

City of Falcon Heights Environment Commission

City Hall
2077 Larpenteur Avenue West

AGENDA

Monday, March 9, 2026
6:30 p.m.

A. CALL TO ORDER: 6:30 p.m.

B. ROLL CALL: Adam Keester (Chair) _____ David Smith _____
John Pellegrini (Vice-Chair) _____ Monika Chandler _____
Nuz Sanidad (Secretary) _____ Erica Bjelland _____
Beth Mercer-Taylor _____

Staff Liaison Myhren _____
Council Liaison May _____

C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. January 12, 2026 - Regular Meeting
2. February 2, 2026 - Joint Meeting with Parks and Recreation Commission

E. NEW BUSINESS

1. Lawn & Garden Tours
2. Sustainability Fair Update and Volunteer Sign-Ups
3. Climate Action Plan / Energy Action Plan Implementation Subcommittee
4. Community Advisory Committee - Les Bolstad Golf Course Redevelopment

F. INFORMATION AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. Staff Liaison Report
2. Council Liaison Report

G. ADJOURN

Next regular meeting date: April 13, 2026

City of Falcon Heights Environment Commission

City Hall
2077 Larpenteur Avenue West

Minutes

Monday, January 12, 2026
6:30 p.m.

A. CALL TO ORDER: 6:30 p.m.

B. ROLL CALL: Beth Mercer-Taylor (Chair) _A_ Georgiana May _X_
 John Pellegrini (Vice-Chair) _X_ David Smith _X_
 Adam Keester _X_ Nuz Sanidad _X_
 Monika Chandler _X_

 Staff Liaison Lynch _X_
 Council Liaison Mielke _X_

C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Commissioner Pellegrini made a motion to approve the agenda. Motion passed by consent.

D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. December 8, 2025

Commissioner Pellegrini made a motion to approve the December 8, 2025 minutes. Motion passed by consent.

E. NEW BUSINESS

1. Review of Officer Positions and 2026 Officer Elections

Staff Liaison Lynch went through the duties of each officer position, including Chair, Vice-Chair, and Secretary. Commissioner Pellegrini nominated Commissioner Keester for Chair, Commissioner Keester nominated Commissioner Pellegrini for Vice-Chair, and Commissioner Nuz nominated herself for Secretary. A vote was taken and all were in favor of these appointments.

2. Adoption of the Standing Rules

Commissioners discussed the draft of the standing rules. Suggested changes included adding "current and future" after "regarding" on #4 of duties and responsibilities, removing #5, and removing "excluding the Planning Commission" under "Membership Terms and Organization." A vote was taken to approve the Standing Rules with the suggested changes. All were in favor.

3. 2026 Environment Commission Schedule, Goals, and Priorities

Commissioners discussed 2026 goals and priorities. Along with previously drafted goals, additional goals added included choosing an "Invasive Plant of the Year" to write articles in the Nature Newsflash about, and forming a climate action subcommittee to work on Climate Action Plan and Energy Action Plan implementation.

4. Climate Action Plan and Energy Action Plan Review

Commissioners looked through the current implementation progress for the Climate Action Plan and Energy Action Plan. Commissioner Keester suggested creating a climate action subcommittee to work closer on these goals and strategies. Commissioners agreed to this and suggested reaching out to residents previously on the different teams who drafted these plans. One topic that was discussed was partnering with the Minnesota State Fair on a joint energy or sustainability project. Commissioners discussed a tree project, but agreed the Environment Commission would likely need to come up with the project entirely and look into funding potentials before reaching out to the State Fair with their proposal.

F. INFORMATION AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. Staff Liaison Report

Staff Liaison Lynch gave an update on the Les Bolstad Golf Course RFP issued by the University of Minnesota. She stated the RFP has closed and submissions have been received. City Staff and the City's selected consultant were able to review the plans only, but they are classified information at this time. The University is currently reviewing the proposals and will narrow the submissions down to those they would like to interview.

Staff Liaison Lynch also informed Commissioners that the February meeting would be a joint meeting with the Parks and Recreation Commission to discuss the community garden, and the March meeting would be a joint meeting with the City of Lauderdale's Environment Commission to discuss the Sustainability Fair.

G. Adjourn

Commissioner Pellegrini made a motion to adjourn the meeting. Meeting was adjourned by consent at 7:57 p.m.

Next meeting date: February 2, 2026 – Joint with Parks and Recreation Commission

City of Falcon Heights
Joint Meeting
Environment Commission
Parks & Recreation Commission

City Hall
2077 Larpenteur Avenue West

Minutes

Monday, February 2, 2026
6:30 p.m.

A. CALL TO ORDER: 6:30 p.m.

A. ROLL CALL:

Adam Keester (Chair) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	David Smith <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
John Pellegrini (Vice-Chair) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Beth Mercer-Taylor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nuz Sanidad (Secretary) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Erica Bjelland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Monika Chandler <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Eric Brenton (Chair) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Robert Haight <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tom Faust (Vice-Chair) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jerry Buckridge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joe Morseth (Secretary) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Naomi Loud Heinsch <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Staff Liaison Lynch <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Staff Liaison Nelson <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Council Liaison May <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Council Liaison Gustafson <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

B. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

C. APPROVAL OF MINUTES – *Moved to item D, after joint meeting.*

1. January 12, 2026

This item was tabled to the March meeting due to it being accidentally omitted from the packet.

D. NEW BUSINESS

1. In Common Commission Goals

Staff Liaison Nelson explained the goal of this joint meeting is to foster partnership and discuss common goals between the two commissions, namely the potential for expanding community garden plots. She explained that currently there are 38 garden plots, with 20 gardened by Falcon Heights residents, 16 gardened by non-residents, and two are currently open. Previously a wait list was used for open plots, but this year the City will be moving to a lottery system that will open on February 4.

Commissioners discussed the cost to support the current plots, the cost of adding a water line to Curtiss Field (currently budgeted at \$10,000, specifically for a water fountain), the potential of adding plots at City Hall, and ensuring those without yard space have access to plots. Issues were brought up around Curtiss Field flooding and the potential of taking away from the existing recreational area.

Staff Liaison Lynch explained the Climate Action Plan has as one of its goals, to "Increase production of local food, particularly serving low-income and food-insecure individuals." Two action items for this goal include, "Identify and map potential sites for community gardens or farms, prioritizing underserved populations and food-insecure areas. Include parks and public lands, and collaborate with partners to implement garden locations," and "Establish a 'Grow Falcon Heights' program to expand community garden plots and create a market garden that offers youth training and internships."

The Commissions discussed forming a subcommittee to focus on the location, need, and goals for additional plots, pending the results of how many lottery submissions are received.

2. Weatherization Workshop / Sustainability Fair Update

Staff Liaison Lynch explained the Environment Commission has previously discussed holding a Weatherization Workshop at City Hall as a standalone event. She spoke with Partners in Energy who would be assisting with this event, and they mentioned having difficulty with attendance due to today's political climate within the Twin Cities. Due to this, it has been suggested to move the Weatherization Workshop to the Sustainability Fair on April 18 as one of the "talks" during the Fair. Partners in Energy and the Citizens Utility Board will also be tabling organizations.

Commissioners discussed ideas for more events/tablers during the Sustainability Fair. Commissioner Mercer-Taylor offered to table as a Master Naturalist to discuss the "Invasive Plant of the Year," creeping bellflower. University students in attendance also discussed having a table for an art project allowing residents to draw out their ideas and feelings for the future of the City of Falcon Heights, possibly focusing on the Les Bolstad Golf Course.

Other ideas for the Sustainability Fair included several Commissioners bringing their electric vehicles for attendants to view, having a boulevard tree sign-up at the Falcon Heights Environment Commission table, having sign-ups for the Lawn and Garden Tours event in the summer, and compost buckets.

E. INFORMATION AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- 1. Staff Liaison Report – None.**
- 2. Council Liaison Report –** *Council Liaison May explained she is "learning the ropes" as far as being a new Council Liaison. Commissioner Mercer-Taylor asked for an update on the Les Bolstad Golf Course. Staff Liaison Lynch explained the University is in the process of reviewing submissions to their RFP and has pushed out interviews by a couple of weeks. She stated the Board of Regents would not be reviewing these at their February meeting, and it would likely be the April meeting or a meeting during the summer.*

F. Adjourn

Chair Keester made a motion to adjourn the meeting. Meeting was adjourned by consent at 8:27 PM.

