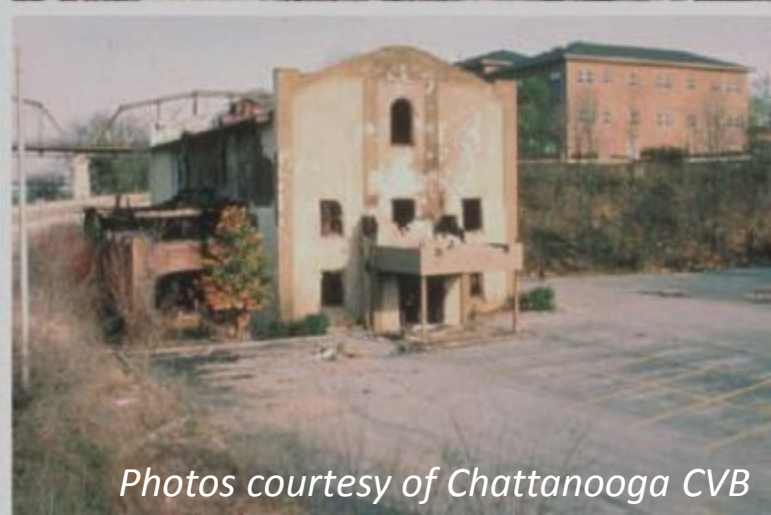




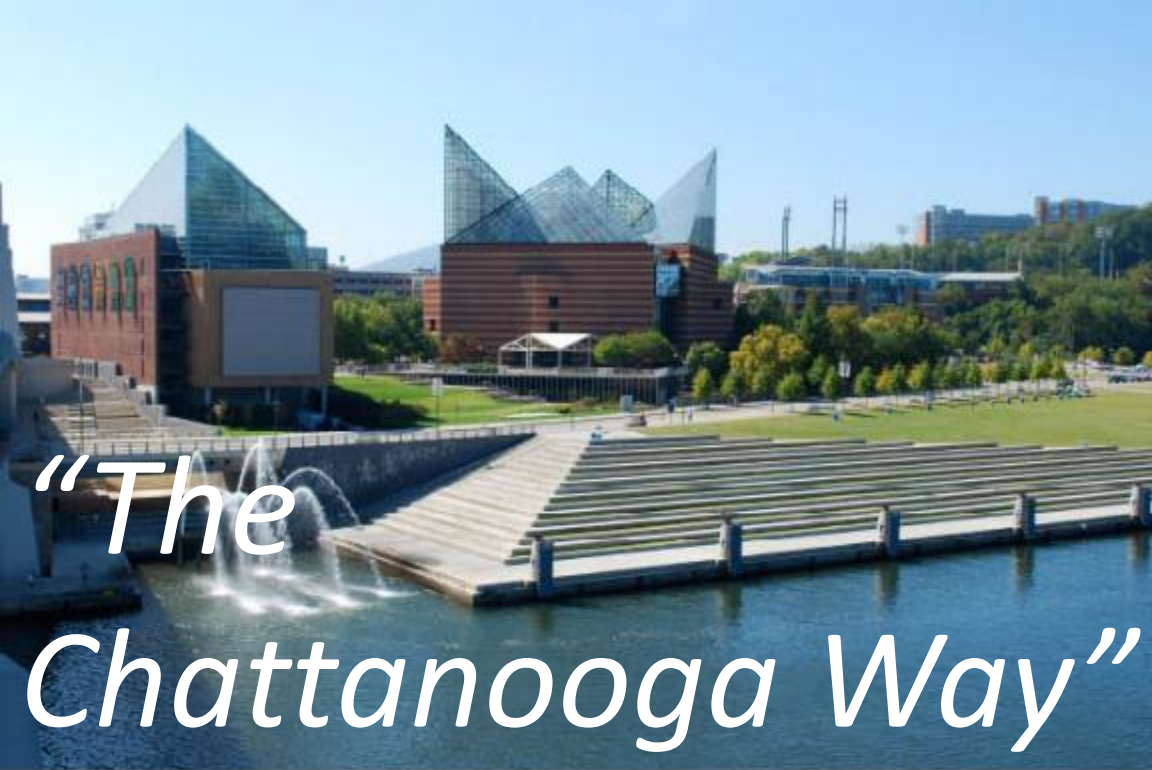
*“Dirtiest City in
America”*

-Walter Cronkite 1969



Photos courtesy of Chattanooga CVB





Photos courtesy of Chattanooga CVB



*“Top Ten Comeback
Neighborhoods”*

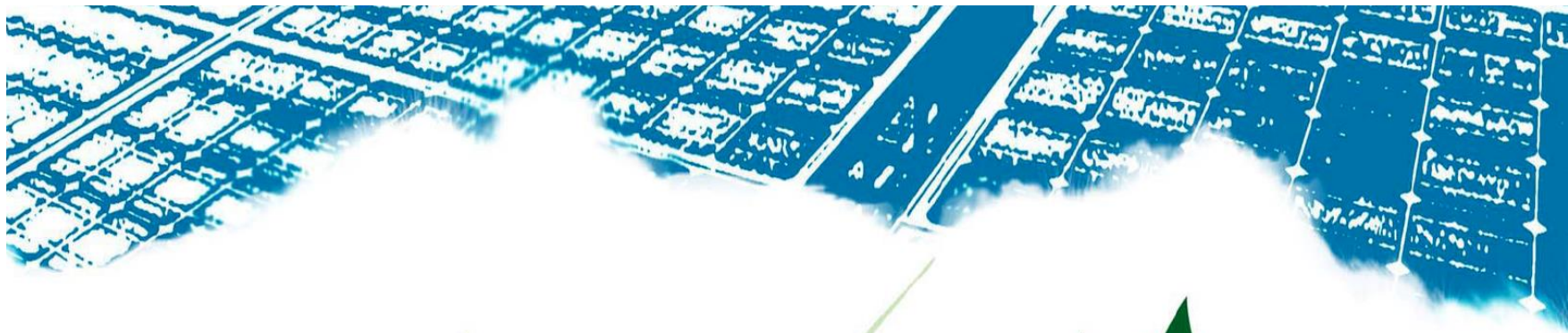
-Southern Living

“Best City Ever”

-Outdoor Magazine

*#25 of “The 41 Places to Go”
(in the World)*

-New York Times

