



Resilience, Health and Energy: Three Peas in a Pod City of Cleveland's Climate Action Plan Perspectives

2019 Midwest Energy Solutions Conference

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Office of Sustainability

- Save the City money and reduce its ecological footprint
- Use sustainability and climate action as a tool for economic development
- Provide tools and resources to make sustainability business-as-usual
- Foster a culture that embraces sustainability



June 22, 1969



2019: Surprise and Amaze with our Transformation



SUSTAINABLE CLEVELAND 2019

Leadership Structure

- Founded by Mayor Jackson
- Guided by Steering Committee
- Administered by Mayor's Office of Sustainability
- Powered by Citizens
- Funded by government, foundations, and organizations

Get Involved...

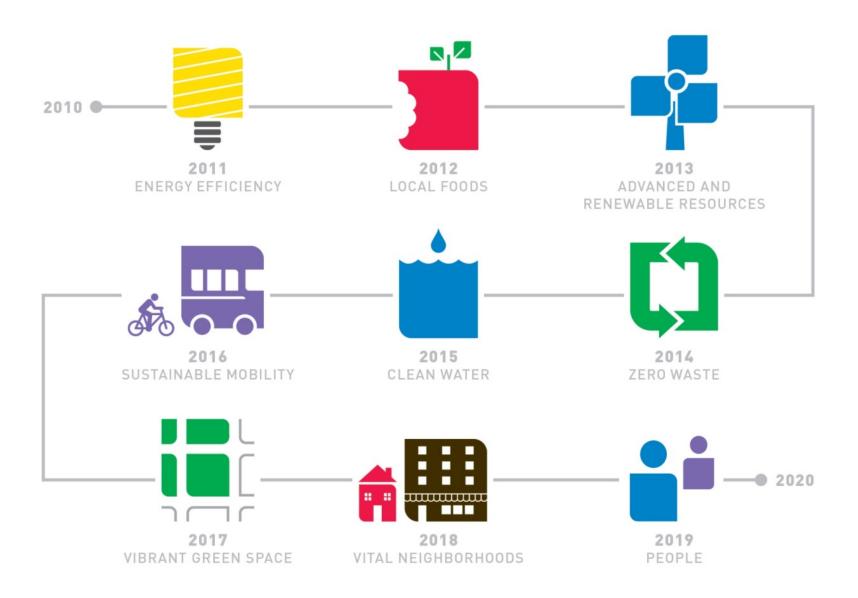
- 1. at Home,
- 2. at Work, and
- 3. in your Community







Celebration Years



SustainableCleveland.org/dashboard



ABOUT ~

YEAR OF SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION | LEARN MORE >

DO MORE V

STAY UPDATED ~

1 CHOOSE AN ENVIRONMENT









Business Personal/ Social

Built

Natural

Sustainable Cleveland Engagement

Summit Participants

Working Groups

Education

Population

Health

Cost Of Living

Local/National Recognition

Health

When we create a sustainable community, we create a place where people can be healthier. For this reason, many of the actions in the Cleveland Climate Action Plan were prioritized for improving health outcomes. This indicator tracks life expectancy, adults reporting poor/fair health, obesity, population in food deserts, and asthma.

Source: Compiled by Cuyahoga County - more info at www.healthdatamatters.org/health-overview

	U.S.	Cuyahoga	Cleveland
Life expectancy, years	79	78	74
Adults reporting poor/fair health, %	15	15	27
Obese adults, %	38	26	35
Population in food deserts, %	10	25	56
Asthma, %	9	10	14
All data from 2009, 2010)		Worse than the U.S. Better or same as the U.S.	

How does climate change impact your life? How does it relate to your health?

