The City of St. Louis Climate Protection Initiative
Catherine L. Werner, Sustainability Director
April 2, 2019
City of St. Louis Sustainability Mission Statement:

The City of St. Louis harnesses the strength and spirit of its diverse community to create an economically, socially and ecologically vibrant City for present and future generations - one that dynamically serves those who live, work, and play in the City’s rich and celebrated historic landscape.
Urban Character, Vitality & Ecology
- Create a sustainability resource toolkit for neighborhoods
- Make LRA land available at no cost for smart, productive, creative re-use of the land
- Provide easy access to greenspace, trails or parks within a half mile or 10 minute walk
- Increase number of trees planted by 16,000, or 15%

Arts, Culture & Innovation
- Promote sustainability practices at all public arts and cultural events
- Build Phase II of CORTEX biocience and technology research center
- Advance use of public transit, trolleys and streetcars to connect arts, culture and commerce

Empowerment, Diversity & Equity
- Employ 500 youth in annual summer job program
- Form a Mayor’s Community Council for Sustainability Implementation
- Implement Board Bill 297 pertaining to workforce inclusion
- Maintain our premier Municipal Equality Index rating for LGBTQ

Health, Well-Being & Safety
- Decrease obesity by 5% through our Small Changes for Health, Let’s Move STL and Good 4 U! Programs
- Reduce crime by 25%
- End chronic homelessness

Infrastructure, Facilities & Transportation
- Advocate for transportation plans and funding that allow more people to be less car dependent
- Support Citywide greenhouse gas emission reductions of 25% by 2030 and 80% by 2050
- Achieve 25% reduction in fuel use in City fleet and expand use of alternative fuels
- Increase number of dedicated bicycle lanes by 150% and shared road facilities by 35%
- Reduce City government use of water by 10%
- Use green custodial cleaning supplies in 100% of City government facilities

Education, Training & Leadership
- Create an Office of Sustainability in which the City’s Sustainability Director works with a City Green Team to implement and track the City’s sustainability initiatives
- Open 10 additional quality public charter schools
- Double the current eco-literacy rate by launching a program to foster an enhanced connection between people and urban natural resources

Prosperity, Opportunity & Employment
- Require a sustainability impact statement for all new City development
- Create 10,000 new jobs within Ballpark Village, CORTEX, Carondelet Coke, St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant, and Central West End
- Remediate and upgrade 10 vacant properties for redevelopment
- Create an urban forestry employment training program for high school students

City of St. Louis Sustainability Plan
Adopted January 9, 2013 by the City of St. Louis Planning Commission
Objective: Promote Energy Efficiency and Utilize Cleaner Forms of Energy

Strategy: Upgrade streetlights with energy efficient bulbs
CITY OF ST. LOUIS CLIMATE PROTECTION INITIATIVE

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

There are numerous City climate protection plans, projects and initiatives that are helping make St. Louis a cleaner, healthier, greener and more sustainable place to live, work, learn and play. This infographic outlines the history and goals of the Climate Protection Initiative.

2009: An Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) of $3.7 million was awarded to the City of St. Louis to be used for energy efficiency activities. Funds were used to start Set the PACE St. Louis, the Energy Saving St. Louis CFL distribution program, and to pilot LED street lights.

EECBG Sustainability Plan

2013: The City of St. Louis Sustainability Plan was formally adopted by the City’s Planning Commission. This triple bottom line Plan was developed with input from hundreds of citizens, community groups and City department representatives, charting a sustainable course forward for the City.

Climate Action & Adaptation Plan

2017: The Climate Action and Adaptation Plan was developed by the Office of Sustainability. This document takes the Sustainability Plan to the next stage, detailing strategies that will be required to achieve the City’s Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction target.

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?

HOW CAN WE GET THERE?

City of St. Louis The Climate Action & Adaptation Plan

The City of St. Louis invites you to find out more about the City’s climate protection initiatives.

Where we are now:

City Energy Project

Reduced city energy use by 20% from baseline and certified as an ENERGY STAR-certified city.

Climate Vulnerability Assessment

2016: St. Louis received a national award from The City Energy Project. This award led to the creation of the City’s energy benchmarking ordinance and program. The benchmarking ordinance was the basis for the City’s climate vulnerability assessment.

City of St. Louis Community GHG Emissions by Source (Calendar Year 2015)

City of St. Louis Community GHG Emissions Reduction Trends and Target Reduction Levels

City of St. Louis The Climate Action & Adaptation Plan

The City of St. Louis is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 80% from 2005 levels by 2050. This plan describes objectives, strategies and actions needed to achieve the 80% reduction target.

The objectives are divided into two goals: mitigation and adaptation.

Preserve & Enhance the Natural Environment

Maximize Preparedness Efforts

Improve & Restore Natural Systems for Changed Conditions

Protect People From Temperature Extremes

Create a Healthy & Cool Built Environment

Reduce Flood Impact & Risk

Prepare for Natural Disaster

City of St. Louis Community GHG Emissions by Source (Calendar Year 2015)

Industrial (13%)

Commercial (41%)

Other (4%)

Residential (22%)

Vehicle Miles Traveled (20%)

American Cities Climate Challenge (ACCC)

In 2018, the City was awarded an unprecedented opportunity by Bloomberg Philanthropies, to significantly deepen and accelerate efforts to tackle climate change and promote a sustainable future for residents.

The City will be focusing its ACCC work on buildings and transportation, including advancing building energy efficiency, and promoting greater use of renewable energy and electric vehicles.

www.stlouis-mo.gov/sustainability
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Climate Vulnerability Assessment
2018: Several health, safety, resilience and sustainability professionals collaborated in creating this document, which takes a closer look at the ways in which climate change is likely to impact vulnerable populations in St. Louis.

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

City of St. Louis Community GHG Emissions by Source (Calendar Year 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Emissions</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>41% (1.44 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>35% (1.29 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>24% (0.92 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4% (0.15 million)</td>
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</table>

WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?

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City of St. Louis Community GHG Emissions Reduction Trends and Target Reduction Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reduction (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOW CAN WE GET THERE?

City of St. Louis The Climate Action & Adaptation Plan
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ADAPTATION

Preserve & Enhance the Natural Environment
- Improve & Restore Natural Systems for Changed Conditions
- Preserve & Enhance the Natural Environment
- Protect People from Temperature Extremes
- Create a Healthy & Cool Built Environment
- Reduce Flood Impact & Risk

Protect Human Health & Safety
- Protect from Extreme Heat & Cold
- Improve & Restore Natural Systems for Changed Conditions
- Reduce Air Emissions
- Reduce Water Use
- Reduce Noise & Vibration

Build an Energy Efficient City
- Missouri Department of Energy Development for Energy Savings
- Main Energy Efficiency Measures Affordable
- More Green Building at the Standard Practice
- Main Energy Efficiency Measures Affordable

Create Equitable Access to Inter-Modal Transportation
- Integrates Land Use & Transportation for Healthy-Compact Communities
- Reduce Congestion & Vehicle Emissions
- Support Alternative Fuel Vehicles
- Facilitate Alternative Commutes

Support Community Well Being
- Empower the Community for a Prosperous Green Economy
- Create Vibrant Neighborhoods that Advance Public Safety
- Reduce Waste & Consumption
- Reduce Water & Waste
- Support Community Well Being

Accelerate Clean Renewable Energy
- Provide Cleaner More Efficient Energy Sources
- Advance Community-Scale Renewable Energy Options
- Revolutionize Public Health & Safety
- Reduce Water & Waste
- Support Community Well Being

The ST. LOUIS CLIMATE HANDPRINT

The St. Louis Climate Handprint focuses on the ways individuals can positively impact the environment through climate actions, at home and at work. The Climate Handprint recommends a range of “good, better and best” strategies for each of the mitigation objectives in the Climate Action & Adaptation Plan. Listed below are some examples:

Take Climate Action at Home:
- Use energy-efficient light bulbs.
- Install energy-efficient windows.
- Use energy-efficient appliances.
- Use energy-efficient clothing.
- Use energy-efficient products.