Next meeting date: March 9, 2026 – Joint with City of Lauderdale Environment Commission

DRAFT



REQUEST FOR DISCUSSION

Meeting Date	March 9, 2026
Agenda Item	E-1
Attachment	N/A
Submitted By	Hannah Lynch, Community Development Coordinator / Planner

Item	Lawn & Garden Tours
Description	<p>The Environment Commission has expressed interest in again hosting the Lawn & Garden Tours in 2026. The City will be putting out a printed newsletter shortly, sending it to all residents in the City, and it would be good to have an advertisement in the newsletter for the Tours. The deadline is fast approaching for the newsletter, so the Environment Commission should decide on a final date for the Lawn & Garden Tours now.</p> <p>A few notes to consider regarding the date –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last year it was thought that advertising for Ice Cream Social, which was the same week, interfered with advertising for the Lawn & Garden Tours. The Ice Cream Social is currently scheduled for Thursday, July 16, 2026. • The thought process around the date last year was to hold the Tours on the same date as the Lawns to Legumes Tours. The Lawns to Legumes Tours are being held on Saturday, July 18, 2026 from 9 am – 12 pm. If we want to schedule our tours for the same day, we will potentially run into the same issue with Ice Cream Social.
Budget Impact	N/A
Attachment(s)	N/A
Action(s) Requested	Staff requests Environment Commission discuss the Lawn & Garden Tours date.



REQUEST FOR DISCUSSION

Meeting Date	March 9, 2026
Agenda Item	E-2
Attachment	Volunteer Jobs & Sign-Up Form
Submitted By	Hannah Lynch, Community Development Coordinator / Planner

Item	Sustainability Fair Update & Volunteer Sign-Ups
Description	<p>The City’s 2nd Sustainability Fair is being held on Saturday, April 18 from 11 AM-2 PM. Below is a list of the vendors and tablers currently attending, along with a couple of tentative tablers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RePowered – Electronics Recycling • EcoShred – Paper Shredding • Retold Recycling – Textile Recycling – We should have a commercial cargo van to fill this year. • Home Energy Squad – Gerardo will also be doing the Electrification Workshop at 12 PM. • Minnesota Tool Library – Will just have a table in the main room this year rather than being in the conference room. • Clean Energy Resource Teams – Olivia Seibert will be tabling for CERTs this year. • CapRegion Watershed District • The Bicycle Chain – Will bring an e-bike or two to share. • Ramsey County Garden Education (previously known as Ramsey County Master Gardeners) • Gibbs Farm • Adopt-A-Drain – Adopt-A-Drain will not actually be attending, but I am going to be picking up a kit from them for a table along with a large bean bag toss game. • Xcel Energy / Partners In Energy • Citizens Utility Board of MN – Will bring an induction stove; will also possibly be holding a drawing to win the induction stove. • MN Master Naturalist – Beth Mercer-Taylor will be our tabler and sharing about creeping bellflower. • GreenSteps – Will be bringing a Climate Pollution Quiz and the “Electrification Operation” game. • UMN Students – Will have two tables (one for information, one for art project) – Encouraging residents to draw out their feelings in art form regarding the past, present, and future of Falcon Heights and their homes. Will be sustainability-focused. • Lauderdale Environment Commission – Will have two tables – Currently working on a Climate Action Plan and will be soliciting feedback about that.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falcon Heights Environment Commission – This will serve as our “check in” table. Commissioners here will be handing out bingo cards and food scraps buckets. • TENTATIVE YES – Ramsey County Recycling Ambassadors – The Environmental Center has an event on the same day, so they will let me know in the next week or two if they will be able to attend. • TENTATIVE YES – Saint Paul Regional Water <p>Now that the tablers and vendors are relatively set, we need to sign up volunteers. Please review the sign-up sheet and job descriptions and sign up for a shift. We will just be doing two shifts this year. The first shift will be required to be there at 10:30 AM to assist with set up and the second shift will go until 2:30 PM to assist with cleaning up. This form will be sent to Lauderdale for their Commissioners to sign up as well.</p>
Budget Impact	N/A
Attachment(s)	- Volunteer Jobs and Sign-Up Form
Action(s) Requested	Staff requests Environment Commissioners to sign up for a volunteer shift at the Sustainability Fair, if possible.

Volunteer Shifts & Sign-Up Sheet

Jobs	Shift 1 (10:30 AM - 12:30 PM) All of Shift 1 will attend the morning meeting at 10:30 AM and help set up before moving to your stations. The event begins at 11:00 AM.	Shift 2 (12:30 PM - 2:30 PM) All of Shift 2 will be expected to help clean up after the event ends at 2:00 PM.
Direct Cars (Spot 1) (One person per shift) Spot 1 is located at the Larpenteur entrance to City Hall. This will be to ensure cars are not trying to park here (unless they need accessible parking) and direct cars to electronics recycling, paper shredding, and textile recycling.	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:
Direct Cars (Spot 2) (One person per shift) Spot 2 is located further down the driveway from the Larpenteur entrance to further direct cars to their destinations.	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:
Direct Cars (Spot 3) (One person per shift) Spot 3 is located on the drive directly by City Hall, north of the food scraps bin, to direct people to textile recycling, parking at the Blaze overflow lot, or back around to textiles and electronics.	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:
Direct Cars (Spot 4) (One person per shift) Spot 4 will be at the exit onto Prior Ave to prevent cars from entering from Prior Ave, direct cars to parking at the Blaze overflow lot, and to textile recycling.	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:
FH EC Table (Two people per shift) FH Environment Commissioner to remain at the FH EC table to answer questions. This will be a general "check in" table for the event. Will also be responsible for checking bingo cards and handing out food scraps bins.	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:
FH EC Table	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:
Lauderdale EC Table (Two people per shift) Lauderdale Environment Commissioner to remain at the Lauderdale EC table to answer questions and gather feedback regarding the Lauderdale Climate Action Plan.	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:
Lauderdale EC Table	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:
Textile Shredding (Manual Labor) (Two people per shift) We need people here to be able to lift large garbage bags of textiles into a commercial cargo van and ensure they are placed to ensure the maximum amount of bags can be placed inside.	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:

Textile Shredding (Manual Labor)	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:
Paper Shredding (Manual Labor) (Two people per shift) This person will assist with people removing bags and/or boxes of paper from their vehicles and taking them to the shredding bins.	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:
Paper Shredding (Manual Labor)	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:
Floater (Indoors) (One person per shift) This person should float throughout the tables indoors to answer questions, direct people to restrooms/snacks/different booths, and fill in where needed.	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:
Floater (Outdoors) (One person per shift) This person should float outdoors to answer questions and fill in when volunteers need to take a break.	Name: Email: Phone:	Name: Email: Phone:



REQUEST FOR DISCUSSION

Meeting Date	March 9, 2026
Agenda Item	E-3
Attachment	See below.
Submitted By	Hannah Lynch, Community Development Coordinator / Planner

Item	Climate Action Plan / Energy Action Plan Implementation Subcommittee
Description	One of the Environment Commission’s goals for 2026 was to form a subcommittee to look at implementation of the City’s Climate Action Plan and Energy Action Plan. As we move forward in the year, it is time to revisit this and discuss the formation of this subcommittee, timing for meetings, members, and potential goals for the subcommittee.
Budget Impact	N/A
Attachment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Action Plan • Climate Action Plan – Work Plan • Energy Action Plan • Energy Action Plan – Actions
Action(s) Requested	Staff requests Environment Commission discuss the implementation subcommittee formation, timing for meetings, and possibly members to reach out to.