Dehydration, heatstroke; aggravated **EXTREME HEAT** More frequent heatwaves respiratory and cardiovascular illness **INCREASED FREQUENCY** Increased respiratory illness and More wildfire smoke; reduced air quality hospitalizations **OF WILDFIRES** Increased allergens; increased Increased allergy-related illness; **POOR AIR QUALITY** ground-level ozone and particulate respiratory and asthma complications matter air pollution Expanded geographic range for Increased risk of Lyme disease, dengue **VECTOR-BORNE DISEASE** pathogen-carrying insects fever, West Nile virus **MORE INTENSE STORM** Injury and death; displacement-related Infrastructure damage; property loss; mental health problems; waterborne illness AND FLOODING water contamination

Observed Changes in Northeast Ohio

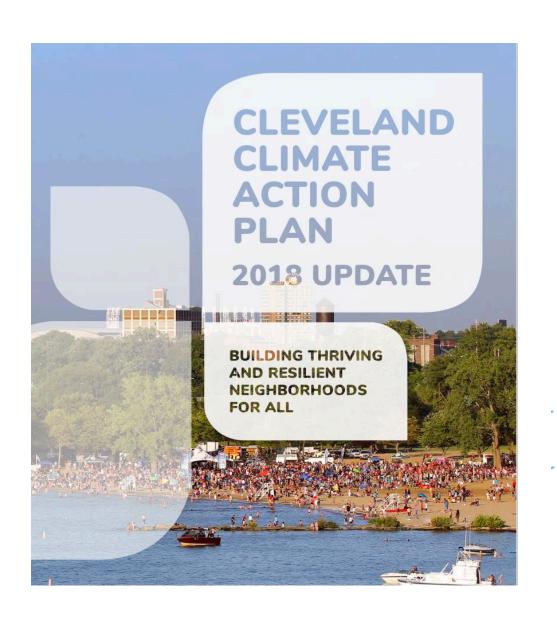
- Rising Average Temperatures: Annual average temperatures warmed by 2.4F from 1956-2012. (2012 was warmest year on record in CLE)
- Longer freeze-free season: lengthened by 20 days from 1956-2012.
- More precipitation: Total annual precipitation increased by 26% from 1956-2012, while summer remain relatively unchanged.
- More heavy precipitation: The amount of precipitation falling during the heaviest events increased by 22%.



USDN Great Lakes Climate
Adaptation Network

What's the effect on Northeast Ohio?

- Public Health: urban heat island effect, decreased air quality, change in vector borne and allergy-related disease patterns
- Water Quality: algal blooms, combined sewer overflows, beach health
- Food Systems: increase crop yields in short term, decreased agricultural productivity in long term
- Forests: Tree species shifting northward
- Energy and Industry: increased energy prices, reduced building heating loads, increased A/C
- Transportation: lengthened commercial navigation season, but local infrastructure affected by freeze-thaw cycles, flooding and erosion, lake effect snow, heat waves
- Fish and Wildlife: ecosystem disturbances





