

Cuyahoga County Together We Thrive

Cuyahoga County Climate Action Plan Kick-Off





Agenda

- Welcome
- Background
- Overview of County's first Greenhouse Gas Emissions
 Inventory
- Overview of Climate Change in Cuyahoga County
- Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Planning Kick-Off
 - City of Cleveland CAP update Matt Gray
 - Focus Area Break-Out: Energy, Water, Transportation, Land Use, Health
- Closing Remarks & Next Steps



Background and Update



Cuyahoga County
Together We Thrive



07/10/17

Dear Compact of Mayors Secretariat,

I hereby declare the intent of the County of Cuyahoga, in the state of Ohio, to comply with the Compact of Mayors, the world's largest cooperative effort among local government leaders to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, track progress, and prepare for the impacts of climate change.

The Compact of Mayors has defined a series of requirements that cities and counties are expected to meet over time, recognizing that each local government may be at a different stage of development on the pathway to compliance with the Compact.

I commit to advancing Cuyahoga County along the stages of the Compact, with the goal of becoming fully compliant with all the requirements within three years. Specifically, I pledge to publicly report on the following within the next three years:

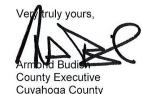
- The greenhouse gas emissions inventory for our county consistent with the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC), within one year or less
- The climate hazards faced by our county, within one year or less
- Our target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, within two years or less
- · The climate vulnerabilities faced by our county, within two years or less
- Our plans to address climate change mitigation and adaptation within three years or less

Completed/In progress ✓ Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Inventory

- ✓ Climate Change Impacts
- ✓ Climate Vulnerabilities

Working towards ...
Target for GHG emissions reductions
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan





Cuyahoga County Community GHG Emissions Inventory: Overview

			GHG Change	
Source	2010	2017	(million MTCO2e	Emissions % change
Stationary Energy	15.4	12.2	-3.26	-21%
Natural Gas	6.5	6.0	-0.54	-8%
Residential	2.9	2.5	-0.35	-12%
Commercial	1.7	1.5	-0.24	-14%
Industrial	2.0	2.0	0.05	3%
Electricity	9.0	6.3	-2.72	-30%
Residential	2.5	1.7	-0.83	-33%
Commercial	3.3	2.2	-1.05	-32%
Industrial	3.2	2.3	-0.82	-26%
Fugitive NG				
Emissions	0.9	0.7	-0.22	-25%
Transportation	5.3	5.7	0.45	9%
On-Road	4.9	5.3	0.45	9%
Commercial Air	0.2	0.1	-0.03	-17%
Municipal Air	0.0	0.1	0.01	11%
Marine Vessels	0.2	0.2	0.02	13%
Waste	0.7	0.5	-0.16	-24%
Solid Waste	0.4	0.3	-0.16	-36%
Wastewater	0.2	0.2	0.00	-1%
Industrial Process	3.8	4.4	0.60	16%
Total	26.1	23.5	-2.59	-10%

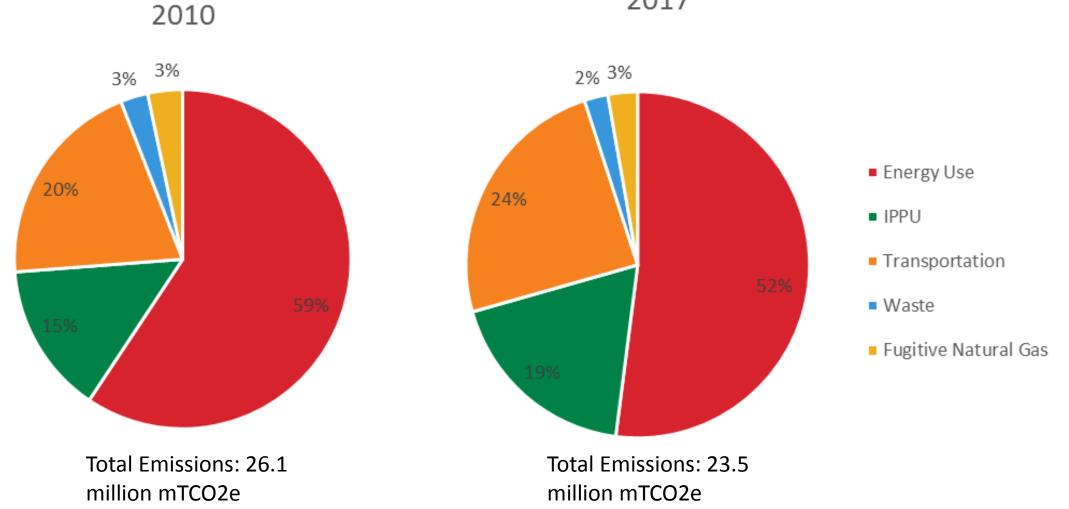
- Completed with the Brendle Group in conjunction w/the City of Cleveland's GHG inventory update
- 2010-17 data
- Energy (electricity and natural gas), Transportation, Waste, and Industrial Processes
- 10% total decrease in emissions
- Energy emissions decrease by 21%
- Transportation emissions increase by 9%
- All data is still being validated but not expected to change significantly



