
General Plan 2012-2030 Update

Climate Action Plan

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Climate Action Plan

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General Plan 2012-2030 Update

Climate Action Plan Element

Purpose

The City of Bradbury understands the importance of becoming energy efficient and that climate change has the potential to significantly affect Bradbury's residents, as well as other communities in the region. The City also recognizes that local governments play a significant role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the potential impacts of climate change. Comprehensive effort should be expended to protect the limited energy and natural resources. Strategies in this Element provide a path toward optimizing energy use in the City while increasing the quality and comfort in homes and reducing utility costs.

The purpose of this Climate Action Plan is to compile potential strategies (i.e., actions, projects, and programs) that the City's government operations and the community can use to address their impact on the environment. The Plan provides a brief background of what climate change is and its potential impacts. It also focuses on the efforts Bradbury can take to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate, to the extent feasible, potential impacts.

Through actions outlined in this plan, such as increasing energy efficiency in buildings, encouraging less dependence on the automobile, and using clean, renewable energy sources, the community can experience lower energy bills, improved air quality, reduced emissions, and an enhanced quality of life. The City's preparation of a 2010 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and this Climate Action Plan are the beginning of an ongoing planning process that includes assessing, planning, mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Specifically, this Plan does the following:

- Summarizes the various regulations at the federal, state, and regional levels.
- Incorporates the City's 2010 Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory, which identified sources of greenhouse gas emissions generated by both the community and the City's government operations.
- Estimates how these emissions may change over time and establishes a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 15% below 2008 levels by 2020.
- Provides national system, energy use, transportation, land use, green purchasing, waste and water use strategies necessary to minimize Bradbury's impacts on climate change and meet the established greenhouse gas emission reduction target.
- Creates a long-term vision for energy efficiency.
- Establishes reduction targets for energy efficiency.
- Identifies goals, policies, and actions to achieve energy reductions.
- Provides a framework implementing the identified goals, policies and actions.

Relationship to Other General Plan Elements

In this General Plan 2012-2030, the City adopted a number of sustainable building and community development policies to reduce resource consumption and improve energy efficiency. Though the General Plan including this Climate Action Plan Element are intended as long-range plans, the Climate Action Plan Element may be updated on a more regular basis to add and amend strategies as new information, policy guidance, and regulations regarding the reduction of greenhouse gases and the City's dependence on nonrenewable energy resources are developed. The goals, objectives and policies set forth in the other General Plan Elements are consistent with the City's commitment to reduce greenhouse gases and its reliance on nonrenewable energy resources.

Climate Change Background

A balance of naturally occurring gases dispersed in the atmosphere determines the Earth's climate by trapping infrared radiation (heat), a phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect. Significant evidence suggests that human activities are increasing the concentration of these gases (known as "greenhouse gases" or GHG) in the atmosphere, causing a rise in global average surface temperature and consequent global climate change. The greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, halocarbons, ozone, and water vapor. Each one has a different degree of impact on climate change. To facilitate comparison across different emission sources with mixed and varied compositions of several GHG, the term "carbon dioxide equivalent" or CO₂e is used. One metric ton of CO₂e may consist of any combination of GHG, and has the equivalent Global Warming Potential (GWP) as one metric ton of carbon dioxide (CO₂). According to EPA's April 2009, "Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions," the majority of GHG emissions comes from fossil fuel combustion, which in turn is used for electricity, transportation, industry, and heating, etc.

Collectively, these gases intensify the natural greenhouse effect, causing global average surface temperatures to rise, which affects local and global climate patterns. These changes in climate are forecasted to manifest themselves in a number of ways that might impact Bradbury as well as other changes to local and regional weather patterns and species migration.

According to a 2006 Summary Report from the California Climate Change Center, global warming could significantly impact California water and forest resources. The Center's 2006 Summary Report noted the following findings and potential risks to California:

- Precipitation is the most important hydrologic variable and most difficult to forecast.
- Warming raises the elevation of snow levels with reduced spring snowmelt and more winter runoff.
- Less snowmelt runoff means lower early summer storage at major foothill reservoirs with less hydroelectric power production.
- Higher temperatures and reduced snowmelt compounds the problem of providing suitable cold-water habitat for salmon species.

- Rising sea levels would adversely affect many coastal marshes and wildlife reserves.
- Higher temperatures increase the demand for water by plants.
- Climate change in California will result in a higher frequency of large damaging fires.
- Regional climates that are hotter and drier will result in increased pest and insect epidemics within California's forests.