Energy Efficiency & Green Building



Clean Energy



Sustainable Transportation



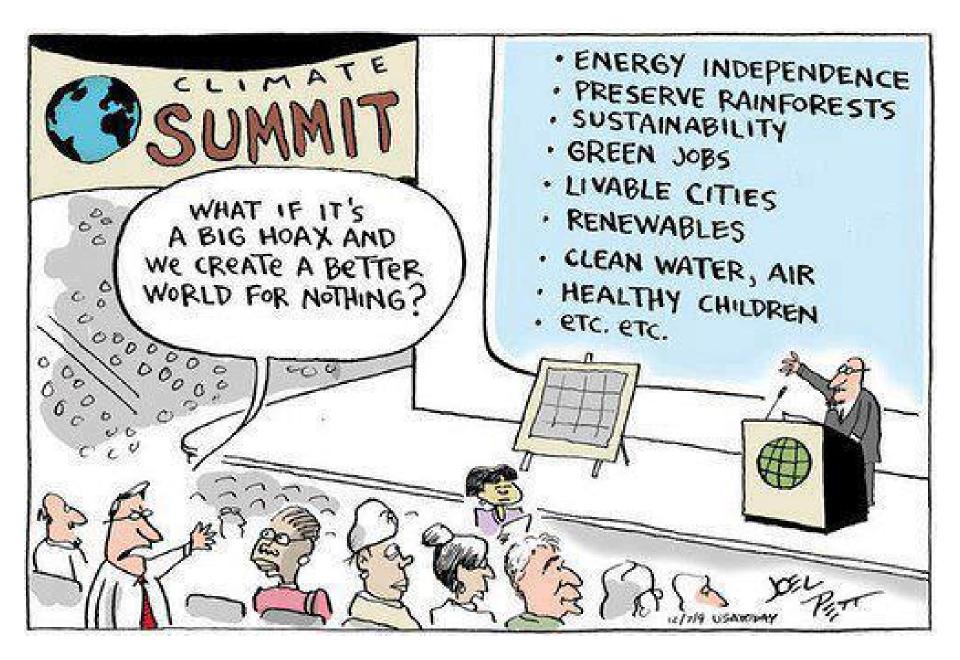
Clean Water & Vibrant Green Space



More Local Food, Less Waste



Cross-Cutting Priorities



Cleveland Leading on Climate







Cleveland's Carbon Footprint Reductions from 2010 to 2016:

2%

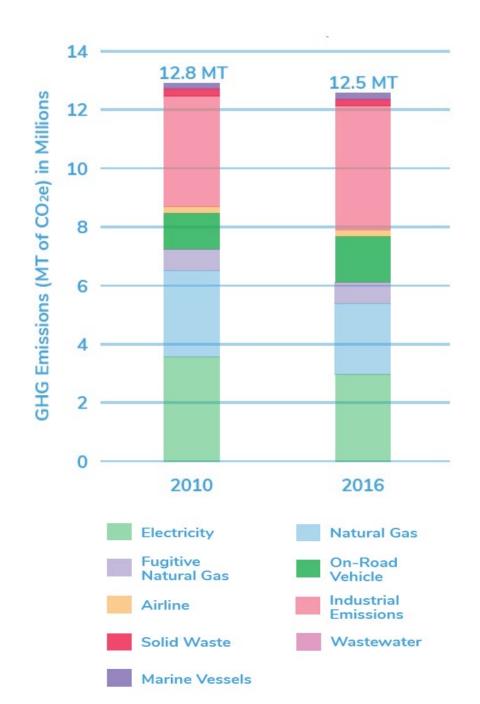
Overall

10%

Overall (excluding industrial emissions)

13%

While experiencing an overall increase in economic growth (MTCO2e/GRP)



CLIMATE ACTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE





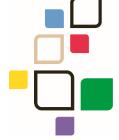












































GREATER CLEVELAND







KeyBank























LAND



























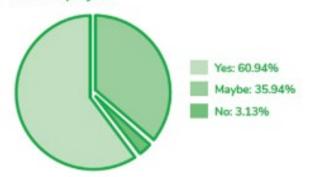




Resident Engagement

- 12 neighborhood workshops, over 300 attendees
- Resident-led, neighborhoodbased climate action projects
 - 1:1 match from <u>Cleveland Climate</u> Action Fund
 - >20 projects received match funding
 - https://www.ioby.org/clevelandclimate
- >200 public comments on CAP and 2,000 signatures in support of clean energy

Q: After attending the workshop are you inspired to do a project?







Food Pantry Needs Solar Power
Help us bring Solar Energy to Garden Valley
Neighborhood House!

