost.

Native Plant:
Common Golden Stars
(Bloomeria crocea);
Rice Canyon, Chula Vista

Climate Mitigation Plan (2008)

In May 2007, staff reported to City Council that Chula Vista's per capita greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 17 percent; however, mainly due to a 61 percent growth in population, citywide emissions had increased by 35 percent from 1990 to 2005. As a result, the City Council directed staff to convene the CCWG to develop recommendations to mitigate, or reduce, the community's greenhouse gas emissions, or "carbon footprint" to minimize the severity of predicted impacts of climate change – and to assist in meeting the City's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. The CCWG selected seven measures that were adopted by City Council on April 1, 2008.



BUILDING CODES

Homes required to be PV ready before state mandate

SAVING WATER

Updated landscape ordinance

FINANCING

Launched PACE Program that has financed over $45 million in energy and water conservation projects

2008 MITIGATION MEASURES

	POLICY/ PROGRAM	PROGRAM STRATEGY	ACTION
1	100% Clean Vehicle Replacement Policy for City Fleet	Replace retired vehicles through the purchase or lease of alternative fuel and hybrid vehicles where available	36% of city vehicles are alternative fuel vehicles with a goal to increase to 40% by 2020
2	100% Clean Vehicle Replacement Policy for City-Contracted Fleet Services	Work with current and future vendors to include a "Clean Vehicle" replacement policy into the bid and contracting process	Chula Vista transit and waste hauling have been converted to 100% alternative fuel vehicles
3	Business Energy Assessments	Through an ordinance addition, encourage businesses to participate in a no-cost assessment as part of the business licensing process	To date more than 5,700 no-cost business evaluations have been conducted with more than 50% implementing an energy saving action
4	Green Building Standard	Through a building code revision, require new and renovated buildings to increase their energy efficiency and meet statewide green building standards	Required new building to be 15% more energy efficient that 2011 code and required pre-plumbing for water re-use
5	Solar & Energy Efficiency Conversion	Provide a cost-effective, streamlined mechanism for property owners to implement solar and energy efficiency upgrades and create a municipal code requiring pre-wiring for solar electric systems	Passed "solar ready" ordinance in 2009 and created PACE financing programs in 2014
6	Smart Growth Around Trolley Stations	Implement the 'smart growth' design principles outlined in municipal planning documents	The Palomar Gateway specific plan emphasizes multi-modal, mixed-use development patterns and was approved by City Council in 2013
7	Outdoor Water Conservation	Provide a cost-effective, streamlined mechanism for installing water saving plants at private/public sites and create new municipal landscape regulations	The Landscape Water Conservation Ordinance was updated in 2011 and 2015 and PACE financing can also be used for water conservation upgrades

To review the full Climate Mitigation Plan visit: http://www.chulavistaca.gov/home/showdocument?id=5433

Climate Adaptation Plan (2011)

Climate adaptation means taking actions today to prepare for expected current and future impacts of climate change. The City of Chula Vista has long understood the risk of climate change to its community and has established itself as a leader among municipalities in planning to reduce, or mitigate, citywide greenhouse gas emissions. However, despite efforts both locally and globally to mitigate emissions, some level of climate change will still occur, and will have noticeable impacts on the San Diego region. In order to manage these climate change impacts, and to reduce future risks and costs, the City's CCWG recommended 11 strategies listed here to "adapt" the community to these impacts within energy and water supply, public health, wildfires, ecosystem management, coastal infrastructure and the local economy sectors. Also referred to as "resiliency planning" some adaptation actions address long standing natural vulnerabilities (such as wildfires or lack of local water) that are now being magnified by climate change. Addressing these concerns, for example by increasing local water supply through water re-use, is able to reduce the costs and impacts of these already existing concerns.

To review the full Climate Adaptation Plan visit: http://www.chulavistaca.gov/home/showdocument?id=5443

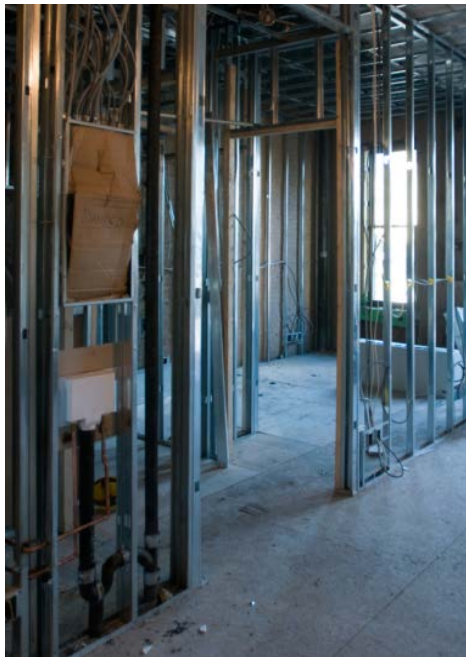
#	STRATEGY FOCUS
1	Cool Paving
2	Shade Trees
3	Cool Roofs
4	Local Water Supply & Reuse
5	Storm Water Pollution Prevention & Reuse
6	Education & Wildfires
7	Extreme Heat Plans
8	Open Space Management
9	Wetlands Preservation
10	Seal Level Rise & Land Development Codes
11	Green Economy

