

A blue-toned illustration of a cityscape at the top of the slide, featuring various buildings, trees, and people on bicycles.

# California Climate Goals and Location Efficiency

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A blue-toned illustration of a rural landscape at the bottom of the slide, featuring houses, trees, a tractor, and silos.

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# CALIFORNIA CLIMATE STRATEGY

*An Integrated Plan for Addressing Climate Change*



## VISION

**Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions  
to 40% Below 1990 Levels by 2030**

## GOALS

**50%  
reduction  
in petroleum  
use in vehicles**



**50%  
renewable  
electricity**

**Double energy  
efficiency savings  
at existing buildings**



**Carbon  
sequestration  
in the land base**



**Reduce  
short-lived  
climate pollutants**



**Safeguard  
California**



# Governor's Executive Orders

## GREENING STATE BUILDINGS (2012)

- U.S. Green Building Council's LEED "Silver" certification
- Incorporate clean, on-site power generation
- Energy Reduction Target – 20% reduction by 2018
- Water Conservation Target – 20% reduction by 2020
- Zero Net Energy Target: 50% of existing building square footage and all new or renovated buildings in 2025
- Purchase / Use environmentally preferable products
- Electric vehicle charging stations at employee parking facilities



# Governor's Executive Orders

## CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION (2015)

- Established GHG emissions reduction targets below 1990 levels:
  - 40% by 2030
  - 80% by 2050
- Directs the state's to consider resilience to climate change, including:
  - Consider current and future climate conditions
  - Prioritize actions that build climate preparedness and reduce greenhouse gas emissions
  - Whenever possible, use flexible and adaptive approaches to prepare for uncertain climate impacts,
  - Protect the State's most vulnerable populations
  - Prioritize natural infrastructure solutions
  - Employ full lifecycle cost accounting in all infrastructure investments



# California Legislation

- **SENATE BILL 246** (2015 ) – Establishes the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program, coordinating regional and local efforts with the State’s climate adaptation strategies. Requires fixed updates to the California Adaptation Planning Guide and the Safeguarding California Plan.
- **SENATE BILL 350** (2016) – Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015. Establishes new clean energy, clean air and greenhouse gas reduction goals for 2030 and beyond.
- **ASSEMBLY BILL 1482** (2015 ) – Ensures that state agencies prepare for and respond to climate change impacts; develop policies focused on people, places, and water that address these impacts and climate adaptation; and take actions consistent with the State’s climate adaptation strategy.
- **ASSEMBLY BILL 2722** (2016 ) – Allocates \$140 million for the Transformative Climate Communities Program to award project grants to develop/implement neighborhood-level transformative climate community activities resulting in greenhouse gas emissions reductions, and benefits to the health, economy and environment of disadvantaged communities.
- **ASSEMBLY BILL 2800** (2016 ) – Directs agencies to take current and future climate change impacts into account in infrastructure planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining and investments. Establishes the Climate-Safe Infrastructure Working Group to examine and integrate scientific data into the state’s efforts to engineer, oversee, invest in, design, and construct projects.

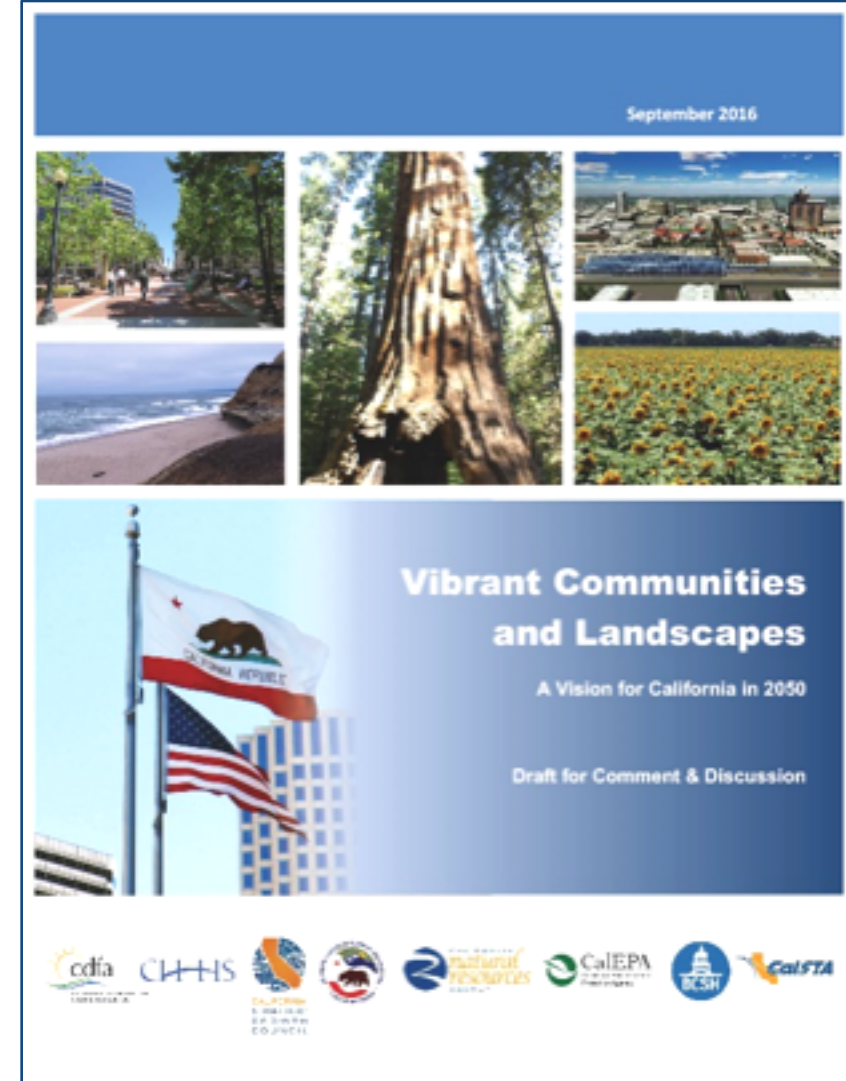


# California Vibrant Communities and Landscapes

Recognizes the inherently difficulty in making land use decisions, requiring:

- consideration of conflicts and tradeoffs, and
- balancing the needs of constituencies, including disadvantaged communities, businesses, local agencies, developers, and landowners.

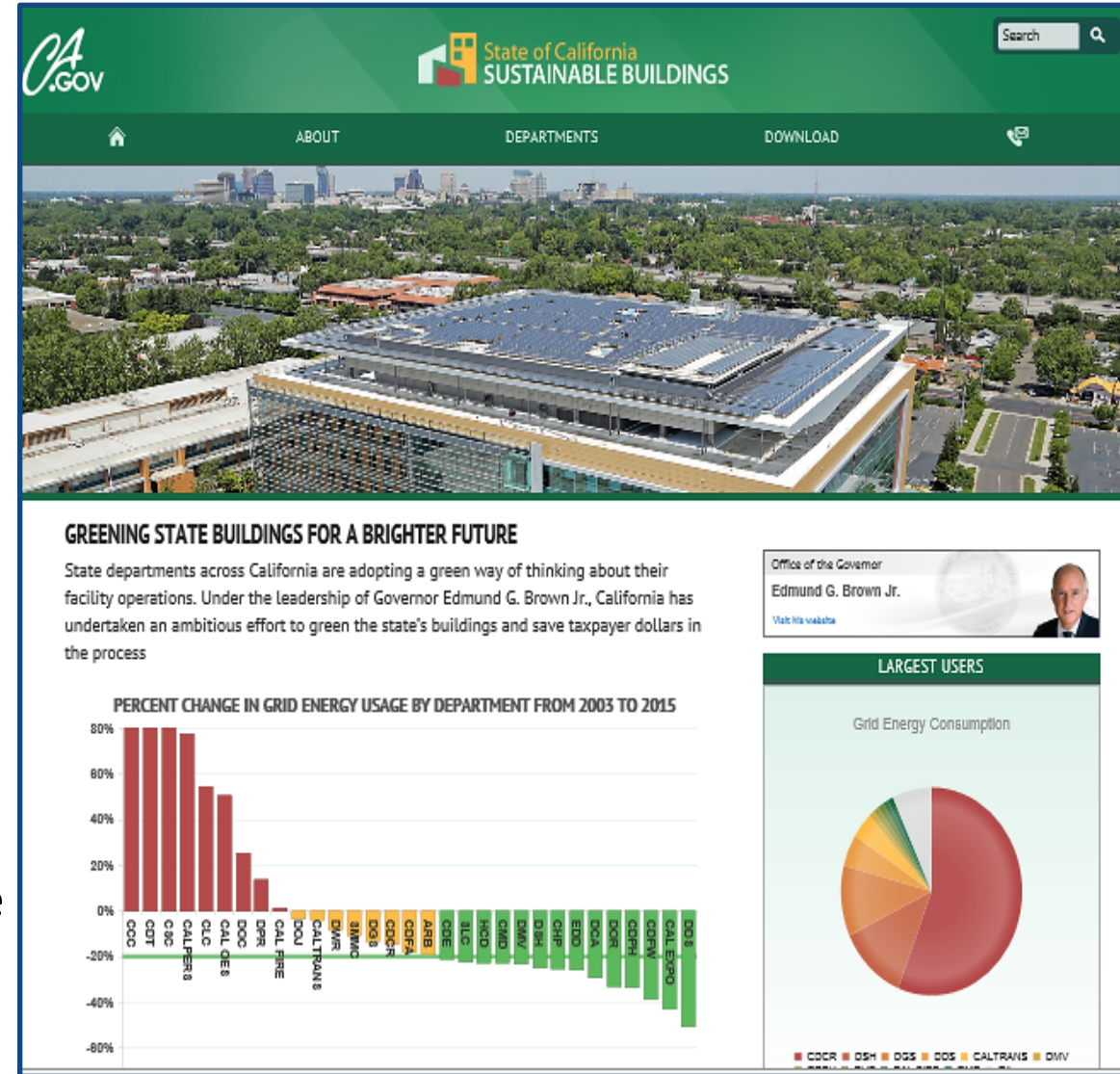
This Vibrant Communities document **considers land use in the context of the California's climate change policy** and how the State can support actions, at all levels of government, to facilitate development and conservation patterns that help to achieve the State's climate goals.



