

WHY DO CITIES MATTER TO CLIMATE MITIGATION?

Figure 7:
Greenhouse Gas Emissions per Acre
by Municipality (2005)

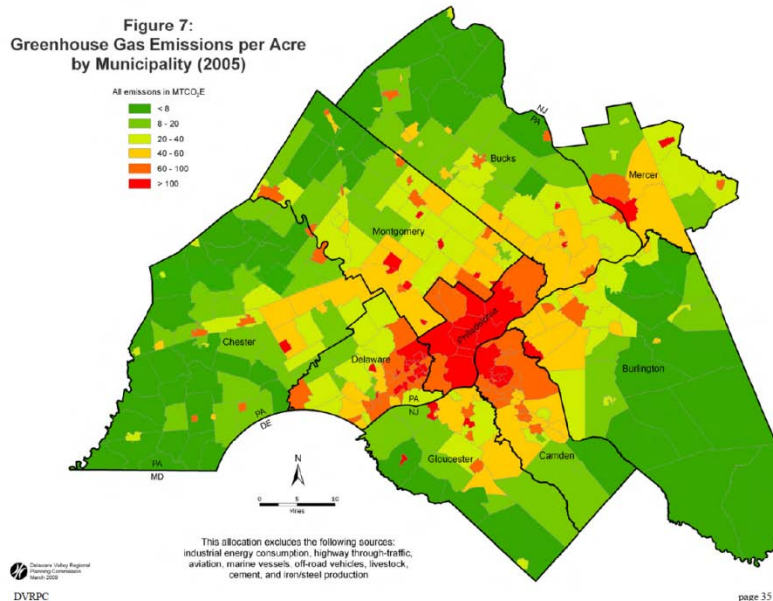
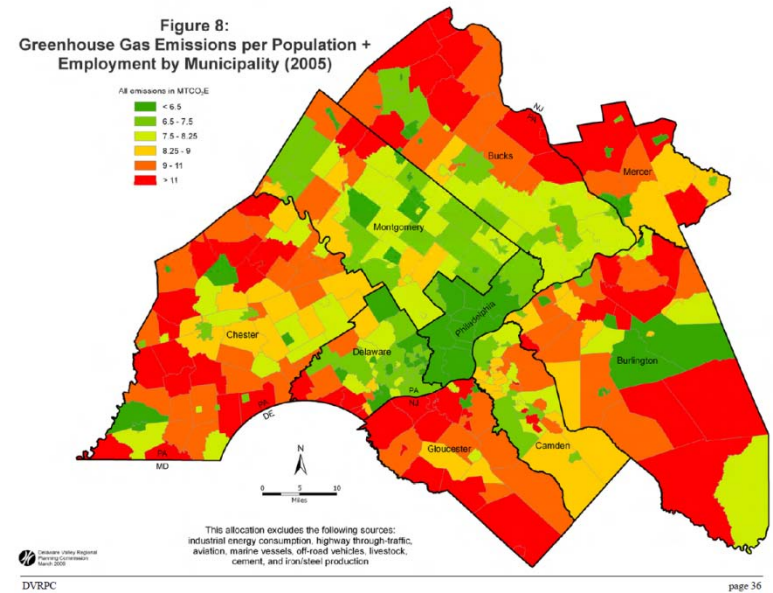
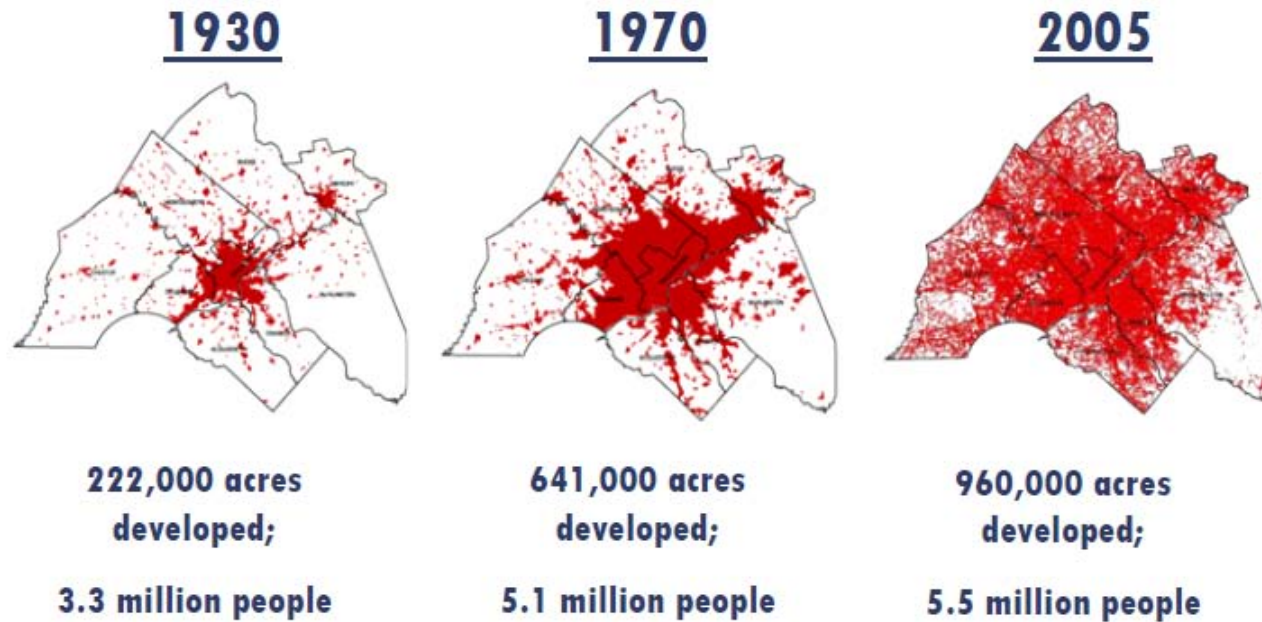