City Profile

The City of Bradbury is a small, residential/equestrian-oriented community of approximately 1.9 square miles (1,216-acres) containing a population 1,048 persons nestled at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains below Angeles National Forest in Los Angeles County. The City has a small full-time staff and contracts for many of the essential municipal services. The community encompasses 1.9 square miles, and includes 3.2 miles of public streets and privately owned and maintained roads. Most of the City is zoned for agriculture/residential uses of land on parcels that range in size from 1 to 5 acres. A significant portion of the City (302-acres) is identified as Open Space, Privately Owned Undeveloped that is subject to development constraints and is presumed to be developed with 16 units on the 8 existing parcels. Other areas of the City are zoned for single-family detached residential development on parcels ranging in size between 7,500 and 20,000 square feet. The City prohibits development other than single-family detached residential dwelling units. The City's location at the base of the foothills provides incredible views of the San Gabriel Valley and downtown City of Los Angeles. Planning and development challenges are created because of the steep slopes, potentially sensitive ecological areas, and natural hazard threats such as wildfire, landslides, and earthquakes.

The City is virtually built out. Thirty-two (32) vacant developable parcels remain and are suitable for the construction of single-family detached residential dwellings and accessory units. The current 400 dwelling units may be increased to a total of 497 dwelling units including primary and accessory dwellings. According to the 2010 United States Census, Bradbury's population was 1,048, and there were 400 Dwelling units and approximately 354 active households.

The General Plan integrates plans and policies that promote sustainability principles, particularly to comply with state-mandated requirements such as the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 32), the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (Senate Bill 375, and the Complete Streets Act of 2008 (AB-1358). To address recent sustainability and livability legislation, the 2012 General Plan contains this Climate Action Plan Element.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory

The first step toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) is to identify sources of emissions and establish baseline levels. This information can then be used for the selection of a reduction target and the identification of possible reduction measures to be included in the climate action plan. In 2012, the City received an Energy Action Plan prepared by the consulting firm PMC for the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG). Among

other things the report contains information regarding an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions emitted from the Bradbury community and, as a subset of that analysis, emissions attributed to local government operations. The report provides a detailed understanding of where the most emissions are generated, and where the greatest opportunities for emissions reductions lie. The inventory also establishes a baseline emission inventory against which to measure future progress.

The Inventory includes the major sources of GHG's caused by activities in the City. These sources are based on a regionally consistent approach using statewide best practices and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) recommendations. The Inventory analyzes GHG emissions from community and municipal sources.

2010 Community Emissions Summary

The City of Bradbury emitted approximately 9,520 MTCO₂e (Metric Tons) in the baseline year 2008. As shown in Table CAP No. 1 the on-road transportation sector was the largest contributor to emissions producing approximately 4,010 MTCO₂e or forty-two percent (42%) of the total in 2008. Residential energy followed closely behind contributing 3,750 MTCO₂e or forty percent (40%). Community-generated waste produced 780 MTCO₂e or eight percent (8%) followed closely by street-lighting and water pumping which made up seven percent (7%) of the total emissions with 700 MTCO₂e. Wastewater, water, and off-road equipment made up the remaining three percent (3%) of the total emissions.

The inventory analyzes seven primary sectors: 1) residential energy; 2) street lighting and water pumping electricity; 3) on-road transportation; 4) community-generated waste; 5) water; 6) wastewater; and 7) off-road equipment.

- **Residential Energy** refers to electricity and natural gas consumed by the residents of Bradbury.
- **Street Lighting** and water pumping is the electricity used by streetlights and water pumps located within the City, but not owned by the City.
- **On-Road Transportation** is the vehicle miles traveled in, to, and from the City.
- **Waste** refers to the methane emissions from waste (municipal solid waste) and green waste (alternative daily cover) sent to landfills and regional incinerators (also known as transformation facilities) from the City.
- **Water and Wastewater** facilities require energy to extract, filter, deliver, and treat the potable water resource and the treatment and disposal of wastewater. Also, the direct emissions from residential septic systems are accounted for.
- **Off-Road Equipment** refers to emissions from construction as well as lawn and garden equipment operated within the city.