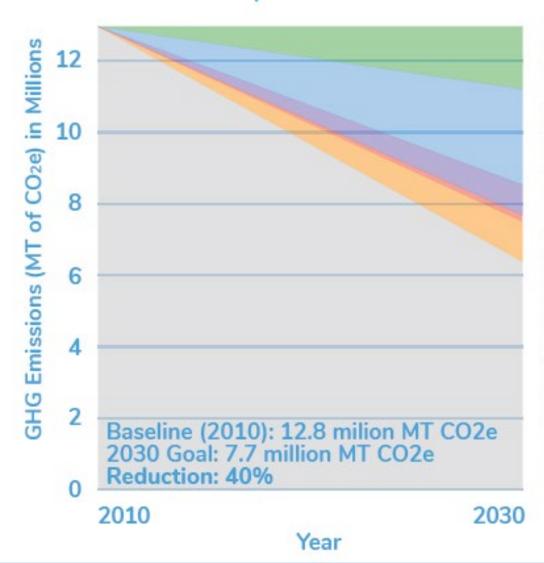


At the heart of climate action in Cleveland is building thriving and healthy neighborhoods throughout the city. The 2013 Cleveland Climate Action Plan established an overarching greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goal of 80% below 2010 emissions by 2050, with interim goals of 16% reduction by 2020 and 40% reduction by 2030. These goals are designed to be bold yet achievable. This updated plan retains those overarching goals.

Climate Change
Mitigation: Reducing
GHG emissions and
lessening impacts from
additional warming of
the atmosphere.

Climate Change
Adaptation: Preparing
for the impacts of
an already changing
climate.

Process for Achieving Our 2030 Goals by CAP Focus Area



Reduction by Focus Area:



1.6 million MT CO2e



2.5 million MT CO2e



.4 million MT CO2e



<0.1 million MT CO2e *



<0.1 million MT CO2e *

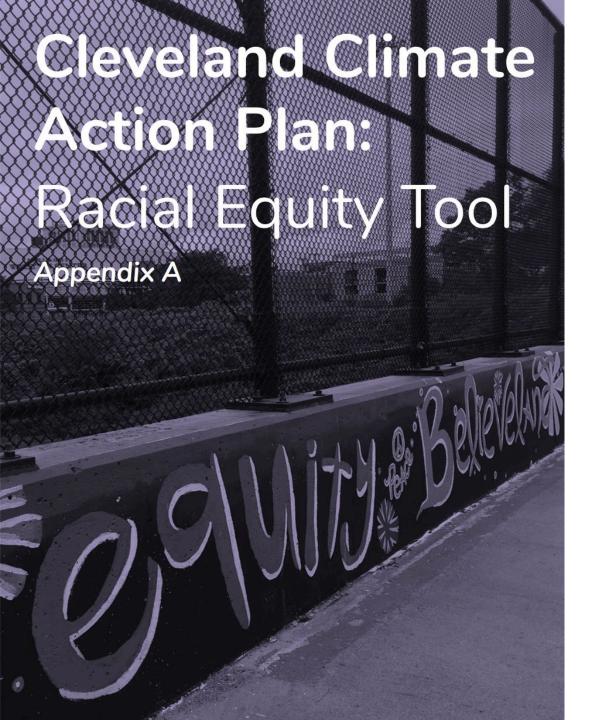


0.6 million MT CO2e

*Actions in these two focus areas tend to improve resilience rather than reduce emissions