# Location Efficiency Score

## California uses the Location Efficiency Score to

- Assess travel behavior, GHG emissions, and related environmental impacts that occur based on a facility's location.
- Recognize the significance of employee commutes as part of a facility's environmental footprint.
- Determine building performance by measuring this core attribute, along with energy and water efficiency.
- Evaluate the economic, social, and environmental benefits from constructed/leased buildings located near services, employment, and other destinations.
- Generate choice, convenience and reduced energy use by positioning facilities near public transportation, and walking and cycling infrastructure.



# SGC Resolution

ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL AT THEIR DECEMBER 6, 2016 MEETING.

## Goal

- Increase SGC Member Agencies average Location Efficiency score by 10%
- Each agency/department improve by 10% over their current baseline

## Applies to

- New leases beginning the search process in 2017
- Infill-compatible uses only

## Monitoring and reporting

- Partner with Government Operations Agency and DGS
- Feature scores and metrics on Green Buildings website
- Report to Council twice each calendar year.

WHEREAS "location efficiency" refers to the comprehensive environmental, health, and community impacts of a facility's location, including its effect on users' transportation options and related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;

WHEREAS the State of California strives to exemplify leadership in sustainability by implementing best practices in sustainable buildings;

WHEREAS the U.S. General Services Administration and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have jointly developed the Smart Location Calculator, a robust, free, user-friendly, and open-source tool for measuring and comparing the location efficiency of potential facility locations;

WHEREAS the California Department of General Services (DGS) has adopted and implemented location efficiency metrics, as measured by the Smart Location Calculator, as a competitive factor in all facility leasing decisions;

WHEREAS infill-compatible facilities include those such as offices, classrooms, laboratories, and other facility types that could conceivably be located in urban areas accessible by transit, and does not include State-leased land for uses such as wildlife monitoring stations, boat docks, fire control towers, and other leased land that offers less flexibility in location;

WHEREAS the Strategic Growth Council (SGC) member agencies together currently hold an estimated 430 leases for infill-compatible uses comprising 19,572 office spaces plus over 537 million square feet of facility space, and representing over half of State-leased space;

WHEREAS The average location efficiency score for all infill-compatible SGC member agency leased facilities is currently 56.0 out of 100 according to the Smart Location Calculator;

WHEREAS location-efficient State facilities offer numerous benefits, including:

- Reducing vehicle miles of travel and related GHG emissions from State employees and other users of State facilities;
- Increasing the accessibility and affordability of transportation options, including transit, biking and walking, for travel to and from State facilities;



A blue silhouette of a cityscape with various buildings, trees, and people riding bicycles, located at the top of the page.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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