Cuyahoga County Community GHG Emissions Inventory: Emissions make up by source

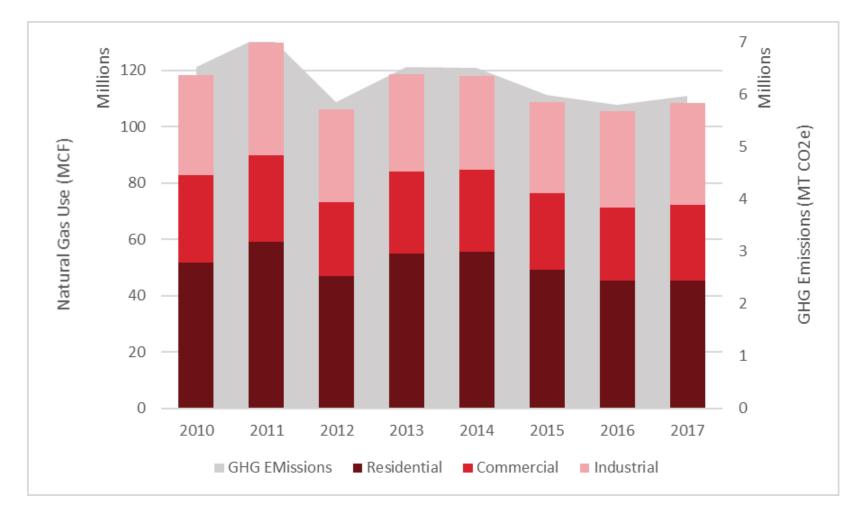


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2017

Cuyahoga County Community GHG Emissions Inventory: Energy Trends – Natural Gas

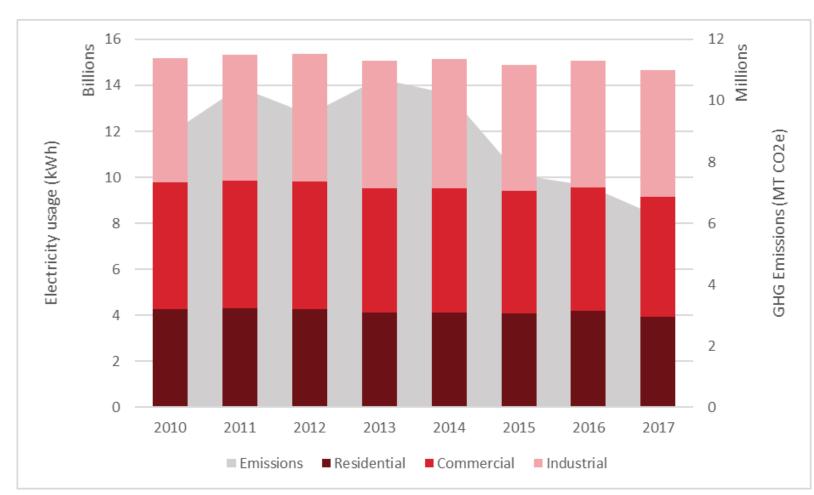


Natural gas consumption and emissions have decreased by 8% from 2010-17

Trends in Natural Gas Consumption and Emissions



Cuyahoga County Community GHG Emissions Inventory: Energy Trends - Electricity

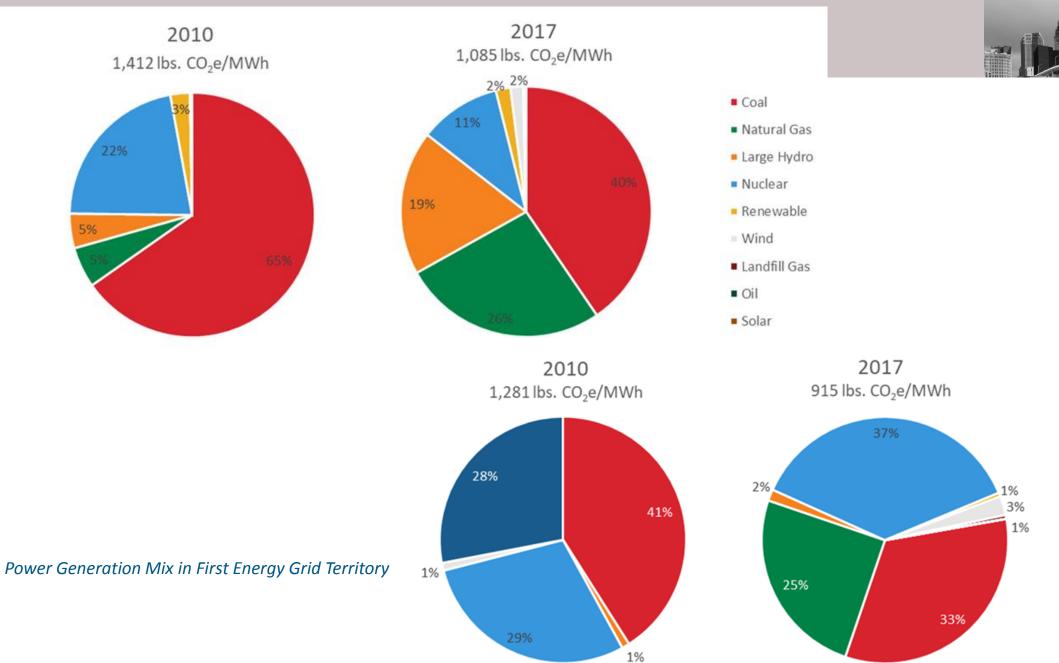


- 7% decrease in residential use
- 6% decrease in commercial use
- 3% increase in industrial use
- 30% reduction in emissions overall

Trends in Electricity Use



Cleveland Public Power Generation Mix



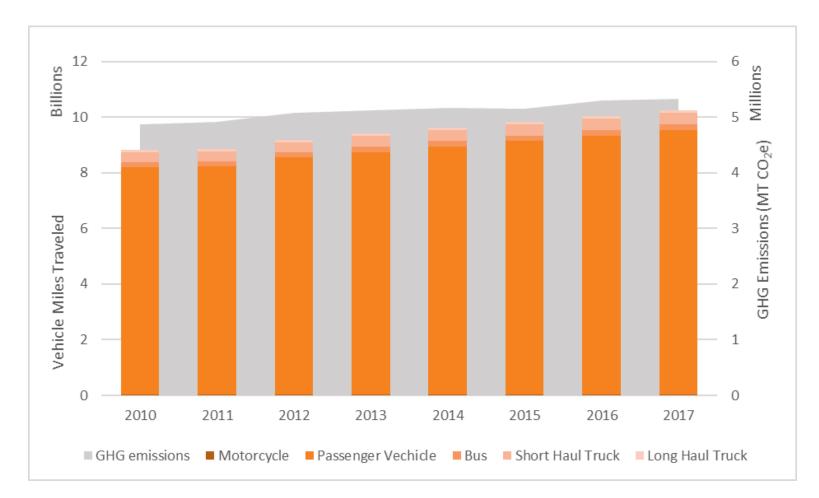
Coal
Natural Gas
Large Hydro
Nuclear
Renewable
Wind
Landfill Gas
Oil
Solar

