

PROGRESS REPORT
First Two Years



OUR CITY. OUR FUTURE.

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A MESSAGE FROM MAYOR RICHARD M. DALEY



My fellow Chicagoans,

It gives me great pleasure to present the Progress Report for the Chicago Climate Action Plan, which was launched on September 18, 2008. This report summarizes the achievements we have made together in the first two years to slow the effects of climate change on our city and region, and to act as a leader in the global effort to combat climate change in a way that's good for our economy.

Early on in my administration when climate change wasn't even on most peoples' radar, I made a commitment to enhance our environment and make Chicago the most environmentally friendly city in the nation. Today, Chicago is recognized around the world as a leader in protecting and enhancing our environment.

The Chicago Climate Action Plan charts our course of how we will achieve our emissions reduction goals by 2020 as well as adapt to changes already affecting us.

An enormous amount of hard work and cooperation have gone into reaching our milestones thus far. I'm proud of the accomplishments we have made in the past two years, and look forward to making even more significant strides in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

Richard M. Daley
Mayor, City of Chicago

IMPACT HIGHLIGHTS

First Two Years

- 456 initiatives developed through 16 City departments and sister agencies to reduce emissions and adapt to change
- 13,341 housing units retrofitted to be more energy efficient
- 393 commercial and industrial buildings retrofitted to be more energy efficient
- 30,542 appliances traded in
- 20 million more Chicago Transit Authority rides annually
- 35 million gallons of water conserved per day
- 1.8 million square feet of additional green roofs installed or under construction
- 120 green alleys installed
- 636 new car share vehicles available
- 208 hybrid buses added to Chicago Transit Authority fleet
- 508,000 gallons of alternative fuel used
- 83 percent of construction and demolition debris recycled

2020 GOAL:

25% below 1990 levels
= 15.1 MMTCO₂e

(MMTCO₂e = million metric tons of CO₂e)

STRATEGY 1.

ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDINGS

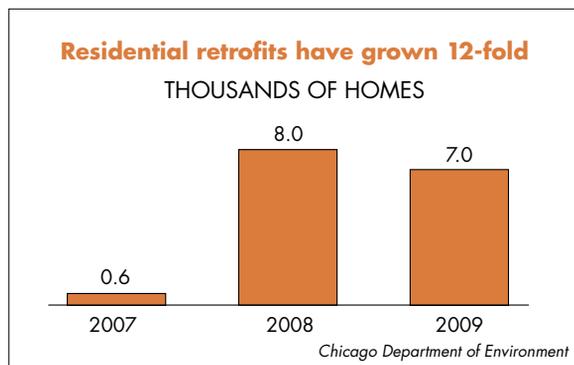
GOAL:

REDUCE ENERGY USE IN BUILDINGS

- CO-BENEFITS:
- ☑ reduced energy costs
 - 💰 jobs
 - 🌬️ improved air quality and health
 - 💧 water conserved
 - 👤 quality of life
 - 🌱 adaptation

Energy usage in buildings is currently the source of 70% of emissions in Chicago, and 61% of emissions in the metropolitan area. This fact makes retrofitting buildings, which includes sealing air leaks, adding insulation, upgrading windows, and upgrading HVAC systems to make buildings more efficient, a vital plank of the strategy.

Support from local foundations helped to secure federal grants related to energy efficiency. From 2008 through 2009, more than 13,000 homes and 390 businesses have been retrofitted—with an energy savings of at least 21 percent. This is expected to increase to 30 percent energy efficiency by applying lessons learned from initial implementation to future years.



Exelon partnered with Habitat for Humanity to weatherize low-income homes.

Energy Action Network



In 2009, the Chicago Climate Action Plan (CCAP) partners launched the Energy Action Network (EAN), a partnership between the City of Chicago, Community Economic Development Association of Cook County, the Field Museum, utility companies, energy service providers and community-based organizations.

Working with 21 community-based organizations, the network aims to create energy efficient communities across the city through bill payment assistance, weatherization services and energy efficiency programs and rebates. While the focus is currently on energy efficiency programs and education, this network may be leveraged for additional climate actions in the future and acts as a great connection to local communities.

"The Chinese American Service League (CASL) believes that the Energy Action Network (EAN) is a long term solution to helping people save energy. That's why CASL decided to participate in the EAN. As a result, we're able to provide more needed energy assistance to the families in our community."
— Ben Lau, CASL

Making appliances work for us

The City and ComEd, through its Smart Ideas for Your Home Program, have collaborated to organize programs for residents to swap out old appliances and lighting for energy-efficient models.