Climate Action Plan

A Collaborative Community Vision

May 2025

Table of Contents

Plan At A Glance (summary)	i-2
Introduction	1-1
Introduction	
Planning Process	
Climate Change Impacts	
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions	
Plan Framework	
GHG Reduction Goal	
Plan Impacts	
The Plan	2-1
Transportation and Land Use	
Buildings and Energy	
Waste Management	
Water and Wastewater	
Local Food and Agriculture	
Greenspace and Ecosystems	
Implementation	3-1
What You Can Do	4-1
Appendix A References	A-1
Appendix B Potential Cumulative Community Cost and Savings from Plan Implementation	B-1
Appendix C Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms	C-1
Appendix D Acknowledgements	D-1



Plan At A Glance

6 Sectors

(Click icon to view)



Transportation



Buildings/Energy



Waste



Water



Food



Greenspace

focused on 23 Strategies



53%
lower GHG*
emissions



5%
fewer VMT**



40%
increase in
public transit



15%
registered
EVs***



8%
increase in



45%
lower GHG*
emissions



22%
clean
electricity



5%
less electricity
use



45%
less fuel
combustion



20%
fuel switching
from fossil



20%
lower GHG*
emissions



10%
less solid
waste



10%
more organics
diversion



10%
more recycling
diversion



5%
less water use



5%
reduction in
wastewater



Increased
stormwater
resilience



Increased
water
restoration



Increased
access to local
food



Increased
production of
local food



Decreased
hunger and
food waste



11%
more tree
canopy cover



15%
less turf, more
native grass



10%
less dark
impervious
surfaces

* Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)
** Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)
*** Electric Vehicle (EV)

To reduce our GHG* emissions



12,894
Metric tons (MT CO₂e) in
2023 from vehicle use
citywide



19,681
Metric tons (MT CO₂e) in
2023 from building energy
citywide



881
Metric tons (MT CO₂e) in
2023 from solid waste
citywide

...and enhance our Climate Resilience



Extreme Heat / Weather



Flooding



Air Quality



Food Insecurity



Infrastructure Failure

Achieving GHG Emission Reductions of

47% BY 2035

100% BY 2050



QUICK FACTS

19,681

Metric tons (MT CO₂e) in 2023 from building energy citywide

12,894

Metric tons (MT CO₂e) in 2023 from vehicle use citywide

881

Metric tons (MT CO₂e) in 2023 from solid waste citywide

Introduction

Falcon Heights has long been a leader in environmental stewardship, embracing sustainability as a core value of our community. Over the years, the City has adopted forward-thinking “green” practices—becoming one of Minnesota’s first GreenStep Cities in 2009 and pioneering projects like a 40 kW solar installation on City Hall in 2012, community gardens, a native plant ordinance, and LED streetlight upgrades. This strong foundation reflects a commitment to a high quality of life through sustainable infrastructure and conservation.

Climate Emergency Resolution

Climate change is already impacting Falcon Heights, bringing warmer winters, hotter summers, and extreme weather. The City Council responded by unanimously declaring a Climate Emergency in January 2023, committing Falcon Heights to urgent action and a just transition. This Climate Action Plan (CAP), supported by a Minnesota Pollution Control Agency grant, is a key step in meeting that commitment.

Current Initiatives and Partnerships

Building on our strong foundation, Falcon Heights now holds Step 5 recognition in the GreenStep Cities program, reflecting ongoing leadership in energy savings, waste reduction, and sustainability. The City is also a Charging Smart community, recognized for electric vehicle readiness. With Xcel Energy, we’ve launched an Energy Action Plan to cut emissions—progress driven by residents and businesses. Falcon Heights collaborates with Ramsey County and nearby cities on recycling, composting, and resilience projects, and engages residents through events like the 2025 Sustainability Fair. These efforts show what’s possible when our community works together for a sustainable future.

A Vision for the Future

This CAP outlines a clear path to a low-carbon, resilient future. It sets ambitious goals aligned with Minnesota’s climate targets—cutting emissions 47% by 2035 and reaching net zero emissions by 2050. Shaped by public input, the plan calls on everyone—residents, businesses, and partners—to play a role. Together, we can protect what we value today and create a thriving, resilient Falcon Heights for generations to come.



[Click here to return to TOC](#)



Co-Benefits of Climate Action Planning

Common Co-Benefits of Climate Planning

Reduced Costs



Improved Energy Resilience



Safer Streets



Protected / Enhanced Ecosystems



Reduced Pollution



Improved Community Resilience



Improved Mobility



Improved Quality of Life



The World Health Organization reports growing evidence that climate policies can deliver both cost savings and significant health improvements. Community actions to cut greenhouse gas emissions in sectors like housing, transportation, and energy create multiple co-benefits beyond mitigating climate change. These include cleaner air, better public health, reduced health risks, greater resource efficiency, stronger local economies, and increased resilience of ecosystems and infrastructure.^{1,2,3,4} These outcomes not only improve quality of life and natural resources but also generate financial gains.

Positive Financial Impacts

Many climate actions offer direct financial benefits, such as lower fuel costs, and indirect savings, particularly from improved air quality. Research shows that health and air pollution benefits can offset much of the cost of these initiatives.⁵ Additional savings come from increased resilience, such as reduced reliance on fossil fuels—valued locally at \$141 per metric ton (MT) of greenhouse gas reductions.^{6,7,8} Health benefits may be even greater, with estimates ranging from \$50 to \$380 per MT of GHG reduced globally.⁹

Improved Quality of Life

Implementing climate action plans like this one can enhance quality of life by expanding mobility options, creating jobs, and reducing poverty and inequality.¹⁰ These co-benefits strengthen community well-being as we address climate challenges.

Improved Natural Resources

Taking action on climate change also helps protect ecosystems that provide essential services.¹¹ For example, expanding Falcon Heights' tree canopy to meet this plan's goals could increase the annual economic value of community trees by up to \$22,500. Other strategies will improve residents' access to green spaces, supporting both environmental health and quality of life.¹²

Planning Process

9 months

Planning
timeframe

100+

Community
members
engaged

2

Community
meetings and
events

2

Online
community input
surveys

31

Planning team
members

5

Foundational
research
documents

The Falcon Heights Climate Action Plan was developed collaboratively with a 31-member planning team, including community members, businesses, institutions, City commissions, and Falcon Heights staff. The planning team considered, created, and reviewed strategies and actions for each of the sectors included in this plan (see Plan Framework). The team participated in planning workshops from January to April 2025. The process included community engagement including community-wide surveys and input meetings and events. Goals and actions were shaped by community feedback, expert analysis, and best practices from other Minnesota and U.S. cities. Through workshops, the team refined and prioritized strategies, resulting in a co-authored plan that reflects the voices of Falcon Heights.

Research Based Climate Action Plan

To establish the plan's goals, strategies, and actions, the planning team conducted extensive research and produced several key assessments. These included studies on climate vulnerability, ground cover and tree canopy, greenhouse gas emissions, and renewable, or "clean" energy potential, providing critical data on climate risks, carbon sequestration, emissions trends, and solar opportunities. A final Climate Action Baseline Study synthesized these findings, reviewed key community metrics, and outlined preliminary sector-specific goals to guide planning discussions. Click on the icons below to view these documents:



Climate Action
Baseline Study



Climate Vulnerability
Assessment



Community-Wide
GHG Inventory



Ground Cover, Tree
Canopy & Carbon
Sequestration Study



Community-Wide
Renewable Energy
Potential Study

What We Heard

Community input was gathered through two surveys with over 75 responses from residents and businesses.¹³ The first gathered climate concerns and action ideas; the second collected feedback on draft strategies. This input shaped the plan to reflect local priorities.

The City's Role in Climate Action

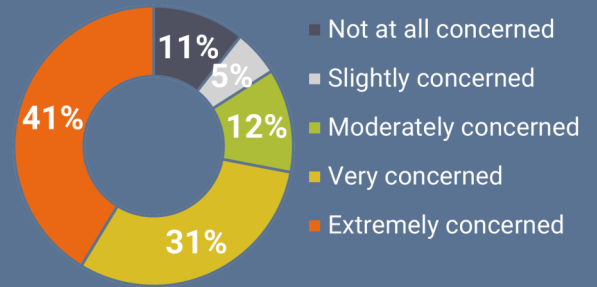
Respondents reported that they agree or strongly agree...