SEA LEVEL RISE
Increased grading ordinance and subdivision manual to account for sea level

CLIMATE RESILIENCE
Required new homes to be pre-plumbed for laundry-to-landscape water re-use

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE
Created new shade tree and cool roof policy

Also referred to as "resiliency planning" some adaptation actions address long standing natural vulnerabilities (such as wildfires or lack of local water) that are now being magnified by climate change.



Le May Pond,
Otay Valley Regional Park, Chula Vista

Municipal Action (2014)

Emissions from municipal operations represent a small percentage of the larger community emissions. But aggressively reducing municipal emissions has showcased how the City is leading by example. This leadership included broad support from the City Council, as well as City staff, and resulted in 2014 City operations achieving a **29 percent reduction in GHG emissions from the 2005 baseline.** To maintain that momentum, City leaders initiated the formation of a staff stakeholder group called the Green Team, that created the "City Operations Sustainability Plan"[5] in 2014. This plan was promoted by the U.S. Department of Energy as an implementation guide for other jurisdictions to follow.

2014 City operations achieved a 29% reduction in GHG emissions from the 2005 baseline.

CITY OPERATIONS SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

SECTOR	GOAL (BY 2020)
Energy Use	Reduce municipal energy use by 20% through energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives
Water Use	Reduce overall municipal potable water use by 10% through water conservation, efficiency and reuse
Green Purchasing	At least 80% of all office and custodial supplies annually are categorized as "green"
Recycling & Waste Management	At least 75% of waste from municipal operations is recycled annually
Pollution Prevention	Prevent all non-storm water discharges from municipal facilities to storm drains
Transportation	Transition 40% of fleet to hybrid or other alternative fuel technology
Green Buildings and Infrastructure	All new buildings over 10,000 square feet will be designed and constructed to meet enhanced green building standards, while at least two existing buildings will be operated and maintained to meet enhanced green building standards

[5] www.chulavistaca.gov/home/showdocument?id=9725

Timeline

1993 — Citywide Recycling

1997 — City Council member attended Kyoto Protocol adoption

2000 — Adopted First CO_2 Reduction Plan

2008 — Adopted Mitigation Plan

2011 — Adopted Adaptation Plan

2012 — South Bay Energy Action Collaborative Formed (SoBEAC)

2013 — Local Government Champion

2013 — Platinum Beacon Spotlight Award for Best Practices

2013 — Chula Vista Bayfront Master Plan was unanimously approved by the California Coastal Commission

2013 — 2nd place in the "Cool California Challenge" from California Air Resources Board

EV CHARGING

Installed 28 EV charging stations at 5 municipal facilities and working with SDG&E to add more than 100 new chargers

GLOBAL EFFORTS

Mayor attended the COP 21 Paris Climate Conference and joined the Compact of Mayors in 2015

SAVING WATER

Updated landscape ordinance, removed excess turf at facilities and adopted Water Stewardship Plan in 2016

MUNICIPAL ENERGY

All 7,800 street lights converted to LED and installed 1.7 MW of solar PV to reduce municipal GHG by 29% since 2005

2014

- Developed Food Waste Collection Program pilot project
- EPA Climate Leadership Award – Organizational Leadership Award
- SDG&E Local Government Champion
- Creation of City Operations Sustainability Plan

2015

- Platinum Beacon Spotlight Award for Agency Energy Reductions
- Adopted Complete Streets Policy
- Recertified as a Tree City USA (23rd time in the last 30 years)
- Mayor attends COP21 / Paris Climate Conference

