If you are an individual with a disability and need a reasonable modification or accommodation pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), please contact (310) 288-2864 prior to the meeting. Providing at least forty-eight (48) hours advance notice will help to ensure availability of services.

CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS
455 North Rexford Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90210

Telephonic / Video Conference Meeting

CLIMATE ACTION AND ADAPTATION PLAN COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

AGENDA

Tuesday, October 19, 2021
2:00 p.m.

https://beverlyhills-org.zoom.us/my/climate
Meeting ID: 410 081 2952
Passcode: 90210

+1 346 248 7799 US
+1 833 548 0276 US Toll-free

One tap mobile
+13462487799,,4100812952#,,,,*90210# US
+18335480276,,4100812952#,,,,*90210#
US Toll-free

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e)(3), members of the Beverly Hills Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee and staff may participate in this meeting via a teleconference. In the interest of maintaining appropriate social distancing, members of the public can participate in the meeting by using the link or phone numbers above.

Anyone who participates at the meeting and/or enters the City Council Chamber or Commission meeting room is subject to having their image and/or voice displayed. These recordings will remain publicly accessible in perpetuity.

How to Submit Public Comment:
Audio/oral: Please see Zoom information above
Email: bhcaap@beverlyhills.org
To watch video live: Please see Zoom information above

It is recommended that written public comments be submitted to the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee Recording Secretary by 11:30 AM on the meeting date. Public comments will also be taken during the meeting when the topic is being reviewed by the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee. Written comments should identify the Agenda Item number or topic in the subject line of the email.

In order to be read at the meeting, written comments will be allowed with a maximum of 350 words, which corresponds to approximately three (3) minutes of speaking time. If a comment is received after the agenda item is heard, it will not be a part of the record.

The Committee may act on any item listed on the agenda.

AGENDA

OPEN MEETING

ROLL CALL

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE AUDIENCE
Comment: Members of the public will be given the opportunity to directly address the Committee regarding any items not on the Agenda that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee. By State law, the Committee may not discuss or vote on items not on the Agenda.

1. **COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE GUIDELINES**
   Comment: Staff will provide the Community Advisory Committee with guidelines.

2. **PURPOSE OF THE COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE**
   Comment: Staff will provide the role and purpose of the Community Advisory Committee.

3. **COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIR**
   Comment: Staff and the City Attorney's office recommend that the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) elect a Chair to fulfill the administrative requirements for the CAC.

4. **A RESOLUTION OF THE CLIMATE ACTION AND ADAPTATION PLAN COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS AUTHORIZING PUBLIC MEETINGS TO BE HELD VIA TELECONFERENCING PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54953(E) AND MAKING FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS REGARDING THE SAME**
   Comment: Staff and the City Attorney's office recommend that the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee adopt a resolution making the following findings so that meetings of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee will be subject to the special Brown Act requirements for teleconference meetings: (1) the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee has reconsidered the circumstances of the COVID-19 state of emergency; (2) the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person; and (3) state or local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing.

5. **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHG) AND FORECAST AND APPROACHES TO GHG REDUCTION MEASURES AND TARGET GOAL SETTING**
   Comment: This item is for information and discussion. The municipal and community-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emission information and forecast will help future discussions regarding GHG reduction measures and target settings.

6. **PROMOTING THE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT MEETING**
   Comment: The first Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Workshop will be scheduled in November. Staff would like the Committee's help in promoting the workshop.

ADJOURNMENT

If there are any questions about this agenda, please contact Melissa Gomez at 310-288-2864 or mgomez@beverlyhills.org.

Item 3

STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: October 19, 2021

To: Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee

From: Josette Descalzo, Environmental Compliance and Sustainability Programs Manager

Subject: Elect a Chair for the Community Advisory Committee

Attachments: 1. None

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff and the City Attorney's office recommend that the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) elect a Chair to fulfill the administrative requirements for the CAC.

DISCUSSION

The City Council appointed the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) for the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) during the September 21, 2021 formal meeting. The appointment formalized the CAC as a standing committee. As a standing committee, the CAC is required to follow the rules of the Brown Act and fulfill administrative duties such as signing emergency resolutions. To fulfill the administrative requirements, staff and the City Attorney's office recommend the CAC to elect a committee Chair.

Considering the Chair's duties are solely administrative, staff is recommending that interested CAC members volunteer to serve in this position. Staff will be collecting the names of these volunteers and virtually presenting them as a ballot. Prior to casting votes, candidates will be given no more than three minutes state their interest and qualifications for the position. After all the candidates have been given time to speak, staff will open the opportunity for CAC members to cast their ballots. Each CAC member will be given one ballot. Voting will start once staff announces the start of the process. Staff will be announcing each candidate's name and each CAC member will raise their hands to cast their ballot. The candidate with the majority of the votes will be elected as the Chair and confirmed via a motion.

In the event that no candidate receives the majority the votes, a runoff will be held between the two candidates who received the most votes. However, if two or more candidates tie for second place, all second-place candidates will be included in the runoff.

In order to conduct the runoff, staff will announce the candidates that will be included in the runoff, and therefore, still be eligible. The remaining eligible candidates will not have the opportunity to address the committee prior to the runoff. Staff will then initiate the voting process. The voting process will continue until a candidate receives the majority of the votes. The results will then be confirmed via motion.

FISCAL IMPACT

Electing the Chair for the CAC will not have a fiscal impact.

Item 4

STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: October 19, 2021

To: Climate Action and Adaptation Community Advisory Committee

From: Josette Descalzo, Environmental Compliance and Sustainability Programs Manager

SUBJECT: A Resolution of The Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee of the City of Beverly Hills Authorizing Public Meetings to be held via Teleconferencing Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e) and Making Findings and Determinations Regarding the Same

ATTACHMENT: 1. Proposed Resolution

RECOMMENDATION

Staff and the City Attorney's office recommend that the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee adopt a resolution making the following findings so that meetings of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee will be subject to the special Brown Act requirements for teleconference meetings: (1) the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee has reconsidered the circumstances of the COVID-19 state of emergency; (2) the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person; and (3) state or local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing.