It is important for Falcon Heights to take action to prepare for the projected impacts of climate change. **83%**

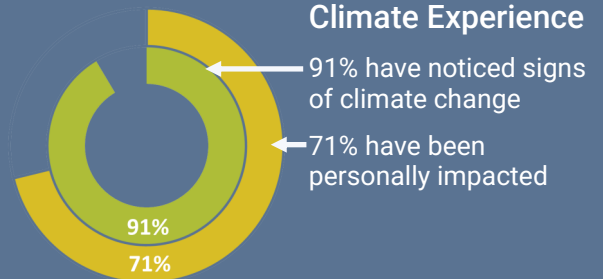
It is important for Falcon Heights to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. **82%**

It is important for Falcon Heights to be a leader in proactively addressing climate change. **74%**

How concerned are you about climate change?



Climate Experience



Key Themes

Key themes that emerged from the community included:



Support for Municipal Action and Leadership

84% of respondents are concerned about climate change. Additionally, 83% support the City preparing for impacts, 82% back reducing emissions, and 74% want Falcon Heights to lead on climate.



Clean Energy

79% support rental properties meeting energy efficiency standards to reduce costs while 67% support incentives for efficiency and solar readiness, and 61% support solar installation incentives.



Impacts on Vulnerable Populations

Over 80% of respondents are concerned about climate change risks to vulnerable groups.



Protect Resources

84% are concerned about air quality, 82% about impacts on ecosystems, and 77% about risks to clean water.



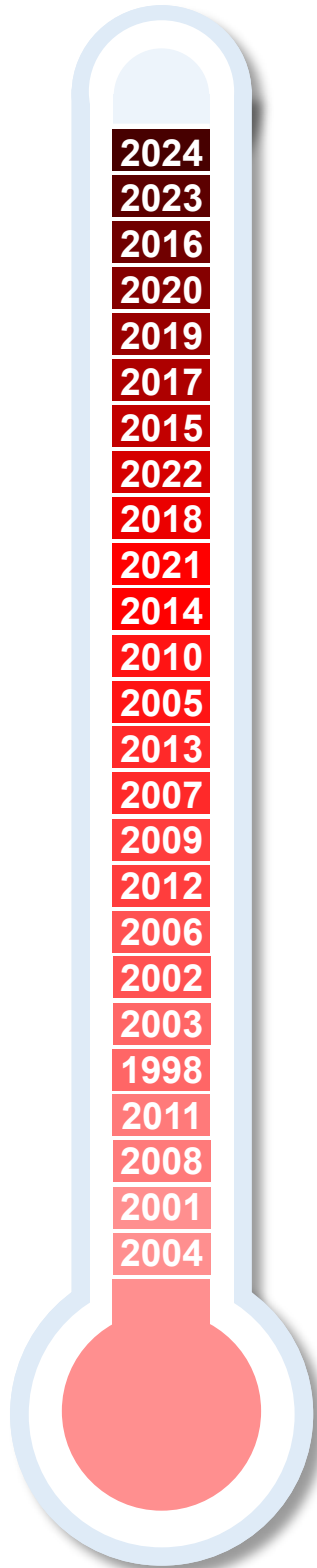
Survey Summary

For Additional Information
(click icon)

Climate Change Impacts

The Hottest

25 Hottest Global Years on Record²⁷



Climate change is a global issue with serious local impacts. Scientists agree that rising greenhouse gas emissions are destabilizing Earth's climate. Twenty-four of the 25 hottest years on record have occurred since 2000. In Minnesota, much of the state has warmed nearly 3°F over the past century, causing drier soils and a 20% increase in heavy rain events.^{14,15,16}

Climate Change in Falcon Heights

Falcon Heights is already experiencing these changes. Between 1980 and 2018, the city saw rising average temperatures, more days above 95°F, more heavy rain events, and fewer days below 32°F.^{17,18} One of the most notable shifts is in precipitation patterns. While overall annual precipitation has increased, the change is uneven. Fall and winter precipitation rose up to 15.5%, while spring and summer levels remained largely unchanged.¹⁹

Climate Projections for Falcon Heights⁷

Over their lifetime, a child in Falcon Heights can expect.^{20,21}

Climate Conditions	Baseline	Mid-Century (2050 average)	End of Century (2100 average)
Average Daily Maximum Temperature	55° F	62°F	62°F - 67°F
Number of Days Per Year with Maximum > 95° F	2	23	23 - 52
Number of Days Per Year With Minimum < 32° F	154	131	130 - 107
Change in Growing, Allergy, & Tick/Mosquito Season ^{22,23}	9 days	23 days	24-37 days
Average Annual Precipitation ²⁴	26"	32"	28-35"
Increase in Heavy Precipitation Events (Days with > 1" Rainfall)	N/A	27%	27-55%
Air Conditioning Demand (Cooling Degree Days)	700	1500	1500-2200
Heat Related Increase In Per Capita Electricity ²⁵	N/A	36%	36-53%

Falcon Heights' Climate Risks

The anticipated climate changes in Falcon Heights over the next few decades pose potential risks to residents, with certain populations—such as children, seniors, and individuals with disabilities—being more vulnerable to these impacts. Below are some of the most notable risks to the community.⁷



Extreme Heat and Weather

Certain individuals face higher risks of stress, health issues, or even death from extreme weather events like severe storms, hail, heavy rain events, and heat waves.^{26,27} Susceptibility to heat stress increases with pre-existing conditions such as diabetes and heart disease, as well as demographic, socioeconomic, and environmental factors like land cover.



Flooding

The latest National Climate Assessment shows that heavy precipitation events are already on the rise across the U.S. and in Minnesota. These intense rainfall events are expected to continue increasing throughout the state. The growing frequency of both extreme and total precipitation is likely to contribute to more frequent over-bank flooding (river and lake flooding) and flash floods.



Air Quality

Climate change is anticipated to impact air quality through various channels, including higher levels of allergens and pollen, increased regional ozone concentrations, greater risks of smoke from wildfires, and elevated particulate pollution and dust.



Food Insecurity

Climate change is likely to destabilize cropping systems, interrupt transportation networks, and trigger food shortages and spikes in food cost.



Infrastructure / Power Failure

Extreme weather events, flooding, flash flooding, and the growing daily challenges from climate variability all pose risks to the stability of our aging infrastructure. Power outages, road damage, bridge collapses, and water system failures are significant physical climate risks to the community, particularly for those most vulnerable to climate impacts.



Vulnerability

For Additional
Information
(click icon)

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Measuring, tracking, and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is essential for effective climate action. Understanding our emissions helps us focus efforts on minimizing our community's climate impact.

In Falcon Heights, community-wide emissions decreased from 37,466 MT CO₂e in 2019 to 33,457 MT CO₂e in 2023, a reduction of nearly 11%.⁶

2022 GHG EMISSIONS IN Falcon Heights⁶



38.5%



12,894

MT CO₂e from transportation

37.4%



12,514

MT CO₂e from natural gas

21.4%



7,168

MT CO₂e from electricity

2.6%



881

MT CO₂e from solid waste

Inside The Numbers:

Total Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT):
27,333,000

Gasoline consumed (est):
1,035,911 gallons

Diesel fuel consumed (est):
398,464

Electric Vehicle (EV) share of total:
2.7%

Non-residential therms used:
1,186,300

Residential therms used:
1,175,347

Non-residential kWh used:
17,215,000

Residential kWh used:
12,964,000

Customer-owned clean energy share:
0.58%

Total solid waste generated:
6,160 tons

Solid waste landfilled:
669 tons

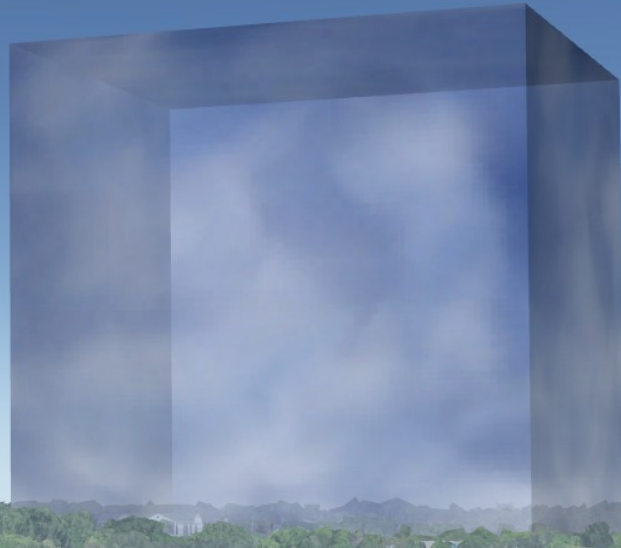
Solid waste used for waste-to-energy:
2,330 tons