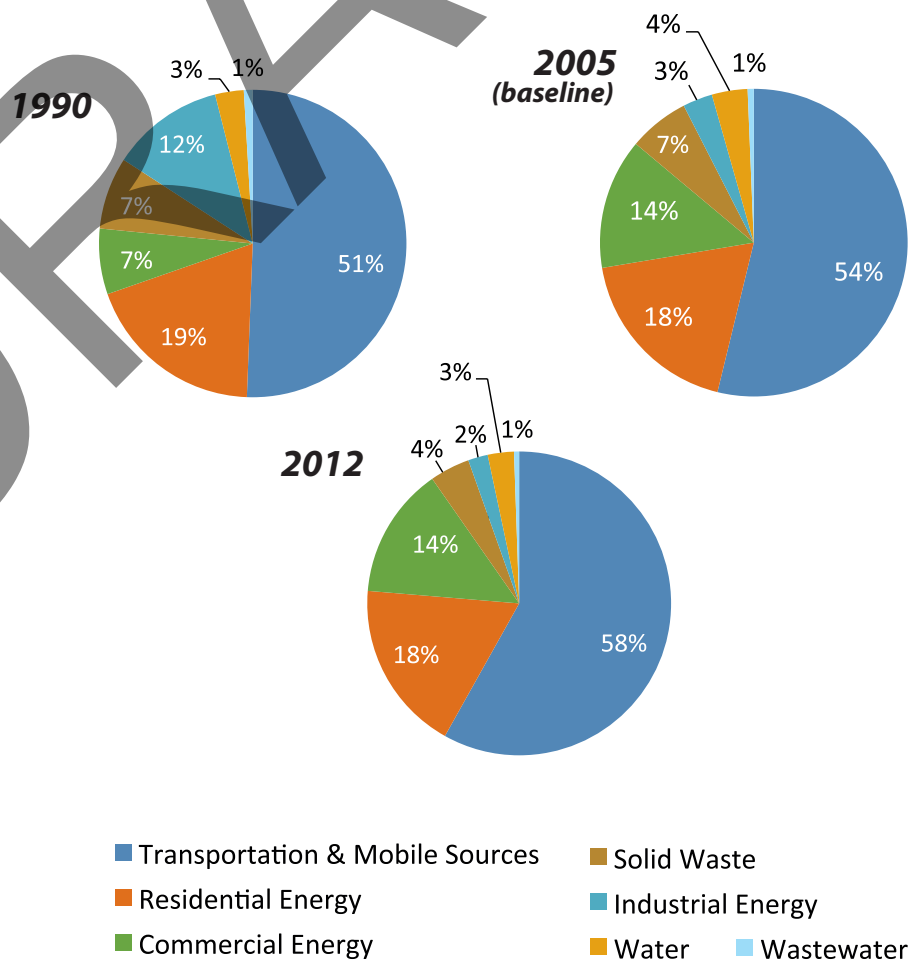
2016

- Platinum Beacon Spotlight Award for Agency GHG Reductions
- Created Water Stewardship Plan

GHG Emissions

The City of Chula Vista is the second largest city in San Diego County and still has approximately 18,000 new homes and over 15 million square feet of commercial building space to be built. Because Chula Vista is a growing city, the total GHG emissions have also grown. However, since the City took early actions starting in the 1990s to reduce GHG emissions, recent per capita emissions (shown in table on the following page) indicate a 4 percent reduction from 6.1 MT CO_2e in 2005 to 5.9 MT CO_2e in 2012. The pie charts also provide information on the various emissions sources for each inventory year, including 1990 which is no longer the City's baseline due to data availability but provides historical context. If the City had not taken early actions, the community would currently be emitting up to 30 percent more or 443,000 MT CO_2e more emissions.

Chula Vista GHG Emissions by Source



[5] 1990 transportation emissions were updated to better reflect newer transportation methodology by calibrating the old emissions based on the difference between 2005 old and new methodologies; water emissions were updated based on population. 1990 is provided for historical perspective but is not compliant with current inventory methodologies.

Chula Vista GHG Emissions

	1990[5]	2005	2012	2030	2050
Population	135,136	217,543	249,382	313,475	345,586
Total Emissions	1,034,272	1,333,130	1,464,735	N/A	N/A
Draft State per Capita Goals	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0	2.0
Per Capita Emissions	7.7	6.1	5.9	N/A	N/A

If the City had not taken early actions, the community would currently be emitting up to 30 percent more or 443,000 MT CO_2e more emissions.