LEADING BY EXAMPLE

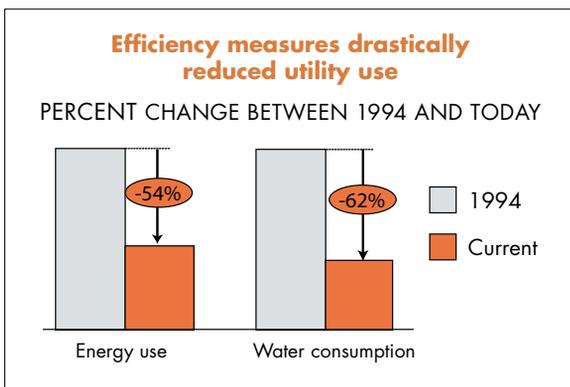
Richard J. Daley Center

The managers of the Richard J. Daley Center have long recognized the value of utility conservation measures. Beginning in 1994, the Public Building Commission worked with MB Real Estate Services LLC to track the building's utility usage. Together they have successfully improved the building's efficiency to make it eligible for EnergyStar® certification.



These partners discovered many efficiencies that have huge impacts on the building's operating costs. For instance, a no-cost measure that modifies the operating procedures for the building's perimeter fan systems and induction pumps was implemented and is predicted to save \$540,000 per year.

Richard J. Daley Center:
Public Building Commission of Chicago



Phase two of the project

Working with the Clinton Climate Initiative, phase two began in 2010 and includes:

- new T-8 lighting;
- water fixture replacement;
- boiler system modifications;
- heat induction system installation;
- chilled water system conversion; and
- building's energy use optimization.

These initiatives will:

- save \$9 million over fifteen years;
- conserve 3,819 MWh annually; and
- mitigate 2,536 MTCO₂e.

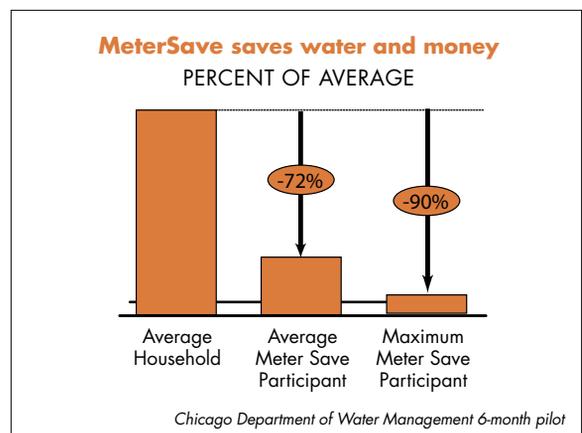
Using water wisely

While not immediately obvious, water conservation can produce large energy efficiency gains. According to the US EPA, running a faucet for five minutes uses as much energy as leaving a 60-watt incandescent bulb on for 14 hours. The City has worked to reduce its water usage through:

- reusing chiller and condenser water within City Hall;
- installing low-flow aerators in City facilities;
- installing low-flow shower heads in police stations; and
- installing low flow urinals and dual flush-toilets.

MeterSave program

The City's MeterSave program was launched in 2009 to encourage residents to conserve water. Tracking usage with meters and a water conservation kit with simple devices can cut water usage significantly:

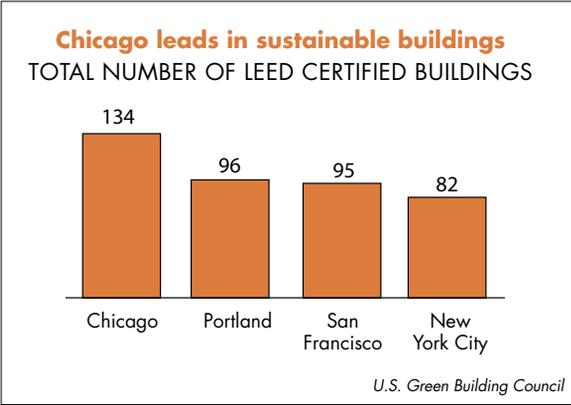


"Participating in the Meter-Save program was easy, quick and painless. Now I pay less and I check the meter frequently to be mindful of water waste."

—Dan F., Lawndale Resident

Policies that promise change

Chicago is an international leader in encouraging sustainable building. The city's policy requires all public building projects to achieve at least a Silver rating in the Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED®) rating system. To augment this in the private sector, the City established an updated building code that requires new buildings to be more efficient, as well as a process to expedite permits for developers who are building sustainable properties. This has led to a significant growth in green buildings in both the private and public sectors:



PARTNERS

In 2009, CCAP partners formed the Chicago Retrofit Steering Committee to develop a comprehensive implementation plan across the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. The Chicago Retrofit Steering Committee consists of leaders from the City of Chicago, ComEd, Peoples Gas, Community and Economic Development Association of Cook County, Northern Illinois Energy Project, and the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

Key outcomes of the first tasks for 2010–2011 include:

- Developing an information system that links customers to financing options and vendors to carry out energy efficiency work;
- Managing a consistent system of certification and quality control in audit, installation and monitoring; and
- Developing sound financing tools for all areas of the energy efficiency market.

NEXT STEPS

In the coming year, the CCAP team is working to effectively utilize the \$900 million in public and private funds already dedicated to energy efficiency in the region in accordance with the comprehensive retrofit plan it has developed with its partners.

An expansion of the programs was piloted this year, and the development of tools to simplify the retrofit process will work to more effectively leverage the private market towards the market transformation that will accelerate efficiency in buildings.

