



LODI CITY COUNCIL

Carnegie Forum
305 West Pine Street, Lodi

"SHIRTSLEEVE" SESSION

Date: October 18, 2011

Time: 7:00 a.m.

For information regarding this Agenda please contact:

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City Clerk

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Informal Informational Meeting

- A. Roll Call by City Clerk**
- B. Topic(s)**
 - B-1 Presentation on Climate Action Plans (CM)
- C. Comments by Public on Non-Agenda Items**
- D. Adjournment**

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Randi Johl
City Clerk



CITY OF LODI COUNCIL COMMUNICATION

AGENDA TITLE: Presentation on Climate Action Plans

MEETING DATE: October 18, 2011

PREPARED BY: Community Development Department

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: On August 18, 2010, the Lodi City Council approved the City of Lodi's participation in the Smart Valley Places Compact, a partnership among cities and other local and regional agencies and organizations from the eight counties of the San Joaquin Valley region.

The purpose of this partnership was twofold: to work together to locally define and implement a regional plan for sustainable development for the San Joaquin Valley; and to pursue funding such as the Sustainable Communities Planning Grant Program. Those funds were offered through the Sustainable Communities Partnership, made up of the federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Transportation (DOT) departments, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The funds are intended to support regional planning efforts that integrate housing, land use, economic and workforce development, transportation, and infrastructure investments in a manner that empowers jurisdictions to consider the interdependent challenges of economic competitiveness and revitalization; social equity, inclusion, and access to opportunity; energy use and climate change; as well as public health and environmental impacts. The Sustainable Communities Planning Grant Program placed a priority on partnerships such as the Smart Valley Places Compact, which was awarded \$4 million in grants funds in October 2010.

Each of the 14 cities within the Smart Valley Places Compact identified up to three projects each to fund in their communities through these grant funds. The cities of Lodi, Stockton and Manteca all identified the development and implementation of a Climate Action Plan as one of their projects.

The Lodi General Plan, adopted in April, 2010, provides a good overview of the state laws in effect regarding climate change.

Executive Order S-3-05

Executive Order S-3-05, signed on June 1, 2005, recognized California's vulnerability to climate change, noting that increasing temperatures could potentially reduce snow pack in the Sierra Nevada, which is a primary source of the State's water supply. Additionally, according to this Order, climate change could influence human health, coastal habitats, microclimates and agricultural yield. The Order set the GHG reduction targets for California: by 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels; by 2020 reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels; by 2050 reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels.

APPROVED: _____
Konradt Bartlam, City Manager

California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006

Assembly Bill 32 outlines measures by which the State, its businesses and residents can reduce heat-trapping emissions from a variety of sources, including mobile sources and stationary sources such as power plants and refineries. In addition to setting a binding limit on greenhouse gas emissions, AB 32 requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and the California Climate Action Registry to jointly administer State policy specific to global warming issues. In addition, AB 32 requires CARB to institute a mandatory emissions reporting and tracking system to monitor compliance with the emissions limit. To that end, CARB adopted a scoping plan in December 2008 to guide the development of detailed regulations in accordance with AB 32. This plan includes local government targets to reduce emissions by 15 percent by 2020 over 2008 levels. GHG rules and market mechanisms adopted by CARB will take effect and are legally enforceable beginning in 2012. As a result, the plan seeks to limit GHG emissions to reduce global warming pollution by 145 million tons by 2020, or to 25 percent below forecasted emissions (reduced to 1990 levels by 2020).

Senate Bill 375

Senate Bill 375 links transportation and land-use planning with the California Environmental Quality Act process to help achieve the GHG emission reduction targets set by AB 32. Regional transportation planning agencies are required to include a sustainable community strategy (SCS) in regional transportation plans. The SCS must contain a planned growth scenario that is integrated with the transportation network and policies in such a way that it is feasible to achieve AB 32 goals on a regional level. SB 375 also identifies new CEQA exemptions and streamlining for projects that are consistent with the SCS and qualify as Transportation Priority Projects.

Based on these requirements, the General Plan contains several implementing actions including:

Policy C-G10: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 15 percent below 2008 levels by 2020, to slow the negative impacts of global climate change.

Policy C-P36: Prepare and adopt a comprehensive climate action plan (CAP) by 2012, with implementation beginning in 2013. The CAP will be an additional policy document for the City of Lodi, based on polices listed in Appendix A. The CAP should include the following provisions:

- An inventory of citywide greenhouse gas emissions;
- Emissions targets that apply at reasonable intervals through the life of the CAP;
- Enforceable greenhouse gas emissions control measures;
- A monitoring and reporting program to ensure targets are met; and
- Mechanisms to allow for revision of the CAP, as necessary.

City staff submitted a question on a statewide listserve to learn how other cities were approaching climate action plans, and their source of funding. As you see, responses vary, but there is consistency throughout State that cities must provide for some type of plan that implements the laws that have been passed. I would also add that the voters of the State weighed in on this issue this past year with the defeat of Proposition 23, which would have suspended the provisions of AB 32 until California's unemployment rate drops to 5.5 percent or less for four consecutive quarters.

- Tracy: Developed a CAP with General Fund dollars.
- Turlock: Not developing a CAP, but created a Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas chapter in the most recent General Plan update.
- West Sacramento: Developing a CAP with General Fund dollars as part of a General Plan update.
- Delano: Planning a CAP as part of an energy grant from Southern California Edison. Delano will hire a consultant to work with a contract planner on related sustainability programs funded by the Smart Valley Places grant.
- Roseville: Has developed a CAP, but it hasn't yet been adopted. The CAP, which would be voluntary, was funded by an air district grant with a city match of staff time.
- Emeryville: Adopted CAP in 2008.
- Beverly Hills: Developing CAP as part of overall, nine-goal sustainability program. Study funded by General Fund.
- Murrietta: Adopted a CAP as part of General Plan adoption in July. The study was funded in part by Energy Efficiency Community Block Grant and redevelopment monies.
- Glendale: Completing CAP funded by EECBG. The study addresses seven topics of sustainability.
- Ross: Developed a CAP with General Fund dollars, partly using building permit fees.

Konradt Bartlam
Community Development Director

KB/jw

Attachment: