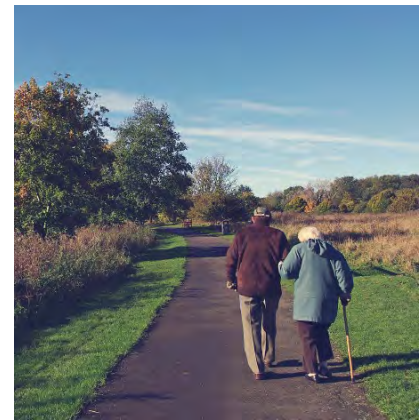
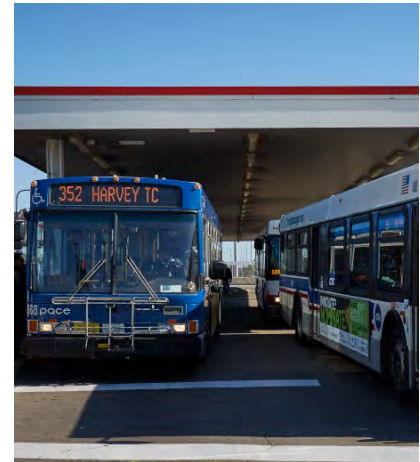


Climate Action Plan

Greater Chicago area

**Metropolitan Mayors Caucus
Environment Committee**

**Kate Evasic, CMAP Project Manager
September 24, 2024**



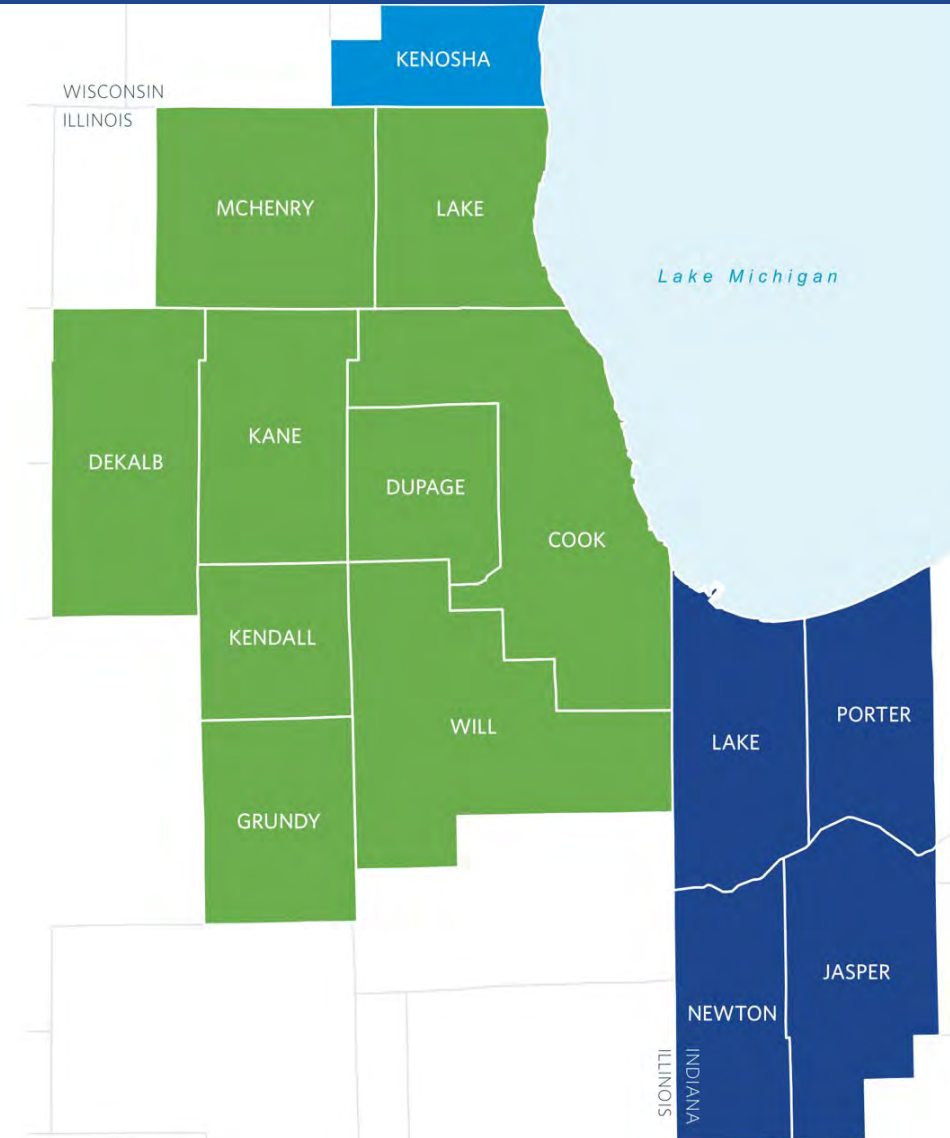
Climate Pollution Grants Program (CPRG)

Metropolitan Mayors Caucus in partnership with CMAP and NIRPC

Geography: Chicago metropolitan statistical area (MSA)

Deliverables:

- ✓ Priority Climate Action Plan
- Comprehensive Climate Action Plan
- Status report