Table CAP No. 1
2010 Community-Wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Sector	MTCO₂e	% of Total
Residential Energy	3,750	40%
Street lighting and Water Pumping Electricity	700	7%
On-Road Transportation	4,010	42%
Community Generated Waste	780	8%
Water	60	1%
Wastewater	120	1%
Off-Road Equipment	100	1%
Total*	9,520	100%

Emissions generated by government operations are categorized according to four primary sectors: 1) buildings, electricity and natural gas consumed by City buildings; 2) street lighting, electricity paid for by the City for Southern California Edison (SCE) owned streetlights within the City limits; 3) employee business travel; and 4) employee commutes to and from work.

2010 Municipal Emissions Summary

The inventory includes GHG emissions from the operations and activities conducted by the City of Bradbury. Due to the smaller scale of municipal operations and activities in Bradbury, GHG emissions were calculated in kilograms of CO₂e (kgCO₂e) which are one thousand times smaller than the community’s measure of MTCO₂e. To see municipal emissions in the same unit as community emissions, the kgCO₂e number was divided by 1,000.

Operations and activities by the City of Bradbury in 2008 resulted in approximately 14,840 kgCO₂e or 14.8 MTCO₂e. As in CAP Table No. 2, Southern California Edison Owned Streetlights was the largest emitter (42%) in 2010. Emissions from the Employee Commute sector produced the second highest quantity of emissions, resulting in 30% of total kgCO₂e; and City Hall produced 23% of total emissions. The remainder of emissions came from Employee Business Travel at 5% of total emissions. Emissions from government operations and activities produced less than 1% of total community GHG emissions.

Table CAP No. 2
2010 Municipal Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Sector	kgCO₂e	% of Total
Civic Center	3,460	23%
SCE owned Streetlights	6,240	42%
Employee Commute	4,440	30%
Employee Business Travel	700	5%
Total*	14,840	100%

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets

Assembly Bill 32 recommends that local governments adopt a GHG reduction target of 15% below baseline levels by 2020. The state has not adopted GHG reduction targets beyond 2020; however, in 2005, then Governor Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order S-3-05, which created a goal to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and to 80% below 1990 baseline levels by 2050.

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goal. As shown in Table CAP No. 3 the City would need to facilitate a reduction in emissions of 1,890 MTCO_{2e} to meet the State-recommended AB-32 Scoping Plan goal of 15% below baseline levels by 2020.

**Table CAP No. 3
BAU Forecast and Reduction Target, 2008 - 2020**

	2020
State-Recommended Reduction Targets (percent below baseline)	15%
State-Recommended Emissions Goal (MTCO _{2e})	8,090
BAU Forecast with State Reductions (MTCO _{2e})	9,980
Local Reduction Needed from Adjusted BAU (MTCO _{2e})	1,890

Existing Residential Energy Use Goal. By the year 2020 the City has targeted reducing the amount of electricity consumed by the community by 1,420,610 kWh which is a 20% reduction of the 2008 baseline level.

New Residential Electricity Energy Use Goal. By the year 2020 the City has targeted a reduction in the amount of electricity used by new buildings 20% below business as usual (BAU) levels which would amount to 243,270 kWh.

Municipal Electricity Energy Consumption Goal. By the year 2020 the City would like to achieve a 10% reduction in the amount of electricity consumed by municipal operations which would amount to a savings of 1,030kWh.

This Climate Action Plan utilizes an emissions reduction target of 15% below the identified baseline 2008 levels by 2020, which is consistent with the State of California’s direction to local government, as set forth in the AB 32 Scoping Plan. CAP Table No. 4 provides a comparison of the business-as-usual (BAU) Community-Wide forecast for 2020 to the 2008 baseline year and the 15% reduction target level.

To illustrate the potential emissions growth based on projected trends in energy use, driving habits, and population growth from the baseline year going forward, this plan includes emissions forecast for the year 2020. Under a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, Bradbury’s emissions will grow by approximately 19% by the year 2020, from 9,520 to 11,320 metric tons of CO_{2e}.

Table CAP No. 4
Comparison of Community-wide BAU Forecasts by Sector
2008 – 2020 (MTCO₂e)

Sector	2008 MTCO ₂ e	2010 MTCO ₂ e	2020 MTCO ₂ e
Residential Energy	3,750	3,840	5,000
Street lighting and Water Pumping Electricity	700	800	920
On-Road Transportation	4,010	3,970	4,090
Community Generated Waste	780	540	910
Water	60	60	130
Wastewater	120	120	160
Off-Road Equipment	100	100	110
Total*	9,520	9,430	11,320

CAP Table No. 5 provides a comparison of the business-as-usual (BAU) Municipal forecast for 2020 to the 2008 baseline year and the 15% reduction target level.