Figure 8:
Greenhouse Gas Emissions per Population +
Employment by Municipality (2005)



1. CENTRALITY—DENSITY—INFRASTRUCTURE CREATE LOW-CARBON PROFILE
2. HIGHEST ROI FOR BOTH OLD (RETROFIT) AND NEW (TOD) INVESTMENT

WHY DOES CLIMATE MITIGATION MATTER TO CITIES?



1. POSTWAR DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS DEPRECIATED THE VALUE OF CITY ASSETS
2. CARBON PRICING APPRECIATES THOSE ASSETS AND CITY COMPETITIVENESS

BUT CITIES MUST DEVELOP NEW CAPACITIES FOR EXPLOITING THEIR ASSETS

GREENWORKS PHILADELPHIA FIFTEEN BY 2015

GOALS :
(5)

ASPIRATIONAL
DIMENSIONAL

TARGETS:
(15)

MEASURABLE
MEASURED

INITIATIVES:
(169)

ASSIGNED
RATED

GOALS TARGETS INITIATIVES

1. ENERGY: REDUCE VULNERABILITY TO RISING ENERGY PRICES

1. **LOWER CITY GOVERNMENT ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY 30%**
[4.16T BTU (2015) MINUS 30%<3.64T BTU (2008) = 1.62T BTU SAVED IN 2015]
* Create Target Energy Budgets for Operating Departments
* Exploit Guaranteed Energy Savings Contracts for Municipal Buildings
2. **REDUCE CITYWIDE BUILDING ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY 10%**
[103T BTU (2015) MINUS 10%<99.7T BTU (2006) = 89.7T BTU SAVED IN 2015]
* Develop Financing Program for Energy Efficient TI in Commercial Leasing
* Establish RLF to Finance Residential Efficiency Improvements
3. **RETROFIT 15% OF CITYWIDE HOUSING WITH INSULATION, AIR-SEALING, COOL ROOFS**
[100,000 PROJECTS (GOAL) MINUS 28,000 PROJECTS (CURRENT)= 72,000 ADDITIONAL PROJECTS BY 2015]
* Rescale Weatherization Programs using Recovery Funds
* Expand Access to Weatherization Jobs through Community Partnerships
4. **PURCHASE/GENERATE 20% OF ELECTRICITY FROM ALTERNATIVES**
[20% OF 2.93 MWH (2015) MINUS 1.35 MWH (PROJECTED)= 1.58 MWh ADDITIONAL IN 2015]
* Construct Biogas Generation Facility
* Negotiate Solar Power Purchase Agreements on Public and Private Sites