Chicago Metropolitan
Agency for Planning

Comprehensive climate action plan overview

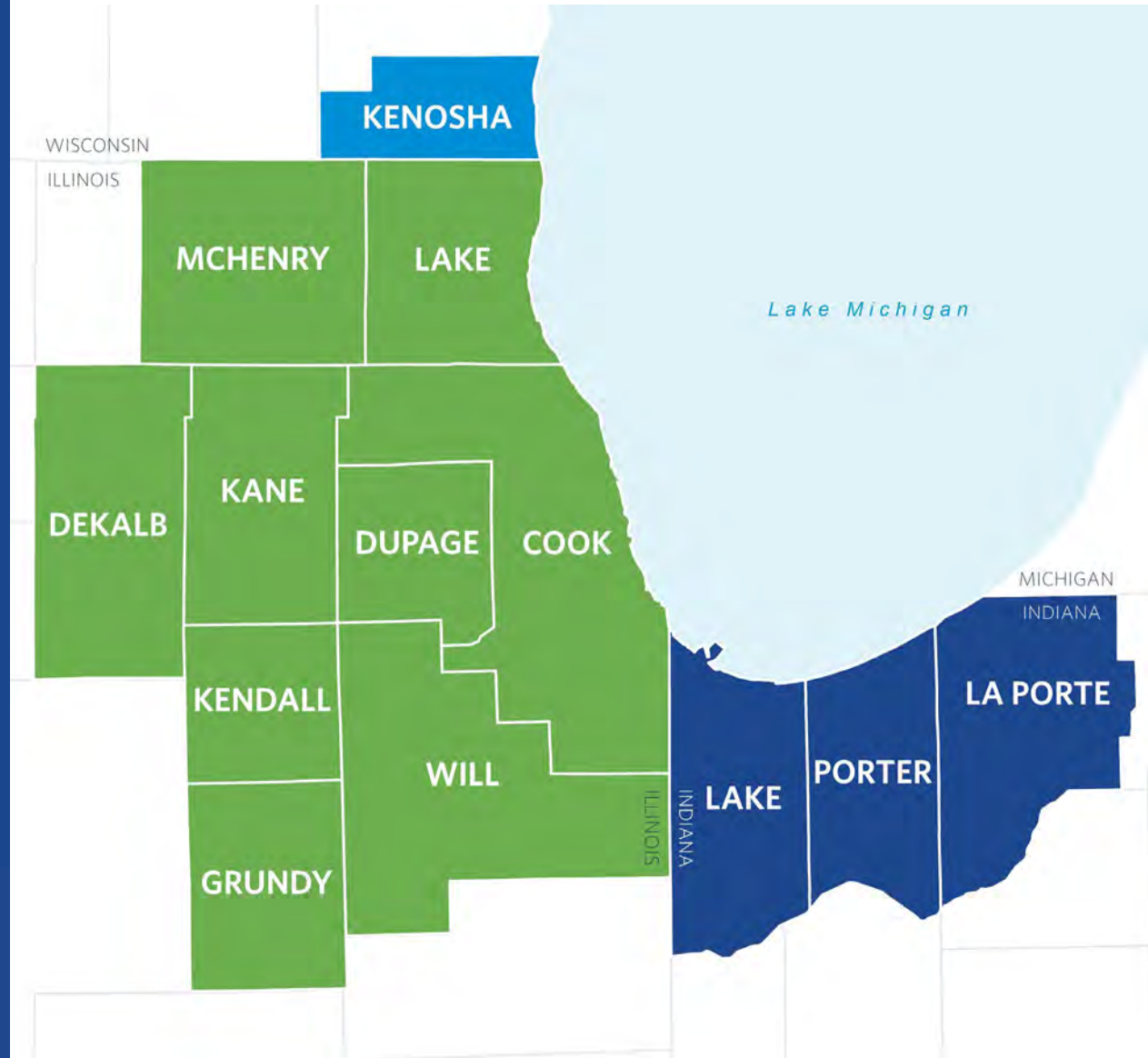


Revised planning area

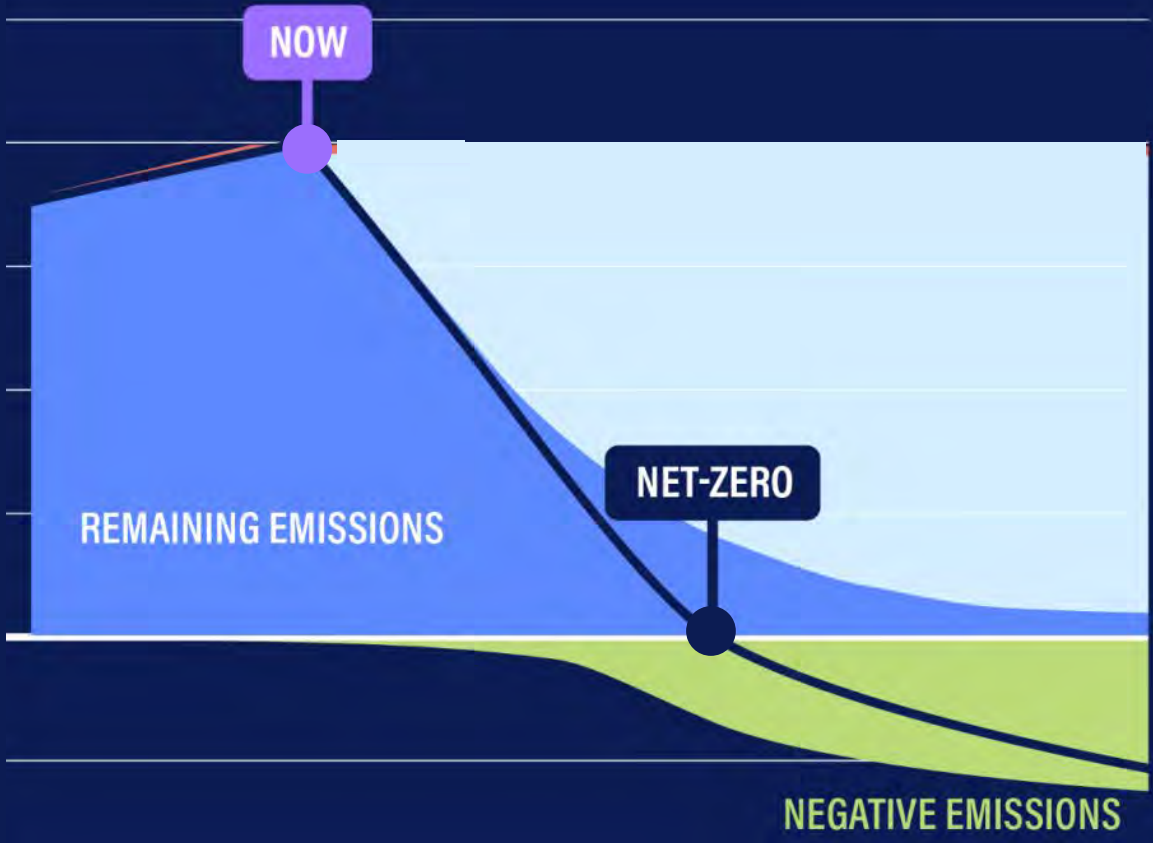
13 counties

9.5 million people

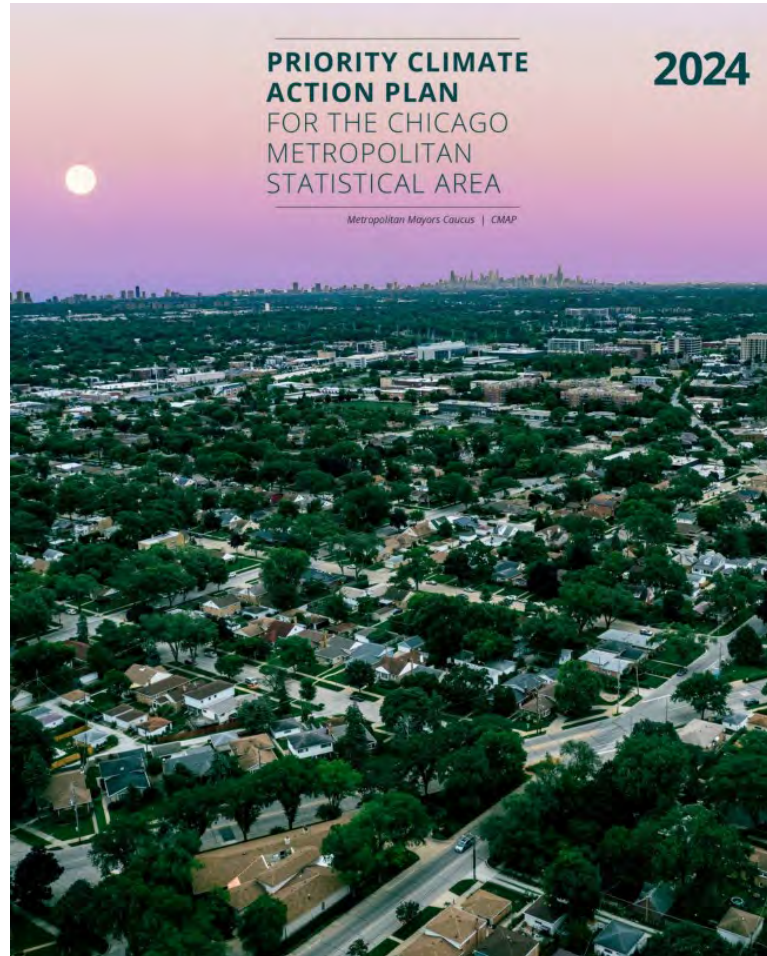
358 municipalities



Plan goal: reach net-zero emissions by 2050



We will build on previous work



We will need all strategies



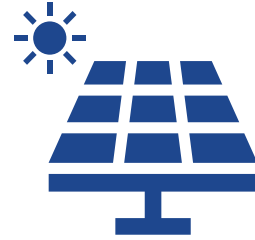
Electric vehicles



Energy efficiency



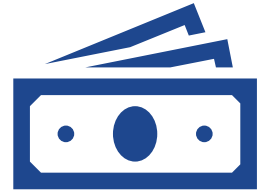
Building electrification



Renewable energy



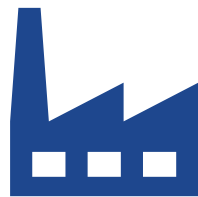
Fuel standards



Pricing and incentives



Transit, walking, and biking



Clean industry practices