Solid waste recycled:
1,936 tons

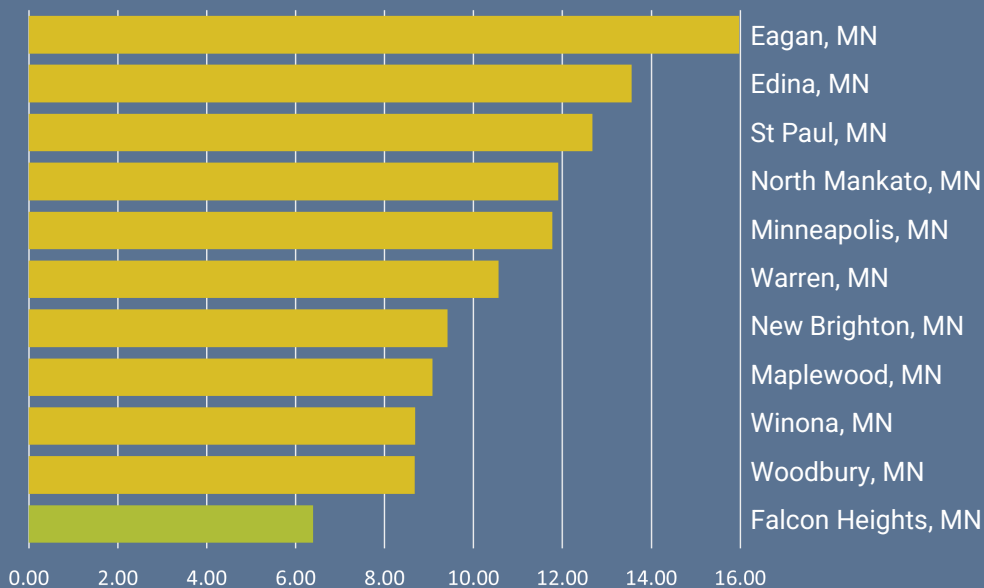
Organic solid waste recycled/composted:
1,224 tons

How Large Are The Citywide GHG Emissions?

The City's total emissions for 2023 are equal to **656 Million** cubic feet of human-made greenhouse gas. This volume of atmosphere is equal to a cube **869** feet on each face shown here west of Snelling on Larpenteur Ave as viewed from Como Avenue from over **1.5 miles** away.



Emissions Per Capita



How Do We Stack Up?

Falcon Heights emits 6.73 MT CO₂e per person, significantly below the U.S. average of 20.7 MT CO₂e.⁶ The chart on the left compares Falcon Heights' emissions to other Minnesota communities.



For Additional Information
(click icon)

Plan Framework

The plan guides Falcon Heights' municipal operations and citywide climate action, covering GHG reductions and climate resilience. It includes an implementation section and six sectors, each with goals and detailed actions for implementation.



Transportation and Land Use

Strengthening Falcon Heights' mobility resilience while reducing emissions and environmental impacts.

[Click here for section](#)

Sector Strategies:

- Reducing vehicle use
- Increasing public transit use
- Increasing population density (within already developed land)
- Increasing zero emission vehicle registration
- Increasing community "EV Readiness"



Buildings and Energy

Increasing building resilience through energy efficiency, clean energy adoption, and decreased on-site fuel use.

[Click here for section](#)

Sector Strategies:

- Reducing energy use
- Switching from fossil fuel combustion
- Increasing clean energy use



Waste Management

Reducing GHG emissions by increasing recycling and organic diversion, and decreasing overall waste.

[Click here for section](#)

Sector Strategies:

- Reducing amount of solid waste produced
- Recycling more of our waste
- Sending less organic waste to landfills



Water and Wastewater

Decreasing water consumption and wastewater effects while improving resilience to flooding and stormwater.

[Click here for section](#)

Sector Strategies:

- Using less water
- Preparing for more and heavier rainfall
- Keeping water clean and protecting it



Local Food and Agriculture

Strengthening the resilience, accessibility, and security of the community's local food system.

[Click here for section](#)

Sector Strategies:

- Making it easier to get locally grown food
- Growing more food in the community
- Cutting down on food waste and reducing hunger



Greenspace and Ecosystems

Encouraging community adaptation by increasing green infrastructure and strengthening ecosystem resilience.

[Click here for section](#)

Sector Strategies:

- Planting more trees to increase shade and tree coverage
- Planting more pollinator-friendly native plants instead of lawns
- Reducing the amount of pavement

GHG Reduction Goal

This plan aligns with science-based greenhouse gas reduction targets to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Meeting this target would greatly reduce climate risks and impacts.^{29,30} The CAP sets both interim and long-term goals.

City of Falcon Heights' GHG interim reduction goal:



“To reduce citywide GHG emissions by 47% below 2019 levels by 2035.”*

City of Falcon Heights' long-term GHG goal:



“To achieve net zero emissions by 2050.”**

This citywide goal guides sector-specific strategies. Sector goals aim to evenly distribute greenhouse gas reductions and meet the community's overall emissions targets. They are designed to be achievable yet ambitious, surpassing business-as-usual outcomes.

* Goal aligns with IPCC recommended reduction targets which use 2019 as the baseline year³¹






** A community, business, institution, or building that produces the same amount of energy it consumes through renewable GHG emission-free sources (“clean energy”), resulting in zero net emissions over a year. See Glossary of Terms for more information.

Survey of Peer Community Carbon Reduction Goals	
Burnsville	Reduce community-wide GHG emissions 40% below 2005 levels by 2030 and 80% below 2005 levels by 2050.
Eagan	To reduce community-wide GHG emissions 55% below 2014 levels by 2035, and net zero emissions by 2050 .
Edina	To reduce community-wide GHG emissions 45% below 2019 levels by 2030, and net zero emissions by 2050 .
Maplewood	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 20 percent of the City's 2015 baseline levels by 2050 (an 80 percent reduction).
Minneapolis	100% renewable energy for city operations by 2022 and citywide electricity by 2030.
New Brighton	To reduce community-wide GHG emissions 42% below 2013 levels by 2030, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 .
St Louis Park	100% renewable electricity citywide by 2030, carbon neutrality by 2040.
St Paul	Carbon neutral municipal operations by 2030, carbon neutral citywide by 2050.

Plan Impacts

This plan includes strategies and actions designed to reduce emissions over the long term. Their potential impact has been modeled using projections for reduced energy and fuel use. The modeling also accounts for expected adoption rates of clean energy and low- or zero-emission transportation options. From this modeling, we know that with the successful implementation of the strategies outlined in this CAP, citywide annual GHG emissions are projected to drop to 19,892 MT CO₂e by 2035, a 46.9% decrease below 2019 levels. The potential cumulative GHG emissions reductions over the 10 year implementation period are estimated at over 42,498 MT CO₂e. This is equal to the elimination of over 834 million cubic feet of greenhouse gases by 2035.⁶



- 29.5%  Business-as-usual Reductions
- 5.2%  Mobile Combustion Reductions
- 3.6%  Electricity Reductions
- 8.2%  Stationary Combustion Reductions
- 0.4%  Solid Waste Reductions
- 53.1%  Remaining Annual Emissions

Note: Reductions Achieved refer to emissions reductions that have occurred since 2014 based on the City of Falcon Heights Community GHG Inventory. 'Business-as-usual' (BAU) Reductions are anticipated reductions resulting from existing requirements or commitments, such as federal vehicle fuel efficiency standards and electric utility carbon-reduction commitments, which are outside the scope of this plan.





