

UNDER 2 MOU - Los Angeles Appendix

Profile stats

- California, United States
- 3.93 million population (2014 estimate)
- GDP of \$800 billion (2014 metropolitan area estimate)

Profile

As the largest city in California and the second largest city in the United States, Los Angeles has a responsibility to take a leading role on fighting climate change. What this city does has implications far beyond the its borders by moving markets, fostering innovation, transforming neighborhoods, and partnering regionally and globally. The city has set ambitious, achievable, goals in its first-ever Sustainable City pLAn (released April 2015) for both the short (2017) and long (2025/35) terms. These cover areas of environment, economy, and equity and provide meaningful targets for impactful municipal action. All will provide tangible benefits to communities, growth, and the climate.

To support and enhance this work, Mayor Eric Garcetti serves on the C40 steering committee; represents the largest city on President Obama's Climate Task Force; and co-created the Mayors' National Climate Action Agenda, a national movement to drive cities to take action and improve standards for carbon inventories and climate action.

Targets

To reduce emissions, the City of Los Angeles has medium and long term targets set in place. The city has committed to a 45% reduction in total GHG emissions below 1990 levels by 2025, 60% by 2030, and 80% by 2050.

The city will achieve these goals through decarbonizing power generation, transformation the transportation sector toward electrification and integrated transit, building efficiency, and more. All of these achievements are quantified in the city's municipal and community-level GHG inventories.

Tools

Local Solar & Decarbonizing Grid

We will reduce GHGs emitted from power generation through increases in distributed generation (e.g., local solar) and decarbonizing the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) power source mix (e.g., moving away from coal-fired energy).

Local solar capacity currently stands at 132 MW (2014), the highest of any U.S. city. We plan to increase that to 400 MW by 2017 and ultimately up to 1,800 MW by 2035. To reach our goals, we will increase deployment of distributed generation, including through community solar, feed-in tariff, net metering, acceleration of permitting/adoption of rooftop PV, as well as enhanced energy storage, among other initiatives.

The city has created long-term plans to decarbonize LADWP's resource mix by retiring coal plants and generating coal-free electricity by 2025. At the same time, LADWP will reach 50% renewables by 2030 per state law.

Mobility and Transit

L.A. is transforming its transportation sector through a combination of vehicle electrification and mode shift. Through improved transit, bicycling, and pedestrian systems, transit-oriented development, and low-emissions transportation, the city will significantly reduce GHG emissions while improving air quality.

L.A. is currently ahead of schedule to meet our goal of 1,000 publically-available EV charging stations by 2017. This will make us the city with the most EV chargers anywhere in the U.S. and aid our long term goal of having 10% of all light duty vehicles within the city being electric or zero-emission by 2025 and 25% by 2035. Additionally, we are accelerating air quality improvements at the Port of Los Angeles to achieve similar proportions of zero-emissions goods movement vehicles in the same time frame. The city is leading by example by committing to 50% of all future municipal fleet procurement be all electric by 2017 (80% by 2025).

On the public transit side, Los Angeles is home to the largest public works program in the United States, with more than \$40 billion being invested in rail, rapid bus, and other improvements, expanding the current rail system alone by 26 miles in the City of L.A. Annual transit passenger miles have increased 56% since 1984 with continued upward trends. The city will support the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority's expanded transit service with improved pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure and zoning updates to ensure transit options are convenient to homes and businesses.

Building Efficiency

The City of Los Angeles has numerous targets and tools in place to cut overall emissions from buildings throughout the city. Los Angeles leads the U.S. with the nation's largest municipal green-building program (requiring LEED Silver or better). L.A. has the greatest number of EPA-rated Energy Star certified buildings in the nation in six of the last seven years. And the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power has a suite of aggressive energy-efficiency programs.

In the near term, we will be expanding our Better Buildings Challenge to over 60 million square feet by 2017, which will help us avoid 1250 GWh of energy use through efficiency. On a longer time scale, these programs are helping the City achieve its target of reducing energy use per square foot for all building types 30% by 2035. As a result, 15% of L.A.'s projected energy needs will be delivered through energy efficiency alone by 2020.

Water

Energy is required to collect, clean, move, store and dispose of water which in turn generates associated greenhouse gas emissions. The most energy intensive source of water for Angelenos is the water imported from outside of the region. Los Angeles has made a historic commitment to cut our dependence of local water in half by 2025, and in the near term reduce overall per capita water consumption by 20% by 2017.

Waste

Los Angeles diverts 76.4% of waste that would end up in landfills, making it the leader among the 10 largest cities in the U.S. Los Angeles is also the largest city in the U.S. to create a commercial franchise agreement with waste haulers, which will increase recycling and resource recovery while reducing climate pollution from trash trucks.

By managing our waste in a smarter way through recycling and reusing materials such as packaging, food waste, and old electronics, we can turn this problem into an opportunity to clean up the city and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. L.A. is committed to a 90% landfill diversion rate by 2025.