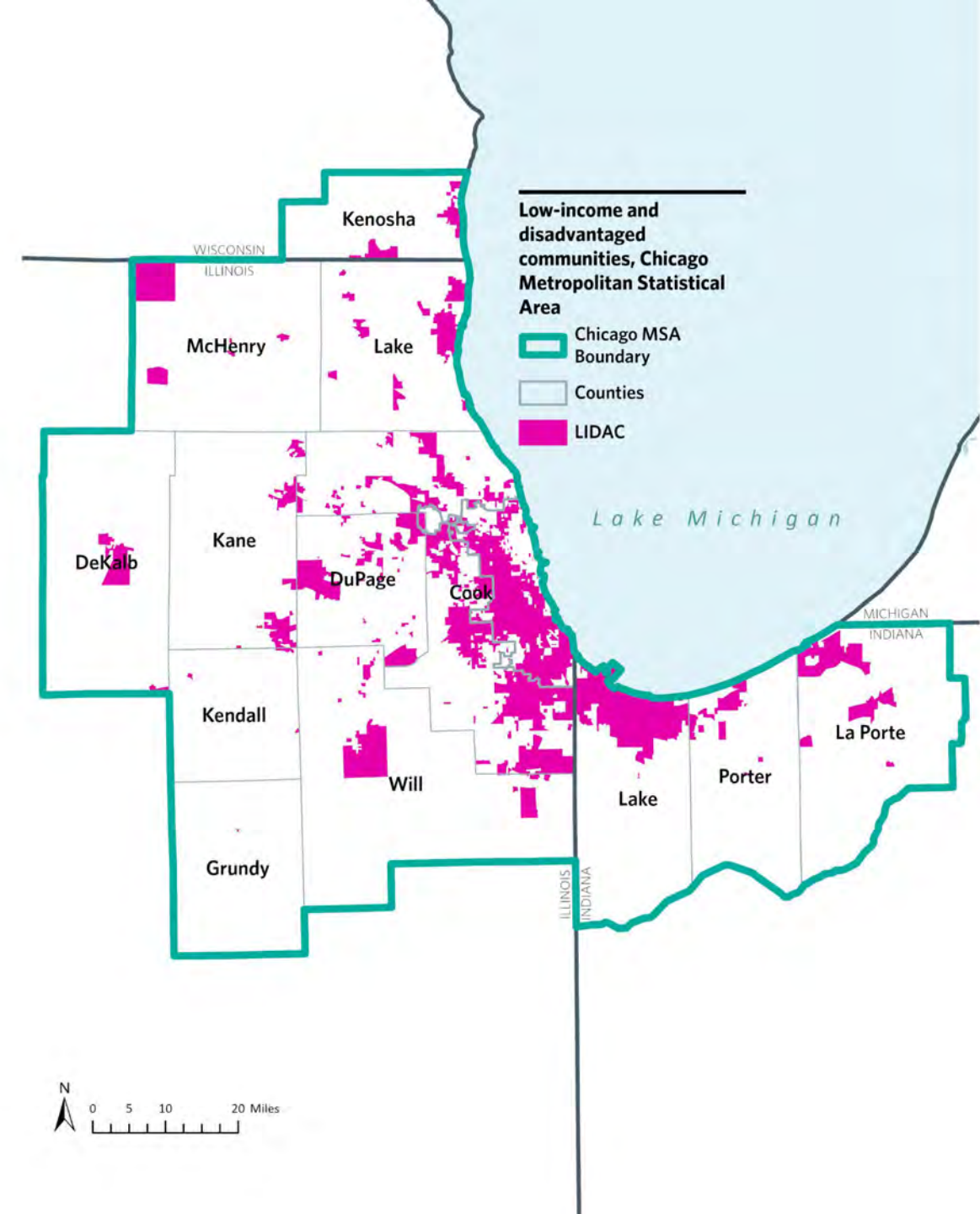
Land use and development



Carbon sequestration

We will focus on the most overburdened communities

- Justice40 Initiative
- Based on Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST) and EJ Screen
- Inform community engagement, strategy development, and co-benefits analysis



Guiding principles to develop the plan



Commit to zero:

*Embrace
transformative
strategies*



Center equity:

*Seek to reduce
existing
disparities*



Plan for action:

*Prioritize actions
that move us
forward*



**Grow a clean
economy:**

*Harness economic
opportunities of
climate action*

What are the steps to create the plan?



Create greenhouse gas inventory (complete)



Identify strategies to reduce emissions



Estimate how strategies impact emissions



Analyze how strategies impact communities



Complete the plan (by fall 2025)

How are we engaging stakeholders?

Steering Committee

Working Groups

Existing Committees

Workshops and Focus Groups

Public engagement activities in
low-income and disadvantaged communities

A photograph of a field of green plants with yellow flowers and brown seed heads. In the background, a building with a red roof is visible. The text "Questions and comments" is overlaid on a dark green banner in the center of the image.

Questions and comments



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Greenhouse gas emissions



Where are emissions coming from?