Potential Economic Savings

Below is an estimate of the cumulative community-wide economic savings potential of implementing the plan through 2035.

Transportation Economic Potential*:

Sector Savings:	\$9,517,233
Sector Cost Increases:	-\$1,564,585

Potential Sector Net Cost Savings:

\$7,952,649

Buildings and Energy Economic Potential*:

Sector Savings:	\$3,526,485
Sector Cost Increases:	-\$2,543,594

Potential Sector Net Cost Savings:

+ \$982,892

Waste Reduction Economic Potential*:

Residential Savings:	\$463,869
Commercial Savings:	\$1,531,208

Potential Sector Net Cost Savings:

+ \$1,995,078

Social Cost of Avoided Carbon:

+ \$6,002,051

Estimated Localized Social Cost of Carbon:	\$141
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Cumulative Community Savings Potential:

= \$16,932,669

* Estimated community-wide costs and savings are calculated based on achieving goal statements and are not calculated on an individual action basis. Values do not include economic potential of job creation and new business potential represented in the plan actions. See Appendix for a detailed illustration of how cumulative costs and savings are arrived at.



QUICK FACTS

38.5%

of community-wide GHG emissions in 2023 from transportation

27,333,000

Vehicle Miles Traveled in 2023

45.9%

Commuters drove alone in 2023

10.3%

Commuters use public transit

87

Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) registered in 2023

For More Information (click icon):



Vulnerability



GHG Inventory

The Plan: Transportation and Land Use

Transportation is energy- and resource-intensive. Beyond road vehicles, off-road equipment (such as construction machinery and gas-powered lawn mowers) also burns significant fossil fuel. Globally, transportation accounts for nearly one-third of all energy use and roughly one-quarter of energy-related carbon emissions.¹ In Falcon Heights, transportation contributes about 38% of the city's greenhouse gas emissions.² As electricity gets cleaner, transportation's share of emissions could grow—making it a key focus for climate action.

There are many ways to make transportation more sustainable while improving quality of life and equity, including:

- **Shared and Public Transportation:** Riding together on buses, trains, or carpools means fewer single-occupancy cars on the road. This cuts traffic and pollution while improving access to transportation for everyone.
- **Bicycle-sharing stations like Nice Ride Minnesota** offer a clean and active way to get around. Encouraging walking, biking, or e-scooter use reduces air pollution and improves public health.
- **Electric Vehicles and Clean Fuels:** Transitioning to electric vehicles (EVs) and renewable fuels can dramatically reduce transportation emissions. EVs produce no tailpipe pollution, improving air quality for everyone.

The Link Between Land Use and Transportation Emissions

Transportation emission strategies often focus on technology and low-carbon fuels, but studies show smart growth and compact development are also key. Denser, well-planned communities reduce driving and support more energy-efficient housing. In the 125 largest U.S. urban areas, a 10% increase in population density could cut CO₂ emissions by 4.8% from travel and 3.5% from residential energy use.³



[Click here to return to TOC](#)

ACTIONS

- TL 1-1 Adopt and implement a Living Streets policy. (Note: Living Streets are green, multimodal streets that enhance walking and biking conditions, safety, and neighborhood livability while reducing environmental impacts and maintenance costs.)

- TL 1-2 Create an Active Mobility Plan emphasizing multimodal transportation, transit access, bike/pedestrian safety, and infrastructure improvements. Prioritize protected bike lanes. Review Ramsey County’s bike/pedestrian plan and partner with adjacent communities, the University of Minnesota and State Fair on connected routes.

- TL 1-3 Establish a policy for a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) plan, which includes a transit component, applicable to all new developments and redevelopments projects.

- TL 1-4 Collaborate with partners on a branded campaign and incentives to promote alternative transportation, focusing on short trips and equity-driven support for bike and eBike adoption.

- TL 1-5 Develop and distribute a resident-focused brochure through landlords that highlights local parks, transit options, bike and walk routes, sustainability resources, waste and recycling programs, clean energy opportunities, and related incentives, including links to the current City information.

ACTIONS

- TL 2-1 Collaborate with Metro Transit and partners to secure funding for free or reduced fares for Falcon Heights residents and expand transit access through fare reductions, Bus Rapid Transit, and other strategies.

- TL 2-2 Collaborate with Metro Transit and partners to enhance bus stop infrastructure according to industry best practices, including pullouts, shelters, and safe pedestrian crossings.

- TL 2-3 Partner with Metro Transit and others to develop and distribute educational materials about public transit options and resources

- TL 2-4 Work with local businesses to promote and expand Metro Transit’s Guaranteed Ride Home and Employer Sponsored Pass programs for employees and students

STRATEGY TL1:

Decrease community-wide Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) by 5% by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



In 2023, Falcon Heights’ total vehicle miles traveled (VMT) was 27.3 million miles. VMT rose 1% from 2014 to 2019 but then fell, ending 2023 20% below 2014 levels.²

Reducing VMT by 5% would eliminate 1.7 million miles and cut annual greenhouse gas emissions by over 640 MT CO₂e^{4,5} Expanding safe, accessible bike and walking routes to schools, shops, and recreation areas can help reduce vehicle use for daily trips.

STRATEGY TL2:

Increase public transit commuter ridership 4% by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



Since 2013, Falcon Heights’ 6,100 workers have averaged a 19.9-minute commute. About 97% commute in from outside the city, while 87% of employed residents work elsewhere.^{6,7} With vehicle operating costs at \$0.81 per mile, each 1% shift to public transit could reduce driving by 273,000 miles and save commuters over \$200,000 annually.⁸

STRATEGY TL3:

Increase average population per developed acre by 8% by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



The city has 875 acres of developed land, covering 61% of its total area and supporting 5,232 residents—an average of 6 residents per developed acre.^{9,10} Falcon Heights’ population could grow by up to 12.8% by 2035.¹⁸

Research shows that every 1% increase in population-weighted urban density reduces household travel CO₂ emissions by 0.12% to 0.48%.^{3,11} Zoning policies and incentives that promote higher density in developed areas, while ensuring affordable housing and preventing gentrification, can help reduce citywide emissions.*

STRATEGY TL4:

Increase battery electric vehicle (BEV) use to 15% of vehicles on the road by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



Shifting vehicles communitywide from fossil fuels to low- and zero-emission alternatives is key to cutting long-term emissions. Electric vehicles (EVs) reduce vehicle emissions by 50–70%, with battery production impacts offset within two years.¹²

Falcon Heights has about 3,200 vehicles but only 87 battery electric vehicles (BEVs) as of January 2024.^{4,13} Nationally, EV sales have grown fivefold in three years, showing strong potential for local adoption.¹⁴ Each 1% shift to EVs in the city could reduce annual emissions by up to 112 MT CO₂e, even with added electricity use.^{2,5}

ACTIONS

- TL 3-1 Amend zoning ordinances to support higher-density, walkable neighborhoods by increasing building heights, allowing approved densities, encouraging Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), promoting Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) near transit stations, and supporting mixed-use developments.
- TL 3-2 Use the Comprehensive Plan process to identify vacant or underutilized land suitable for higher-density development, walkability improvements, transit access, or greenspace.
- TL 3-3 Attract and support mixed-use, multimodal redevelopment projects on priority sites identified through the Comprehensive Plan.

* Note: a significant portion of vacant land within the boundary of Falcon Heights is owned by the Minnesota State Fair and University of Minnesota over which the City does not have jurisdictional control.

ACTIONS

- TL 4-1 Collaborate with Xcel Energy and partners to expand incentives for electric vehicles (EVs), residential chargers, and eBike adoption, including low-cost loan or bulk-purchase programs to reduce costs.
- TL 4-2 Provide information to the community through workshops, an EV guide, and enhanced website content highlighting EV technology, incentives, and available programs.
- TL 4-3 Partner with Ramsey County Environmental Health to host and promote a Falcon Heights EV Fair, providing education, test drives, and vendor interaction.
- TL 4-4 Through trash hauler permitting, promote or require fleet efficiency improvements such as fuel-efficient practices, optimized routing, zero-emission vehicles or low-emission fuels, and advanced technologies. Include a provision for annual reporting on progress.