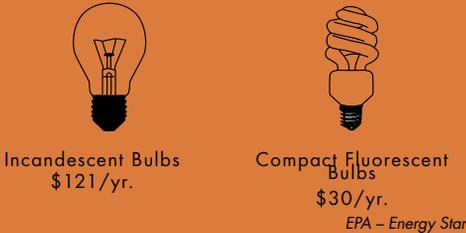
KEY FACTS:

EFFICIENT APPLIANCES HAVE SAVED CHICAGO RESIDENTS MORE THAN \$12 MILLION EACH YEAR.

2.41 million fluorescent bulbs installed, resulting in an estimated:

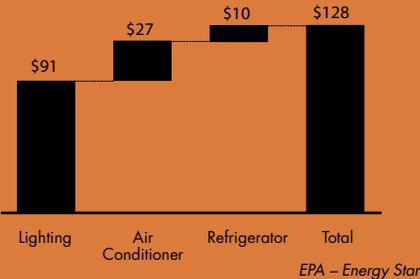
- \$7.6 million saved per year
- 82,008 megawatt hours (MWh) conserved
- 0.137 million metric tons of carbon equivalent emissions (MMTCO_{2e}) mitigated

AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF HOUSEHOLD LIGHTING



The average Chicago household could save more than \$100 annually with upgraded appliances.

ANNUAL DOLLARS PER HOUSEHOLD



30,540 appliances recycled, resulting in an estimated:

- \$5.0 million saved per year
- 52,190 MWh conserved
- 0.087 MMTCO_{2e} mitigated

STRATEGY 2.

CLEAN & RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

GOAL:
TURN TO CLEANER AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

CO-BENEFITS:

- ☑ jobs
- ☑ improved air quality and health
- ☑ adaptation

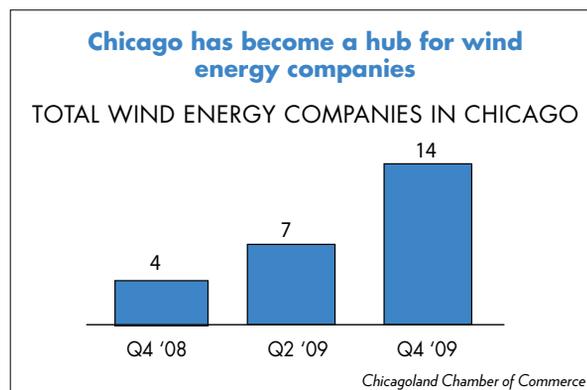
In 2009, the CCAP team convened a working group of more than 40 experts to take a deeper look at the clean and renewable energy sources strategy. The group developed a plan to encourage production of renewable energy on a utility scale as well as smaller distributed sources, such as residential. The group also clarified that the City lacks direct or indirect leverage to improve power plant efficiencies.

The group identified three key factors that are helping to focus this strategy:

- An influx of government funding from local, state and federal sources;
- Long-term renewable energy portfolio standards for electricity companies; and
- Private investment funding for innovative clean energy companies.

New ways to power the city

Over the past two years Chicago has become a hub for wind companies. With Chicago's manufacturing capabilities, geographic proximity to the areas with the greatest potential in wind energy and the extensive air and rail network, 14 wind companies have set up their headquarters in Chicago.



LEADING BY EXAMPLE

Chicago Park District

The Chicago Park District (CPD) has emerged as one of the leaders using clean and renewable energy. With an ambitious climate action work plan, CPD has already worked to:

- incorporate 25 percent renewable energy into its electricity purchase annually for the next three years; and
- install pilot solar/wind lighting projects in parks and solar thermal energy for park facilities.

Rosa Parks Apartments

Rosa Parks Apartments is an affordable rental housing development that incorporates many elements to lessen the building's impact on the environment and reduce maintenance costs. These elements include:

- geothermal heating and cooling;
- solar thermal water heating system;
- renewable energy sources;
- EnergyStar® appliances;
- high efficiency insulation; and
- bamboo flooring.



Left: Wind and solar powered pedestrian lighting in a Chicago park
Right: Solar thermal panels atop the Rosa Parks Apartments



The construction of the Exelon City Solar Plant has helped bring 200 jobs to Chicago.

Exelon City Solar Plant

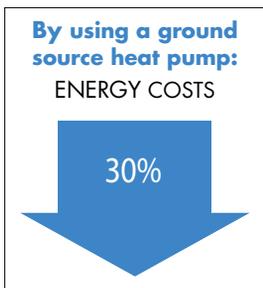
Chicago is responding to the need for new, clean, energy sources by partnering with power companies to build renewable energy sources. In 2009, renewable energy efforts took a large leap forward when the City partnered with Exelon and SunPower to develop the nation’s largest urban solar power plant. This 41-acre site reused a long-vacant brownfield by installing 32,292 solar photovoltaic panels that:

- produce 14,000 MWh of electricity;
- power 1,200 – 1,500 homes; and
- mitigate 14,000 MTCO₂e annually.