2. ENVIRONMENT: REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

5. **REDUCE CITYWIDE GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY 20%**
[15.6M tCO2eq (2015) MINUS 20%<12.2M tCO2eq (1990) = 1.77M tCO2eq AVOIDED IN 2015]
* Monitor Climate Agreements with USCM ICLEI C40 and Lead New Agreements
* Create/Adopt a Registry to Exploit Future Federal Cap-and-Trade
6. **IMPROVE AIR QUALITY TOWARD ATTAINMENT OF FEDERAL STANDARDS**
[FEWER THAN 20 "UNHEALTHY" AQI DAYS IN 2015]
* Filter all Diesel Vehicles in City Fleet and Switch to Biodiesel and CNG
* Reduce Congestion through Parking Policy and Signal Technology
7. **DIVERT 70% OF SOLID WASTE STREAM FROM LANDFILL**
[2.23M TONS (2015@70%) MINUS 1.56M TONS (2015@50%) = 670,000 ADDITIONAL TONS DIVERTED IN 2015]
* Increase Recycling Rates through Incentives
* Consider Energy-to-Waste Generation

3. EQUITY: INCREASE ACCESS TO HEALTHY NEIGHBORHOODS

8. **MANAGE STORMWATER TO MEET FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS BY 2030**
[60% PERVIOUS IN 2030 MINUS 51,000 PERVIOUS ACRES (2008) = 3200 ADDITIONAL ACRES BY 2015]
* Levy Area-Based Stormwater Management Fees
* Invest in Green not Gray Infrastructure to Manage Stormwater
9. **PROVIDE PARK AND REC RESOURCES WITHIN 10 MIN WALK OF 75% OF CITY RESIDENTS**
[75% OF RESIDENTS MINUS 10,300 ACRES = 500 ADDITIONAL ACRES BY 2015]
* Redevelop and Provide Public Access to Major Waterways
* Reserve Green Space as Amenity in Neighborhood Redevelopment Plans
10. **BRING LOCAL FOOD WITH 10 MIN WALK OF 75% OF CITY RESIDENTS**
[75% OF RESIDENTS MINUS 230 GARDENS FARMS & MARKETS = 86 ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS BY 2015]
* Establish and Support Food Policy Council under Philadelphia Food Charter
* Convert Appropriate Vacant Land into Food-Producing Acreage
11. **INCREASE TREE COVERAGE TOWARD 30% IN ALL NEIGHBORHOODS IN 2025**
[30% COVERAGE IN 2025 MINUS 2.1M TREES (2008) = 300,000 ADDITIONAL TREES BY 2015]
* Accelerate Citywide Tree Planting through Green Streets and Green Infrastructure
* Support Tree Planting with Erase Your Trace, new Carbon Offset Program

4. ECONOMY: CREATE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE FROM SUSTAINABILITY

12. **REDUCE VEHICLE MILES TRAVELLED WITHIN THE CITY BY 10%**
[6.91M VMT (2015) MINUS 10%<6.40M VMT (2005) = 1.15M VMT AVOIDED IN 2015]
* Invest in Transit-Oriented Development and Bike/Ped Infrastructure
* Partner with SEPTA to Increase Transit Ridership
13. **INCREASE THE STATE OF GOOD REPAIR IN RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE**
[80% SOGR MINUS 71% SOGR (2015) = 9 PERCENTAGE POINT INCREASE OF ASSETS IN SOGR BY 2015]
* Develop Public Property Asset Management Systems
* Incorporate Climate Adaptation Projections into Infrastructure Planning
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* Realign Workforce Development Programs to Projected Demand for Green Jobs
* Develop Labor Supply Chain and Sectoral Strategy for Affordable Energy

5. ENGAGEMENT: UNITE TO BUILD A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

15. **PHILADELPHIA IS THE GREENEST CITY IN AMERICA**
* Track Progress with Annual Reports and Online Real-Time Data
* Partner with Youth Commission and Others to Organize Neighborhood Energy Campaigns

GREENWORKS PHILADELPHIA FIFTEEN BY 2015

FIVE GOALS:

ENERGY

REDUCE VULNERABILITY TO RISING ENERGY PRICES

ENVIRONMENT

REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

EQUITY

INCREASE ACCESS TO HEALTHY NEIGHBORHOODS

ECONOMY

CREATE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE FROM SUSTAINABILITY

ENGAGEMENT

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WHAT IS THE URBAN AGENDA FOR CLIMATE POLICY?