Buildings
40%

Industry
34%

Transportation
24%

Other
2%

Building emissions by subsectors

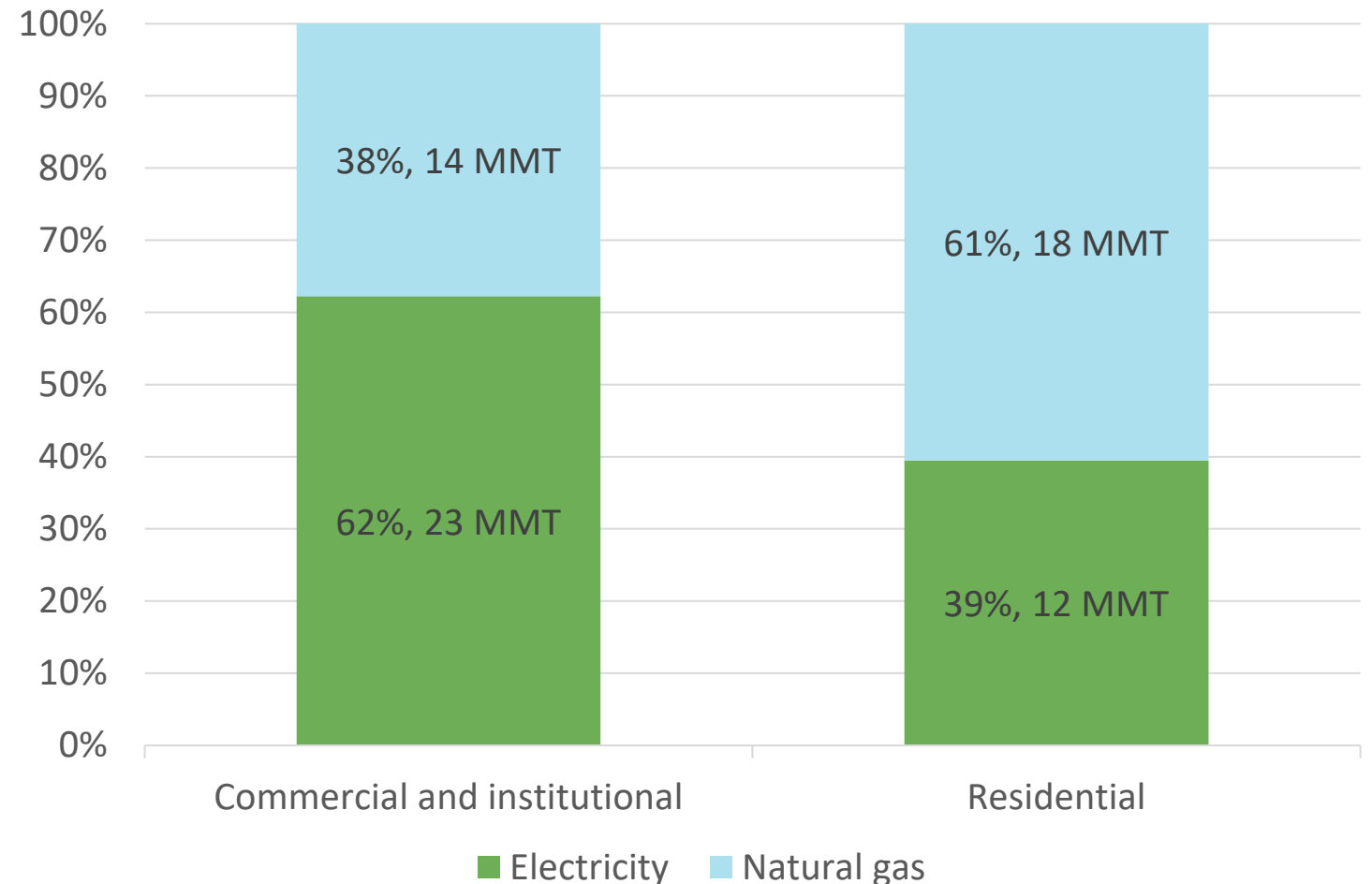


Commercial and institutional buildings: more emissions from electricity usage



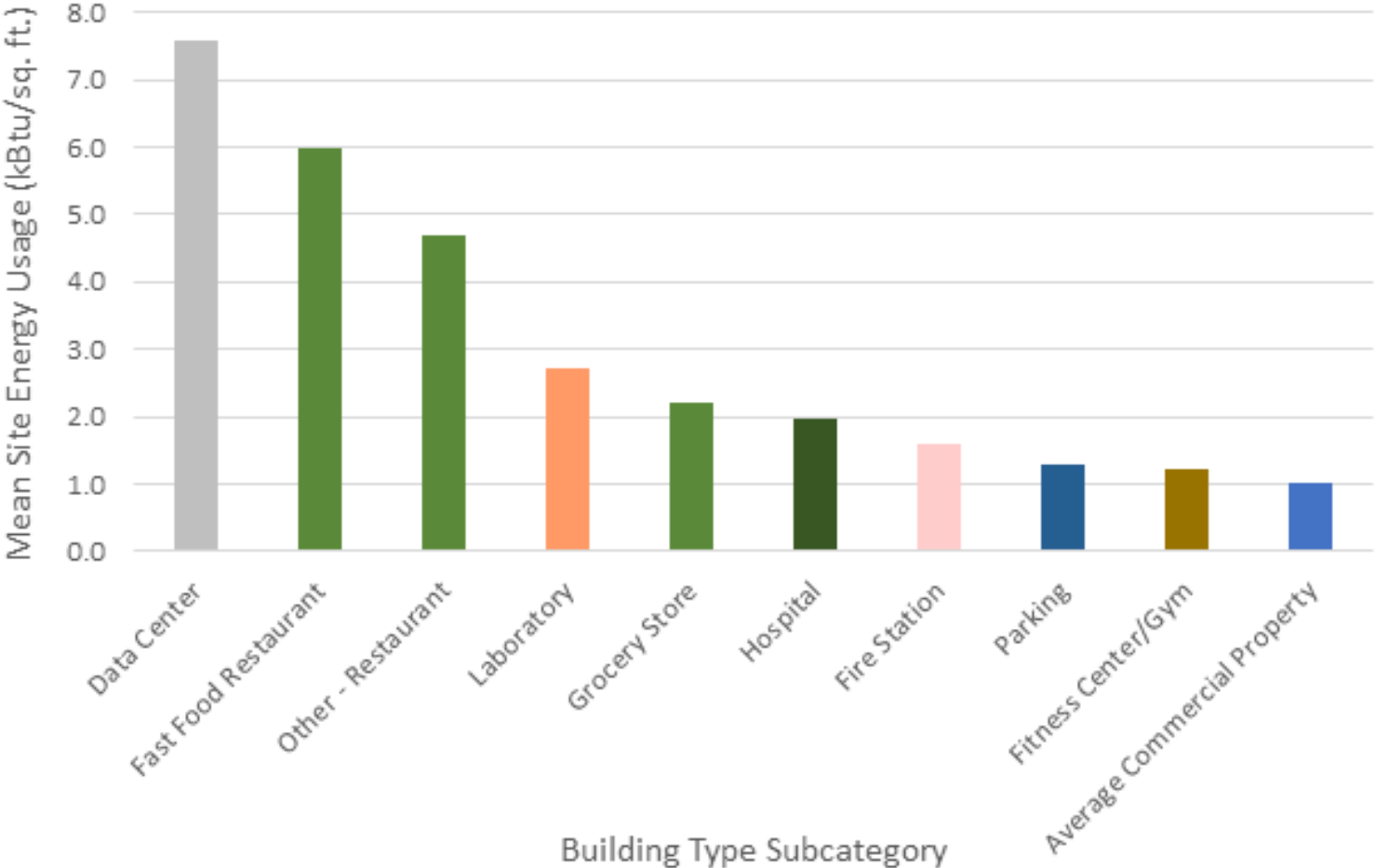
Residential buildings: more emissions from natural gas usage