Smaller scale pilots to test large scale implementation

The Chicago Public Schools (CPS) purchases 20 percent of its electricity from renewable sources, making it the largest K-12 school district purchaser of renewable energy in the country. Since its renewables program began in March 2007, CPS has purchased 342,000 MWh of renewable energy and reduced its impact on climate change by 309,000 metric tons CO₂ over the past three years. CPS is proud to lead by example by providing clean power to its 650 schools.

Distributed solutions



In 2009, the City provided grants to support the installation of three ground source heat pumps in a diverse set of public and private projects: Harris Bank, Mercy Housing Lakefront, and the Independence Park Bungalow.

By encouraging distributed generation, the City is helping to develop a more efficient power grid ensuring energy provision as a local source to homes and businesses, rather than from power plants.

PARTNERS

In 2009, the City of Chicago engaged the Environmental Law and Policy Center (ELPC) to convene a Renewable Energy Working Group of clean energy business, environment and civic leaders. The group’s mission was to develop a portfolio of initiatives to help meet the CCAP goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by moving towards clean and renewable energy resources. ELPC, the City, and the Renewable Energy Working Group were assisted by expert consultants from Bain & Company, the Chicago Manufacturing Center, World Business Chicago, and the Center for Neighborhood Technology.

The Renewable Energy Working Group is comprised of experts from SunPhocus, Prometheus Institute, Indie Energy, SunPower Corporation, Suzlon Wind Energy, UIC Energy Resources Center, ACCIONA Energy, Lincoln Renewable Energy, Chicago Manufacturing Center, Jenner & Block, Commonwealth Edison, Exelon Generation, Recycled Energy Development, Midwest Wind Energy, GreatPoint Energy, Invenergy LLC, Scott Balice Edison, Chicago Renewable Energy Corporation, Center for Labor and Community Research and Jane Addams Research Corp.

The result of the work is policy and program recommendations with yearly deliverables that will prioritize projects, implement marquee efforts that will build excitement and test partnerships, and advance critical policy efforts on both state and federal scales.

NEXT STEPS

The CCAP partners are working to ensure more immediate outcomes for Illinois’ Renewable Energy Standard, in addition to identifying path-breaking, high profile “marquee” projects that integrate energy efficiency with a variety of renewable energy technologies.

In addition, CCAP partners are gathering civic leaders to help cultivate renewable energy companies to relocate to Chicago. Research shows considerable potential with Chicago area’s current manufacturing base to transform the region into a clean technology manufacturing hub.



“We installed solar panels in ‘08. In our first year, our total gas and electric bill was \$720. For ‘09, it was \$606. We understand that everyone can’t invest in their home as we have, but they can do smaller things...I recommend that every homeowner get an energy audit which prioritizes actions by costs.”
— Sylvia Ruffin, Chicago resident

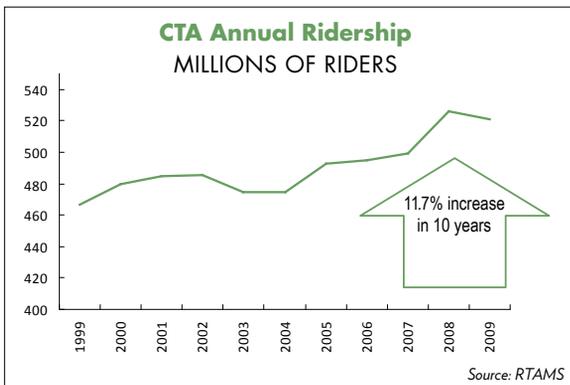
STRATEGY 3. IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION OPTIONS

GOAL:
USE A VARIETY OF TRANSPORTATION
MODES—AND CLEANER VEHICLES

- CO-BENEFITS:**
-  reduced energy costs
 -  jobs
 -  improved air quality and health
 -  quality of life

In the last ten years, Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) ridership has increased by more than 10%. In early 2010, due to budget constraints, CTA was forced to reduce bus service by 18% and rail service by 9%.

These service reductions are likely to lead to lower CTA ridership in 2010. It is vital for public transportation to receive sufficient operating funding to provide a viable alternative to driving and expand its crucial role in reducing regional emissions.



CTA Hybrid Bus Fleet

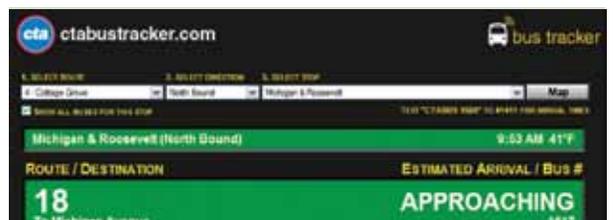
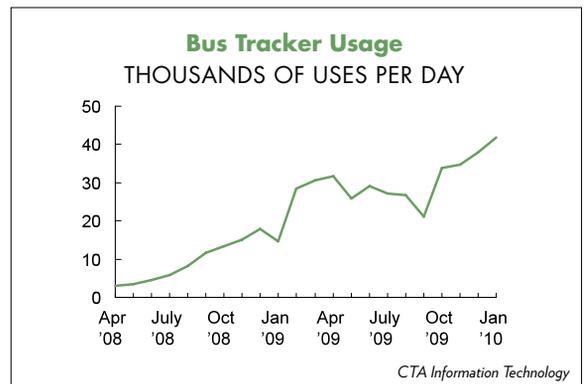
Since 2006, CTA has introduced 228 hybrid buses into its fleet, including 20 40-foot standard buses and 208 60-foot articulated buses, comprising more than 13% of CTA's fleet.