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Cuyahoga County Community GHG Emissions Inventory: Transportation





9% increase in GHG emissions from transportation

 Passenger vehicles make up 93% of the total VMT and 78% of the on-road transportation emissions

Trends in VMT and GHG emissions



Cuyahoga County Community GHG Emissions Inventory: Transportation



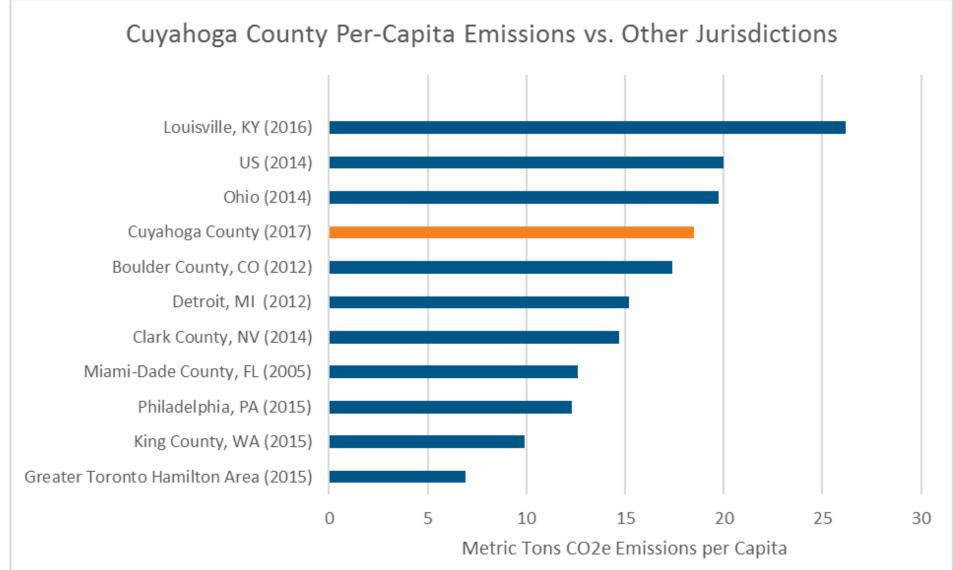
	2010	2016	Difference
Workers	559,301	579,624	20,323
Single Occupancy Vehicle Drivers	442,426	455,650	13,224
SOV %	79.10%	78.61%	-0.49%
Carpoolers	43,658	46,034	2,376
Carpool %	7.81%	7.94%	0.14%
Transit Riders	31,187	27,705	(3,482)
Transit %	5.58%	4.78%	-0.80%
% Commute > 30 minutes	31.1	31.8	0.70
Mean Commute	22.70	23.20	0.50
Zero Car Households	5%	4.5%	-0.5%

ACS Commuting Characteristics Data for Cuyahoga County



Cuyahoga County Community GHG Emissions Inventory: Per Capita





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Cuyahoga County Community GHG Emissions Inventory: 2016 Baseline



YEAR	2016
Cuyahoga County	24,313,210
Stationary Energy	13,076,525
Natural Gas	5,812,786
Residential	2,496,462
Commercial	1,439,982
Industrial	1,876,343
Electricity	7,263,739
Residential	1,997,321
Commercial	2,613,630
Industrial	2,652,788
Fugitive Natural Gas	658,109
Transportation	5,687,740
On-Road	5,298,651
Commercial Air	130,066
Municipal Air	45,930
Marine Vessels	213,094
Waste	521,729
Solid Waste	281,058
Wastewater	240,671
IPPU	4,369,107
Large Emitters	4,369,107
Emissions per Capita	19.45881892

- 2016 will be our baseline year for reduction targets
- All data was available



Cuyahoga County Community GHG Emissions Inventory: Community Breakouts



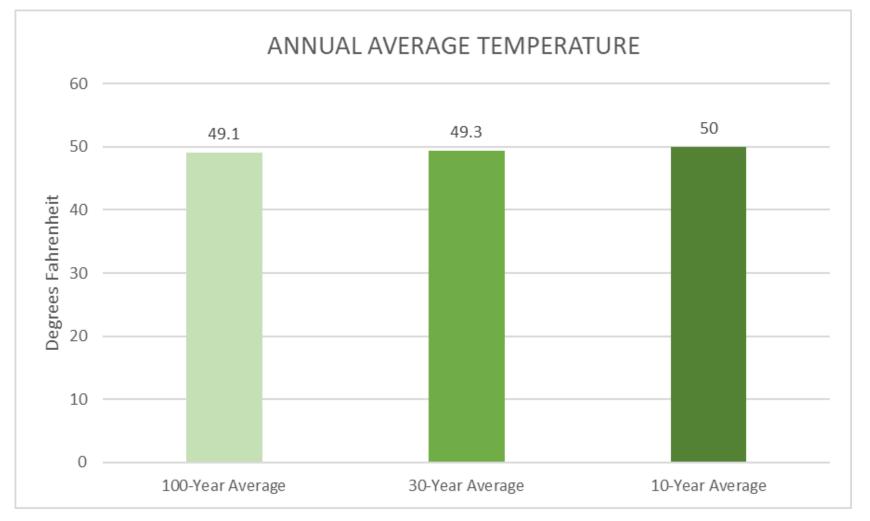
County Total Emissions Community Dashboard County Per Capita Emissions **Total County Emissions by Sector & Source** In this dashboard, overall greenhouse gas emissions for Cuyahoga County are shown. You can filter to see emissions by each year between 2010-17, as well as overall trends for the entire period. Select Year: <u>⊽</u>2 ▼ 2016 < > Emissions (MT CO2e) 24,313,210 SECTORS SOURCES Greenhouse gas emissions are broken out by the Some sectors are made up of multiple sources - for following sectors: example, the transportation sector's emission sources commercial buildings, industrial buildings, are on-road, commercial air, municipal air, and marine vessel sources. residential buildings, transportation, and waste & wastewater. **Emissions By Sector Emissions By Source** Sector Source Commercial Buildings Commercial Air Natural Gas Industrial Buildings Electricity On-Road Large Industrial Processes Fugative Natur... Solid Waste Large Emitters Wastewater Residential Buildings Transportation Marine Vessels Waste & Wastewater Municipal Air