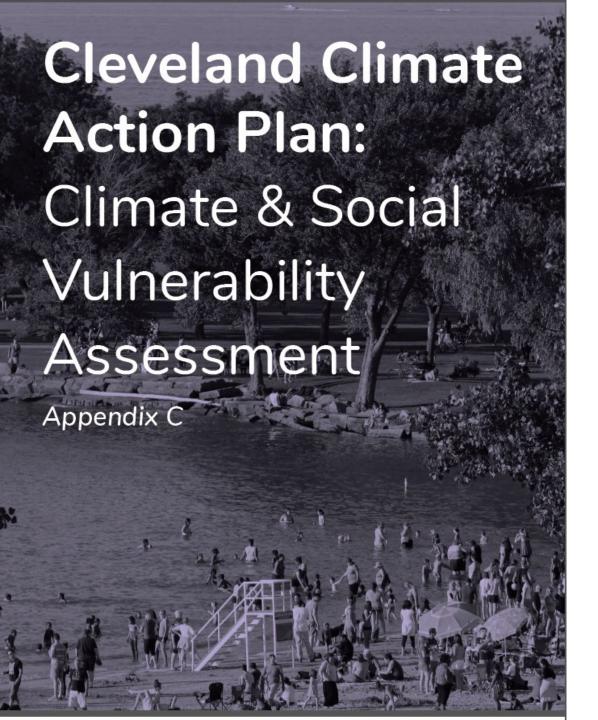
Racial Inequity – Select Stats

- Racial makeup: Black 51%, White 34%, Hispanic 10%
- Infant Mortality: rate of black infant deaths 6 times that of white deaths in Cuyahoga County in 2017
- Asthma: 23.5% of black population and 24.2% of Hispanic adults in the Cleveland-Akron CSA had been diagnosed with asthma, compared to 12.9% for the white population.
- College Graduates: 8% black, 24% white in Cleveland



5 question areas help determine the extent to which climate action objectives and actions prioritize equity:

- 1. Language
- Accountability & Data
- 3. Disproportional Impacts
- 4. Economic Opportunity
- Neighborhood Engagement



- Process for identifying and assessing vulnerabilities
- Climate Change and projected changes for mid & end-century
- Current Socio-economic indicators of vulnerable population groups and where they reside
- Cumulative impacts of previous chapters and strategic linkages w/ ongoing efforts in City
- Other important factors and vulnerabilities
- Opportunities to promote climate adaptation 21





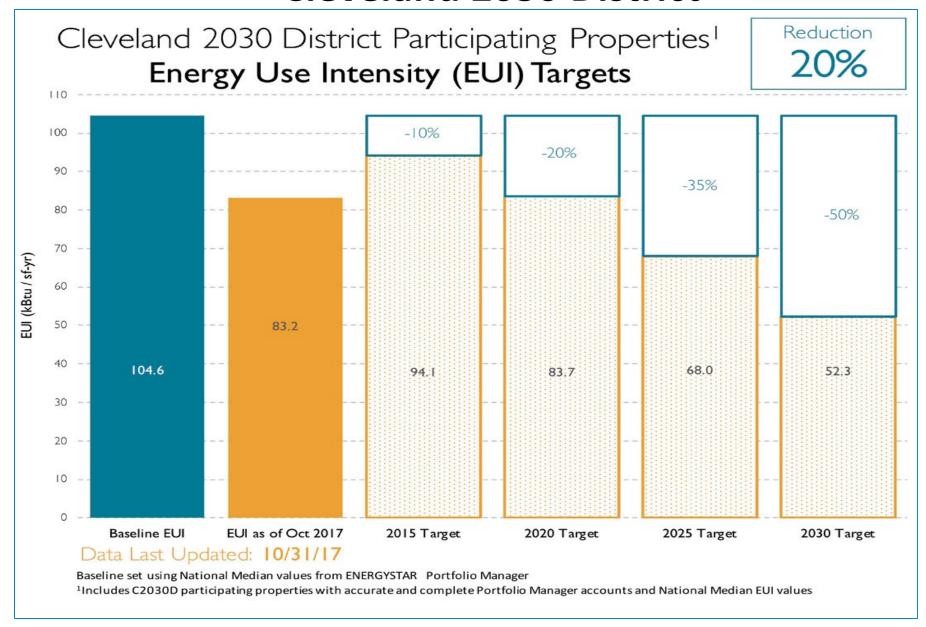
GOALS

- By 2030, reduce residential and commercial energy use 50% and industrial use by 30% saving Cleveland households and businesses \$170 million annually from utility savings.
- All large commercial and industrial buildings are tracking and managing their energy use by 2023