The 60-foot hybrid articulated buses are at least 30 percent more fuel-efficient than conventional diesel buses and are 60 percent lower in emissions. CTA estimates that the hybrid technology will help save more than \$7 million annually in parts, labor and fuel.

CTA Bus Tracker

CTA Bus Tracker is a Web-based program that uses global positioning system (GPS) technology to provide customers with real-time bus arrival information accessible from personal computers and mobile devices. This program has made the CTA more user-friendly for bus customers and helped to attract riders. In 2009, the CTA expanded Bus Tracker to include all of its regularly-scheduled routes and added a text messaging service to reach a broader share of customers.



"BusTracker has helped me stay warm as long as possible! The mobile phone bus tracker site is easy to use and accessible, and really saves those precious minutes of each day. Bus Tracker is accurate and very dependable. It's OK with me if a bus is late once in a while, as long as the Tracker works!"

—Ellen Wehrman, Bus Tracker Customer

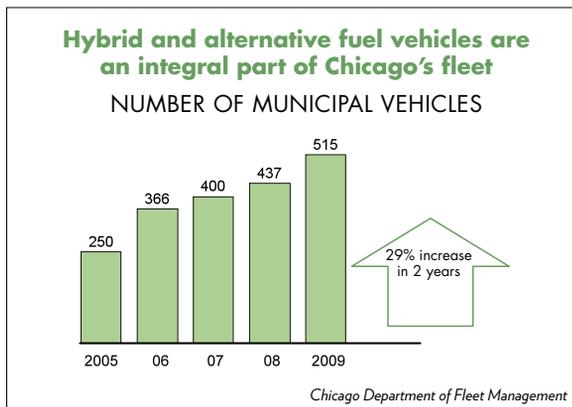
Regional transportation

Transportation issues are regional in nature and all programs have a regional impact. CTA, Metra, PACE and the Regional Transportation Authority together form the network of Chicago's regional public transit system. The region also continues to improve freight movement by eliminating bottlenecks in the rail network with the CREATE (Chicago Region Environmental and Transportation Efficiency) program.

LEADING BY EXAMPLE

Fueling the future—efficiently

In 2009, Chicago was awarded the Chicago Area Alternative Fuels Deployment Project, a \$15 million federal grant to develop an alternative fuel infrastructure for both private and public use and increase the number of alternative fuel vehicles in public and private fleets.



Alternative fuels like biodiesel reduce vehicle emissions. As part of the Alternative Fuels Deployment Project, the City is partnering with the private sector to install over 150 alternative fueling stations throughout the region.

To encourage Chicagoans to use alternative vehicles, as of 2008, neighborhood electric vehicles are allowed on city streets. They are 100% electric-powered and recharge in a few hours from standard household electrical outlets. An electric vehicle infrastructure is under construction as well.

Municipal Alternative Fuel Use

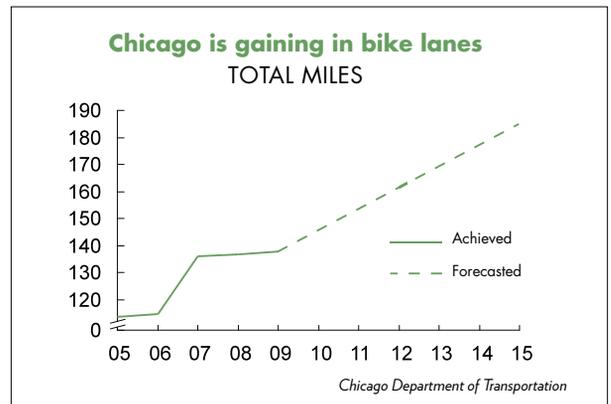
In 2009, the municipal fleet used more than 240,000 gallons of biodiesel, resulting in the reduction of more than 2,110 MTCO_{2e}.

Pedestrian Program

The City is working to provide a safe and comfortable walking environment for all. With the City's Safe Streets for Chicago program, the establishment of the Mayor's Pedestrian Advisory Council and initiatives to improve pedestrian infrastructure, the City continues to build public awareness to increase walking and promote pedestrian safety.

Biking

The Bike 2015 Plan continues to be implemented to increase bicycle use.



PARTNERS

In 2009, the City and regional transit boards, City departments, non-profit organizations and private sector representatives worked together to identify the portfolio of initiatives to pursue for the CCAP transportation strategy. Together, with pro bono support from the Boston Consulting Group (BCG), these 21 organizations outlined a portfolio of initiatives to advance the transportation strategy in 2010.