ACTIONS

- TL 5-1 Implement an "EV Ready" building ordinance for new developments that includes EV charging infrastructure and dedicated parking.

- TL 5-2 Create an Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Readiness Plan that assesses current and future charging needs, maps existing stations, identifies expansion opportunities in public, commercial, and multi-family residential areas, and prioritizes equitable access in low/moderate-income neighborhoods.

- TL 5-3 Promote funding opportunities and resources for local businesses to provide electric vehicle charging stations.

- TL 5-4 Identify an existing or develop and distribute an "EV Ready Guide" with building readiness standards and fleet conversion resources.

ACTIONS

- TL 6-1 Conduct phased fleet analyses to transition to electric and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment. Identify replacements, infrastructure requirements, and facility upgrades.

- TL 6-2 Adopt a policy for new City fleet vehicles to be electric or use low/no-carbon fuels by 2030 for light-duty and by 2040 for medium/heavy-duty vehicles.

- TL 6-3 Implement and enforce a city operations anti-idling policy of combustion vehicles.

- TL 6-4 Create an "Eco Driving Guide" to promote fuel efficiency, distribute it to City employees, include it in new employee training, and make it available to Falcon Heights residents and businesses.

STRATEGY TL5:

Make the community "EV-ready" with electric vehicle charging stations in every public and private parking lot or ramp by 2030.

Strategy Co-Benefits



As a core climate action strategy, communities are prioritizing EV readiness by expanding Level 2 and DC fast charging infrastructure across public and private parking areas. This widespread access reduces range anxiety, increases EV adoption, and cuts transportation emissions.¹⁵ Benefits include cleaner air, improved public health, and economic growth through job creation and cost savings.¹⁶ Making all parking EV-ready also supports equitable access, strengthens transportation systems, and supports community resilience.

STRATEGY TL6:

Convert 100% of the municipal non-emergency fleet and equipment to EVs and improve remaining combustion vehicle fuel efficiency by 10% by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



Falcon Heights can lead in sustainable transportation by transitioning its fleet to EVs, reducing emissions, costs, and supporting EV adoption. In 2023, gasoline made up 43% of fleet fuel use (1,141 gallons). Converting to EVs by 2035 could cut emissions by 10 MT CO₂e annually, with a 10% increase in efficiency of remaining vehicles saving another 2 MT CO₂e.^{2,17}



QUICK FACTS

58.8%

of community-wide GHG emissions in 2023 from buildings and energy

30,240,951

kWh or electricity used in 2023

2,361,647

Therms of natural gas used in 2023

78.9%

of all homes were built before 1980

52

solar arrays community-wide in 2023

For More Information (click icon):



Vulnerability



GHG Inventory



Renewable

The Plan:

Buildings and Energy

Energy use in buildings is a major contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from both residential and commercial properties. Emissions come from direct on-site fossil fuel use, like heating and cooking, and from off-site power generation. Prioritizing efficient building design improves long-term energy performance and comfort. Increasing efficiency reduces emissions, lowers energy costs for households and businesses, and strengthens climate resilience. Improving Falcon Heights' built environment also creates environmental, economic, and social benefits for the community.

Residential Energy

In 2023, Falcon Heights' residential sector consumed over 12.9 million kWh of electricity (6,324 kWh per household) and 1.175 million therms of natural gas (573 therms per household). This resulted in 9,059 MT CO₂e of GHG emissions, about 46% of citywide building energy emissions.¹

Non-Residential Energy

The non-residential sector consumed over 17.2 million kWh of electricity (2,816 kWh per job) and 1.186 million therms of natural gas (194 therms per job) in 2023. This resulted in 10,607 MT CO₂e of GHG emissions, about 54% of citywide building energy emissions.¹



[Click here to return to TOC](#)

ACTIONS

- BE 1-1 Collaborate with partners to establish a program achieving deep energy retrofits for 80% of low/moderate-income households by 2030. Goal: 100 households annually, each achieving 15% energy reductions. (Comprehensive Plan)

- BE 1-2 Offer and promote fully subsidized Home Energy Squad visits for income-qualified residents.

- BE 1-3 Adopt an energy benchmarking ordinance (Comprehensive Plan)

- BE 1-4 Establish a policy for City-funded projects to meet energy efficiency standards (e.g., SB2030, LEED Gold, Enterprise Green Communities, ICC/ASHRAE 700). Encourage other developments needing PUD, CUP, and zoning approval to meet the same standard. (Comprehensive Plan)

- BE 1-5 Consider establishing a Mayor’s Home Energy Challenge to encourage and incentivize residential energy-efficiency upgrades.

- BE 1-6 Adopt and promote a voluntary net-zero energy code through the building permit process (Comprehensive Plan)

- BE 1-7 Consider adopting a "Dark Sky" lighting ordinance to promote ecosystem and human health and reduce exterior lighting energy consumption.

ACTIONS

- BE 2-1 Coordinate an annual group purchase campaign for residents and small businesses to reduce costs of electrification, energy efficiency, and weatherization upgrades (e.g., air and ground source heat pumps). Prioritize equity in program design, support local contractors, and consider integration with clean energy purchase programs. Goal: 30 households and 10 businesses annually.

- BE 2-2 Collaborate with partners to expand and promote incentives for low-income residents to electrify their homes. Goal: 15 households annually.

- BE 2-3 Address misconceptions and promote new technologies through educational materials and City communications.

STRATEGY BE1:

Improve total Citywide building energy efficiency 5% for electricity and 15% for natural gas by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



Homes built between 2000 and 2009 use 15% less energy per square foot than 1980s homes.² Retrofitting older homes offers significant potential to reduce citywide energy use, especially natural gas. In Falcon Heights, 85% of owner-occupied and 69% of renter-occupied homes were built before 1980, making energy upgrades a key opportunity.^{3,4} Building permits suggest up to 20% of residential units could be added, renovated, or replaced over 10 years.³

STRATEGY BE2:

Achieve 30% building "fuel switching" from on-site fossil fuel combustion to electrification or renewable fuels by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



64.7% of the city’s residential heating is provided by natural gas and 28.5%.⁵ As Falcon Heights’ electric grid nears carbon neutrality, building heating fuel will become an increasingly important target for emission reductions.⁶ Reduction, and ultimately the elimination of all fossil fuel heating (oil, propane, natural gas), in the buildings sector will be required in order to achieve community wide carbon reductions.^{1,7}

STRATEGY BE3:

Increase customer-owned or purchased clean electricity to 22% of total building electricity use citywide by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



Grid electricity emissions are expected to decline, but increasing consumer clean energy purchases remains essential to meet GHG reduction goals as well as offering cost savings and increased resilience.^{1,6,8,9} As of 2023, Falcon Heights had 52 customer-owned solar systems generating 1 MW.¹⁰ Those unable to install solar can buy clean energy from their utility to reduce their emissions and support grid decarbonization.^{11,12,13}

ACTIONS

- BE 3-1 Collaborate with partners to implement and promote an annual Residential Solar Group Purchase program, supported by a program administrator such as the Midwest Renewable Energy Association or others experienced in solar group purchase programs. Goal: 15 participants and 100 KW installed Annually.
- BE 3-2 Establish a policy to incorporate clean energy standards into the PUD ordinance. (Comprehensive Plan)
- BE 3-3 Identify top privately-owned sites for Solar PV installations (rooftop, ground, carport) and develop site assessments detailing estimated costs, energy generation, and 20-year economic payback. Provide assessments to additional property owners biennially through 2032 to maximize solar incentives. Coordinate with the Commercial property and Industrial property Solarize program.
- BE 3-4 Organize an annual group solar purchase program for commercial and industrial properties, coordinating with the City's "Top Solar Potentials" initiative. Goal: 5 participants installing 150 kW annually.
- BE 3-5 Organize education and outreach promoting net-zero energy development, clean energy rebates, and tax credits; provide resources on the City's Energy Hub website. (Comprehensive Plan)

STRATEGY BE4:

Improve total municipal building energy efficiency by 5% for electricity and 15% for natural gas by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



In 2023, the City of Falcon Heights municipal buildings and operations consumed over 151 thousand kWh of electricity and 8,238 therms of natural gas. Building energy consumption represents over 76% of GHG emissions associated with municipal operations.¹ Increasing energy efficiency of municipal operations by 5% for electricity and 15% for natural gas would save as much as 7,500 kWh and 1,200 therms, eliminating 8.5 MT CO₂e of GHG emissions annually.^{1,14}

ACTIONS

- BE 4-1 Establish a policy for City-owned buildings to achieve and maintain ENERGY STAR ratings of 75 or higher, meet or exceed IGCC standards, and publicly report energy use. All facility design and construction RFPs for new or major renovation projects must also evaluate opportunities to achieve Net Zero Energy.
- BE 4-2 Conduct energy audits of all City facilities, including Dark Sky LED outdoor lighting guidance. Use audit results to prioritize facility improvements in the Capital Improvement Plan, with implementation within 5 years.