OBJECTIVES

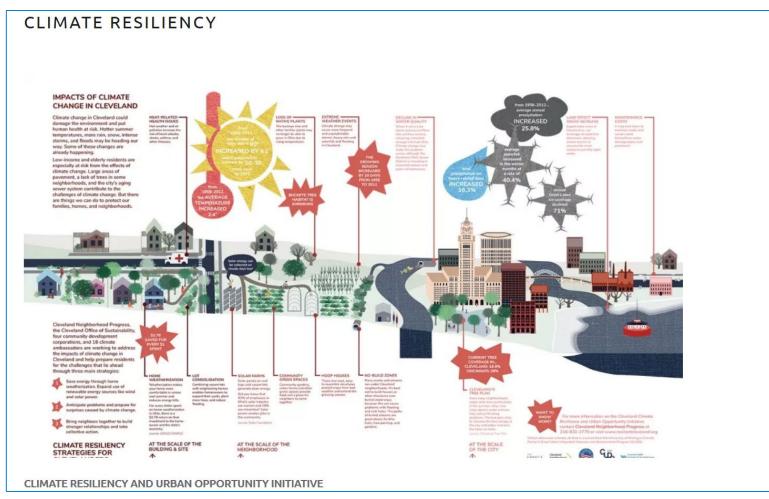
- 1. Make more homes affordable, comfortable, healthy, and energy efficient
- 2. Prioritize energy efficiency in small and mid-size businesses
- 3. Support community hubs to be more efficient and resilient
- 4. Promote new construction and major renovations that meet **high green building standards**

Community Organizations – Cleveland 2030 District

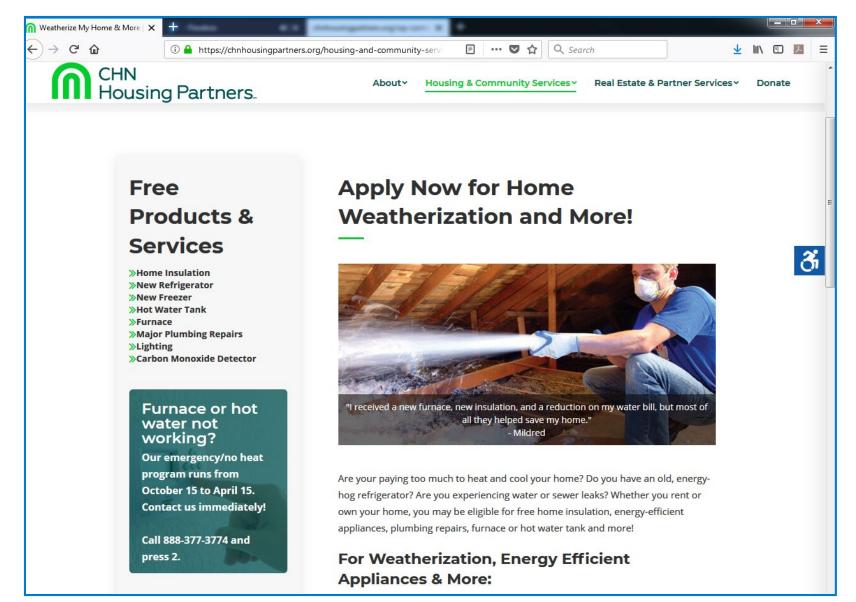


Community Organizations – Cleveland Neighborhood Progress

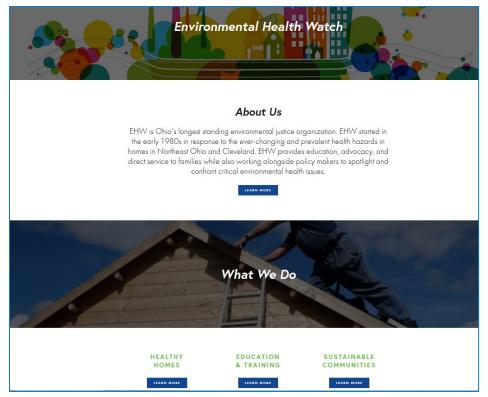




Community Organizations – CHN Housing Partners



Community Organizations – Environmental Health Watch (EHW)



What Makes a Healthy Home

To qualify as a healthy home under the EHW model, a home must meet the five criteria:











Do I need a EHW healthy home audit?

