



October 2020

Town of Cobourg Climate Action Plan for Future Generations

Update 2020 to 2050

Thank You

- **Mayor John Henderson and Cobourg Council**
- **The Town of Cobourg Staff: Glenn McGlashon, Rob Franklin, Brent Larmer, Ian Davey, Laurie Wills, Neil Stewart, Chris Barnes, Rene Champagne, Jason Johns, Teresa Behan, Melanie Chatten, Ashley Purdy, Joanne Taylor and former CAO Stephen Peacock,**
- **Sustainable Cobourg, Pres. Gudrun Ludorf-Weaver**
- **The Sustainability and Climate Change Advisory Committee of the Town of Cobourg, Chair Minnie de Jong**
- **Lakefront Utilities Services Inc.: Pres. Dereck Paul, Mark Turney, Danielle D'Sousa and Kenneth Hutton**
- **Enbridge/Union Gas Ltd. Xi (Sissi) Wang, Cindy Ni and Melissa Van Kesteren**
- **County of Northumberland, CAO Jennifer Moore, Mobashir Pannu, Adam McCue, Kaela Esseghiaer and Jennifer Hardy-Parr**

Partners for Climate Protection
PCP MILESTONE TOOL



HOME / SMITHJ

View

Edit

Name

Judy Smith

Member for 1 year 3 months

Group

[Cobourg](#)

The greenhouse gas calculator from FCM used to update the Town of Cobourg Climate Action Plan.

MILESTONE 1

INTRODUCTION

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Introduction

Milestone 1 is the foundation for any climate change or community energy strategy. Milestone 1 involves creating a greenhouse gas emissions inventory and forecast by gathering data on community and municipal energy use and solid waste generation. Your work on Milestone 1 reveals how your community or municipal organization consumes energy and generates waste. The inventory process also provides the necessary baseline data against which your progress will be measured. By measuring emission levels at regular intervals, you will be able to see whether your community or municipal organization is reducing its emissions or continuing along a business-as-usual trajectory.

How it works.



MILESTONE 1

2018 COMMUNITY INVENTORY - OVERVIEW

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Community Inventory

Overview

▸ Stationary Energy

▸ Transportation

▸ Waste

▸ AFOLU and IPPU

Shortcuts

[Community dashboard](#)

GHG Emissions

106,149 tCO₂e/yr

Energy Consumption

2,671,877 GJ/yr

Expenditure

\$47,451,531/yr

General

Documents

Notes

+ Completeness check

+ Export to PDF

+ Export to Excel

Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO₂e) by sector

Chart

Data

Energy (GJ) by source

Chart

Data

An example of a module in the calculator

Community Analysis

In 2007 the manufacturing sector was the biggest contributor to GHG emissions - 34%

Today, it is the smallest, responsible for less than 15% of all GHG emissions in the community.



What has changed?

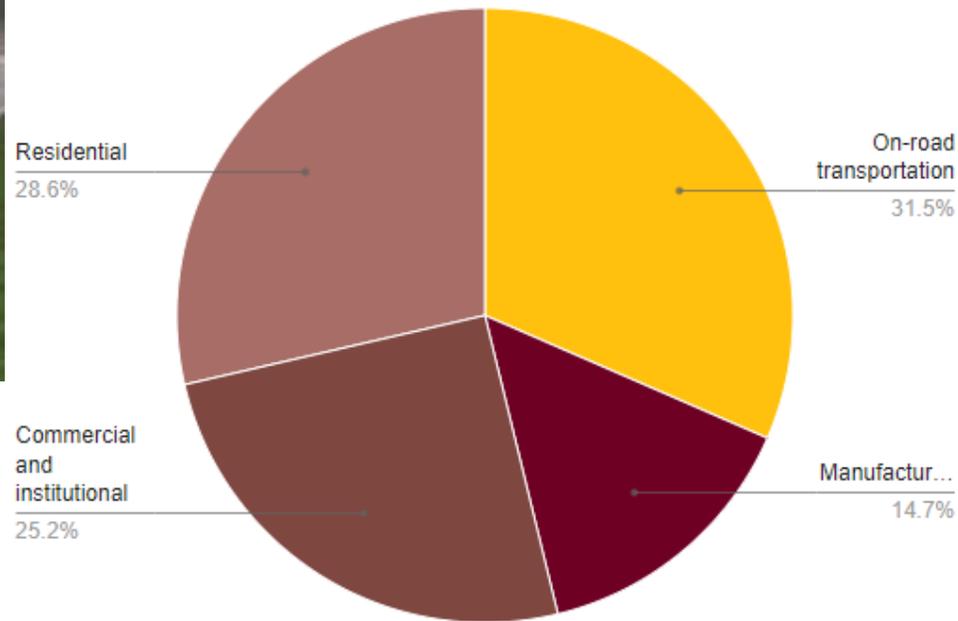
- **Energy use in manufacturing has dropped 33% due to company losses and efficiency.**
- **GHG emissions have fallen also because electricity has been 'decarbonized' by the removal of coal from the grid.**
- **GHG emissions from manufacturing are less than one quarter of what they were in 2007.**

Vehicles and homes are the biggest contributors to GHG emissions in Cobourg today

All Vehicles 32%



All Homes 29%



Total cost to Cobourg for fuel and electricity has dropped \$13 Million since 2007 from \$60 Million to \$47 Million*



*In 2007 \$59,982,767 and in 2018 it was \$47,299,108

Industrial energy demand dropped 38% and industrial energy expenditures dropped \$12M between 2007 and 2017

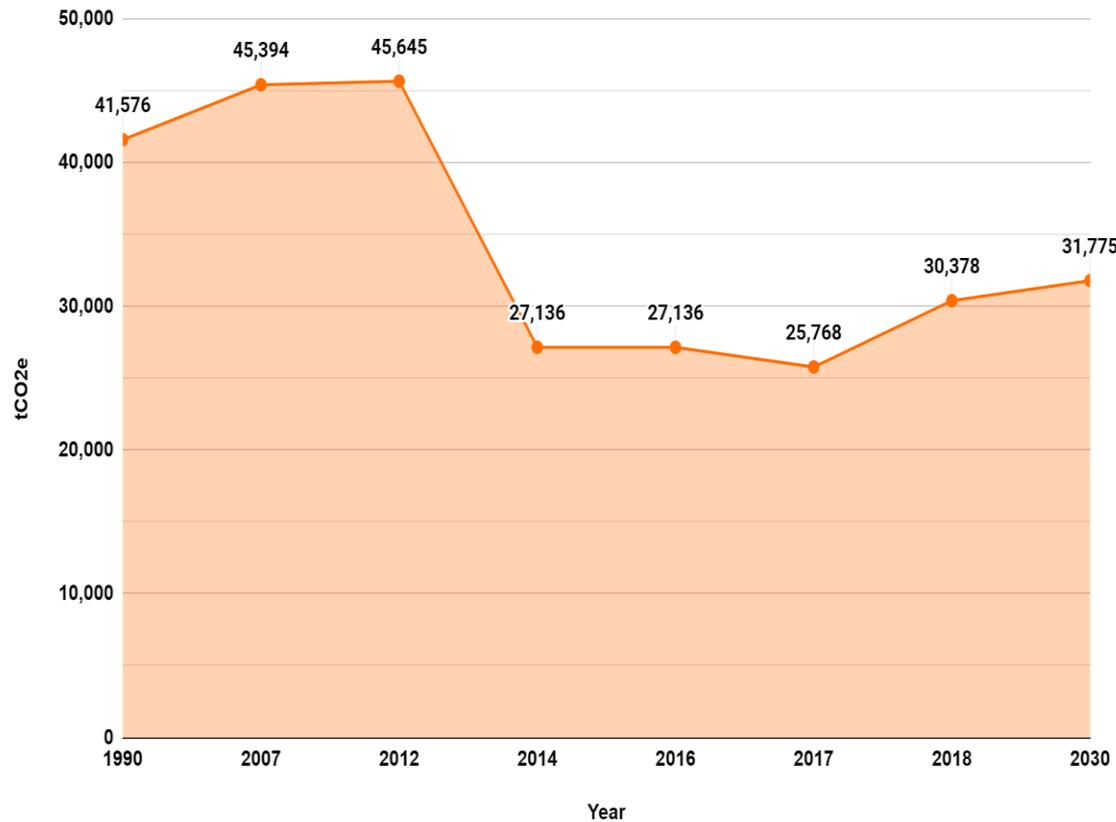
The Kraft Plant closure in 2008 may have had the biggest effect on industrial energy use and expenditures.