Cuyahoga County Climate Change Overview: Annual Average Temperature





Source: Midwestern Regional Climate Center

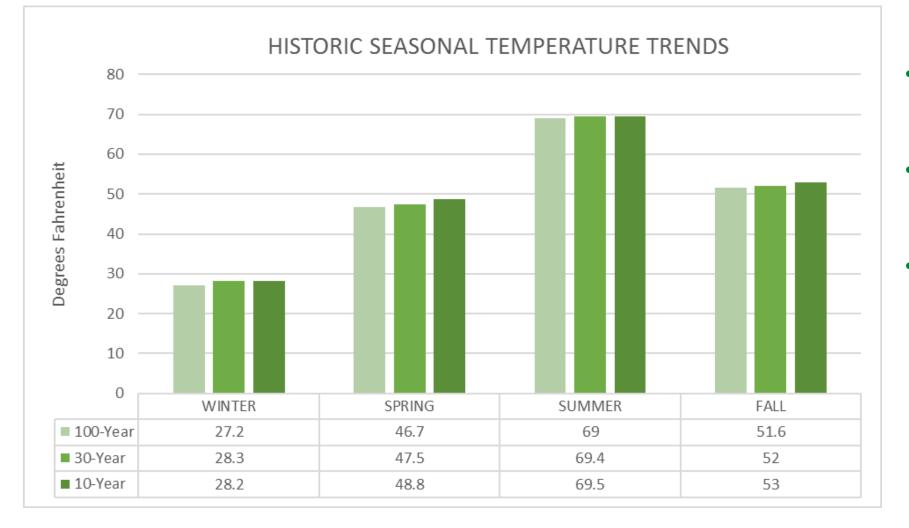
Graph illustrates three climate periods including: Historic 100-Year Average, 30-Year Average (normal), and the Most Recent 10-Year Average.

- Recent 10-year vs.
 - 100-year increased by 1.8%
 - 30-year increased by 1.4%



Cuyahoga County Climate Change Overview: Historic Seasonal Temperature



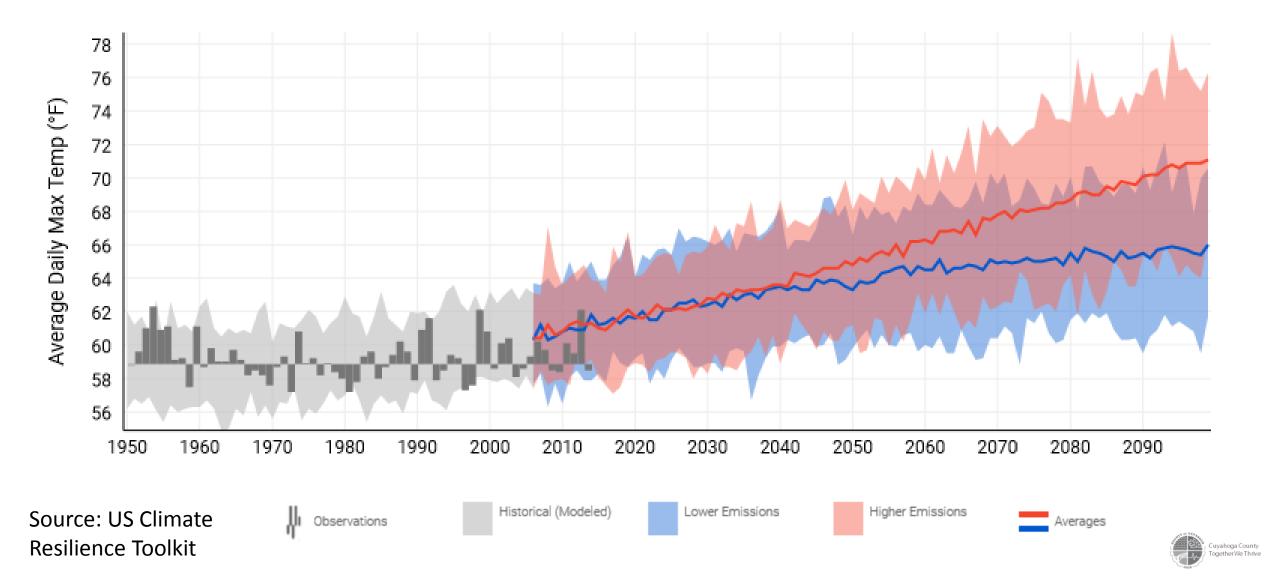


- Temperatures rose in all seasons
- Spring and Fall show the largest increases
- Recent 10-year vs.
 100-year:
 - Spring increased by 4.5%
 - Winter increased by 3.6%