1. CITIES AND THEIR METRO REGIONS FORM “ENERGYSHEDS” WITH DYNAMICS SIMILAR TO WATERSHEDS, COMMUTERSHEDS, FOODSHEDS: THEY INTERNALIZE COSTS AND BENEFITS IN WAYS THAT CAN OPTIMIZE OUTCOMES IN TERMS OF BOTH EFFICIENCY AND EQUITY
2. THESE ENERGYSHEDS DISPLAY OPERATIONAL AND TECHNICAL LIMITS THAT CAN BE EXPLOITED TO (A) BUNDLE THE PURCHASE OF ENERGY AND THE TRADING OF ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES, (B) MANAGE AND DISPATCH LOAD TO REDUCE DEMAND, ESPECIALLY PEAK DEMAND, AND (C) ACCELERATE THE RETURN ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY INVESTMENTS.
3. TO HARNESS THESE HUGE POTENTIAL BENEFITS IN CARBON REDUCTION, NEW ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY MUST BE ALIGNED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF REGIONAL ENERGYSHEDS TO SUPPORT MISSION-DRIVEN DECISION MAKING OVER THE LONG RUN.

ENERGYSHED

MANAGING CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE REGIONAL SCALE

OBSERVATION Significant aspects of energy generation, distribution, and consumption operate at a regional scale. Emerging energy policies formed by local, state, and federal governments also impact at a regional scale.

DEFINITION These operations, which are a function of both technical and organizational realities, interact to form an “energyshed.” An energyshed is a place internalizing shared impacts from energy management, much as a watershed is a place internalizing shared impacts from water drainage.

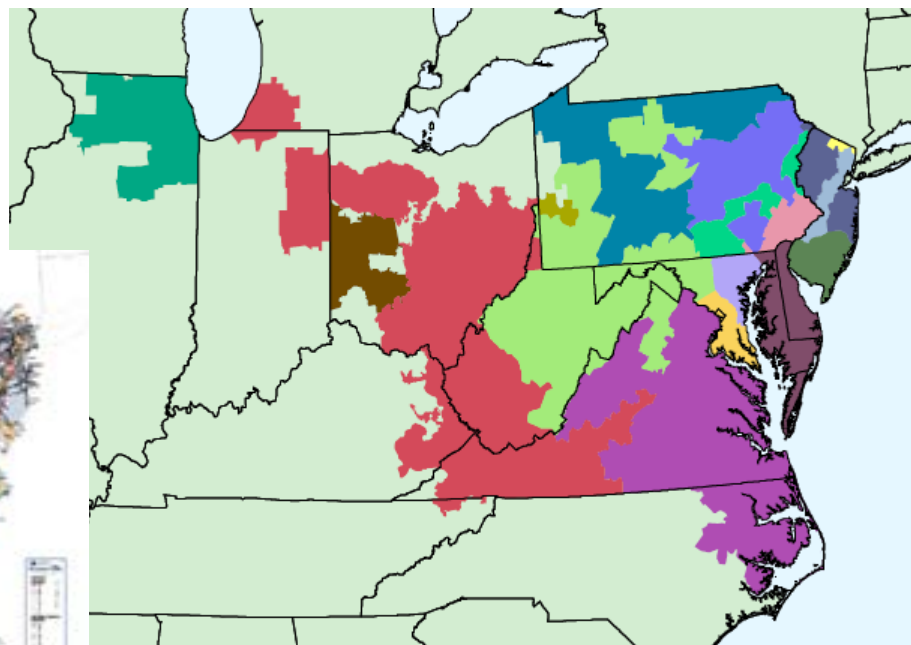
HYPOTHESIS The energyshed is an organizing idea that helps both to understand the connections between urban form and energy use and to engage regional stakeholders in optimizing energy. There is a need to build new organizational and technical capacity to manage energysheds.