Alternative Fuel Vehicle Contracted by the City

Part 3

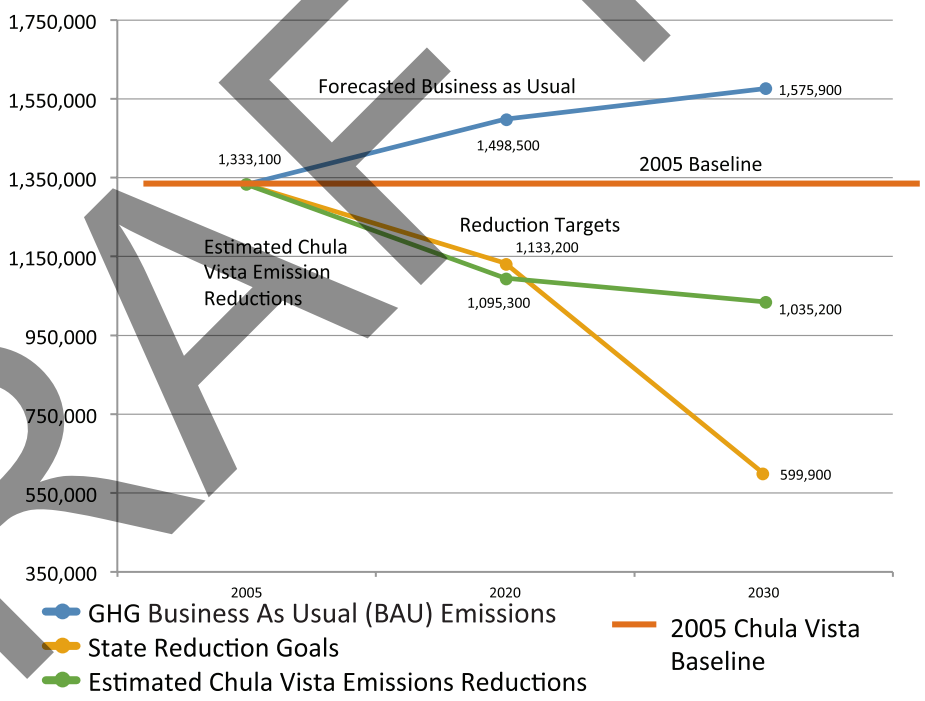
Where We Want to Go 2017 & BEYOND

Ahead of the Curve

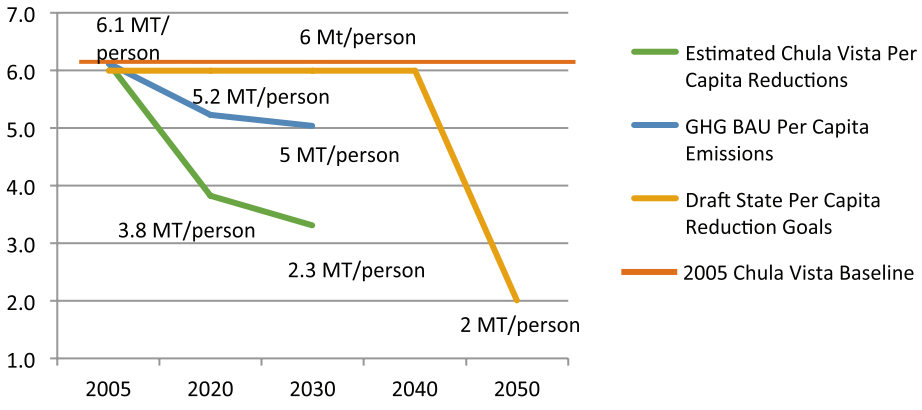
Since Chula Vista began working on climate change planning 20 years ago, protocols have been updated and standardized for consistency in reporting statewide. Because of these updates, the oldest inventory year, 1990, is no longer compliant with the newer inventory protocols. The baseline was updated to 2005, which has all the necessary data, and aligns the City's GHG reduction goals with the State's goals to reduce community-wide GHG emissions to 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020, and 55 percent below 2005 by 2030.

New guidance, including the 2017 draft AB 32 Scoping Plan Update, lists a local government per capita, or person, reduction goal of 6 MT CO2e by 2030 and 2MT CO2e by 2050. This is just another way to show compliance with state goals. This new goal setting approach better aligns with Chula Vista's growing population, which has led to increased total GHG emissions. Shifting from total emissions to per capita emissions accounting provides a more accurate picture of the reductions being achieved. Using the per capita goals, Chula Vista appears to almost be in compliance with the 2030 goal. However, the longer-term 2050 goal is ambitious and will require the City to continue taking appropriate and aggressive actions.

Chula Vista GHG Emission Forecast



Chula Vista Per Capita Emission Forecast



Environmental Justice

Environmental justice demands that public policy be based on mutual respect and justice for all peoples, free from any form of discrimination or bias. The City of Chula Vista works diligently to ensure that all people within the community have a voice in their government. The development of this Climate Action Plan was built via community participation and review through the CCWG. The implementation of the actions and measures within this Plan will move forward within that same context. The CCWG is one example of that commitment but additional examples include the removal of the South Bay Power Plant, incorporated environmental justice language in the most recent 2005 General Plan Update, a prioritization of Measure P funds in disadvantaged communities and providing internet hot spots available to be checked out from libraries for no cost.

New Emission Reduction Actions

The CCWG evaluated new opportunities to help reach the Chula Vista Climate Action Plan's greenhouse gas reduction goals. The CCWG identified 11 action areas that could result in an additional 208,220 MT CO_2e in reductions – approximately 0.7 MT of per capita reductions and a nearly 19 percent reduction from Business As Usual (BAU) emissions – by 2020, improving local air quality, generating utility savings, reducing traffic congestion and promoting a healthier community. These recommendations were adopted by City Council in late 2014 and form the foundation of the actions below. When combined with State and Federal reduction efforts an additional reduction of 194,950 MT CO_2e is anticipated in Chula Vista (or approximately 0.4 MT of per capita reductions). For more detailed information about the specific actions including timelines, funding and responsible City departments, please see Appendix A "Implementation Actions."