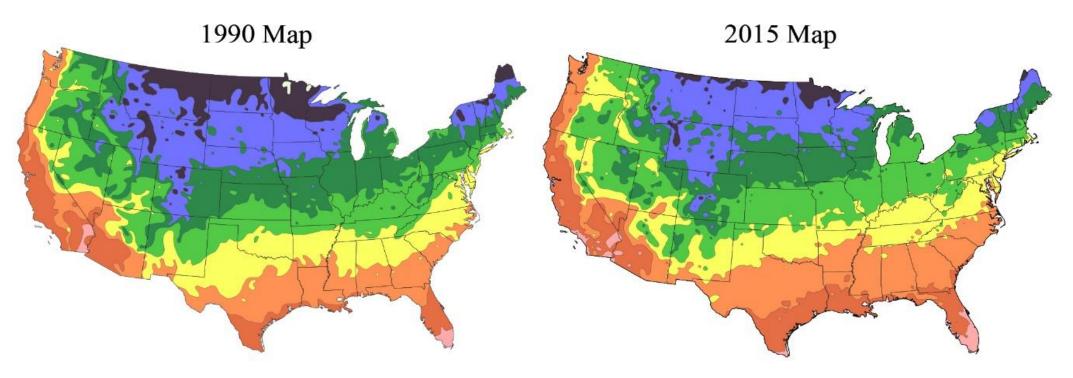
Cuyahoga County Climate Change Overview: Temperature - Projections



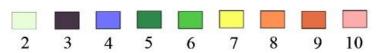
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Cuyahoga County Climate Change Overview: Growing Season





After USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map, USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 1475, Issued January 1990. Arbor Day Foundation Plant Hardiness Zone Map published in 2015.

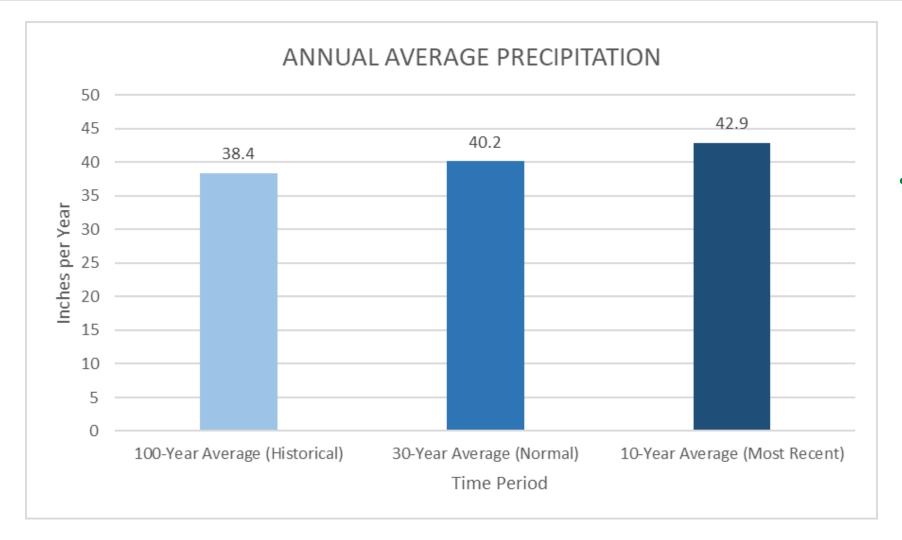


Zone

© 2015 Arbor Day Foundation[®]



Cuyahoga County Climate Change Overview: Precipitation



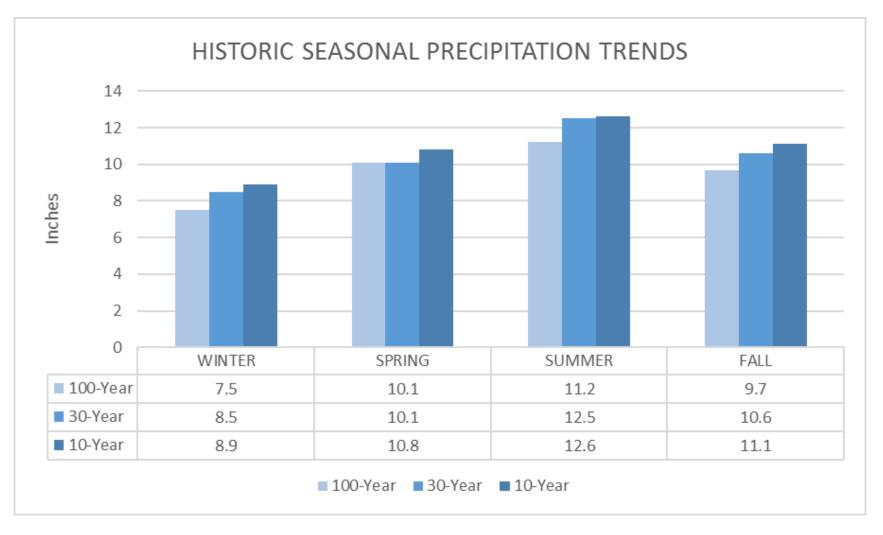
Source: Midwestern Regional Climate Center