Take Climate Action at Work:
- Set personal computers and laptops to an “Energy Saver” mode with timed screensavers and automatic brightness controls.
- Use energy-efficient building systems.
- Use energy-efficient lighting systems.
- Use energy-efficient transportation systems.
- Use energy-efficient heating and cooling systems.

CREDITS & MORE INFORMATION

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To learn more about the St. Louis Climate Handprint, visit stlouis-mo.gov/sustainability

V2 02/2019
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Energy Saving Saint Louis 2011 CFL Distribution

SAVING ENERGY TO SAVE MONEY

Energy Saving Saint Louis
Energy Saving Saint Louis 2011 CFL Distribution

- **100,000 CFLs were distributed** across the City of St. Louis to more than 25,000 households in 11 different wards.

- **GHG Emission Reduction**: Total energy savings are projected to be 10,000,000 kWh, with an annual savings of 4,648,723 kWh.

- By switching to CFLs, residents **save $30** in electricity costs over the lifetime of each bulb, because they are 75% more energy efficient and last up to 10 times longer.

- Additionally, **CFLs produce 75% less heat**, which can cut costs associated with home cooling and makes it safer to operate.

✓ **Annual energy cost savings to residents** projected to be nearly $450,000.

![Summary Table](image)
COP 21 - Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy

The Compact of Mayors

The Compact of Mayors (COM) is an international effort encouraging mayors to pledge to take action in support of climate protection. Basic elements are to measure and track greenhouse gas emissions, and plan to adapt to changing climate conditions and impacts. There are four phases that a city agrees to complete, and the progress is posted on the COM website. The COM is a project of CDP, Bloomberg Philanthropies and others. President Obama requested at least 100 mayors sign the COM in advance of the 2015 United Nations Climate of Parties (COP21) international climate negotiations in Paris. Mayor Slay signed on to the Compact of Mayors in November 2015. Participating cities are to complete all phases of the COM within three years. The primary expectations of the Compact of Mayors are included in a phased approach that can be addressed in any order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 1: Commitment</th>
<th>Due November 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A city must sign on to the Compact of Mayors and commit to completing all elements within the specified timeframe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 2: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) Inventory &amp; Hazards Reporting</th>
<th>Due November 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GHG Inventory:</strong> A city is to create a greenhouse gas emissions inventory using a new Global Protocol for Communities (GPC) at least every 3 years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazards Reporting:</strong> A city is expected to report on the current and future climate hazards it faces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 3: GHG Reduction Targets &amp; Vulnerability Assessment</th>
<th>Due November 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GHG Reduction Targets:</strong> A city is to set greenhouse gas reduction targets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk/Vulnerability Assessment:</strong> consists of a climate change risk assessment to people and/or vulnerability assessment of the community as related to climate issues.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 4: Climate Action Plan &amp; Climate Adaptation Plan</th>
<th>Due November 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate Action Plan:</strong> A climate action plan should include quantitative and qualitative assessments of how the city will deliver on its commitment to reduce GHG emissions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate Adaptation Plan:</strong> A climate adaptation plan should outline intended changes to city systems in response to actual or projected climate change impacts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Climate Hazards, Climate Vulnerability

CITY OF ST. LOUIS
CLIMATE VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT
2018

Temperature Extremes
- Extreme Hot Days / Heat Waves
  The City is predicted to experience more days over 90 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit and longer lasting hotter heat waves.

- Extreme Winter Conditions / Cold Wave
  Overall winters are expected to be milder, however, cold snaps and cold waves will occur.