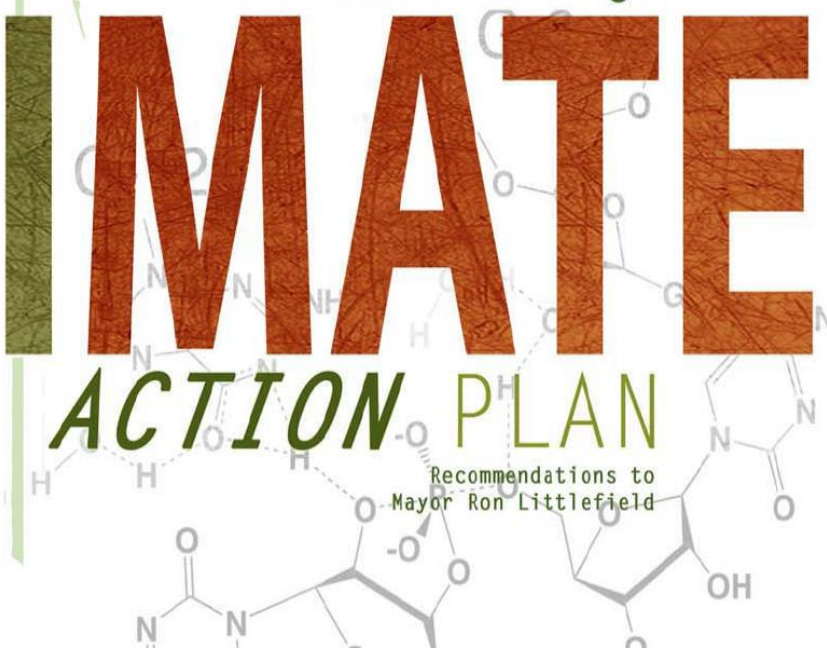


the Chattanooga

CLIMATE

ACTION PLAN

Recommendations to
Mayor Ron Littlefield



CHATTANOOGA'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

plant and related development have not been calculated. These impacts represent an area for future GHG emissions forecasting. When applicable, nationally accepted factors for various GHG emissions were used.