- Recent 10-year vs.
 - 100-year increased by 12.8%
 - 30-year increased by 7.7%



Cuyahoga County Climate Change Overview: Precipitation

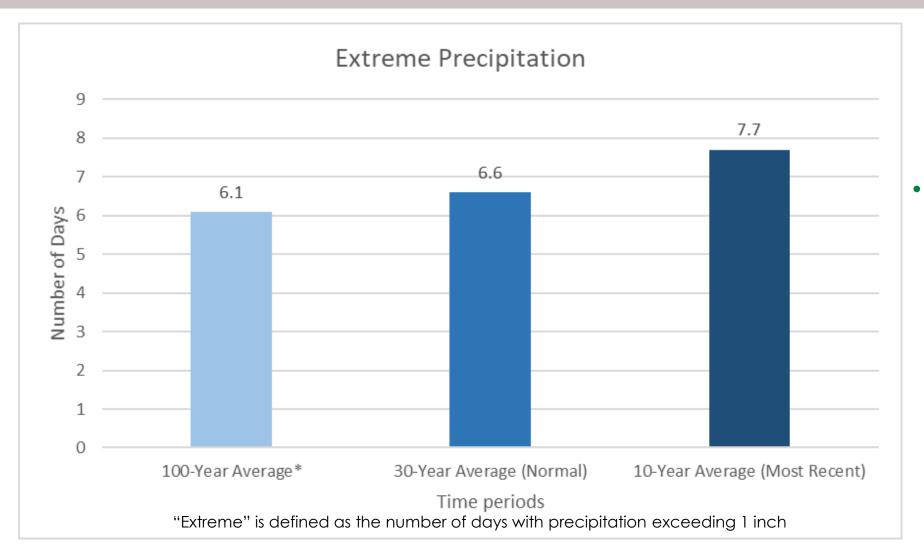


 Precipitation rose in all seasons

- Winter shows the largest increases
- Recent 10-year vs.
 100-year:
 - Winter increased by 18.7%
 - Fall increased by 14.4%



Cuyahoga County Climate Change Overview: Historic Extreme Precipitation



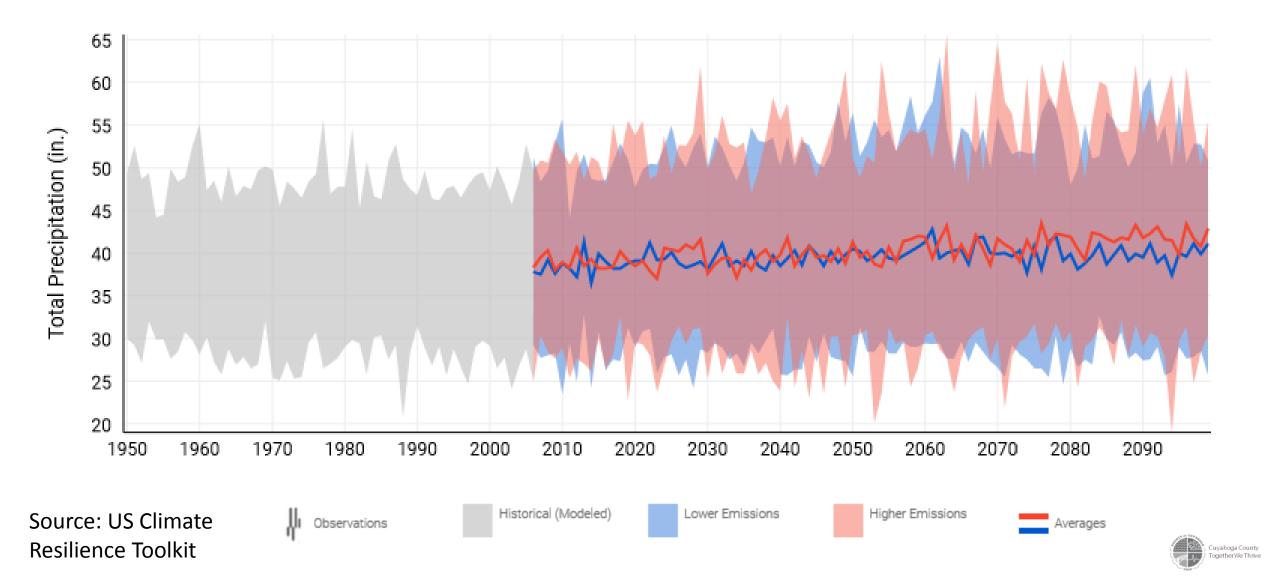
- Recent 10-year vs.100-year increased by 26.2%
 - 30-year increased by 16.6%

Source: Midwestern Regional Climate Center





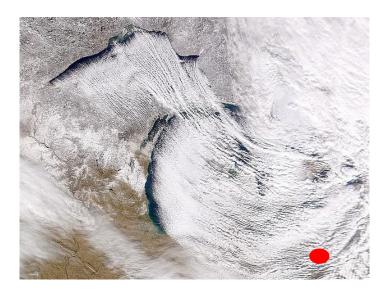
Cuyahoga County Climate Change Overview: Precipitation - Projections



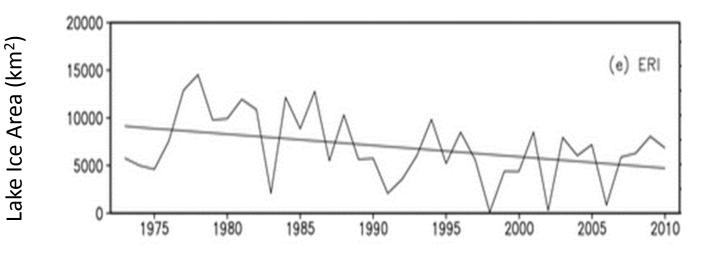
Cuyahoga County Climate Change Overview: Ice Cover



Great Lakes Ice Coverage Decline 1973-2010				
All Great Lakes	71%			
Lake Ontario	88%			
Lake Superior	79%			
Lake Michigan	77%			
Lake Huron	62%			
Lake Erie	50%			
Lake St. Clair	37%			