NEXT STEPS

In 2010, with support from the Surdna Foundation, the CCAP team continues to expand the breadth of its current initiatives and begin implementation on 14 short-term initiatives outlined by the transportation partners, such as traffic signal synchronization, bus rapid transit, commute trip reduction, hybrid vehicles, and biodiesel use, among other efforts.

In addition, City departments and agencies will be furthering existing transport-related initiatives, including the Sustainable Streets program. Other fleet operators will join the effort, including the introduction of 100 compressed natural gas (CNG) taxis by the end of 2010.

STRATEGY 4.

REDUCED WASTE & INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

GOAL:

PREVENT, REDUCE, REUSE AND RECYCLE

CO-BENEFITS:  reduced energy costs

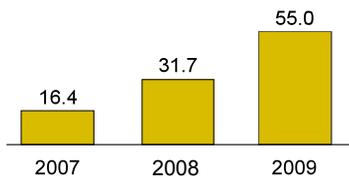
 jobs

 improved air quality and health

 water quality

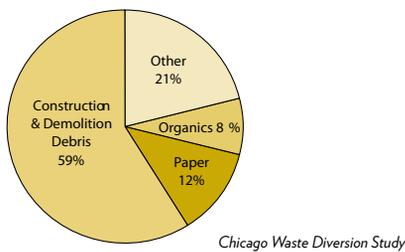
The City successfully decreased the amount of waste sent to landfills by more than 7% from 2007 to 2008. Concurrent to this, the amount of recyclables collected by the Department of Streets and Sanitation (DSS) through the Blue Cart Program has increased each year.

Blue Cart collections have grown 235%
THOUSANDS OF TONS COLLECTED BY DSS



The City has also conducted citywide Waste Characterization and Waste Diversion Studies in order to determine the most effective ways to reduce, reuse and recycle and to identify waste infrastructure strengths and challenges to guide waste management policy.

Construction & demolition debris, paper, and organics are 79% of waste
PERCENT OF TOTAL 2009 CHICAGO WASTE



LEADING BY EXAMPLE

Reducing waste through policy

In 2009, the City entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to reuse soil and rubble rather than disposing it in a landfill, saving emissions related to its transport, as well as avoiding the procurement of virgin materials.

PARTNERS

The City partnered with the Chicago Manufacturing Center, State of Illinois and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Region V to create the Chicago Waste to Profit Network to turn former waste streams into product supplies.



Gilasi surface

For example, Engineered Glass Products, makers of specialty glass, has partnered with Gilasi surfaces to develop a green home kitchen surface that reuses the previously wasted tin-oxide coated glass cullet byproduct from tempered glass production. This process has diverted more than 5,000 tons of glass, mitigated 400 MTCO₂e, and saved \$35,000.

Since the network's inception, 225 local partners have launched more than 300 projects through the network with environmental and economic benefits. From 2008 to 2009, the network has:

- saved companies \$11.5 million;
- diverted 160,109 tons of waste; and
- mitigated 81,544 MTCO₂e.

NEXT STEPS

In addition to facilitating the opening of two organic composting facilities, a focus in 2010 will be reducing the 300,000 tons of paper being landfilled and the leakage of refrigerants. Common refrigerants can be 1,300 times more damaging than CO₂e emissions and leakage prevention can have a great economic benefit for operations. Major users of refrigerants will be coached to save money and reduce emissions by improving the efficiency of their refrigerant equipment.

"I'm always amazed how easy composting is and how good it makes me feel, and composting at home helps me wrap my brain around larger ideas of how objects in our world are made, where they come from."

– Mari R.



STRATEGY 5. ADAPTATION

GOAL: MINIMIZE AND PREPARE FOR THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- CO-BENEFITS:
-  reduced energy costs
 -  water quality
 -  jobs
 -  quality of life
 -  improved air quality and health

The Chicago Climate Action Plan addresses the need to take action by adapting to and preparing for climate change impacts. These anticipated impacts include more extreme heat, more precipitation when we do not need it (and less when we do), and resulting impacts on our ecosystem, buildings and infrastructure.

Managing stormwater

Managing stormwater on site by creating permeable surfaces, a part of the green infrastructure, decreases the amount of rain and snow that is treated through our combined sewer system.

Since January 2008, 265 development projects have been addressed by the stormwater management ordinance, resulting in:

- 20% increase in permeable area per site
- increase of 55 acres of permeable surface area

Furthermore, 120 green alleys have been installed to date, resulting in the conversion of over 32,000 square feet of impervious surfaces to pervious surfaces.

Managing heat

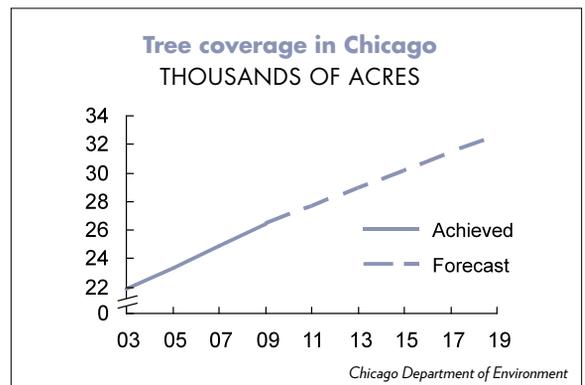
Decreasing urban heat island, the effect of higher temperatures in built environments, decreases local impacts of extreme heat. Planting vegetation such as green roofs and trees not only has summertime energy efficiency benefits, but it also reduces the urban heat island effect by reducing expanses of heat-absorbing concrete and asphalt.