As no significant expansion of government services is expected over the next ten years, government operations and activities emissions are projected to remain consistent with 2008 levels under a business as usual scenario.

Table CAP No. 5
Comparison of Municipal BAU Forecasts by Sector
2008 – 2020 (kgCO₂e)

Sector	2008 kgCO ₂ e	2010 kgCO ₂ e	2020 kgCO ₂ e
Civic Center	3,460	3,460	3,710
SCE owned Streetlights	6,240	6,240	6,240
Employee Commute & Travel	5,140	5,140	5,140
Total*	14,840	14,840	15,090

Mitigation Activities

The City of Bradbury has established its commitment to reducing its contribution to climate change and preparing for potential impacts from climate change through pursuit of strategic partnerships and early action. Most notably, the City has completed a Greenhouse Gas Inventory of 2010 emissions, and set a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% below 2008 levels by 2020.

In recent years, the City has conducted energy efficiency campaigns and though the distribution of user-friendly information on the City's website about energy conservation, suggestions to improve energy efficiency, and appliance rebate programs. In addition to energy-specific

programs, the City of Bradbury proactively maintains the lush natural scenery and rural atmosphere through native vegetation regulations. Through partnerships with the City's water and waste providers, there are also efforts within the community to focus on water conservation and waste reduction, such as the declaration of "Fix a Leak Week" and the equestrian manure recycling pickup offered by the City's waste hauler.

The Bradbury General Plan 2012-2030 Update integrates plans and policies that promote sustainability principles, particularly to comply with state-mandated requirements such as the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32), the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008, and the Complete Streets Act of 2008.

On the municipal side, Bradbury's City Hall renovation was completed in April 2011. The new facility uses a similar amount of energy as the old building, but it is twice the size in terms of square feet and it is now able to accommodate a larger variety of community and civic events and meetings. The City participated in Southern California Edition's Savings by Design program to exceed Building Code Title 24 standards for energy-efficient buildings by designing the facility to achieve energy savings through efficient structural design, orientation, and equipment, such as plug-load monitors that shut off equipment when not in use.

Regulation of Climate Change – Federal, State and Regional Levels

Federal Climate Policy

Currently, there is no federal mandate for greenhouse gas emission reporting or reduction in the United States. Efforts are underway in Congress to develop and enact comprehensive climate and energy legislation. Senator Boxer, Chair of the Environment and Public Works Committee, has stated that AB 32 goals and strategies may be a viable starting point for federal legislation.

State Climate Policy

California produces roughly 1.4 percent of the world's and 6.2 percent of the total U.S. greenhouse gases (GHG). The State of California has taken the lead in setting specific targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the burning of fossil fuels in both power plants and vehicles through the following legislation:

California Solar Initiative Program, 2006. Comprehensive \$2.8 billion program that provides incentives toward residential and commercial solar development over 11 years.

Senate Bill 1078 Sher, 2002. Established Renewable Portfolio Standards requiring electricity providers to increase purchases of renewable energy resources by 1% per year until they have attained a portfolio of 20% renewable resources.

Executive Order S-21-09. In September 2009, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed an executive order directing the State's Air Resources Board to adopt regulations increasing California's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) to 33 percent by 2020. The RPS will apply to investor-owned utilities, publicly-owned utilities, direct access providers, and community choice aggregators.

Assembly Bill 1493 Pavley, 2002. Required the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop and adopt regulations that achieve the maximum feasible reduction of greenhouse gasses from vehicles primarily used for non-commercial transportation by January 2005. In 2009, CARB adopted final regulations that are expected to reduce GHG emissions from California passenger vehicles by about 22 percent in 2012 and about 30 percent in 2016.

Senate Bill 1771 Sher, 2000. Requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to prepare an inventory of the State's greenhouse gas emissions, to study data on global climate change, and to provide government agencies and businesses with information on the costs and methods for reducing greenhouse gases. It also establishes the California Climate Action Registry to serve as a certifying agency for companies and local governments to quantify and register their greenhouse gas emissions for possible future trading systems.

Assembly Bill 32 Nuñez & Pavley, 2006. Also known as The Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 institutes a mandatory limit on greenhouse gas pollution and requires a reduction in emissions in California to 1990 levels by the year 2020. The bill also directs the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to establish a mandatory reporting system to track and monitor emission levels and requires CARB to develop various compliance options and enforcement mechanisms.