ENERGYSHED

The metaphor is instructive: a hierarchy of sheds and sub-sheds in which impacts are realized at different scales via different mechanisms

PJM Transmission Organization

Engineered Grid



Pricing Zones

OBSERVATION: THREE INTER-LOCKING CHANGES IN ENERGY POLICY

- LOCAL Greenworks Philadelphia, 15 Targets by 2015 including:
- * Reduce govt total energy consumption by 30% from 2008
 - * Reduce citywide bldg energy consumption by 10% from 2006
 - * Acquire from renewables at least 20% of citywide electricity
 - * Reduce citywide GHG by 20% from 1990
- STATE Delaware Sustainable Energy Utility
- New Jersey SRECs make NJ second to CA in installed solar
- Pennsylvania AEPS requires 18.5% by 2021
- Act 129 require 1% 2011, 3%/4.5% 2013
- FED'L Climate legislation: cap-and-trade and/or national RPS
- Recovery spending: >\$30B on energy, BGs capacity building
- Interagency cooperation: Guidance directing metropolitan coord

LOCAL INNOVATION—STATE LEGISLATION—FEDERAL FUNDING



OBSERVATION: REGIONAL SCALE ENERGY OPERATIONS

1. Administrative Geographies (defined by rule)
2. Technical Geographies (defined by expertise/technology)
3. Market Geographies (defined by exchange and interaction with above)
4. Interaction with other “Sheds”

ENERGYSHED CREATES REGIONAL INCENTIVES AND MECHANISMS

DEFINITION: ENERGYSHEDS INTERNALIZE IMPACTS FROM ENERGY MGMT

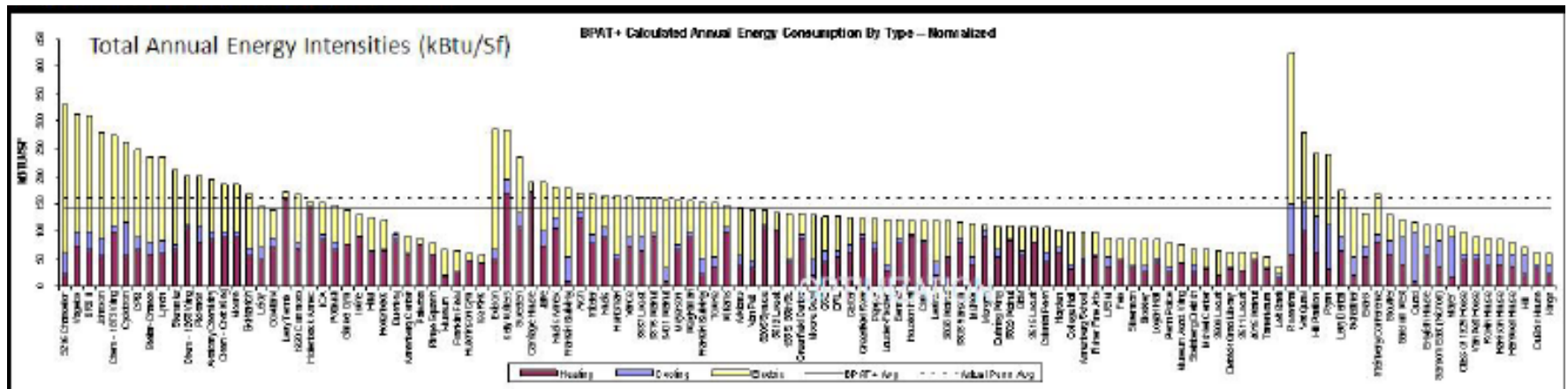
Three Examples:

1. Administrative Geography of the Energyshed:
Portfolio of Energy Efficiency Investments defined by ROI
2. Technical Geography of the Energyshed:
Load Management Dispatched to Load Serving Entities
3. Market Geography of the Energyshed:
External Benefits of Energy Efficiency Result in Free Riders, Underinvestment