INTRODUCTION

Governor Newsom recently signed new legislation (AB 361) allowing the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee to continue virtual meetings during the COVID-19 declared emergency subject to certain conditions. These special requirements give the City greater flexibility to conduct teleconference meetings when there is a declared state of emergency and either social distancing is mandated or recommended, or an in-person meeting would present imminent risks to the health and safety of attendees.

BACKGROUND

On March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom proclaimed a state of emergency to exist in California due to the spread of COVID-19. The Governor subsequently issued numerous executive

orders suspending or modifying state laws to facilitate the response to the emergency. Among other things, these executive orders superseded certain Brown Act requirements and established special rules to give local public agencies greater flexibility to conduct teleconference meetings. Those special rules expired on September 30, 2021.

On September 16, 2021, in anticipation of then-imminent expiration of his special rules for teleconference meetings, the Governor signed AB 361. In key part, this bill amends the Brown Act to establish special requirements for teleconference meetings if a legislative body of a local public agency holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency and either state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, or the body determines, by majority vote, whether as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

AB 361 builds upon Executive Order ("EO") N-29-20, issued by the Governor on March 17, 2020, which relaxed the teleconferencing requirements of the Brown Act to facilitate virtual meetings during the COVID-19 declared emergency. EO N-29-20's provisions concerning public meetings applied through September 30, 2021.

AB 361 authorizes local agencies to continue meeting remotely without following the Brown Act's standard teleconferencing provisions if the meeting is held during a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor and either of the following applies: (1) state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing; or (2) the agency has already determined or is determining whether, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

EO N-29-20 required legislative bodies to make remote public meetings accessible telephonically or otherwise electronically to all members of the public seeking to observe and to address the local legislative body, and to make reasonable efforts to adhere as closely as reasonably possible to the provisions of the Brown Act. AB 361 adds new procedures and clarifies the requirements for conducting remote meetings as follows:

- *Public Comment Opportunities in Real Time*: A legislative body that meets remotely pursuant to AB 361 must allow members of the public to access the meeting via a call-in option or an internet-based service option, and the agenda for the remote meeting must provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the body in real time. Although the agency may still ask for public comments to be submitted in advance, the agency cannot require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting. If an agency does not provide a timed public comment period, but takes public comment separately on each agenda item, it must allow a reasonable amount of time per agenda item to allow members of the public the opportunity to provide public comment, including time to "be recognized for the purpose of providing public comment."

- *No Action During Disruptions*: In the event of a disruption that prevents the local agency from broadcasting the remote meeting, or in the event of a disruption within the local agency's control that prevents members of the public from offering public comments using the call-in option or internet-based service option, AB 361 prohibits the legislative body from taking any further action on items appearing on the meeting agenda until public access to the meeting via the call-in or internet-based options is restored.

- *Periodic Findings*: To continue meeting remotely pursuant to AB 361, an agency must make periodic findings that: (1) the body has reconsidered the circumstances of the declared emergency; and (2) the emergency impacts the ability of the body's members to meet safely in person, or state or local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing. These findings should be made not later than 30 days after teleconferencing for the first time pursuant to AB 361, and every 30 days thereafter.

DISCUSSION

To continue to hold meetings under these special teleconferencing requirements, the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee needs to make two findings pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e)(3). First, there must be a declared state of emergency and the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee must find that it has reconsidered the circumstances of such emergency. Second, the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee must find that such emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee members to meet in person. Alternatively, for the second finding, the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee must find that state or local officials continue to impose or recommend social distancing measures. These findings must be made within 30 days after the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee teleconferences for the first time under AB 361 and every 30 days thereafter.

The declared emergency is still in effect. Furthermore, the State of California and the County of Los Angeles have recommended measures to promote social distancing. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention continue to advise that COVID-19 spreads more easily indoors than outdoors and that people are more likely to be exposed to COVID-19 when they are closer than 6 feet apart from others for longer periods of time. Additionally, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health still encourages people at risk for severe illness of death from COVID-19 to take protective measures such as social distancing and, for those not yet fully vaccinated, to physically distance from others whose vaccination status is unknown. The County Health Department also continues to recommend that employers take steps to support physical distancing.

Please note that AB 361 applies to all legislative bodies. Therefore, Commissions and standing committees will need to also comply with the requirements of AB 361.

FISCAL IMPACT

The proposed resolution allowing the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee greater flexibility to conduct teleconference meetings is unlikely to cause a greater fiscal impact to the City.

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION OF THE CLIMATE ACTION AND ADAPTATION PLAN COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS AUTHORIZING PUBLIC MEETINGS TO BE HELD VIA TELECONFERENCING PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54953(e) AND MAKING FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS REGARDING THE SAME

WHEREAS, the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee is committed to public access and participation in its meetings while balancing the need to conduct public meetings in a manner that reduces the likelihood of exposure to COVID-19 and to support physical distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic; and

WHEREAS, all meetings of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee are open and public, as required by the Ralph M. Brown Act (Cal. Gov. Code 54950 – 54963), so that any member of the public may attend, participate, and watch the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee conduct its business; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Assembly Bill 361, signed by Governor Newsom and effective on September 16, 2021, legislative bodies of local agencies may hold public meetings via teleconferencing pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e), without complying with the requirements of Government Code Section 54953(b)(3), if the legislative body complies with certain enumerated requirements in any of the following circumstances:

1. The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency, and state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing.
2. The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency for the purpose of determining, by majority vote, whether as a result of the

emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

3. The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency and has determined, by majority vote, that, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

WHEREAS, on March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom declared a State of Emergency in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (the "Emergency"); and

WHEREAS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention continue to advise that COVID-19 spreads more easily indoors than outdoors and that people are more likely to be exposed to COVID-19 when they are closer than 6 feet apart from others for longer periods of time; and

WHEREAS, the Los Angeles County "Responding together at Work and in the Community Order (8.23.21)" provides that all individuals and businesses are strongly encouraged to follow the Los Angeles County Public Health Department Best Practices. The Los Angeles County Public Health Department "Best Practices to Prevent COVID-19 Guidance for Businesses and Employers", updated on September 13, 2021, recommend that employers take steps to reduce crowding indoors and to support physical distancing between employees and customers; and

WHEREAS, due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the need to promote social distancing to reduce the likelihood of exposure to COVID-19, the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee intends to hold public meetings via teleconferencing pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e).

NOW, THEREFORE, the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee of the City of Beverly Hills resolves as follows:

Section 1. The Recitals provided above are true and correct and are hereby incorporated by reference.

Section 2. The Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee hereby determines that, as a result of the Emergency, meeting in person presents imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

Section 3. The Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee shall conduct its meetings pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e).

Section 4. Staff is hereby authorized and directed to take all actions necessary to carry out the intent and purpose of this Resolution including, conducting open and public meetings in accordance with Government Code section 54953(e) and other applicable provisions of the Brown Act.

Section 5. The City has reconsidered the circumstances of the state of emergency and finds that: (i) the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person, and (ii) state or local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing.

Section 6. The Secretary of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution and shall cause this Resolution and her certification to be entered in the Book of Resolution of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee of this City.

Adopted:

_____

Chair of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee of the City of Beverly Hills, California

ATTEST:

_____ (SEAL)
Melissa Gomez
Secretary of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan Community Advisory Committee

Item 5

CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO:	Public Works Commission
FROM:	Josette Descalzo, Environmental Compliance and Sustainability Programs Manager Gil Borboa, Assistant Director of Public Works
DATE:	September 9, 2021
SUBJECT:	Climate Action and Adaptation Plan-Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Inventory and Forecast

RECOMMENDATION

This item is for information and discussion. The municipal and community-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emission information and forecast will help future discussions regarding GHG reduction measures and target settings.

INTRODUCTION

The City of Beverly Hills is in the process of completing its first Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP). The CAAP will provide a citywide plan that would help the City achieve carbon neutrality by 2045 and increase its resilience to climate change.

The CAAP completed the municipal and community-wide GHG emission inventory and forecast using 2015 and 2019 GHG emission data. The report includes GHG emission inventory for City operations (municipal operations) using 2019 data and Citywide (Community-wide) GHG emission inventory using 2015 and 2019 data. Considering municipal operations is within the city-boundaries, its emissions data is included within the community-wide emissions.

The report includes analyses that show community-wide GHG reduction by ten (10%) percent between 2015 and 2019. The community-wide data were also used to provide a GHG emission forecast to 2045. The forecast uses industry standard methodologies and also accounts for additional GHG reduction from existing state regulations. The forecast also presents additional emission reductions needed to achieve statewide GHG goal levels.

DISCUSSION

The Climate Action and Adaptation Plan will establish actions the City will take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase resilience to climate change, including a roadmap for the City to follow to make progress towards meeting long-term State reduction targets of carbon neutrality by 2045.

The City's CAAP is predicated on supporting the state of California GHG emission reduction goals to fight climate change. California considers GHG emissions and the impacts of climate change to be a serious threat to public health, the environment, economic well-being, and natural resources of the state, and has taken an aggressive stance to mitigate the impact on

climate change through the adoption of legislation and policies, the most relevant of which are summarized below:

- **Executive Order (EO) S-3-05**, signed by the Governor in 2005, establishes statewide GHG emission reduction targets to achieve long-term climate stabilization as follows: by 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels and by 2050, reduce GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels. The 2050 target was accelerated by the 2045 carbon neutral target in Executive Order B-55-18, as discussed below.
- **Assembly Bill (AB) 32**, known as the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires that California's GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by the year 2020 (approximately a 15% reduction from 2005 to 2008 levels). The AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan, 2008, identifies mandatory and voluntary measures to achieve the statewide 2020 emissions goal, and encourages local governments to reduce municipal and community GHG emissions proportionate with state goals. This State achieved this goal in 2017, reducing GHG emissions below 1990 levels three years before the target.
- **Senate Bill (SB) 32**, signed by the Governor in 2016, establishes a statewide mid-term GHG reduction goal of 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) formally adopted an updated Climate Change Scoping Plan in December 2017, establishing the roadmap to achieve the 2030 goal and giving guidance to achieve substantial progress toward the 2050 state goal.
- **Executive Order (EO) B-55-18**, signed by the Governor in 2018, expanded upon EO S-3-05 by creating a statewide GHG goal of carbon neutrality by 2045. EO B-55-18 identifies CARB as the lead agency to develop a framework for implementation and progress tracking toward this goal.

Greenhouse Gases

The municipal operations and community-wide GHG emission inventories were developed based on methodologies outlined in ICLEI's Local Government Operations Protocol (LGOP) and Community Protocol for Accounting and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, respectively. Both the LGOP and Community Protocol state that local governments should assess emissions of all six internationally recognized GHGs. These gases are outlined in Table 1, which includes their sources and global warming potential (GWP). This inventory was prepared in conformance with International Organization of Standardization (ISO) 14064-1 and therefore, incorporates the latest 100-year GWP values published in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). The GWP refers to the ability of each gas to trap heat in the atmosphere. For example, one pound of methane has 28 times more heat capturing potential than one pound of carbon dioxide. This report focuses on the three GHGs most relevant to local government policymaking: carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), and nitrous oxide (N2O). These gases comprise a large majority of GHG emissions at the community level (both municipal operations and community-wide). Other gases such as hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluorides are emitted primarily in private sector manufacturing and electricity transmission and are the subject of regulation at the state level and therefore, have been omitted from this inventory. GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO2e) units, per standard practice. When dealing with an array of emissions, the gases are converted to their carbon dioxide equivalents for comparison purposes.

Table 1 Summary of Greenhouse Gas Emission

Greenhouse Gas	Formula	Primary Source(s)	GWP (CO_2e)
Carbon Dioxide	CO_2	Fuel combustion	1
Methane	CH_4	Fuel combustion, anaerobic decomposition of organic waste (landfills, wastewater treatment plants), fuel handling	28
Nitrous Oxide	N_2O	Combustion and wastewater treatment	265

Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Fifth Assessment Report AR5, Chapter 8 Anthropogenic and Natural Radiative Forcing. 2014. https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter08_FINAL.pdf. Accessed August 12, 2021.
GWP: Global Warming Potential

GHG Emission Inventory

A GHG emissions inventory for the City of Beverly Hills (community-wide) has been prepared for the years 2015 and 2019 to evaluate emission trends over time. GHG emissions were calculated for both municipal operations and community-wide for the following GHG emissions sectors: energy, transportation, water and wastewater, and solid waste.

The 2019 community-wide GHG inventory includes all emissions occurring within Beverly Hills's geo-political control (i.e., sources of emissions within the City limits over which the City has significant influence or jurisdictional authority). As such, the community-wide GHG inventory also includes a municipal operations GHG inventory (municipal inventory) which summarizes the emissions resulting from facilities that the City owns and/or operates (e.g., City Hall). The municipal inventory is a subset of the community inventory, meaning that all municipal operations are included in the commercial, transportation, solid waste, or water categories of the community-wide inventory. The municipal inventory should not be added to the community analysis; rather, it should be looked at as a portion of the total community emissions. The municipal inventory allows the City to track its operational GHG emissions resulting from the City owned facilities and vehicles over which it is able to exert control with GHG reduction policies and ultimately lead by example.

The reporting and calculation of GHG emissions are consistent with the recommendations of ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability). The community inventory reports GHG emissions by their source sector, which includes energy, transportation, water, and solid waste. The calculation of GHG emissions uses the best available data and guidance of the ICLEI methodologies.

The remainder of the report is divided into the following sections municipal operations emissions, community-wide emissions and community-wide GHG emissions forecast.

2019 Municipal Operations GHG Inventory Results

The 2019 municipal inventory assesses the contribution to the total community GHG emissions of activities, entities and GHG emission sources under the operational control of the City. The municipal operations sector of the municipal GHG inventory is based upon activity data that are

captured in the community inventory and are considered to be a subset of the community inventory. The municipal operations for the year 2015 are not included in this analysis because data was not available from utilities or city operations prior to 2015 due to regulatory requirements of keeping certain types data past five years.

The results of GHG emission calculations are presented by emissions "scope," relating to the degree of control the City has over emission sources, and the sector that the emissions sources are associated with in relation the community GHG inventory. Emissions sources are categorized as direct (Scope 1) or indirect (Scope 2 or Scope 3), in accordance with the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard, which are summarized below:

- Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions from sources within a local government's operations that it owns and/or controls. This includes stationary combustion to produce electricity, steam, heat, and power equipment; mobile combustion of fuels; process emissions from physical or chemical processing; fugitive emissions that result from production, processing, transmission, storage and use of fuels; and other sources.

- Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the consumption of electricity, steam, heating, or cooling that are purchased from a utility provider that also provides energy to other jurisdictions and/or is located outside City boundaries.

- Scope 3: All other indirect GHG emissions not covered in Scope 2, such as emissions resulting from the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by the City (e.g., employee commuting and business travel, outsourced activities, waste disposal, etc.).

Municipal operation's GHG emissions are considered by the scope of the emission source, as well as the sector. The results of the municipal inventory are provided in Figure 1 as they relate to the GHG emission source scope, and Table 2 as they pertain to GHG emission source scope and sector. A discussion of the emissions by sector follows for the four primary emission sectors of: energy, transportation, water, and waste.

Figure 1 2019 Beverly Hills Municipal Operations GHG Emission Inventory Results

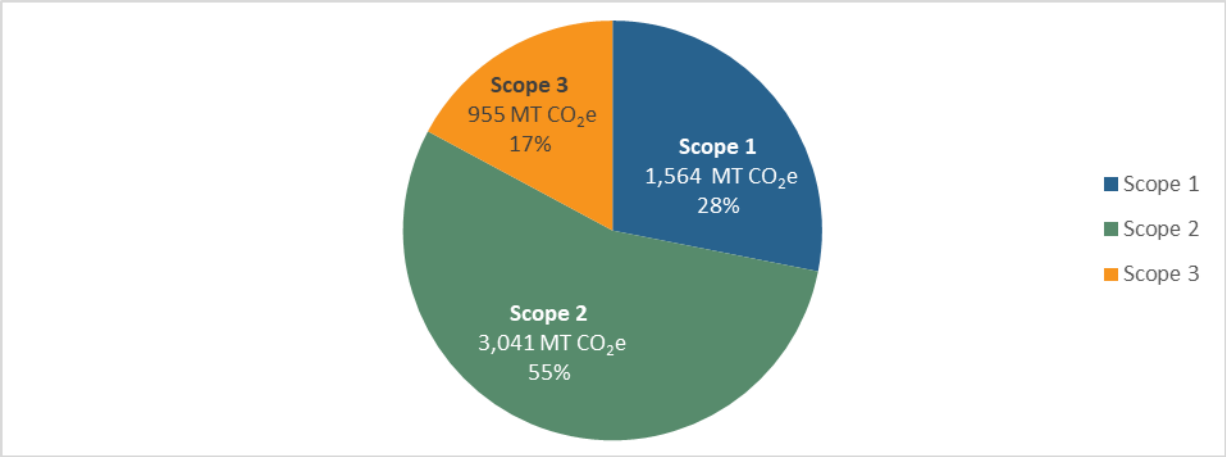


Table 2 2019 Beverly Hills Municipal Operations GHG Emission Inventory Results (MT CO_2e)

Sector	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total
Energy	292	3,041	N/A	3,333
Transportation	1,272	N/A	699	1,971
Water and Wastewater	N/A	N/A	122	122
Solid Waste	N/A	N/A	134	134
Cumulative Emissions	**1,564**	**3,041**	**955**	**5,560**

Notes: All values presented are in units of metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO_2e); N/A = Not applicable

Values may not add due to rounding.

Energy sector GHG emissions from municipal operations include scope 1 and scope 2 emission sources that relate to the combustion of natural gas in end uses in municipal buildings and facilities (scope 1) and the consumption of electricity in various municipal processes, buildings, and facilities (scope 2).

Transportation sector GHG emissions from municipal operations include scope 1 and scope 3 GHG emission sources that relate to the combustion of fossil fuels in the City's fleet vehicles and equipment (scope 1) and City employee commute and business travel (scope 3). The City currently purchases renewable natural gas and bio-diesel for use in a portion of the fleet vehicles and equipment, which has reduced the CO2 impact of combustion of these fuels. While the combustion of these renewable fuels still contributes some GHG emissions in the form of CH4 and N2O, this impact is minimal in comparison to the use of fossil fuels. The use of renewable fuels has effectively avoided vehicle fleet GHG emissions of approximately 400 MT CO2e, or about 24%, as compared to if fossil fuels were used.

Water sector GHG emissions include scope 3 emissions from municipal water consumption in buildings and facilities, and for irrigation and scope 2 emissions from electricity used for water and wastewater pumping and conveyance. GHG emissions associated with municipal water consumption are generated by the electricity used to supply water to municipal facilities. The City of Beverly Hills owns and operates four groundwater wells and a water treatment plant; however, these did not produce potable water in 2019, and only limited groundwater pumping

occurred. Electricity consumed under the water sector was primarily used for delivery of imported water. In 2019 the primary source of water for the City was imported water from Metropolitan Water District and as such, there is risk minimal of double counting this electricity consumption with the scope 2 electricity consumption emissions under the energy sector. In 2019 municipal water consumption was 317 acre-feet, generating approximately 122 MT CO2e. Staff will be monitoring the GHG emission when the water treatment plant is commissioned in late 2021 to early 2022 to see if there's significant increase to GHG emissions.

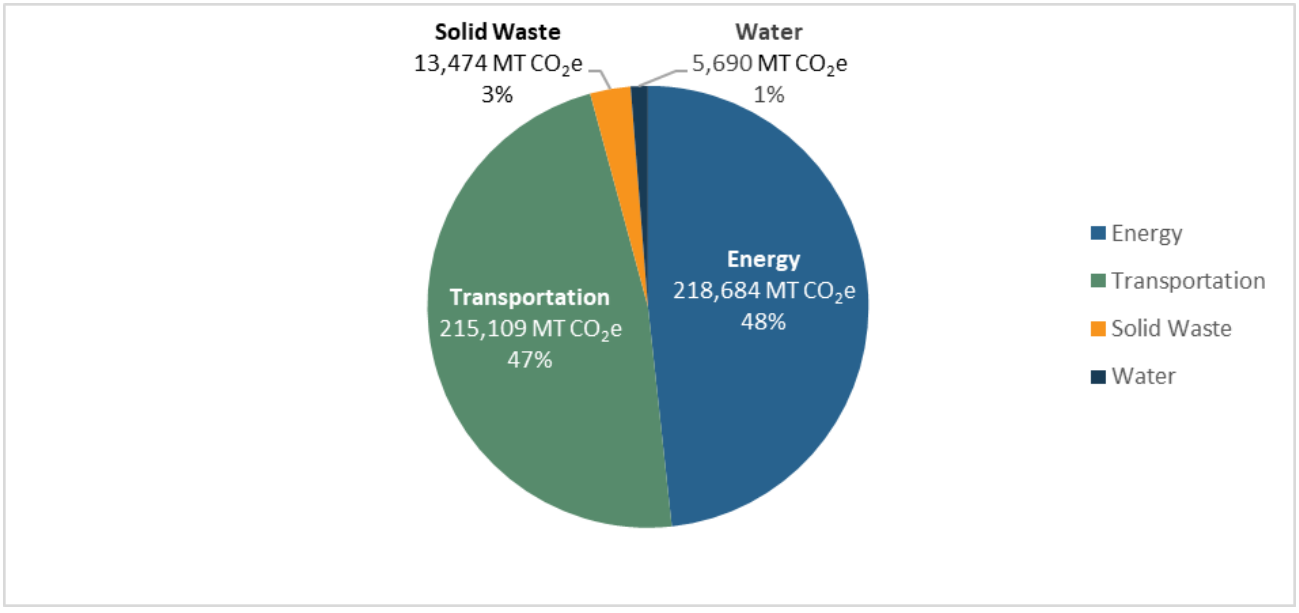
Municipal Operations solid waste GHG emissions include scope 3 emissions from waste generated by municipal facilities. These GHG emission occur in the form of methane as disposed waste decays in landfills overtime. The GHG emissions captured here account methane commitment for the waste generated in 2019. In 2019 approximately 353 tons of solid waste was disposed of from municipal operations, generating approximately 122 MT CO2e

2015 and 2019 Beverly Hills Community-wide GHG Inventory Results

The 2015 and 2019 community-wide GHG inventories provide the total GHG emissions resulting from activities occurring within, or attributable to the community within the City of Beverly Hills. The results will be used to estimate future GHG emissions. Community-wide GHG emission are reported by emission sector, consistent with the CARB 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan and the ICLEI Community Protocol for Accounting and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, which include energy, transportation, water, and solid waste.