Senate Bill 375 Steinberg, 2008. Will assign a greenhouse gas reduction target for car and light truck emissions for each region in the State represented by a metropolitan planning organization (MPO) that is to be addressed with a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS). It also touches on planning for transportation, housing and the environment and requires Alternative Planning Strategy documents where a SCS will not achieve the GHG reduction targets. The most significant of these initiatives are AB 32 and SB 375; the first requires California to reduce its GHG to 1990 levels by 2020, and the second begins to tie GHG reductions to land use. In 2007, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) conducted an emissions inventory for the state to identify emissions levels in 1990 that figure 427 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents. The inventory revealed that transportation was the largest single sector (35% of the state's total 1990 emissions), followed by industrial emissions (24%), imported electricity (14%), in-state electricity generation (11%), residential use (7%), agriculture (5%), and commercial use (3%).

Preliminary estimates indicate that California's 2020 emission projections could be 600 million tons of CO₂e if no actions are taken to reduce GHG. This means that California must prevent 173 million tons of CO₂e from being emitted by 2020 in order to meet the 1990 levels as required by AB 32. CARB is responsible for monitoring and reducing GHG emissions set forth in AB 32, and is, therefore, coordinating statewide efforts. In December 2008, CARB adopted a Scoping Plan that outlines the actions required for California to reach its 2020 emission target. The actions include a broad set of clean energy, clean transportation, and efficiency standards.

In 2009, CARB identified and implemented nine discrete early action measures including regulations affecting landfills, motor vehicle fuels, refrigerants in cars, tire pressure, port operations and consumer products. Additional reduction measures to meet the 2020 target will be adopted.

Key strategies identified in the Scoping Plan that are best developed and supported by local governments in achieving the climate protection and emission reduction goals include:

- Transportation and community design
- Local and regional emission targets
- Recycling and waste reduction
- Clean energy
- Green buildings
- Water

The CARB Climate Change Scoping Plan “encourages local governments to adopt a reduction goal for municipal operations emissions and move toward establishing similar goals for community emissions that parallel the State commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 15 percent from current levels by 2020.” However, CARB does not yet require cities to adopt climate action plans as part of AB-32 implementation efforts.

Coordinated Multi-Jurisdictional Approach

As part of the California Long-term Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan, the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments, Southern California Edison, and local municipalities set out in July 2011 to target and reduce greenhouse gas emission levels, consistent with the standards set by AB 32.

One of the first projects was to work with PMC – a privately owned environmental planning company – to develop greenhouse gas emissions inventories for the partner jurisdictions. With Southern California Edison grant funding, PMC also worked on programs related to reducing energy use in municipal buildings, establishing a green purchasing collaborative, reducing energy use in residential and commercial buildings, reducing emissions from private and municipal vehicles, and reducing energy use and emissions from waste.

2020 Emissions Forecast

As a small residential community with its own census study, Bradbury offered a unique opportunity to take a detailed approach to forecasting community GHG emissions. Results from the City’s census were combined and contrasted with the City’s 2007 General Plan estimates of build-out both in terms of dwelling unit and population projections. The 2007 General Plan estimated that the City of Bradbury would reach a buildout condition with 501 dwelling units and a total population of 1,500. The 2012-2030 General Plan Update suggests that the City’s buildout dwelling unit count will be 497 and the projected population will 1,540.

Average household utility bills were combined with the potential number of units to be added to the City under the build-out scenario in 2035 to estimate the increase in energy use, water use, waste disposal, and wastewater disposal. A simple escalating factor was used to calculate the assumed higher energy use profiles of the larger homes and estates in Bradbury. This analysis includes an assumption, that larger homes, like those in the A-5 zone designation, will use more energy, water, and other resources than a home within the R-7,500 zone designation. It is expected in the future that the community will continue to see an increase in energy use and resource consumption as homes are renovated or demolished and replaced or new homes are constructed.

Key Climate Action Plan Goals, Objectives, Policies and Implementation Programs

The City of Bradbury intends to reduce its reliance on and consumption of non-renewable energy resources. To that end the following goals, objectives and policies provide the City’s “strategy” to achieve the energy efficiency targets established in this plan.