Today residential and vehicle energy use dominate.

Total Residential Energy Use incl. Target Year 2030

1. Cobourg Community Residential Greenhouse Gas Emissions Time Series 1990-2018



Total Vehicle Energy Use incl. Target Year 2030

1. Cobourg Community Transportation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Time Series 1990-2018



In 2008 Cobourg set a target of reducing emissions 23,037 tonnes from 202,165 tonnes CO₂e in 2007 to 179,132 tonnes CO₂e by 2012.*

***Screen capture from original Cobourg GHG Inventory Report July 2008**



Kyoto Target

6% below 1990 levels
by 2012

Cobourg's Goal... **11.8%**



After passing their first Climate Action Plan in 2010, Cobourg spent almost \$100,000 on greenhouse gas reduction measures including:

- substituting a solar thermal heating system for natural gas on the YMCA Community Pool**
- the purchase of a smaller service and hybrid vehicles for staff travel**
- retrofitting streetlights to induction lighting**

By 2016 GHG emissions were down to 97,438 by best estimates, a drop of 52% from 2007. We met the Kyoto target.

GHG emissions have risen slightly since, yet by 2018 we surpassed the provincial and federal GHG target of a 30% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions below 2005 levels by 2030. In fact, we have made a 47% reduction below 2005 GHG levels*.

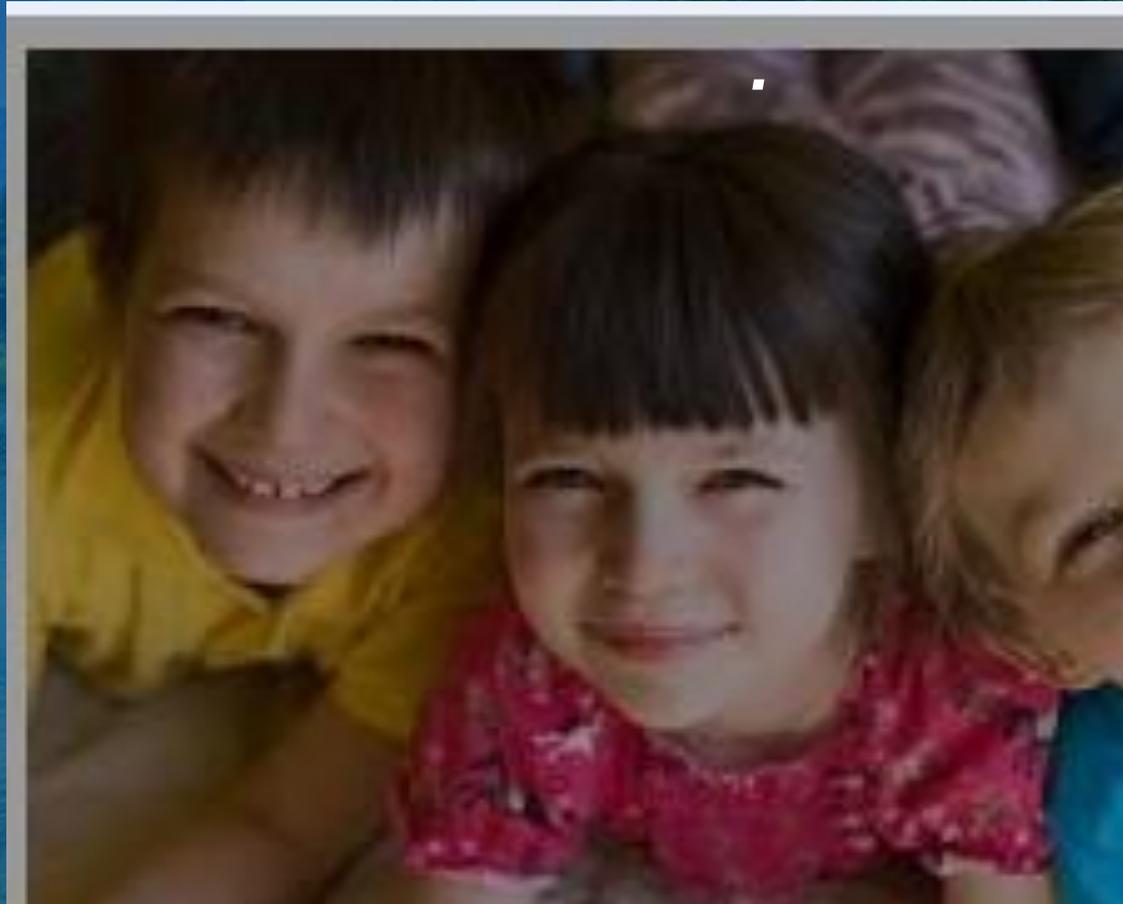
*** 2007 data is used as a surrogate for 2005 because it is the best real data available from the original 2008 Town of Cobourg GHG Inventory Report, July 2008.**