Because nearly 90% of homes in Cleveland were built before the 1978 ban of lead-based paint, EHW recommends that if you have not had your home assessed for lead and other health hazards that you do so immediately.

You may also consider an EHW healthy home audit if you meet any of the following:



Birth of a child or presence of young children



If a member of your family has been treated for or suspects having a health issues such



Recovery after an



Maying into or Listing a pro



sting a property Live



Live in or renting a property that was

CLIMATE ACTION:

RESILIENCE + REDUCED EMISSIONS



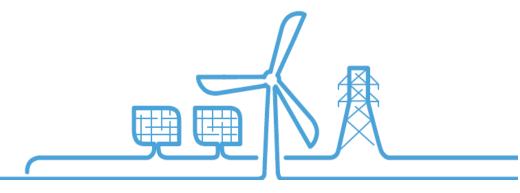


PROVIDES
UNINTERRUPTED
EMERGENCY FOOD
SERVICES WHILE
DECREASING
RELIANCE ON
ELECTRICITY FOR
FOSSIL FUEL FOR THE
SINGLE LARGEST
FOOD PANTRY IN OHIO



"Food Pantry Needs Solar Power"





GOALS

- 25% of electricity use in Cleveland is supplied from renewable sources by 2030 (15% by 2022)
- Ensure all residents and businesses have access to affordable clean energy programs
- 100% of electricity demand from clean, renewable energy by 2050

OBJECTIVES

- 5. Generate more solar energy locally
- 6. Improve access to affordable clean energy for residents and small organizations
- 7. Reduce commercial and industrial emissions with advanced technologies
- 8. Establish an offshore wind industry in Northeast Ohio
- 9. Use advanced technology to build a cleaner, safer, smarter city
- 10. Support clean energy policy





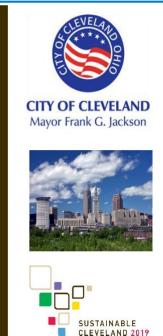
OBJECTIVES

- 25. Engage residents to advance equity in climate action
- 26. Advance Green Jobs through Workforce Development
- 27. Support and recognize **local businesses** taking climate action
- 28.Improve **resilience** to climate change and other impacts

SUSTAINABLE CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL ACTION PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

October 2013



5 Focus Areas - 25 Actions

Sustainable Municipal Building
Policy - Combines
Health/Comfort, Energy
Efficiency and Resilience

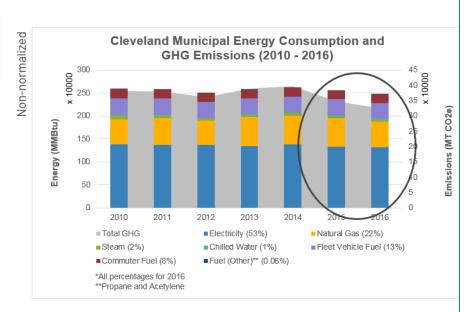
Goals:

20% GHG reductions by 2020 over 2010 Baseline Year 45% reductions by 2030

Progress:

15% reductions (2016)





Note: Electricity GHG emissions reported include transition and distribution (T&D) losses from Cleveland Public Power (CPP). CPP T&D losses are not included in energy consumption reported.



Celebrating Our River. Igniting Our Future.



ARTS & EVENTS
+
DRIVING ACTION
+
CELEBRATING
PEOPLE
+
BEYOND 2019



Anand Natarajan

Energy Manager, Mayor's Office of Sustainability, City of Cleveland



Together, We're Building a Thriving Green City on a Blue Lake