Total and share of building emissions (MMT CO₂e) by source, Chicago MSA 2020



Commercial and institutional energy usage

Energy intensive commercial property types by mean energy usage per square foot, 2018-2022



Data centers are 8x more energy intensive than the average commercial building



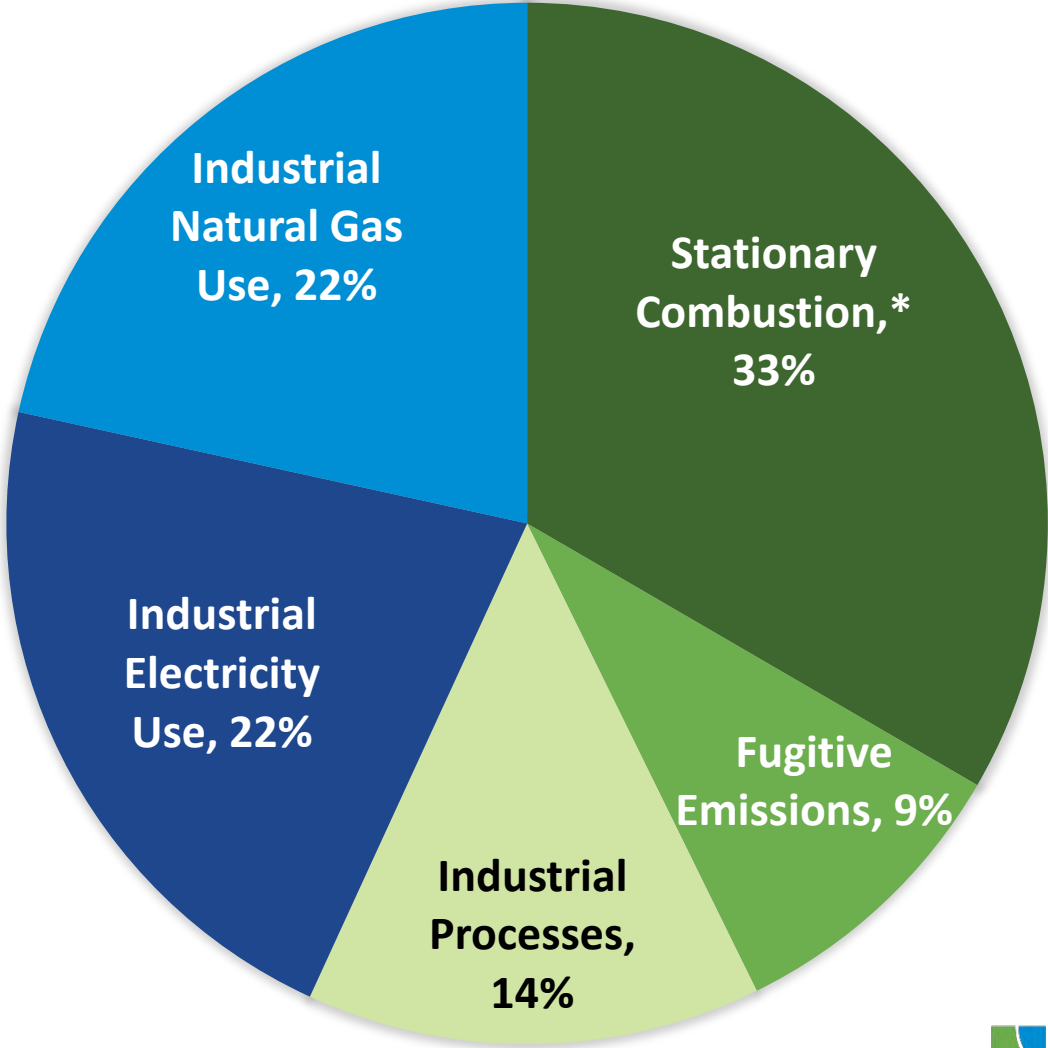
Fast food restaurants are 6x more energy intensive than the average commercial building



80% of commercial building square footage in the MSA is used for retail, office, or education