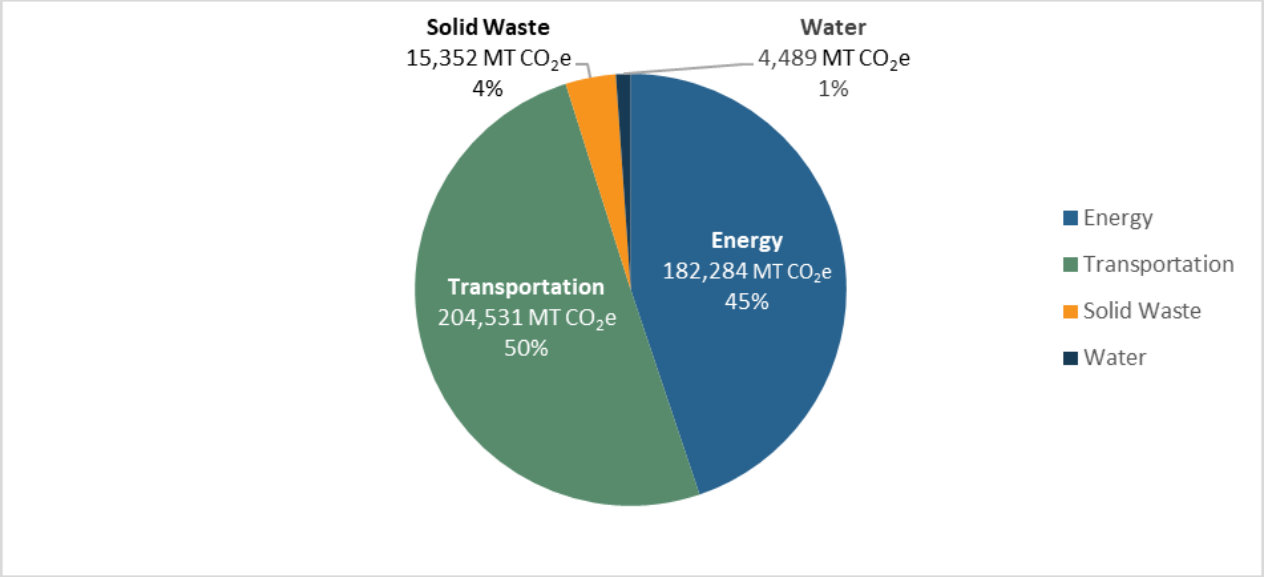
In 2015, the City of Beverly Hills generated approximately 452,956 MT CO2e. The results of the 2015 community GHG inventory update show the transportation and energy sector GHG emission sources generated nearly equivalent total GHG emissions, contributing 47% and 48%, respectively to the 2015 GHG emissions total. Solid waste and water sector emission sources contributed 3% and 1% of total 2015 GHG emissions, respectively. The results of the 2015 community GHG inventory are provided in Figure 2 as they relate to the GHG emission sector, and the associated emission sources.

Figure 2 2015 City of Beverly Hills Community-wide GHG Emissions Inventory Results



In 2019, the City of Beverly Hills generated approximately 406,656 MT CO2e. The City of Beverly Hills 2019 community GHG emissions were largely dominated by the transportation sector emission sources generating 50% of the City's total GHG emissions, with energy being the second largest source, generating 45% of the City's total GHG emissions. Solid waste and water sector emissions made a much smaller contribution to overall GHG emissions, at 4% and less than 1%, respectively. The results of the 2019 community inventory are provided in Figure 3.

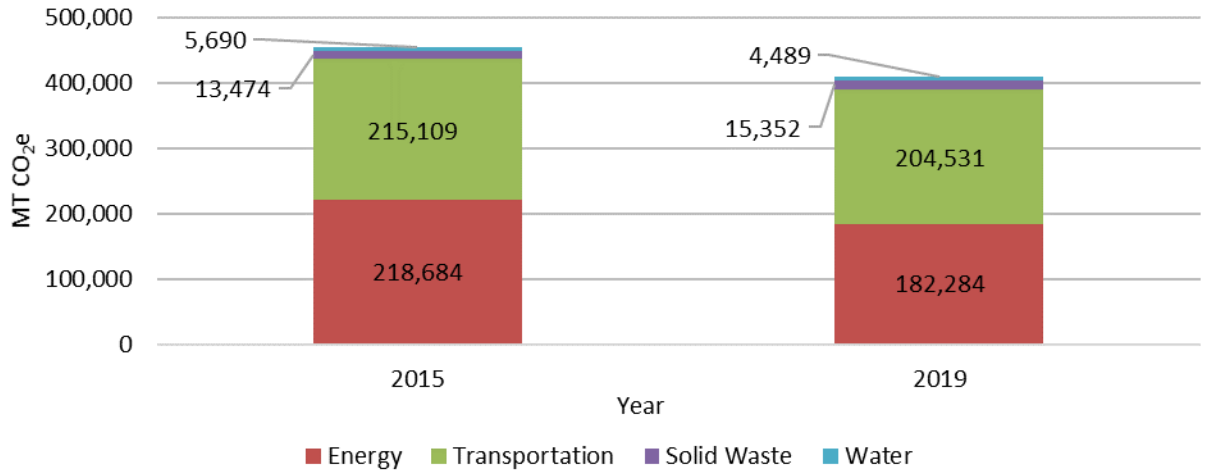
Figure 3 2019 Beverly Hills Community-wide GHG Emissions Inventory Results



GHG Emissions Reduction between 2015 and 2019

Between the years 2015 and 2019, the City of Beverly Hills has seen a reduction in its GHG emissions by a total of 10 percent. The majority of these GHG emissions reduction occurred in the energy sector through a reduction in overall electricity consumption and increased availability of renewable electricity through participation in the Clean Power Alliance (CPA). The water sector also experienced a relatively significant decrease of 22 percent GHG emissions reduction through an overall reduction in water consumption. The transportation sector experienced a slight decrease in GHG emissions, through improved fuel efficiency standards, while the solid waste sector had a 14 percent increase in GHG emissions, attributable to an increase in waste generation in the city. The figure below provides an overview of the GHG emissions reduction in each community emission sector for 2015 and 2019.