The icons below represent additional benefits that these new actions will provide including:

Economic Development & Jobs
Actions that will help stimulate local economic activity

Air Quality
Actions that help improve local air quality

Water Quality
Actions that help improve local water quality

Education
Actions that will provide education and assistance to community members

Community Health
Actions that will improve general community health

Equity
Actions that assist traditionally disadvantaged communities in the City

WATER CONSERVATION & REUSE

1 Water Education & Enforcement

A) Expand education and enforcement targeting landscape water waste

2 Water Efficiency Upgrades

A) Update the City's Landscape Water Conservation Ordinance to promote more water-wise landscaping designs

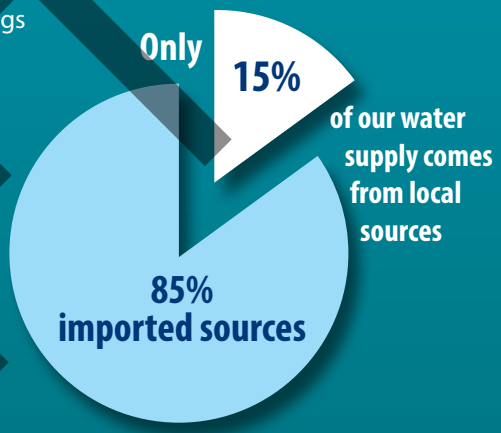
B) Require water-savings retrofits in existing buildings at a specific point in time (not point of sale)

3 Water Reuse Plan & System Installations

A) Develop a Water Reuse Master Plan to maximize the use of storm water, graywater and onsite water reclamation

B) Facilitate simple graywater systems for laundry-to-landscape applications

C) Streamline complex graywater systems' permit review

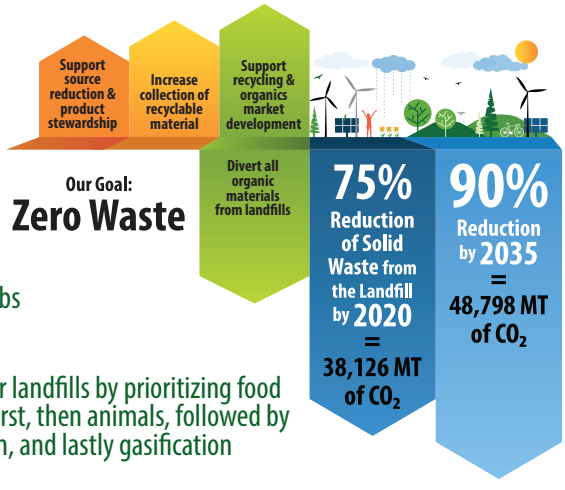


WASTE REDUCTION

1 Zero Waste Plan

A) Develop a Zero Waste Plan to supplement statewide green waste, recycling and plastic bag ban efforts

1. Promote and support source reduction
2. Support of product stewardship
3. Reduce the use of toxic materials
4. Promote and educate on zero waste principles
5. Combine recycling with economic development to fuel new businesses, expand existing markets, and create jobs
6. Increase recycling and composting
7. Reduce and divert organic materials for landfills by prioritizing food waste distribution by feeding people first, then animals, followed by composting and/or anaerobic digestion, and lastly gasification



RENEWABLE & EFFICIENT ENERGY

1 Energy Education & Enforcement

A) Expand education targeting key community segments and facilitating energy performance disclosure (eg. Green Leases, benchmarking and Home Energy Ratings)

B) Leverage the building inspection process to distribute energy-related information and to deter unpermitted, low performing energy improvements

2 Clean Energy Sources

A) Incorporate solar photovoltaic into all new residential and commercial buildings

B) Provide more grid-delivered clean energy (up to 100%) through Community Choice Aggregation or other mechanism