Industrial emissions

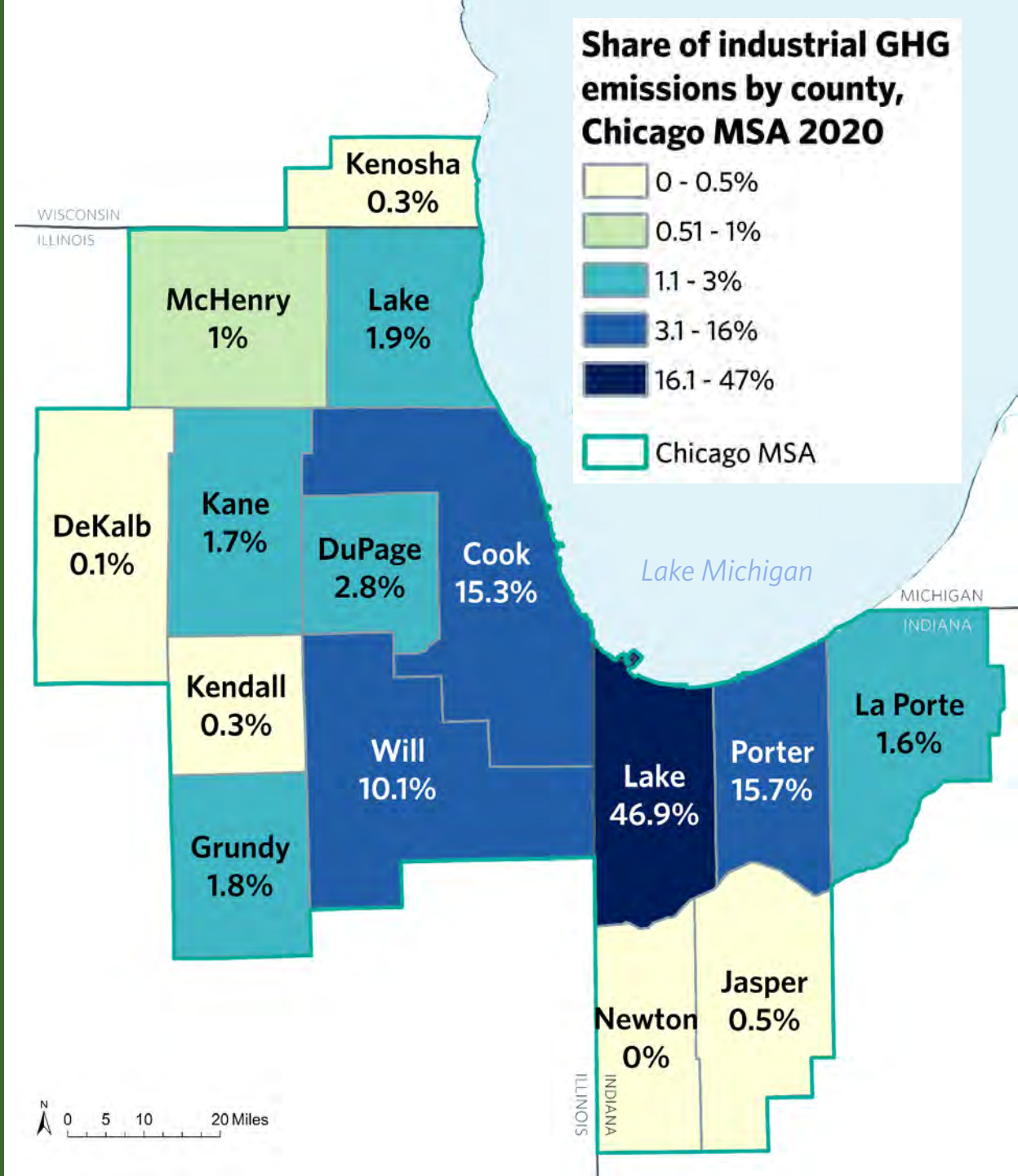
Share of industrial GHG emissions by emission type, Chicago MSA 2020



*Excluding natural gas

Industrial emissions by county

- Three counties account for over 78% of emissions
- Regional concentration of industrial activities around navigable water, freight transportation, and intermodal facilities