- Vector-borne Disease
  Warmer temperatures globally will increase the geographic range and season length for disease carrying insects.

- Insect Infestation
  Temperatures affect insect reproduction and mortality. Warmer temperatures can lead to increased insect populations and migration.

Precipitation Extremes
- Rainstorm
  Heavy rainfall events are predicted to increase in frequency. The Spring season will see the greatest increase.

- River flood
  The City's proximity to the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers increase the City's vulnerabilities to river flooding during rain events.

- Flash / Surface Flood
  Increased heavy precipitation will lead to more frequent flash flooding and surface flooding caused by stormwater runoff and sewer overflows.

- Hail / Heavy Snow
  Changing weather patterns and cold snaps will result in hail and heavy snow events.

- Waterborne Disease
  Severe precipitation events can lead to outbreaks of waterborne diseases.

- Drought
  Short-term droughts are projected to increase with hotter temperatures evaporating moisture from soil & plants.

Severe Weather / Natural Disaster
- Tornado / Severe Wind
  Strong storms are more likely with increased warming, which could increase the frequency of; tomatoes due to the temperature patterns associated with climate change.

- Earthquake
  The City of St. Louis is located near the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Although earthquakes are not directly related to climate change they create a great risk for the City.

- Lightning / Thunderstorm
  More intense thunderstorms and lightning events may increase with global warming.
WHERE ARE WE NOW?

City of St. Louis Community GHG Emissions by Source (Calendar Year 2015)

- Industrial (13%)
- Commercial (41%)
- Other (4%)
- Residential (22%)
- Vehicle Miles Traveled (20%)

WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?

City of St. Louis Community GHG Emissions Reduction Trends and Target Reduction Levels
Community GHG Emissions Reductions 2005-2015 & 80% by 2050 Target Reductions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GHG Emissions Reductions</th>
<th>GHG Emissions Remaining</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,081,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>453,071</td>
<td>7,628,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,163,492</td>
<td>6,917,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>862,248</td>
<td>7,219,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>6,465,134</td>
<td>1,616,284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*all quantities in mtCO₂e
## CLIMATE ACTION & ADAPTATION PLAN

**Objective:** Build a Healthy Prosperous & Low-Carbon City

### Objectives

1. **Build an Energy Efficient City**
   - 1.1 Measure Progress & Equity in Climate Action Planning
   - 1.2 Retrofit & Renovate Existing Built Environment for Energy Savings
   - 1.3 Make Green Building the Standard Practice
   - 1.4 Make Energy Efficiency Measures Affordable

2. **Accelerate Clean Renewable Energy**
   - 2.1 Provide Cleaner More Efficient Energy Sources
   - 2.2 Advance Community Scale Renewable Energy Options & Utilization

3. **Create Equitable Access to Inter-Modal Transportation**
   - 3.1 Integrate Land Use & Transportation for Healthy, Compact Development
   - 3.2 Reduce Congestion & Vehicle Emissions
   - 3.3 Support Alternative Fuel Vehicles
   - 3.4 Facilitate Alternative Commutes

4. **Support Community Well-Being**
   - 4.1 Empower the Community for a Prosperous Green Economy
   - 4.2 Create Vibrant Neighborhoods that Advance Public Health & Safety

5. **Protect Natural Resources & Greenspaces**
   - 5.1 Restore & Regenerate Natural Systems as Carbon Sinks
   - 5.2 Improve Water Efficiency
   - 5.3 Reduce Waste & Consumption
Objective: Build an Energy Efficient City
Objective: Build an Energy Efficient City
Strategy: Retrofit & Renovate Existing Built Environment for Energy Savings
### Objective: Build an Energy Efficient City

### Strategy: Retrofit & Renovate Existing Built Environment for Energy Savings

### Action: Complete LED Street Lighting Program
LED Light Replacement

- City has converted City Hall Parking Lots
- Phasing out 52,000 High Pressure Sodium street lights
- 10%/year; currently at 40% / Targeted completion 2025

