

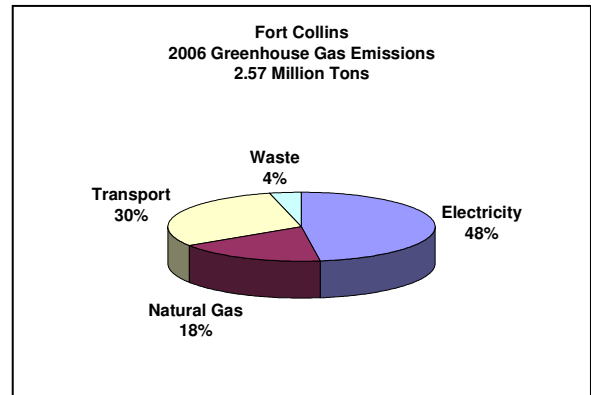
## Fort Collins Climate Task Force Short-Term Provisional Package Summary(2/20/08)

### City Policy Goal

In 1999, City Council adopted Resolution 99-137, setting the goal to reduce citywide greenhouse gas emissions 30% below predicted 2010 levels, by 2010. Since adopting this policy, Fort Collins has made good progress reducing emissions but still is not on track to meet the 2010 goal. Reductions of between 800,000 and 1,100,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e are needed in 2010 to meet the policy goal.

### Fort Collins Greenhouse Gas Emissions

In 2006, Fort Collins generated approximately 2,566,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>1</sup>). The largest source is electricity use. Existing buildings' use of electricity and natural gas represent almost two-thirds of the total community-wide inventory.

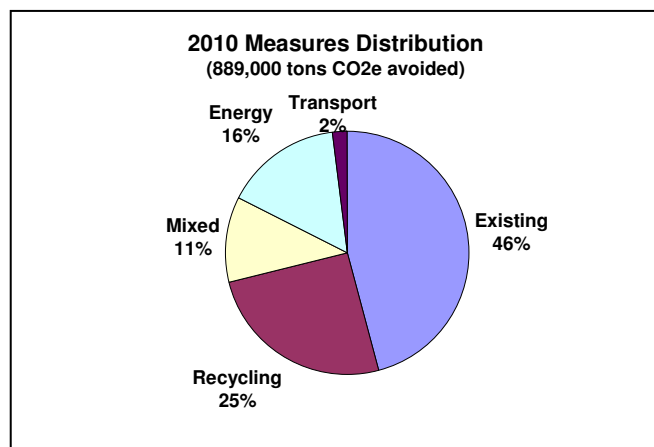


### Fort Collins Climate Task Force

The Fort Collins Climate Task Force was convened to develop an updated plan that will describe steps our community could take to meet the greenhouse gas emissions target established by Resolution 99-137, and make recommendations on how the City should develop a future direction for climate protection after 2010.

### Short-Term Provisional Package

The Task Force has developed a package of measures to address the 2010 goal. Measures were selected that could be implemented in the short-term and that are in local control. The combined Existing and New measures in the package sum to 889,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e avoided in the year 2010.



<sup>1</sup> CO<sub>2</sub>e = Carbon dioxide equivalent. Since methane is 21 times more potent a greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide, the relative global warming potential of CO<sub>2</sub> = 1 and of methane = 21. When methane and carbon dioxide emissions are summed, they are referred to as CO<sub>2</sub>e, indicating methane has been converted to CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.

### Measures in Short-term Provisional Package\*

Measure name	2010 Tons CO2e Reduced	Cost effectiveness *
<b>EXISTING</b>		
Existing and pending measures	407,000	
<b>RECYCLING</b>		
Push to meet 50% Waste diversion goal	226,000	\$26
<b>MIXED</b>		
Expand Climate Wise	130,000	\$0.5
Local Carbon Offset Program	58,000	\$39
Government Organizations Establish GHG Goals	22,000	(\$2)
Community-wide Climate Challenge	9,000	(\$107)
<b>ENERGY EFFICIENCY</b>		
Residential Electric Rate Structure	17,000	\$3
Smart Meter Program	11,000	(\$56)
Low Cost Residential Home Energy Assessments	7,000	(\$27)
Enhanced Demand Side Management Programs for Electricity	13,000	(\$30)
Increase Xcel Franchise Fee to Encourage Natural Gas Conservation	6,000	\$12
Time-of-Sale Energy Conservation Ordinance	17,000	(\$68)
<b>RENEWABLE ENERGY</b>		
Renewable Energy Growth Above Existing EESP	74,000	\$24
On-the-Ground Renewable Incentives	2,000	\$378
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>		
VMT Reduction Summary	13,000	(\$211)
Modern roundabouts for new or majorly redeveloped intersections	1,000	(\$282)
Economic and parking incentives for low emissions vehicles	3,000	(\$232)
<b>TOTAL (Double counting removed)</b>	<b>889,000</b>	

#### \*\*Cost-effectiveness Calculation

The costs and savings associated with each measure implemented through 2010 were calculated out through 2020 and summed. Typically, capital costs would stop at the year 2010, but O&M costs might be required into the future (i.e. smart meters). Likewise, the greenhouse gas benefits of measures was also calculated through 2020 and summed. The total greenhouse benefit (2008 through 2020) was divided by the total net cost (2008 through 2020) to determine the cost-effectiveness.

#### Next Steps

The Climate Task Force will obtain City Council and citizen feedback before developing their final recommendation later this spring.