Beyond energy efficiency: trees and green roofs

The effects of vegetation in cooling, energy efficiency and other actions are increased as more green spaces are added. The City launched the Urban Forest Agenda in 2009 with partners of the Chicago Trees Initiative to understand, protect and expand the tree canopy and “urban forest” throughout city streets, parks and residential areas by maintaining and managing trees; expanding the urban forest; integrating green infrastructure; and fostering stewardship. Green roof and tree progress to date, includes:



- more than four million sq. ft. of green roofs planned or completed since 2008; and
- more than 9,000 acres of tree canopy added since 1993.



Loyola Park

Green urban design implementation

In 2008, the Chicago Plan Commission adopted the comprehensive plan “Adding Green to Urban Design: A City for Us and Future Generations”. The plan includes 21 key action items that will improve the design of important green infrastructure areas in the city such as rooftops, building facades, landscaping around buildings and in parking lots, sidewalks, parkways and streets. Improved design of areas will increase the ability of parking lots to reflect heat, create places for stormwater storage and create tree canopy and green roofs throughout the city.



Planted parkways, medians and plaza at Rush and Chestnut

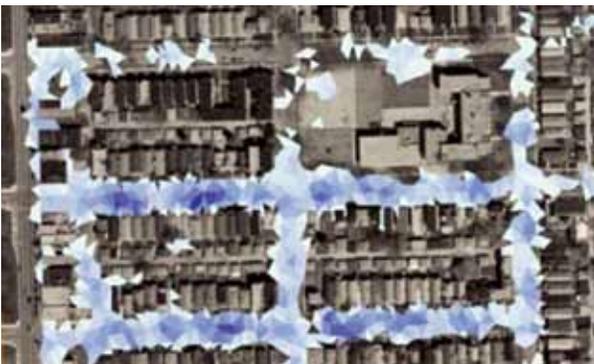
Planning ahead

To help prepare for upcoming climate changes, the City has a comprehensive Extreme Weather Operations Plan, which has been enhanced by adding a separate extreme precipitation plan section.

LEADING BY EXAMPLE

Sewer model

The Chicago Department of Water Management (DWM) developed a comprehensive trunk sewer model for over 775 miles of combined sewer pipe. The model allows the City to evaluate surface and basement flooding problem areas and analyze the most cost beneficial solutions, including green infrastructure, while helping Chicago to plan for future extreme rain events.



The sewer model can simulate future surface flooding impacts, helping to prioritize current resource use.

Sustainable airports

The Chicago Department of Aviation’s (CDA) green initiatives and policies for O’Hare and Midway International Airports are guided by the CDA Sustainable Airport Manual© (SAM). The SAM integrates sustainable planning and practices from design through construction, operations, maintenance, and all airport functions and those of its tenants.

The CDA’s efforts to develop sustainability guidance dates back to 2003, when Chicago began work on the O’Hare Modernization Program (OMP). Since that time, the CDA’s major green initiatives at O’Hare include: creating ten green roofs totaling over 220,000- sq. ft. to help counteract the Urban Heat Island Effect, save energy and reduce storm water runoff; implementing a balanced earthwork plan on the OMP to keep several million cubic yards of soil on the airfield instead of hauling it away to area landfills, which saves time and money, reduces area roadway congestion and wear, and minimizes emissions from haul trucks traveling off site; requiring the use of Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel in all construction equipment and retrofits for all but the newest equipment for cleaner emissions ahead of the U.S. government’s mandate; obtaining nearly 90% of all constructions materials within 500 miles or less for a regional benefit of over \$138 million; and recycling and re-using over 95 percent of all OMP construction-demolition materials including metals, wood, concrete, asphalt, and gravel.



The North Air Traffic Control Tower (NATCT) at O’Hare International Airport has earned Four Green Airplanes as well as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver Certification from the U. S. Green Building Council (USGBC). It is the first on-airport facility to receive LEED Silver Certification by the USGBC, making it the first FAA tower in the U.S. to receive this recognition.

PARTNERS

MWH and Oliver Wyman partnered with the CCAP team to develop the ongoing adaptation plan. In parallel to this, the City has continued to partner with many community organizations to expand development of green infrastructure in the city.

NEXT STEPS

In the coming year, the City will launch an Air Quality Action Agenda to direct air quality programs and policies, prioritize urban heat island reduction efforts based on ongoing analysis, monitor the effectiveness of implemented permeable surfaces, and enhance cooling centers based on survey responses.

ENGAGEMENT

Every Chicagoan has a critical role to play in the success of the Chicago Climate Action Plan. The following summarizes programs for engagement by everyone—residents, businesses, students and community organizations. Together, our small steps can amount to big change.