After inputting this data, the CACP software allowed us to measure carbon emissions at two levels: 1) city-wide and 2) within the operations of City government. According to the analysis, **the majority of carbon emissions within Chattanooga's city limits can be attributed to electricity use and transportation.** Energy supplied by natural gas also plays a part in Chattanooga's footprint. Other factors include landfill waste decomposition and fuel-burning industrial processes that directly release GHGs into the atmosphere. (See Figure 2)

Milestone 2: Establishing a Reduction Target

The next step was to determine what GHG reductions we could achieve with various initiatives. A second software program produced by ICLEI allowed us to further analyze specific actions and measure their potential GHG reduction abilities. See "GHG Reduction Targets" on page 23 for more information.

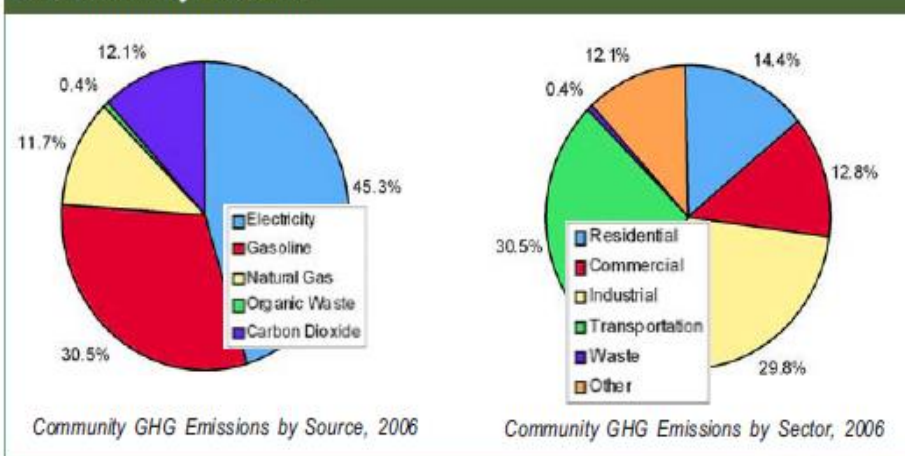
OCHS CENTER STUDY

Another local effort paints a similar picture of the Chattanooga region today. In October 2008 the Ochs Center for Metropolitan Studies released the *2008 State of Chattanooga Region Report on the Environment*. This report is part of an ongoing series of reports that examine important aspects of Chattanooga and the Hamilton County region. Past reports have included early childhood development, health care, crime and education.

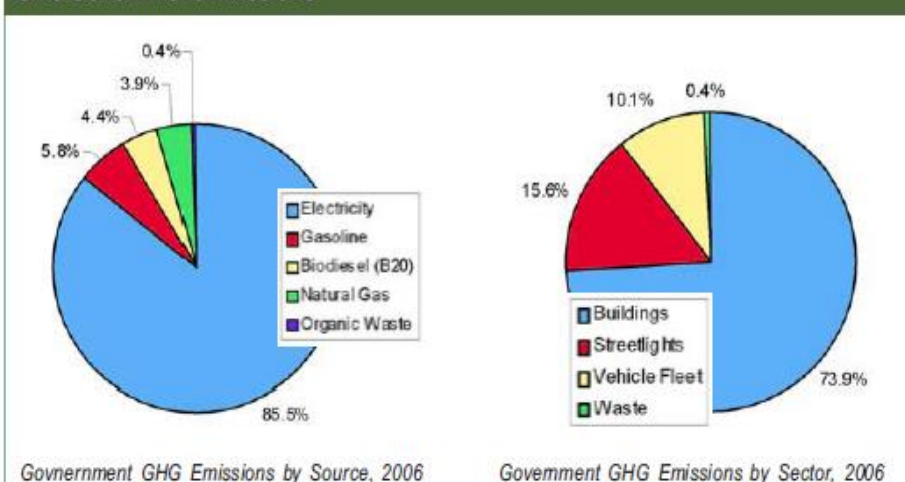
This detailed report on Chattanooga's environment examined two dozen indicators specifically chosen to paint a picture of the state of Chattanooga's environment. Indicators included in the report are carbon emissions, land use and conservation patterns, transportation miles and air and water quality. The report focuses on the 6 county metropolitan statistical area, Hamilton County and 36 sub regions within Hamilton County.