Figure 4 Beverly Hills Community-wide GHG Emissions Reduction between 2015 and 2019



Energy sector emissions reduction can be directly attributed to increased energy-efficiency and participation in the CPA. Between 2015 and 2019, the Beverly Hills service population (total employment plus residents) increased by approximately 1 percent; however, in the same time period overall electricity consumption decrease by 18 percent. Compounding this is the joining of the CPA in 2019, which allows electricity customers in the City to purchase electricity from more renewable sources. This resulted in an overall impact of reducing electricity consumption associated GHG emissions by an effective 34 percent. An overall increase in natural gas consumption in the community offset the GHG reduction gains achieved from electricity. The increase use maybe attributable to more frequent colder weather in the City during that time period. Between the two inventory years, GHG emissions from natural gas consumption increased by 13 percent, which can be directly attributed to a respective increase in consumption.

Transportation sector GHG emissions reduction can be primarily attributed to reduced vehicle emissions from increased fuel efficiency in the regional on-road vehicle fleet. Passenger vehicle GHG emissions saw a decrease in the City, which was primarily due to increased fuel efficiency and minimal growth in vehicle miles traveled (VMT). However, commercial on-road VMT increased by 7 percent in the City, offsetting and potential GHG reduction from improved efficiency. Commercial on-road VMT can be attributed to vehicles delivering and picking up goods in the City and the level of commercial and residential developments that occurred during that time frame.

Waste sector GHG emissions increased by 14 percent, which is directly related to an increase in the amount of waste generated in Beverly Hills that is sent to landfills. The increase of waste generated can be attributed to the growing economy, growth in housing construction and lower waste diversion (sorting for recyclables) rates as a result of operational issues and transitions with the City's waste hauler.

Water sector GHG emissions sources also saw significant reduction in total emissions between 2015 and 2019. GHG emissions from water supply are generated by the energy used to convey, treat, and distribute water, with imported water sources requiring a high energy intensity. Between 2015 and 2019, Beverly Hills reduced its reliance on imported water by 9 percent through its water conservation efforts. However, the primary driver for emissions reduction in

this sector result from the decreased carbon intensity of electricity, the use of renewable electricity, used to supply water to Beverly Hills. This sector may see an increased emission when the City's water treatment plant is back online in 2022, but the emission maybe offset by reduced amount of imported water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Beverly Hills Community-wide GHG Emissions Forecast Results

A GHG emissions forecast estimates future GHG emission changes by accounting for projected community growth. Calculating the difference between the GHG emissions forecast and GHG emissions reduction targets set by a jurisdiction determines the gap in GHG emissions that needs to be closed through the implementation of local GHG reduction policies. A GHG emission forecast uses 2019 community wide data and are broken down in five year increments starting in 2025 through 2045. A GHG emissions forecast consists of two scenarios, which are:

- Business-as-usual scenario- Provides a forecast of how future GHG emissions would change if consumption trends continue as they did in 2019 and growth were to occur as projected in the City's General Plan, absent any regulations that would reduce local emissions.
- Legislative adjusted scenario- Provides a forecast of how currently adopted legislation would reduce GHG emissions from the business-as-usual scenario. The legislative adjusted scenario represents the state's contribution to reducing local GHG emissions to meet state goals.

The City will be using the legislative adjusted scenario to forecast its GHG emission because it provides additional GHG emission reduction potential as a result of those regulations.

Regulations that were included in this scenario forecast include several transportation, green building (Title 24) and Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) and Senate Bill 100 (energy) rules.

Transportation regulations such as Advanced Clean Truck Rule, SAFE Vehicle Rules and Actions, and Innovative Clean Transit Rule are recently adopted regulation that will further reduce emission from heavy-duty on-road trucks, transition bus transit to 100% zero-emissions and progressive increase in fleet efficiency standards through 2026.

Title 24 was placed into effect in 2019 that requires a more stringent energy standards for buildings. For example, new residential developments must include on-site solar generation and near-zero net energy use. For projects implemented after January 1, 2020, the California Energy Commission (CEC) estimates that the 2019 standards will improve energy efficiency for residential buildings by 53% for electricity end uses and 7% for natural gas end uses, relative to the 2016 standards. These percentage savings relate to space heating and cooling, lighting, and water heating only and do not include other appliances, outdoor lighting that is not attached to buildings, plug loads, or other energy uses.

RPS was established in 2002 and have been enhanced with the passing of California Senate Bill 350 (SB 350) that requires investor-owned utilities, publicly owned utilities, electricity service providers, and community choice aggregators to increase procurement from eligible renewable energy sources to 50% of total procurement by 2026 and 60% of total procurement by 2030. The RPS program further requires these entities to increase procurement from GHG-free sources to 100% of total procurement by 2045.

The GHG emission reduction from SB 100 are accounted for by reducing the GHG emissions associated with each unit of energy in line with the increasing stringent RPS requirements. In 2045, all retail electricity is assumed to be completely carbon neutral.