Climate Action Goals:

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| Climate Goal 1. | Preserve the energy efficiency of existing housing units within the community. |
| Climate Goal 2. | Move toward net zero energy development to minimize additional energy demand within the community. |
| Climate Goal 3. | Integrate innovative and cost effective water conservation efforts into new and existing development to conserve energy used to pump, treat, and convey water. |
| Climate Goal 4. | Optimize shading and cooling to reduce community-wide energy demand. |
| Climate Goal 5. | Conserve energy and limited fiscal resources through energy efficiency and conservation improvements at the Civic Center. |

Climate Action Objectives:

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|-----------------------------|---|
| Climate Objective 1. | Reduce dependence on nonrenewable energy resources. |
| Climate Objective 2. | Reduce energy consumption by City owned facilities and equipment. |
| Climate Objective 3. | Reduce energy consumption by all residential dwellings. |

Climate Action Policies:

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| Climate Policy 1. | Annually monitor and report the City’s progress toward achieving the reduction target. |
| Climate Policy 2. | Regularly review and update the City’s Green House Gas (GHG) inventory, energy profile and Energy Action Plan. |
| Climate Policy 3. | Continue to develop collaborative partnerships that support implementation of the Energy Action Plan. |

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| Climate Policy 4. | Support regional funding efforts to implement the Energy Action Plan. |
| Climate Policy 5. | Promote the reduction of dependency on motor vehicles by encouraging the use of alternate transportation modes. |

Climate Action Implementation Action Programs:

The City of Bradbury is committed to achieve the energy consumption reduction targets identified in the City’s Energy Action Plan (EAP). The City has integrated the goals and policies of the EAP into this General Plan. Additional integration targets include the City’s Zone Code, design guidelines, specific plans and future housing elements.

The City will work with the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG), the San Gabriel Valley Energy Wise Partnership (SGVEWP) and other partners as appropriate. The City’s progress toward achieving its target goals will be monitored annually and reports will be presented to the City Council. Action items may provide interim steps or supporting strategies and the range of opportunities to increase the energy reduction potential of the City.

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| Climate Action 1. | Recognize homeowners that have implemented cost-effective energy efficiency improvements. |
| Climate Action 2. | Encourage homeowner associations to support community energy efficiency efforts such as an annual neighborhood energy conservation competition. |
| Climate Action 3. | Provide a residential energy efficiency checklist that prioritizes actions by return on investment to interested homeowners. |
| Climate Action 4 | Provide incentives to encourage various homeowners to participate in an energy audit that can be used as a case study for others. |
| Climate Action 5. | Encourage homeowners to participate in utility funded energy efficiency programs and retrofits such as Energy Upgrade California. |
| Climate Action 6. | Provide new construction owners with educational materials and resources that assist with energy efficiency improvements. |
| Climate Action 7. | Create and enforce outdoor lighting efficiency standards. |
| Climate Action 8. | Explore group purchase programs to reduce the cost of purchasing energy-efficient appliances, lighting, or pool equipment. |

- Climate Action 9.** Encourage the use of smart grid-integrated appliances to allow for programming to operate appliances remotely or when energy costs are at their lowest.
- Climate Action 10.** Encourage the use of variable speed drive pumps for pools and spas.
- Climate Action 11.** Work with adjacent and regional governmental entities to pursue funding for residential audits and retrofits.
- Climate Action 12.** Pursue grants or other financial sources to fund showcase home energy retrofits.
- Climate Action 13.** Consider including the policies of the model energy efficiency code and checklist, prepared by the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments, into the City’s zone code and design guidelines where feasible.
- Climate Action 14.** Utilize improvements to City facilities such as landscaping to demonstrate the effective use of appropriate water-efficient vegetation.
- Climate Action 15.** Encourage the water purveyor to provide water efficiency kits or other resources to City residents.
- Climate Action 16.** Encourage the use of recirculating water systems for decorative water features.
- Climate Action 17.** Promote the retention of natural vegetation and the rural character of the community.
- Climate Action 18.** Promote the use of cool roofs, light-colored paved surfaces, and permeable pavement in new and existing residential projects.
- Climate Action 19.** Conduct an audit of City facilities every five years to assure peak energy performance and identify new technologies or appliances to be installed as they become cost-effective.
- Climate Action 20.** Participate in the San Gabriel Valley Council of Government’s utility manager program, the Enterprise Energy Management Information System, to regularly track energy use and identify cost-saving opportunities through sub-metering and energy management.