3 Energy Efficiency Upgrades

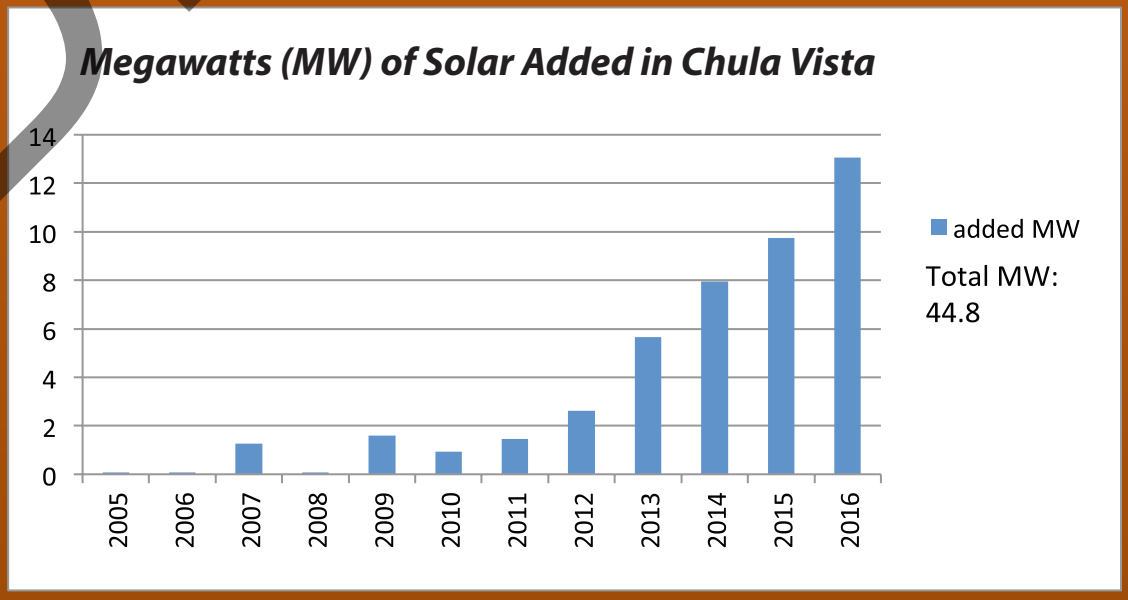
A) Expand the City's "cool roof" standards to include re-roofs and western areas

B) Facilitate more energy upgrades in the community through incentives, permit streamlining (where possible) and education

C) Require energy-savings retrofits in existing buildings at a specific point in time (not at point of sale)

4 Robust Urban Forests

A) Plant more shade trees to save energy, address heat island issues and improve air quality



SMART GROWTH & TRANSPORTATION

1 Complete Streets & Neighborhoods

A) Incorporate "Complete Streets" principles into municipal capital projects and plans

B) Encourage higher density and mixed-use development in Smart Growth areas, especially around trolley stations and other transit nodes

2 Transportation Demand Management

A) Utilize bike facilities, transit access/passes and other Transportation Demand Management and congestion management offerings

B) Expand bike-sharing, car-sharing and other "last mile" transportation options

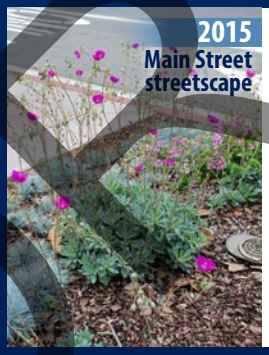
3 Alternative Fuel Vehicle Readiness

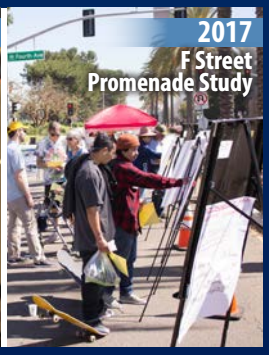
A) Support the installation of more local alternative fueling stations

B) Designate preferred parking for alternative fuel vehicles

C) Design all new residential and commercial buildings to be "Electric Vehicle Ready"

Recent projects that highlight the City's commitment to providing multi modal transportation options:





Actions Summary

The strategies from multiple sectors listed above (and on the previous two pages) will strive to accomplish five overarching goals:

- **Energy and Water Efficient Buildings**
- **Smart Growth & Clean Transit**
- **Zero Waste**
- **Increase Local Energy and Water Resources**
- **Lead by Example**
- **Community Resilience**

Chula Vista was designated a "Bicycle Friendly Community" in 2014

BICYCLE FRIENDLY COMMUNITY
2014-2018
BRONZE
THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN BICYCLISTS

Part 4

Tracking, Monitoring & Updates

Once the Plan is adopted by City Council, there remains more work to accomplish. To facilitate keeping City leaders and stakeholders informed on implementation progress, City staff will conduct multiple efforts to increase transparency and keep the community engaged and informed.

GHG Inventories

Due to data availability issues, the City has not been able to conduct a community GHG inventory since 2012. As soon as the regional data issues are resolved, Chula Vista staff plan on conducting GHG inventories every two to three years. It is anticipated that these inventories, being a part of SANDAG's Regional GHG Inventory Framework effort, will be streamlined and standardized to ensure timely completion. Inventories are the best indicator of overall progress to reduce emissions. However, inventories provide little detail into the exact sources of the emissions or the progress of specific projects undertaken in the Plan.

Inventories are the best indicator of overall progress to reduce emissions.

Implementation Progress Reports

Staff will continue to track program implementation and performance metrics in a publicly available Implementation Report. The Report will include a detailed look at the progress made in implementing the strategies and actions defined in the CAP. Similar to past Implementation Progress Reports, these update reports will measure City actions, and are projected to occur every two years.

Updates

This Climate Action Plan is a living document. Strategies and actions included in this plan will be implemented, may become outdated or need to adjust to new technologies. Updates to the Plan will occur approximately every 5 years. This update was focused on mitigation measures but acknowledge that community resilience (adaptation) measures will need to be updated in the future.

