

**UNDER 2 MOU – APPENDIX
CITY OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 2016**

Profile

Sacramento is the capital city of the U.S. state of California and the seat of government of Sacramento County, located at the confluence of the Sacramento River and American River in the northern portion of California's expansive Central Valley. With an estimated population of nearly 500,000, Sacramento is the sixth-largest city in California and the 35th-largest city in the United States, ranked one of the most ethnically diverse places in the nation. The incorporated community encompasses approximately 99 square miles and boasts of a strong economy, affordable housing, and leadership as America's Farm-to-Fork Capital. Also one of the most historic cities in California, Sacramento is rooted in its strong cultural identity while striving to become the most livable city in America.

Targets

The City of Sacramento has adopted targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from both community activities and municipal operations. In 2012, the City of Sacramento adopted a robust community-wide Climate Action Plan (CAP) to demonstrate compliance with the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 32). The CAP identifies local strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, with a primary goal of achieving a 15 percent reduction in community-wide GHG emissions below 2005 levels by 2020. Subsequently, in March 2015 the City integrated the 2012 CAP into the comprehensive 2035 General Plan, a legally-mandated document that serves as the City's master plan and blueprint for the future. The General Plan addresses climate change as a key theme. Consistent with California's statewide GHG targets and those identified in the Paris Agreement, the General Plan asserts the City's commitment to a 15 percent reduction in community-wide GHG emissions below 2005 levels by 2020, and a commitment to strive towards a 49 percent and 83 percent reduction by 2035 and 2050, respectively. For municipal operations, the General Plan presents a more aggressive 2020 target, committing to a 22 percent reduction below 2005 levels by 2020, with commitment to strive for a 49 percent and 83 percent reduction by 2035 and 2050, respectively. Community and municipal reduction targets are established in General Plan Environmental Resources (ER) policies ER 6.1.5 and 6.1.6, respectively.

Tools for Target Attainment

The City achieves GHG reductions with both comprehensive policies and innovative projects. Priority strategies include mixed-use development, green building practices, and programs for energy efficiency and renewable generation. The City actively leads by example with its own operations and services. From 2005 to 2013, the City achieved a 24 percent reduction in municipal GHG emissions with energy efficiency improvements, retrofits to City streetlights, and transitions to alternative fuels in the City fleet.

Key efforts include the following:

Energy efficiency financing. In 2011, the City created one of the first Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing programs in the United States in partnership with Ygrene Energy Fund. The program allows for willing property owners to enter into contractual assessments to finance the installation of distributed renewable energy generation, as well as energy and water efficiency improvements. Participating property owners repay the assessment as an item on the property owner's property tax bill. In December 2015, the City expanded its program to enable competition between multiple PACE providers, creating more options for businesses and homeowners and seeking to encourage more competitive finance rates. To date, over 1,000 property owners have participated in the program conserving more than 363 million kilowatt-hours and saving more than 231 million gallons of water.

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Energy efficiency in City facilities. The City has implemented ambitious retrofits within its own facilities and operations. As of spring 2015, the City has converted more than 9,000 streetlights to energy-efficient light emitting diodes (LED), approximately one-third of all City-owned streetlights. Efforts to complete the conversion of the remaining two-thirds of streetlights are underway. The newest LED streetlight technologies are anticipated to yield energy savings of 65 percent. The City has already converted all lighting in its eight City-owned parking garages to LED. As of spring 2016, investment-grade audits are underway at forty City facilities to improve energy efficiency in community centers, libraries, and pools. Using funds from a dedicated Energy Reinvestment Program, the City plans to continue retrofits and improvements within its stock of more than 400 facilities. Additionally, the City requires minimum certification of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver or equivalent in all new and renovated City-owned buildings.

Renewable energy. To date, the City has installed 4.9 megawatts of solar photovoltaics on City facilities, offsetting the electricity use of approximately 900 homes. Community-wide, property owners in Sacramento have installed more than 32 megawatts of solar photovoltaics, with installations at City facilities representing approximately 15 percent of total installations. The City also partners with the local electric utility, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), to expand renewables. Currently, more than 27 percent of SMUD's power comes from renewable sources, with SMUD working to achieve 33 percent renewables by 2020.

Alternative transportation and land use planning. The City is prioritizing infill, mixed-use development and alternative forms of transit. With its Shovel Ready Sites Program, the City has removed barriers to foster the development of infill housing. Several recent project approvals are ushering in more housing units and mixed uses in the downtown core that will support alternative modes of travel. The City is developing an ambitious new streetcar system, connecting outlying neighborhoods to the central city and downtown jobs center. The City is also remodeling and expanding the historic Sacramento Valley Station (SVS) into a multi-modal transit center, which will further enable the use of light rail and alternative forms of transit.

Alternative fuels. The City has installed more than 40 electric vehicle charging stations. Installation of liquefied natural gas (LNG) fueling infrastructure is currently underway. Committed to the expansion of alternative fuels in the municipal fleet, the City worked with manufacturers and local dealers to lease two new Toyota Mirai sedans, which utilize hydrogen-powered fuel cell technology and produce zero carbon emissions. The City has been rated the greenest government fleet in North America for 2015 (the 100 Best Fleets in North America), while working with other agencies, utilities, and partners to fund and implement a regional electric vehicle implementation plan, Take-Charge Sacramento.

Catalytic community projects. In partnership with the Sacramento Kings (the local National Basketball Association (NBA) team), the City is developing a new arena in downtown, the Golden 1 Center. The Golden 1 Center will be one of the most sustainable sporting venues in the country, if not the most sustainable ever constructed to date. The facility will be the first new sports arena constructed to LEED Gold standards, one of only three NBA arenas to achieve LEED Gold. Compared with the existing arena located outside of town, the Golden 1 Center's downtown location will: reduce average miles traveled per attendee by 20 percent; cut overall air emissions by 24 percent; and reduce travel-related GHG emissions per attendee 36 percent by 2020. All electricity for the Golden 1 Center will come from solar power on- and off-site. For all food and beverages served at the arena, 90% will be locally sourced within 150 miles of Sacramento. The City worked with the Sacramento Kings to ensure local business development as a result of the project.