Figure 2

GHG Community Emissions



GHG Government Emissions



GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION TARGETS

While the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement suggests an early goal of reducing GHG emissions to 7% below 1990 levels by 2012 and a number of related challenges designed to accomplish this goal, each city must develop its own carbon reduction targets, a timetable for achieving those targets, and a plan for how to get there. It should be noted that achieving such an aggressive reduction target will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to meet at this late stage. This 2012 target is best used as a benchmark to monitor progress.

As with all "Plans," this Climate Action Plan is a general guide for our future. As new information and technology becomes available, this Plan will need to be updated. It is also important for the reader to remember that while specific actions are recommended, not all of them will necessarily be implemented. The Mayor, City Council and other stakeholders must establish priorities based on public input, costs and funding, community acceptance, and the potential ability of each action to effectively reduce our GHG emissions. Some recommendations fall to the City government to implement and others must be taken up by the private sector. The entire community must be involved for this Climate Action Plan to be successful.

GHG REDUCTION TARGETS

Instead of choosing one specific reduction goal, the Chattanooga Green Committee recommends using three widely accepted benchmarks as a comprehensive reduction goal that incorporates both short and long term visions.

The Chattanooga Green Committee recommends the following GHG reduction targets.

7% below 1990 levels by 2012
20% below 1990 levels by 2020
80% below 1990 levels by 2050

A short description of the origin of each goal follows.

1) The U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement (MCPA) sets a goal of a 7% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 2012. This reduction target was based on the international Kyoto Protocol.



GOAL: Reduce global warming pollution levels to 7 percent below 1990 levels by 2012.

U.S. Conference of Mayors, Climate Protection Agreement


EnergyStar Score - GS Managed

Date Generated: 05/21/2015 09:37 AM EDT

Number of properties in report: 9

Property Id	Property Name	Year Ending	ENERGY STAR Score
4082716	City Council Building	4/30/2015	79
4082716	City Council Building	6/30/2013	27
4082719	City Hall	4/30/2015	69
4082719	City Hall	6/30/2013	60
4082720	DRC Building	4/30/2015	80
4082720	DRC Building	5/31/2013	59
4082727	General Services Building	4/30/2015	76
4082727	General Services Building	6/30/2012	20
4083023	Lindsay Street Building	4/30/2015	64
4083023	Lindsay Street Building	5/31/2013	51
4083190	City Hall Annex	4/30/2015	58
4083190	City Hall Annex	5/31/2013	46















*In 2013, 241 combined
sewer overflows
discharged 84 million
gallons of untreated
sewage and stormwater
into our local waterways.*

Photo: Chattanooga Times Free Press



Recycle (tons)	June-15
Contamination	43.5
Mixed Metal-Refuse Collection Center	48.3
Aluminum-Recycle Center	2.2
Corrugated Cardboard-Recycle Center	39.5
Glass-Recycle Center	19.8
HDPE-Recycle Center	2.1
Mixed Paper-Recycle Center	39.2
Newspaper-Recycle Center	20.4
PET-Recycle Center	3.9
Steel Cans-Recycle Center	15
Curbside Recycle Collections-Single Stream	416.6

QUARTERLY FIGURES FOR CURBSIDE AND CONVENIENCE CENTER FOR FY 2014 & FY 2015

MATERIAL	FY 2014 QTR 4 Tonnage	FY 2015 QTR 4 Tonnage	Percent of Change
Mixed Metal-Refuse Collection Center	106	136.1	 28.4%
Aluminum-Recycle Center	4.5	4	 11.1%
Corrugated Cardboard-Recycle Center	117.8	112.8	 4.2%
Glass-Recycle Center	102.6	68.7	 33.0%
HDPE-Recycle Center	8.6	8.8	 2.3%
Mixed Paper-Recycle Center	157	117.3	 25.3%
Newspaper-Recycle Center	64.7	56.7	 12.4%
PET-Recycle Center	14.1	11.4	 19.1%
Steel Cans-Recycle Center	4.3	17.7	 311.6%
Curbside Recycle Collections-Single Stream	642.43	1,177.92	 83.4%