Old Lamps

New Lamps
LED Light Replacement Benefits

- Save on electricity use and costs
- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions
- Better light color for security cameras
Target: Achieve a 6% reduction in fuel use in City fleet and expand use of alternative fuels to 85% of Airport's fleet

- Lambert Airport is transitioning to Electric Vehicles and fleet that runs on alternative fuels.
- The Airport has 5 EV charging stations at Super Park.
Target: Have single stream recycling facilities for 100% of City government buildings and double residential recycling rate.

Between 2013 and early 2017, **124 million pounds of waste** were recycled by City residents and government employees.
Target: Reduce City government use of water by 10%

• Based on the realized/expected savings of these projects, the City has achieved 99.7% of its 2018 goal (as of early 2017).

• The City Water Division has implemented water-saving measures:
  - Howard Bend Filter Plant Backwash Optimization (2013)
  - Forest Park Waterway System Control/Monitoring (2016)
  - CR Pre-Sedimentation Basin Greywater Cleaning (2016)
  - CR Valve Replacements (2017)
Target: Increase bike racks by 150%
Increase number of dedicated bicycle lanes by 150% and shared road facilities by 35%

Between 2013 and 2017:
• Installed 300 bike racks (+135%) and passed a Bike Parking Ordinance.
• Expanded dedicated bike lanes to 47.5 miles (+239%) and expanded Shared Lane Markings to 85.5 miles (+15.5%)
St. Louis City Parks & Recreation

108 City parks
3720 acres of parks
10 recreation facilities
2018 ParkScore rated the City of St. Louis 14 out of 100 cities.

2018 ParkServe shows 95% of City residents live within ½ mile walk of a park, trail or greenspace.
Milkweeds for Monarchs: The St. Louis Butterfly Project
City Hall Monarch Garden

Monarch images taken by Francis Slay
St. Louis Loves Monarch Butterflies

2014 Goal: 250
Monarch Conservation Taking Flight

2014 Goal: 250; Current: 402
St. Louis Riverfront Butterfly Byway

Legend
- Monarch Habitat Planted Locations (2016-17)
- Monarch Habitat Seeded Locations (2017-18)
- Butterfly Byway Footprint (1.5 mile diameter)
- Rivers
- Parks in City

DRAFT 4/25/18

City of St. Louis
Neither Brightside St. Louis nor the City of St. Louis guarantee the accuracy of points or information contained or depicted in this map; it is provided for communication purposes only. April 2018
The Saint Louis Riverfront Butterfly Byway

A Pollinator Haven

Join us in creating natural habitats for pollinators and other wildlife.

Ninety percent of flowering plants depend on pollinators—yet many, like the monarch butterfly, are in trouble.

- Female monarch butterflies only lay their eggs on milkweed plants.
- Monarch caterpillars feed solely on milkweed.
- Monarchs also need nectar from native flowers to provide energy for their annual migration.
- St. Louis is an important part of the monarch’s migration path.

Ways to Help Pollinators:

- Plant a nectar- and pollen-rich native flower garden that blooms throughout the seasons. This will also support bees, birds and other important wildlife.
- Minimize or eliminate the use of insecticides, herbicides and fertilizers in your yard.
- Purchase locally grown, pesticide-free flowers, fruits and vegetables.
- Keep your native garden intact throughout the winter; pollinators use spent stems to lay eggs, nest and survive cold temperatures. In the spring, cut the dead plant growth to 15” high.

Native Flowers Provide Pollinator Habitat

This habitat area is one of several along the Mississippi River that collectively serve as a pollinator pathway. The City has been amending urban monarch conservation through Milkweeds for Monarchs: The St. Louis Butterfly Project. Find out more at Stlouis-mo.gov/monarchs
Thank You, Welcome, and Enjoy Your Time in St. Louis!