Annual Average Ice Coverage on Lake Erie



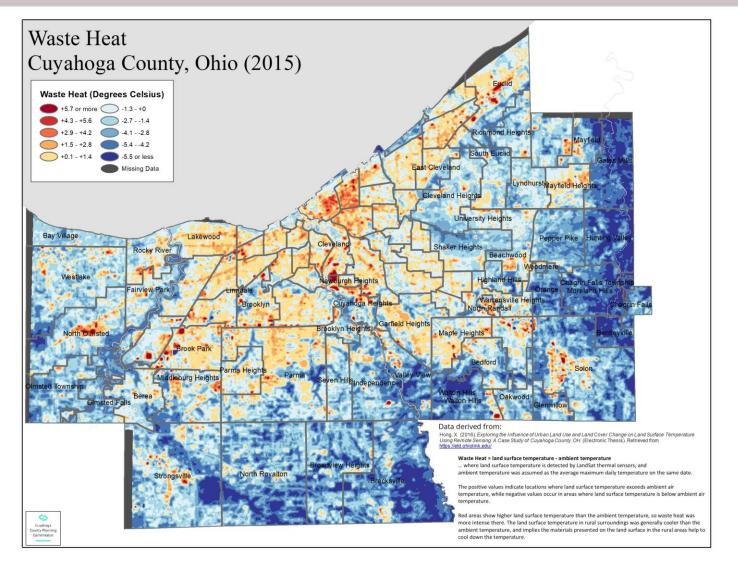
• Ice Cover on Lake Erie has decreased, the graph depicts the change in ice cover since 1975 in km².

Source: GLISA (Great Lakes Integrated Sciences & Assessments



Cuyahoga County Climate Change Overview: Urban Heat Island Effect

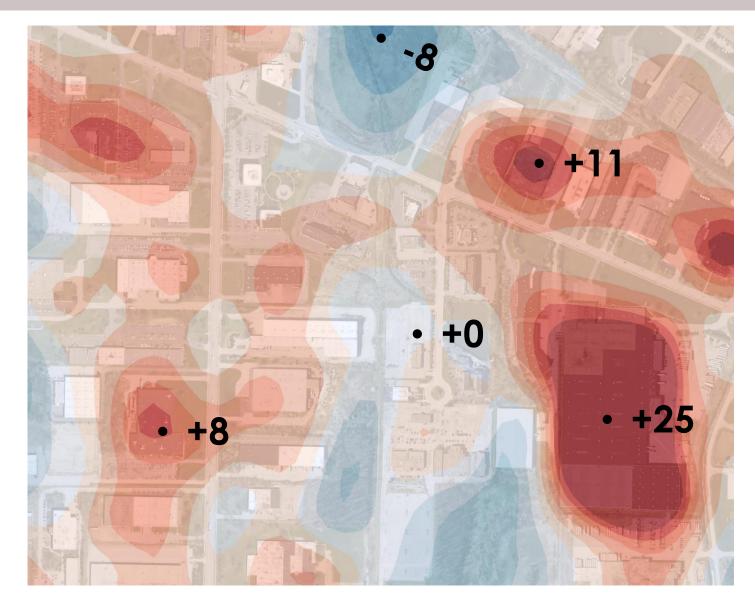




Hong, X. (2016). Exploring the Influence of Urban Land Use and Land Cover Change on Land Surface Temperature Using Remote Sensing: A Case Study of Cuyahoga County, OH. (Electronic Thesis). Retrieved from https://etd.ohiolink.edu/

Cuyahoga County Climate Change Overview: Urban Heat Island Effect



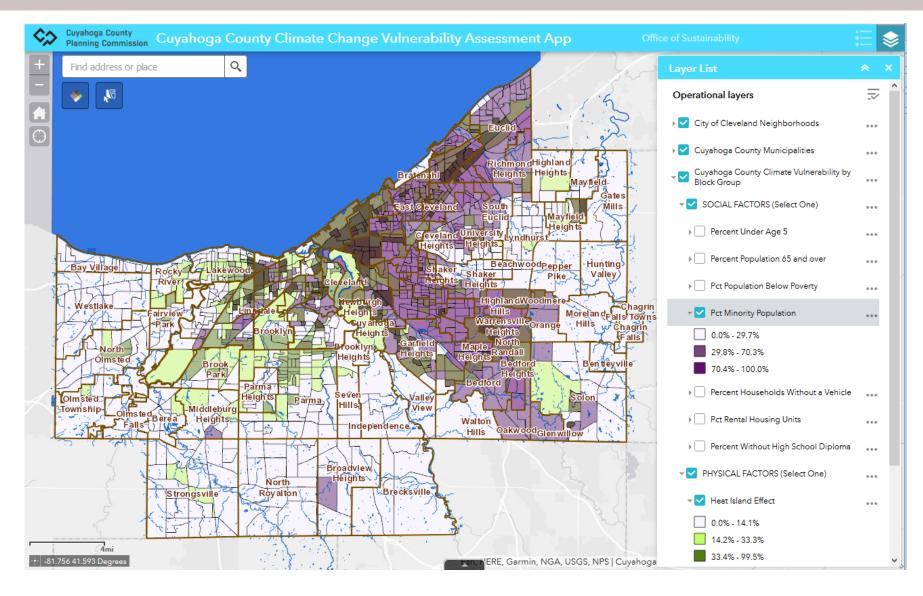


Temperature Difference from Ambient Air

- Tree cover
- Building Treatments
- Infrastructure
- Parking

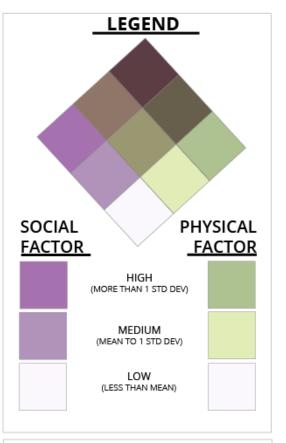


Cuyahoga County Climate Change Overview: Vulnerability Assessment Tool





Climate Vulnerability Map



The map is designed to show the two factors in combination. The Social Factor is displayed semi-transparently over the Physical Factor, and will thus appear lighter if viewed alone.