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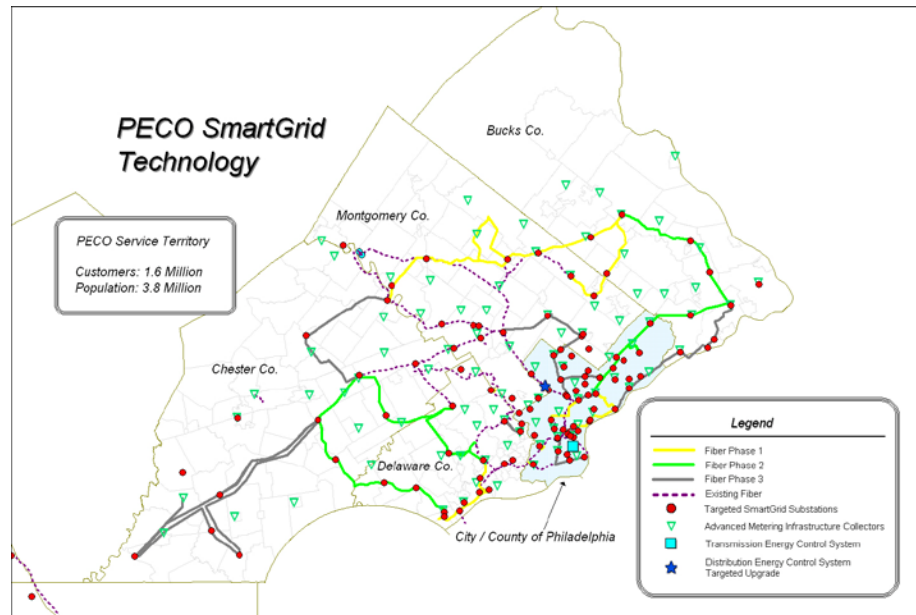
INCENTIVE: Diverse and Efficient Portfolio of Buildings for Energy Efficiency Investments

MECHANISM: Ownership or Decision Making Structure that Increases Portfolio Efficiency

ENERGYSHED

MANAGING CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE REGIONAL SCALE

2. Technical Geography of the Energyshed: Load Management Dispatched to Load Serving Entities



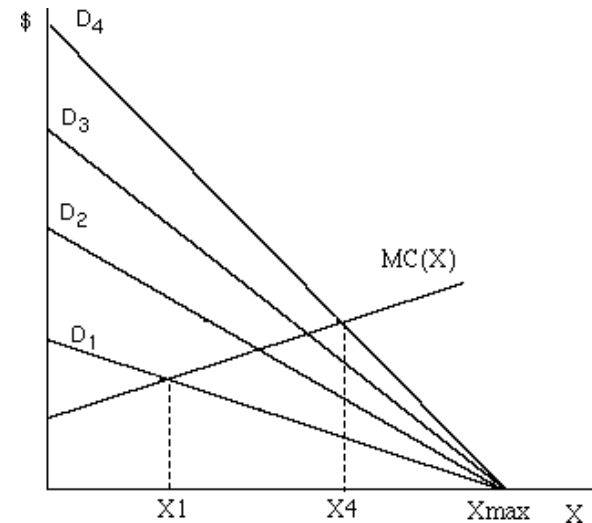
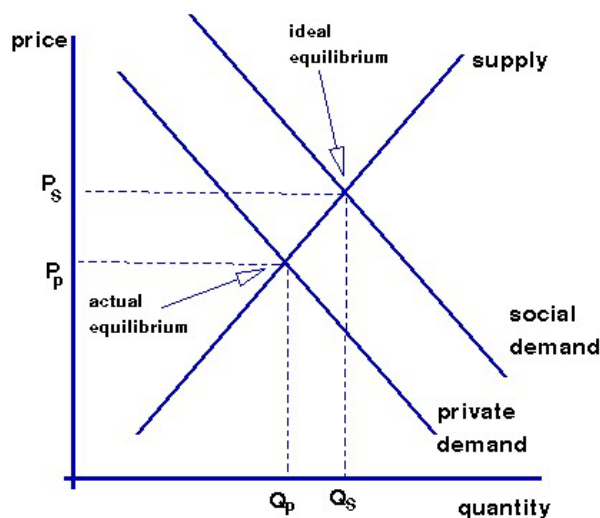
INCENTIVE: Reduce Peak Load Demand from EDC to RTO and Meet 129 Reqs