SIZING THE CLEAN ECONOMY

The Clean Economy in the Chattanooga, TN-GA Metropolitan Area

Why the Clean Economy Matters

The "clean" or "green" economy is an important element of America's emerging next economy. It will define our nation's low carbon future while providing opportunity for workers at all levels of the income and skills distributions. In this report, the clean economy is divided into 39 distinct segments, reflecting the economic activity involved in producing a broad spectrum of clean products, from goods such as wind turbines and solar photovoltaics to services such as mass transit and regulation.

Chattanooga's Clean Economy Profile

CLEAN JOBS

6,688

In terms of its overall size the clean economy in the Chattanooga metropolitan area ranks 71st among the 100 largest metro areas

INTENSITY

2.9%

Chattanooga's 6,688 clean economy jobs make up 2.9 percent of all jobs in the region. On this measure of concentration its clean economy ranks 12th

GROWTH

+1,034

Between 2003 and 2010 Chattanooga added 1,034 clean jobs to see the sector grow by 2.4 percent annually. Those readings placed the region 73rd and 79th

EXPORTS PER JOB

\$18,776

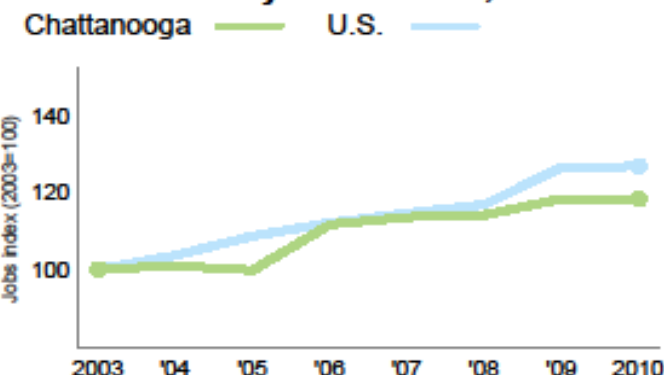
On average each clean economy job in Chattanooga produces \$18,776 in exports, which ranks it 33rd on this measure

ANNUAL WAGE

\$35,000

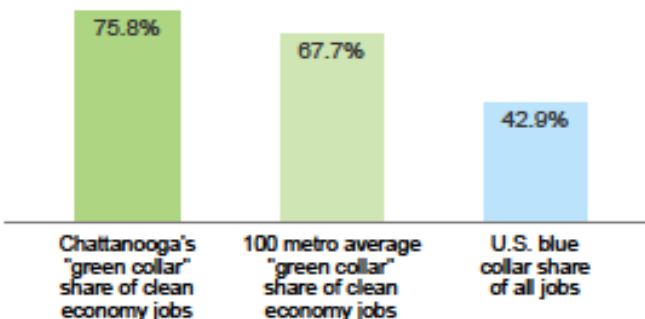
The estimated median wage in Chattanooga's clean economy is \$35,000. This compares to \$32,818 for all jobs in Chattanooga

Clean Economy Job Growth, 2003–2010



Note: Changes in employment do not include jobs lost from establishment closings. Some establishments in the database exhibited extreme employment changes, possibly exaggerating a place's growth curve (see report website for a listing of these cases).

Share of Clean Jobs Offering Good Pay for Modest Education, 2010



Note: Within the clean economy, occupations paying mid-level wages are referred to as "green collar" occupations and include jobs in the following occupational categories: production, transportation, installation, construction, office administration and support, protective services, and social services. The green collar designation is specific to the clean economy; when looking at the overall economy (clean or otherwise), these occupations are typically referred to as "blue collar."



LYNDHURST
FOUNDATION



green|spaces



CFGC



CHATTANOOGA AREA
CHAMBER

THE UNIVERSITY of TENNESSEE 
CHATTANOOGA



BENWOOD