Community Engagement

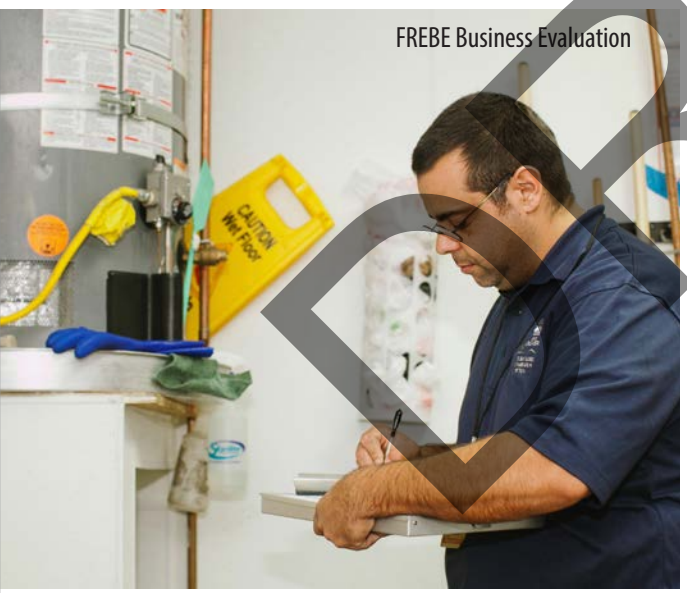
The CCWG, composed of residents, businesses, and community organization representatives, will continue to be called upon to assist with implementation strategies. The community engagement process has worked well for the City and citizens. Community participation is strong in many areas of Chula Vista government, such as the Local Government Partnership with San Diego Gas & Electric® that has provided long-term funding for energy efficiency efforts. The City works to celebrate that participation and encourages residents and businesses to talk about the actions they are taking to help reduce GHG emission, working toward clean air, clean water and clean land for all.

Used Oil
Collection Center

The Chula Vista Clean Businesses Program celebrates the actions businesses take to achieve greater profitability through reduced costs and better environment for their employees and patrons. These actions contribute to a better community environment – reducing GHG emissions through energy efficiency and water conservation, increased recycling, diverting food waste from landfills, encouraging green commuting and driving hybrids or electric vehicles.

The City's Sustainability Commission and City Council also annually recognize those who live and work in Chula Vista for their cleaner actions through the Clean Champion Awards as part of the April Earth Month celebrations.

City leaders also recognized that climate change is a larger issue than any one City can address alone. Chula Vista engaged early, and continues to engage, in multiple climate change forums and organizations that reach beyond Chula Vista's borders in an effort to build regional, national and international support.



FREBE Business Evaluation

Bike valet at local events

Founding member of San Diego Reginal Energy Partnership and **San Diego Regional Climate Collaborative** - These groups allow us to work with the larger San Diego region to network, plan and implement programs to share knowledge and help address energy conservation and climate change.

Founding member of the **South Bay Energy Action Collaborative** – Allows us to share our knowledge and experience addressing energy conservation with south bay neighbors.

The **Compact of Mayors** works with the leadership of the world's global city networks – C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) and the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) – with support from UN-Habitat, the UN's lead agency on urban issues, to help build support for local climate actions.

Paris Climate Conference / COP 21 – Thanks to support from ICLEI and the WWF, the Mayor of Chula Vista was able to attend the 2015 Paris Climate Conference and continue to push for international climate action while highlighting the role local governments are already playing.

Chula Vista is proud to be one of the initial Cities to sign onto **Climate Mayors** (Mayors National Climate Action Agenda, or MNCAA) which is a network of 88 U.S. mayors – representing over 43 million Americans – working together to strengthen local efforts for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting efforts for binding federal and global-level policy making.