The results of the adjusted GHG emissions forecast (Table 3) show that state legislation can be expected to influence significant GHG emissions reduction for the Beverly Hills community.

Table 3 City of Beverly Hills Legislative Adjusted Scenario GHG Emissions Forecast Results

Sector	2019	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Energy	182,284	176,478	171,137	149,575	127,398	104,544
Percent Change	-	*-3.2%*	*-3.0%*	*-12.6%*	*-14.8%*	*-17.9%*
Transportation	204,531	186,645	174,634	167,008	163,598	162,751
Percent Change	-	*-8.7%*	*-6.4%*	*-4.4%*	*-2.0%*	*-0.5%*
Solid Waste	15,352	16,031	16,665	16,858	17,091	17,324
Percent Change	-	*4.4%*	*4.0%*	*1.2%*	*1.4%*	*1.4%*
Water	4,490	3,667	2,963	2,205	1,446	685
Percent Change	-	*-18.3%*	*-19.2%*	*-25.6%*	*-34.4%*	*-52.7%*
Total	**406,658**	**382,821**	**365,399**	**335,645**	**309,533**	**285,303**
Percent Change	**-**	***-5.9%***	***-4.6%***	***-8.1%***	***-7.8%***	***-7.8%***

Notes: All values are presented in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO_2e)

Totals may not add up due to rounding

The analyses went further to compare the above results with existing state reduction goals that were mentioned earlier in this report. These state goals are:

1. SB 32: Reduce GHG emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030
2. EO B-55-18: Reduce GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2040 (interim target year)
3. EO B-55-18: Achieve carbon neutrality by 2045 (Target year).

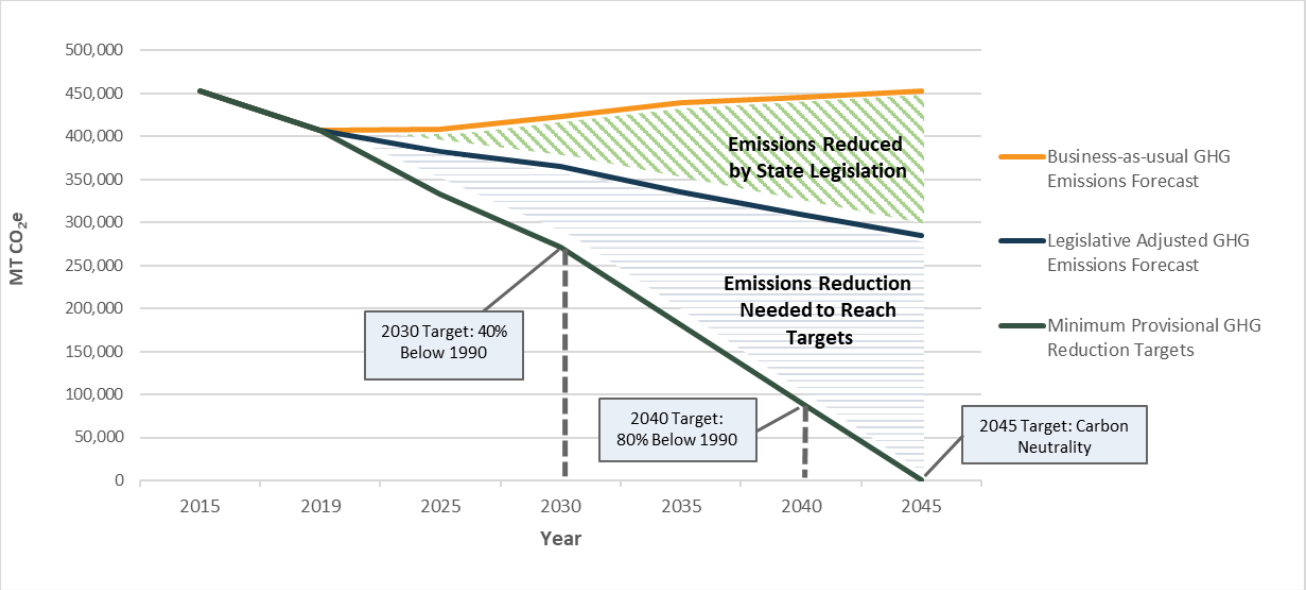
For this analyses, the 2015 community-wide GHG emissions data was used as the baseline and the state reduction goal was then applied to determine the reduction gap to reach those goals. The 2015 emissions data was used because the state's 2015 emission is approximately the same as 1990 emissions. Hence, it is assumed that the City's 2015 emission is the same as it was in 1990.

Table 4 provides the data and percent reduction needed to meet the state goals and Figure 5 illustrates the gaps needed to reach carbon neutrality by 2045.

Table 4 Beverly Hills Community-wide GHG Emission Reduction Needs to Meet the State Goals

Metric	2019	2025	2030[3]	2040	2045[4]
Mass Emissions Target and Gap					
Mass Emissions Adjusted Forecast (MT CO_2e)	406,658	382,821	365,399	309,533	285,303
State Mass Emissions Minimum Targets (MT CO_2e)[2]	406,658	333,085	271,774	90,591	0
Remaining Emissions Gap (MT CO_2e)	0	49,736	93,626	218,941	285,303
Percent Reduction Below Adjusted Forecast Needed to Meet Minimum Targets	0%	13%	26%	71%	100%

Figure 5 GHG Emissions Forecast with the Legislative Adjusted Scenario for Beverly Hills



Based on the data above, there are plenty of opportunities for the City to reduce its emissions to achieve carbon neutrality. These opportunities will provide the framework for future CAAP discussions where it will start focusing on emission reduction measures and emission target settings.

NEXT STEPS

Staff will be coordinating with the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) members to present and discuss emission reduction measures and target settings. Then staff will be coming back to this commission in the next several months to present those items for general discussion and recommendations.