Residents' Savings Challenge

Your small actions can reduce emissions, save money and protect the environment. The savings challenge is a checklist of 14 simple low or no-cost actions. To learn more about how you can save money by lowering your household utility costs, visit chicagoclimateaction.org.

The Field Museum

The Field Museum's Division of Environment, Culture, and Conservation (ECCo) is working with the Chicago Department of Environment to engage diverse communities in the implementation of the Chicago Climate Action Plan. As part of this work, ECCo is conducting rapid ethnographic studies in neighborhoods throughout Chicago to identify community assets that can serve as springboards for climate action. To date, studies have been completed with South Chicago, North Kenwood-Oakland/Bronzeville, and the Polish/Polish-American community.

MeterSave

Non-metered homeowners can request to have a water meter installed to help them reduce their water usage and save money. Go to www.metersave.org or call (312) 744-4H2O (4426) to sign-up for the program.

Chicago Conservation Corps (C3)



The Chicago Conservation Corps is a 20-hour training program for residents to empower them to lead their communities in environmental action. Since 2003, C3:

- has trained over 250 environmental leaders;
- supported projects designed and led by members; and
- engaged communities through a network of residents.
- 84 C3 Student Clubs have carried out similar audits and projects with middle and high-school students.

Visit cityofchicago.org/Environment/C3 for more information on C3's programs.

Green Office Challenge



Coordinated with the assistance of the ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability USA, Mayor Daley launched the Green Office Challenge (GOC) for office tenants and property owners to take simple actions to reduce waste, water and energy usage; curb greenhouse gas emissions and save money.

In 2009, more than 40 building managers and 150 companies participated in the Challenge, surpassing the City's original goal by 50 percent in its first year. So far, the total value of energy saved by GOC participants is \$5.1 million. The average amount saved per building per year is \$135,000. In 2010, more than 300 companies are expected to participate. Visit chicagogreenofficechallenge.org for more information.



"The Green Office Challenge provided another tool to promote easy ways for our tenants to become more sustainable by making thoughtful operational changes and incorporate sustainable practices into daily office life."

—Kate M., Willis Tower

Jobs for the Chicago Region

With support from the Nathan Cummings Foundation, the CCAP team analyzed current and future job opportunities related to implementation of the Chicago Climate Action Plan. Recommendations have led to expanded education and job training programs. In addition, the City's Greencorps Chicago program has expanded to include 11 non-profit organizations building capacity for sustained jobs in everything from home weatherization and household chemicals management to urban agriculture and locally-recycled paper stationary non-profit, all supporting jobs for the chronically under-employed and re-entry individuals.

NEXT STEPS

In the next year, ICLEI will be working to use the Green Office Challenge as a model for other cities. Building off the success of the Challenge, a full corporate engagement plan is being built to broaden and deepen engagement. In addition, a group of community leaders is working to rebuild the resident savings challenge around simplicity to help drive engagement and greater impact.

TURNING PLANS INTO ACTION FOR CITY GOVERNMENT

In 2009, 16 City of Chicago departments and sister agencies developed their individualized climate action work plans. These plans define clear and actionable goals for each organization. Over 100 City staff, including agency and department heads, actively participated in the process. In total, more than 450 initiatives that have a direct benefit towards the goals of the Chicago Climate Action Plan were identified and are being coordinated and tracked on a quarterly basis.

MEASURING PROGRESS TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL

With support from the Kresge Foundation, CCAP is embarking on an ambitious program to measure and track progress. This program will track emissions reductions and will be an important component of the continuous improvement process to ensure that CCAP meets its target. In addition, an emissions inventory is planned for 2011 to track overall progress.

GREEN RIBBON COMMITTEE

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President, Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association

John Tracy, Co-Chair
Chief Technology Officer and Senior Vice President, Engineering, Operations & Technology, The Boeing Company

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President and CEO, Hispanic Housing Development Corporation

Louis Schorsch
President and CEO, Flat Carbon Americas, ArcelorMittal

Adele Simmons
President, Global Philanthropy Partnership

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

One of the CCAP team's biggest initial successes has been its ability to leverage local resources. From pro bono services, to community partnerships, to local funding, the CCAP team has been able to engage partners and drive impact.



City of Chicago
Department of Environment
30 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 200
Chicago, Illinois 60602
(312) 744-7606
www.chicagoclimateaction.org



City of Chicago
Richard M. Daley, Mayor



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- 55½ trees preserved for the future
- 23,574 gallons wastewater flow saved
- 2,608 lbs. solid waste not generated
- 5,136 lbs. net greenhouse gases prevented

Savings from the use of emission-free wind-generated electricity:

- 2,669 lbs. air emissions not generated
- 1 barrel crude oil unused

The savings from the use of wind-generated electricity are equivalent to not driving 2,891 miles or planting 180 trees.

In the printing of the Chicago Climate Action Plan, we failed to acknowledge Edelman Design for the development of the cover design and interior concept. We sincerely apologize for the oversight. The CCAP was produced by Lipman Hearne, Chicago/Washington. Printedgreen by Consolidated Printing using sustainable practices.