CHULA VISTA **CLIMATE ACTION PLAN**

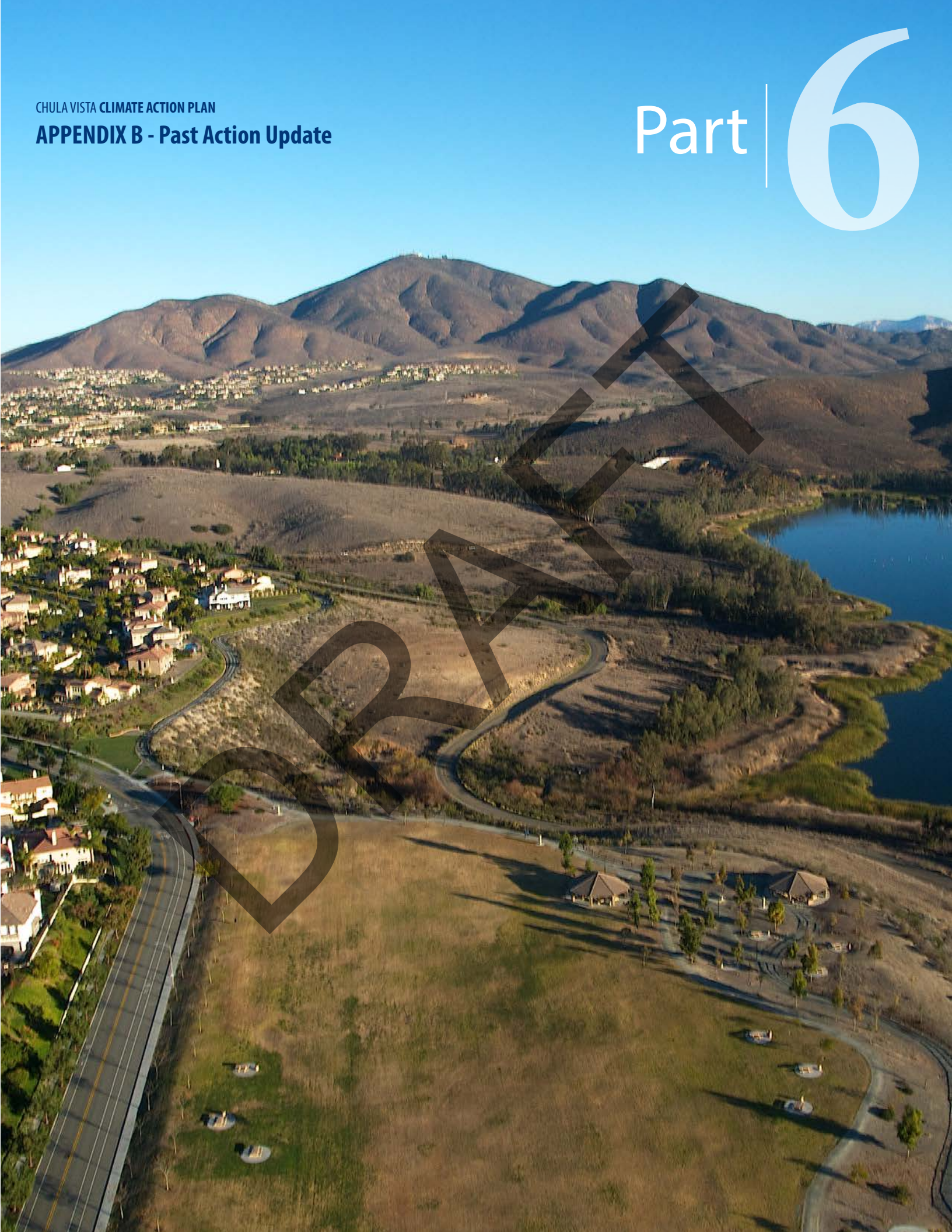
APPENDIX A - Implementation Actions

Part 5

CHULA VISTA **CLIMATE ACTION PLAN**

APPENDIX B - Past Action Update

Part 6



Part 7

CHULA VISTA **CLIMATE ACTION PLAN**

APPENDIX C - User Guide to Action

Acknowledgements

The City would like to celebrate and acknowledge the individuals who helped prepare this plan. Thank you to those who participated in the Climate Change Working Group meetings to prepare the recommendations that were adopted by City Council 2014. Your work makes Chula Vista a beautiful, clean and vibrant place to live, work and play.

2014 Climate Change Working Group Members

- Sassan Rahimzadeh (former Chair), Sustainability Commission
- Robert Coleman, Sustainability Commission
- Ben Flores, Sustainability Commission
- Ellen Kappes, Sustainability Commission
- Debbie Discar-Espe, Chula Vista Charitable Foundation
- Lisa Davis, Chula Vista High Tech High School
- Sean Kilkenny, Otay Ranch Company (ALT: Nick Lee, Baldwin & Sons)
- Todd Galarneau, Corky McMillin/CV Chamber
- Rich D'Ascoli, Pacific Southwest Association of Realtors
- Hugo Mora, Mocard Group Inc.
- Allison Wood, San Diego Association of Governments
- Len Hering, Center for Sustainable Energy (ALT: Andrea Cook)
- Carlos Jaime, Republic Services
- Pauline Martinson, I Love A Clean San Diego (ALT: Samantha Russo)
- Josh Brock, San Diego Gas & Electric
- Sue Mosburg, Sweetwater Authority

City Staff Support

- Economic Development Department, Office of Sustainability:
  Conservation Section
  Environmental Services Section
- Public Works Department:
  Operations Section
- Development Services Department
- Engineering & Capital Improvement Department

Technical Support

- Nilmini Silva-Send, Energy Policy Initiatives Center (EPIC)
  University of San Diego
- ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability

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Mayor at 2015 Paris Climate Conference