MECHANISM: Coordinated Dispatchable Load Among Distributed Users

ENERGYSHED

MANAGING CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE REGIONAL SCALE

3. Market Geography of the Energyshed:
External Benefits of Energy Efficiency Result in Free Riders, Underinvestment

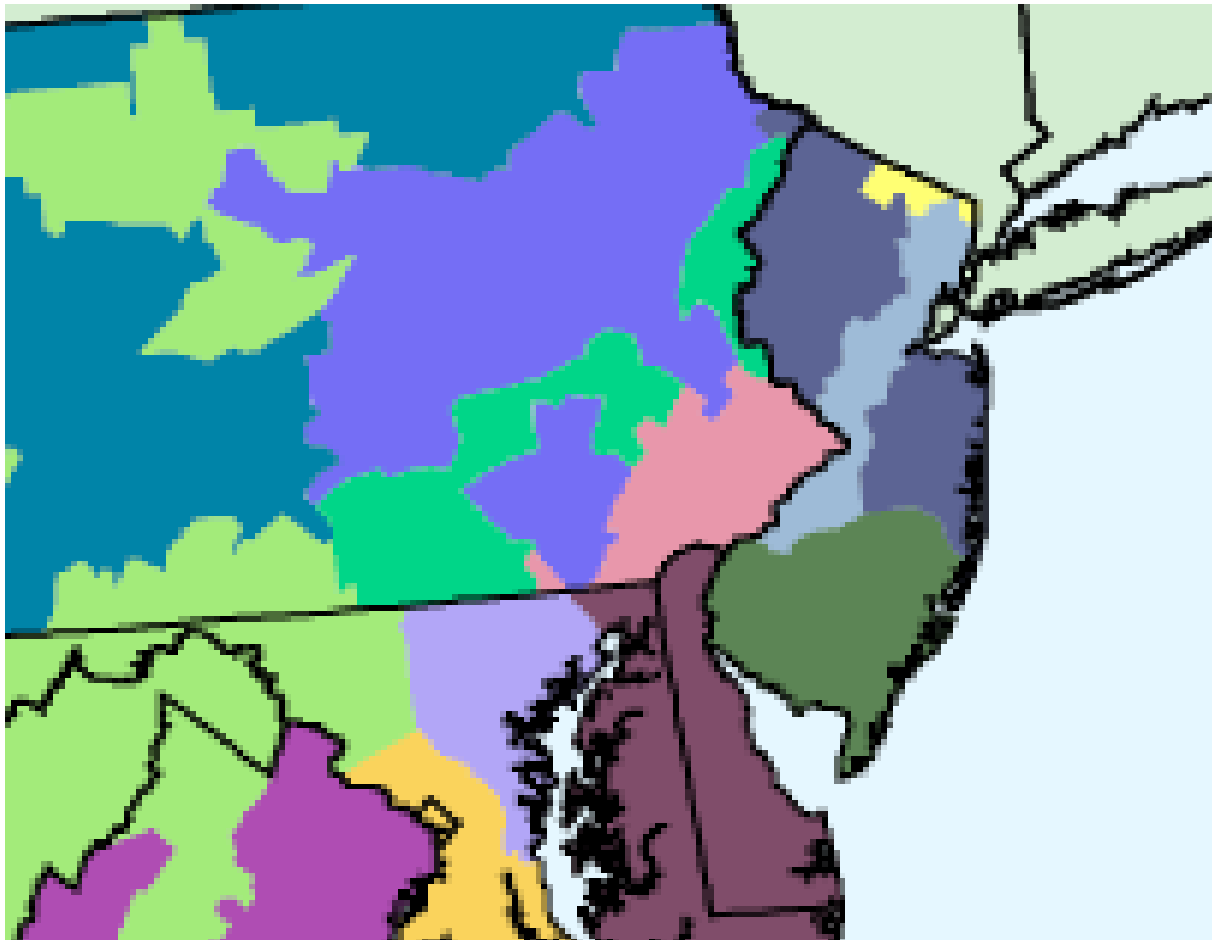


INCENTIVE: Reduced Consumption Lowers Price for all Users in PJM Zone

MECHANISM: Aggregation of Small Conservation Efforts into Price Movers

ENERGYSHED

AN ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY TO GOVERN THE ENERGYSHED:



ENERGYSHED

MANAGING CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE REGIONAL SCALE

AN ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY TO GOVERN THE ENERGYSHED:

A NEW SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AUTHORITY (similar to Delaware SEU)

WITH CAPACITY TO:

- Finance and Optimize Energy Efficiency Investments
- Bundle Environmental Attributes and Credits for Trading
- Aggregate Purchasing Power and Manage Load
- Benchmark Performance and Transfer Innovation/Knowledge