The next target is an 80% to 100% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050 below 2005 levels. We should start on that now. It is a race against time.



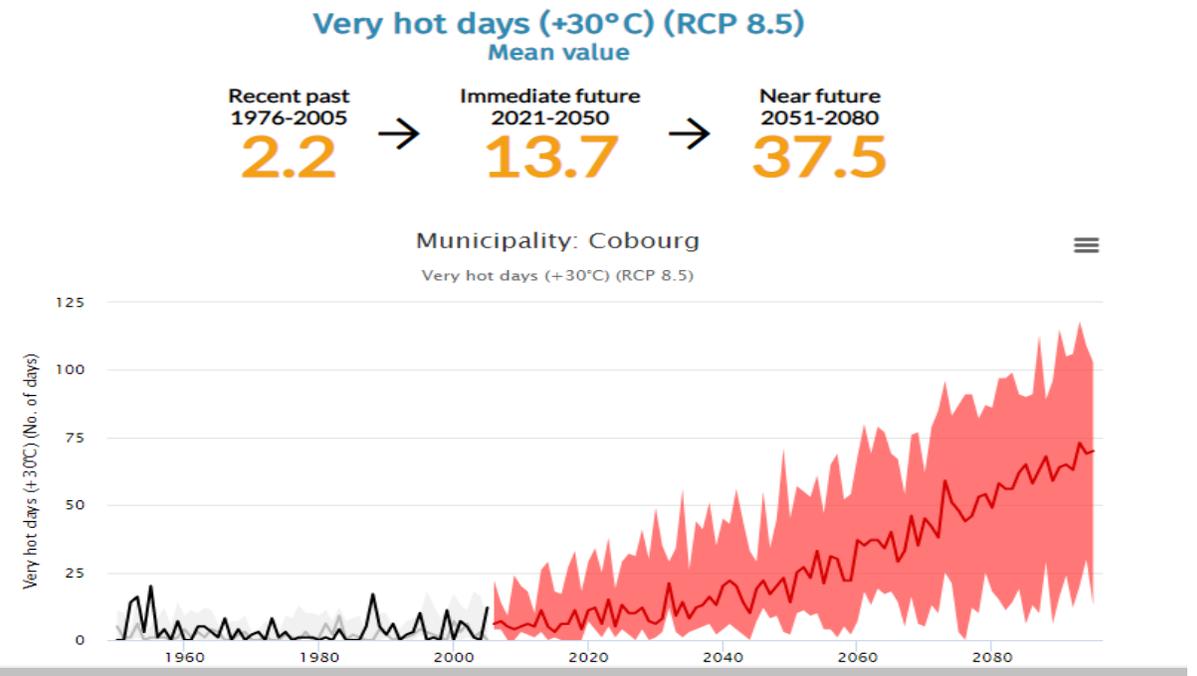
<https://youtu.be/9SvIT6z5nhc>

Why? Because we are already implementing
the carbon future our children will inherit.



Impacting the future level of greenhouse gas emissions is not a choice, it is already *implicit* in everything we do. The real choice is whether we exercise that power and influence *now, while we still can*.

Climate scientists say we have 10 years to flatten the curve to prevent serious runaway climate change.