Transportation emissions



On-road: Emissions from vehicles on roads



Off-road: Emissions from off-road vehicles and equipment



Aviation: Emissions from aircrafts during landing, takeoff, or at facilities

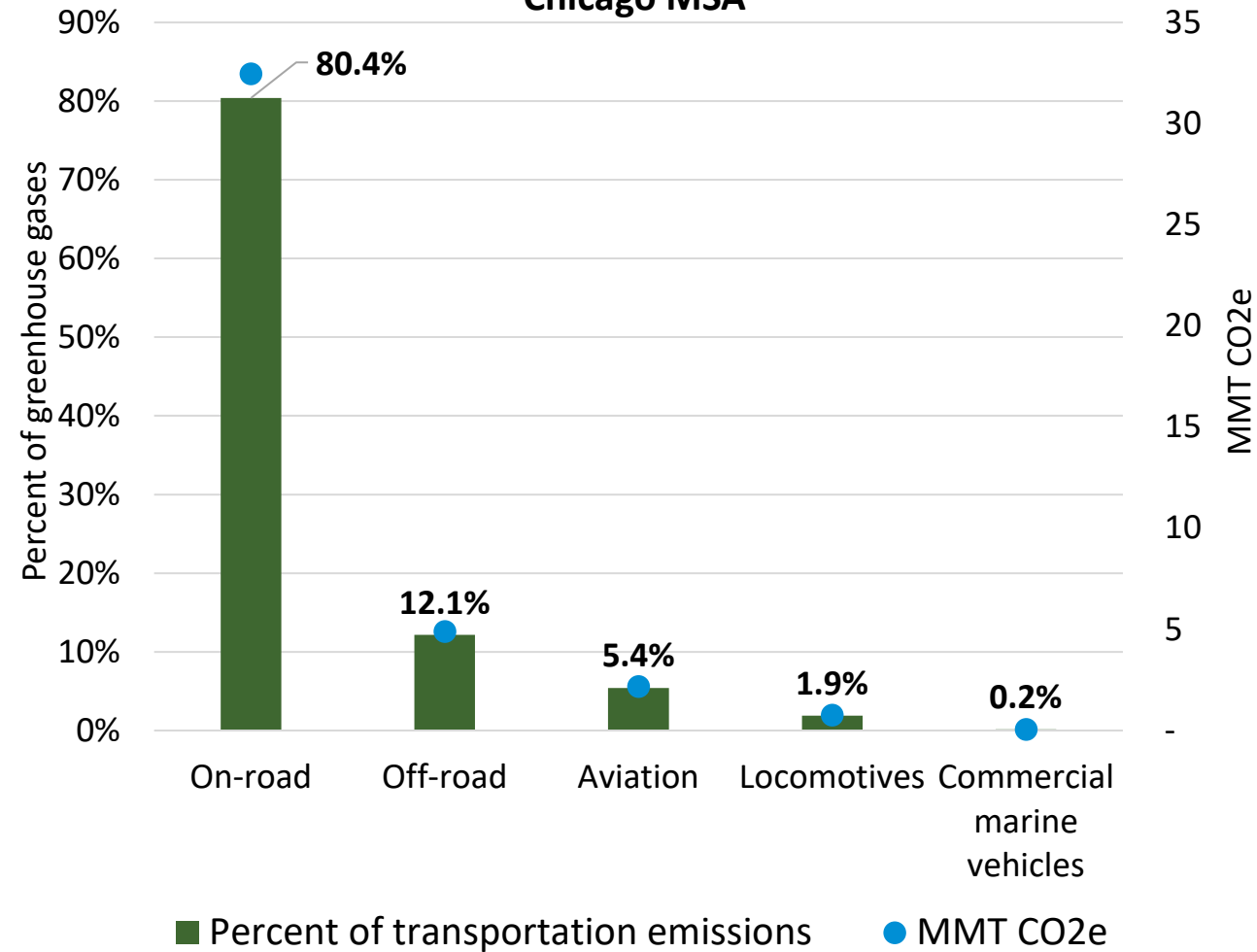


Locomotives: Emissions from freight and passenger trains



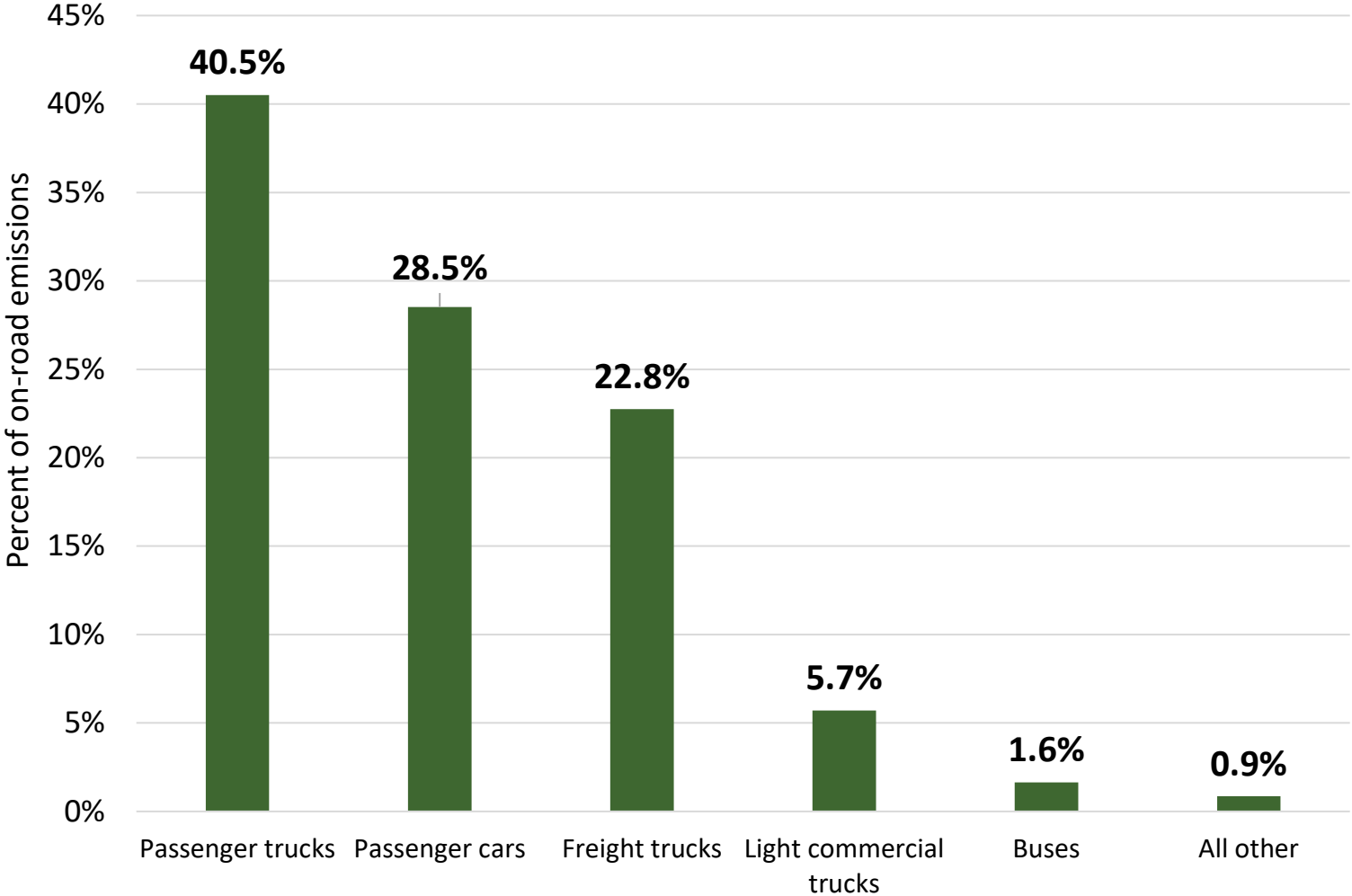
Marine: Emissions commercial marine vessel diesel engines

Total transportation emissions by subsector, Chicago MSA



On-road transportation emissions

On-road emissions by vehicle type in the Chicago MSA, 2020



Nearly 70% of on-road emissions come from passenger trucks and cars







Over 28% of emissions come from freight and light commercial trucks



Remainder comes from buses, motorcycles, motor homes, and refuse trucks

What drives emissions?

-  Regional conditions
-  Technology
-  Development and building standards

-  Costs
-  Movement of goods
-  Consumer demand and preferences
-  Climate change

A photograph of a field of green plants with yellow flowers and brown seed heads. In the background, a building with a red roof is visible. The text "Questions and comments" is overlaid on a dark green banner in the center of the image.

Questions and comments



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Discussion

Using Mentimeter



Discussion questions

What sources of emissions are most concerning to you?

Which climate actions is your municipality advancing?

Which climate actions would you like to advance?

Which of these co-benefits are priorities for residents?

What implementation challenges have you faced?

How can the plan help your community reduce emissions?

How can this plan have regional impact?

Thank you!