Health Impacts Overview

- Extreme Weather
- Foodborne Illness
- Vector-borne Illness & Epidemiology
- Waterborne Illness, Water Quantity & Quality
- Air Pollution & Allergens
- Plastics & Industrial Chemicals.
- Mental Health and Wellness





Vector-borne diseases Ohio Arbovirus - 2017

Change in habitat: Increase viruses. Amplifying vectors.

Local: West Nile Virus: 27 human cases in Ohio

- 432,120 mosquitoes tested. 2,234 positive = 0.5% infected re: RVF in Africa
- La Crosse encephalitis 4 infected
- Jamestown Canyon 2 infected
- Unspecified California 11 people

Travel-related tropical diseases in Ohio

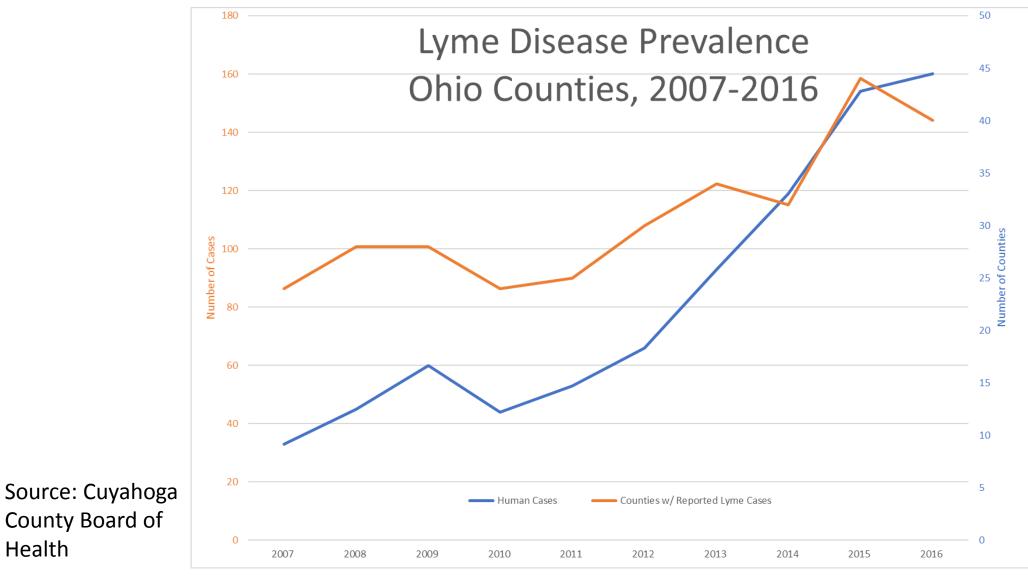
- Chikungunya 3 cases
- Dengue 3 infected
- Malaria 52 contracted
- Ziika 4 infected Malaria





Health







Plastics & Industrial chemicals

- Phthalates plasticizers:
- endocrine disruptors
- mutagenic
- carcinogenic







Climate Action Planning Kick-Off



□ Target for GHG emissions reductions (from 2016 baseline) **Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan**

MITIGATION

... actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Examples include:

 Energy efficiency and conservation

Renewable energy

- Efficient vehicles
- · Biking, walking, and taking public transit
 - Waste reduction and diversion

· Car-sharing and carpooling

Examples include:

- · Green zoning and land use codes
- Local food and urban agriculture
 - Water efficiency and conservation

MITIGATION +

ADAPTATION

- Green infrastructure
 - Composting
 - Urban Trees

Green roofs

ADAPTATION

... actions to prepare for the impacts of climate change

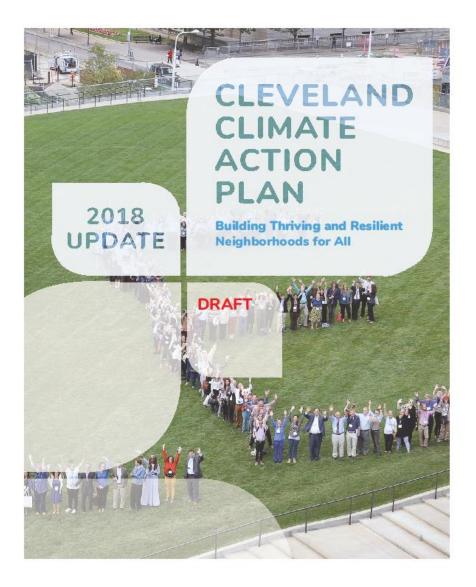
Examples include:

- Vulnerability assessment
- Stormwater management plan and riparian setback zoning
- Utility burial for street/traffic lighting
- Emergency response planning that incorporates climate
- Healthy Cleveland Initiative
- · Permeable pavement or concrete



City of Cleveland GHG emissions Inventory and CAP update







Climate Action Planning: Focus Areas



- Focus Area meetings between now – September 2018
- Kick-off meetings now with 20 minutes in focus area breakouts





Climate Action Planning: Focus Areas Group Work



- 1. Please list 3-4 actions related to your focus area (initial thoughts/ideas to be worked through more in additional focus area meetings)
- 2. Please let us know what you think our target for emission reductions should be
 - The City of Cleveland emission reductions goals are 16% by 2020, 40% by 2030, and 80% by 2050 from a 2010 baseline (county will use a 2016 baseline all necessary data will be brought to additional focus area meetings)
- 3. a. Who else should be at the table? Other organizations and institutions not present?
 b. Is there any additional data or information you think we are missing?
 c. Are there any other focus areas/topics beyond energy, health, transportation, water, and land use that should be considered?
- 4. Please let us know who will be leading your group and working with the County Department of Sustainability to coordinate your next focus area meeting
 - Do you have a date set?



Closing Remarks & Next Steps



- Please email us with any general feedback
- Website will be launching and will include all information presented and updates as the planning process continues
- We will organize and send out reminders about focus area and full group meetings over the summer