Consequently, the Town of Cobourg has declared a Climate Emergency



Pop [P](#)

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council of the Town of Cobourg declare a Climate Emergency conveying its recognition that we are facing an unprecedented crisis requiring unprecedented climate mitigation measures; and **FURTHER THAT,** in response to this Climate Emergency, Council deem the need to reduce the effects that the Town of Cobourg is contributing to the climate crisis by way of the following actions:

- 1.** That Council create a staff position on a one (1) year contract basis, under the supervision of the Chief Administrative Officer to develop a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the Integrated Community Sustainable Plan (ICSP) and Green Design Standards and manage the project through to completion;

Next Steps

- **Working with Community partners and Town staff**
- **Planning for energy efficiency in the short term and in the long term**
- **Taking advantage of federal and provincial incentives**
- **Regular annual reporting on our progress**

Defining Measures to Reduce our GHG Emissions

- Measures need to address the most critical sectors vehicles and buildings both residential, commercial and institutional.
- Measures need to support equity and access to funds for low income residents.
- Measures need to be affordable.
- The greatest needs should be tackled first, i.e. housing retrofits, vehicle and home decarbonization.
- Measures should also be judged by their ability to deliver the most gain with the least pain[**cost**].

A Running Start Vehicles

Electrification of:

- Passenger vehicles
- Fleets
- Transit
- Ambulances

Biofuels for

- Heavy trucks
- Plows

A Running Start - Housing

- **Neighbourhood Deep Retrofits**
- **A Revolving Low-interest Long-term Community Fund for Retrofits.**
- **Green Development Standards for new builds and large renovations.**
- **Incorporating community gardens, parks and trees, bike sharing, car-sharing, EV charging –'complete neighbourhoods'**



A Running Start - Microtransit

- Smaller more energy efficient bus transit
- Hybrid or electric vehicles
- On demand door to door service
- No fixed route
- Accessible to handicapped and able-bodied residents.
- Equality of service
- Bike racks on front
- Okotoks Transit Example:
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9nkjAFL6kA8&feature=youtu.be>

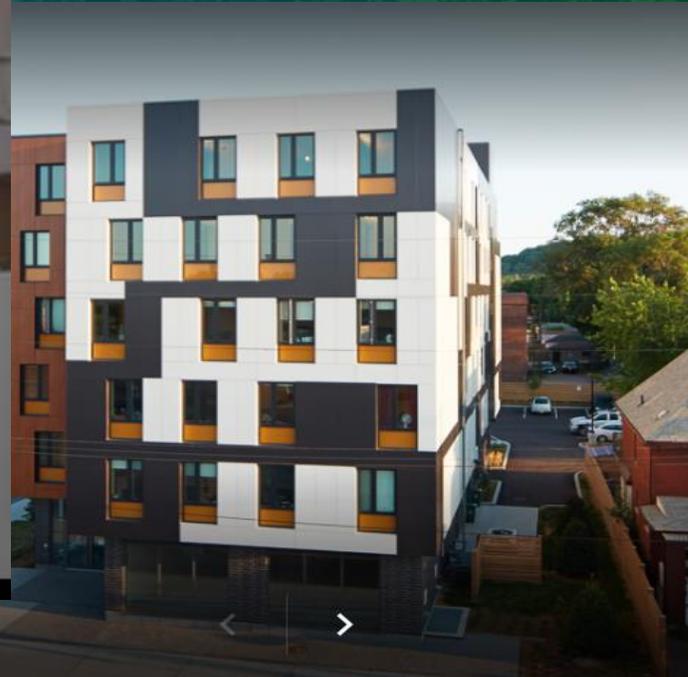


A Running Start – Ending Energy Poverty

- **Build affordable housing that is net zero energy and net zero ghg**
- **Work with landlords and condo boards to retrofit existing buildings to a Passive House Standard.**
- **Pass operational energy savings onto tenants.**
- **Make used electric vehicles accessible to low income residents through low interest long term loans, and a car sharing program.**



Example of Social and Affordable Housing and the Passive House Standard - Indwell [not for profit] Passive House Projects in Ontario



A Running Start – Protect our Vulnerable Populations

- **Provide resilient housing that protects residents from extreme weather events and power outages.**
- **Establish a neighbourhood level program to check on vulnerable people during times of emergency**
- **Set a Maximum Temperature Bylaw to protect from heatwaves.**



More to come
-Town Corporate GHG emissions Inventory and
in-house GHG Reduction Measures
- Appendices

Judy Smith, Environmental Officer County of
Northumberland
Nov 2 2020