ACTIONS

- BE 5-1 Identify and assess City facilities to prioritize for electrification and schedule improvements.
- BE 5-2 Establish a policy for all new City-owned buildings to be 100% electric (or have zero onsite fossil fuel combustion).
- BE 5-3 Conduct a City Facility Solar and Clean Energy Master Plan study assessing on-site solar feasibility, options for achieving 100% clean electricity including ownership options, community solar, RECs, and solar+storage microgrids. Establish an implementation timeline. (Comprehensive Plan)

STRATEGY BE5:

Achieve 100% municipal building clean electricity use and "fuel switching" from on-site fossil fuel combustion to electrification by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



By expanding clean energy and reducing fossil fuel use, the city can model sustainable, resilient energy systems. Reaching 100% municipal electric use through on-site generation and green energy purchases could cut emissions by up to 36 MT CO₂e annually.¹ Switching City facilities to electric heating as the grid decarbonizes could reduce emissions by another 44 MT CO₂e each year.¹



QUICK FACTS

2.6%

of community-wide GHG emissions in 2023 from solid waste

669

tons of landfilled waste in 2023 - 10.9% of all solid waste

2,330

tons of waste used for waste-to-energy in 2023 - 37.8% of all solid waste

1,224

tons of organics diversion in 2023 - 19.9% of all solid waste

52

tons of recycling diversion in 2023 - 37.8% of all solid waste

For More Information (click icon):



GHG Inventory



Renewable



[Click here to return to TOC](#)

The Plan:

Waste Management

Waste management—including solid waste, recycling, and organics—plays a key role in reducing climate impacts. Landfills emit methane, a greenhouse gas over 25 times more potent than carbon dioxide, as organic waste like food, paper, and yard trimmings decomposes without oxygen.¹ Reducing landfill waste, especially organics, is critical to lowering these emissions.

Waste collection also produces carbon emissions from diesel-powered trucks. Cutting waste through recycling and composting reduces collection trips and transportation emissions.² Recycling conserves natural resources and lowers emissions from raw material extraction and manufacturing.³ Composting prevents methane emissions, enriches soil, and helps sequester carbon.⁴

Waste reduction is the most effective strategy, cutting emissions throughout a product's life cycle.⁵ In Minnesota, waste reduction and recycling already prevent nearly 4.9 million metric tons of CO₂ annually—the equivalent of removing one million cars from the road.⁶ Expanding recycling, composting, and waste reduction can help Falcon Heights cut climate pollution, conserve resources, and build healthier, more sustainable systems.

Solid Waste in Falcon Heights⁷

Total solid waste handled in 2019 was 6,598 tons. By 2023 the total was 6,160 for a 6.6% decrease. On a per-capita basis, however, the decrease in total solid waste handled is lower at 2.1%. The share of solid waste being diverted for recycling has decreased from 33% in 2019 to 31.4% in 2023. Organics diversion, however, has increased from 17.2% in 2019 to 19.9% in 2023. These numbers highlight a significant opportunity to divert more waste from landfills, especially organic materials, which generate the most greenhouse gas emissions.

ACTIONS

- WM 1-1 Establish a Zero Waste policy for City operations with clear annual waste reduction targets to achieve Zero Waste. External users of City facilities to comply with the Zero Waste policy, and event permit applications must be updated to mandate recycling and composting at events.

- WM 1-2 Explore waste hauling improvements to support CAP goals, including updates to the City's licensing process and the implementation of organized waste hauling strategies.

- WM 1-3 Establish a policy for all construction and demolition projects to submit waste management plans demonstrating how they will meet specific waste diversion targets aligned with the City's Climate Action Plan goals

- WM 1-4 Collaborate with partners such as Reuse MN to promote material reuse and waste reduction, including community events like swaps and garage sales.

- WM 1-5 Collaborate with partners to create a comprehensive communication campaign to provide standardized information and communications on waste reduction, recycling, and organics collection options to reach the residential sector.

ACTIONS

- WM 2-1 Promote participation in the Ramsey/Washington Recycling and Energy Center's Food Scraps Pickup Program when available for Falcon Heights residents. Goal 75% household participation by 2035.

- WM 2-2 Incorporate zoning standards for commercial and multi-family buildings that ensure convenient organics and recycling collection, making diversion as easy as garbage disposal.

- WM 2-3 Collaborate with partners to promote backyard composting by providing residents with low-cost or free compost bins and educational materials.

- WM 2-4 Collaborate with partners such as Ramsey County Urban Agriculture Coordinator to promote use of the community compost drop off site for residents unable or unwilling to compost at home.

STRATEGY WM1:

Decrease total annual municipal solid waste generated by 10% by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) ranks waste management strategies by environmental impact, prioritizing reduction, reuse, recycling, and organics recovery.⁸ Reducing waste conserves resources, cuts emissions, and can save homes and businesses hundreds of dollars annually.^{9,10,11} Strengthening waste reduction policies offers a major environmental opportunity for Falcon Heights.

STRATEGY WM2:

Increase organics and compostable diversion from 19.9% to 22% of total MSW handled by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



Most landfill gas arises from bacterial decomposition when organic waste breaks down by bacteria. Organic wastes include food, garden waste, street sweepings, textiles, wood, and paper products.¹² The State's 2013 Waste Characterization study shows that over 50% of Falcon Heights' landfill and waste-to-energy stream is organic material, including paper—presenting a major emissions reduction opportunity.^{13,14}

STRATEGY WM3:

Increase recycling diversion from 31.4% to 35% of total MSW handled by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



The 2013 State Waste Characterization study identifies significant potential to boost recycling, estimating that up to 48% of landfilled waste could be recycled.¹⁴ The largest opportunities lie in paper and plastics, with additional potential in metals and glass.

ACTIONS

- WM 3-1 Collaborate with partners on a comprehensive communication campaign providing standardized education and guidance on waste reduction, recycling, organics collection, hazardous waste management, and available waste diversion programs for residential and commercial sectors.
- WM 3-2 Partner with Ramsey County and the Recycling Ambassador program to reduce barriers to recycling participation at multifamily and commercial properties.
- WM 3-3 Through waste hauler permitting or organized waste collection processes, incentivize or include conditions for haulers to educate customers on recycling, waste reduction, and diversion.
- WM 3-4 Adopt an ordinance that ensures all "to-go" packaging is recyclable, compostable, or reusable.

The Plan:

Water and Wastewater

Climate change directly impacts water and wastewater systems, affecting availability, quality, and infrastructure capacity in Falcon Heights.¹ Rising temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns increase water risks, requiring strategies like conservation, efficient irrigation, and drought-resistant landscaping to protect limited resources.^{2,3}

Heavier rainfall can overload wastewater systems, causing overflows.⁴ Adaptive strategies include increasing wastewater facility capacity, using green infrastructure like rain gardens and bioswales to manage stormwater, and preventing contamination. Integrating climate projections into planning supports proactive adaptation and strengthens the long-term sustainability of water and wastewater systems. By prioritizing resilience, Falcon Heights can protect public health, the environment, and the local economy while ensuring safe water and reliable wastewater treatment.⁵

Regional Water Stress

By 2025, an estimated 1.8 billion people will live in areas plagued by water scarcity, with two-thirds of the world's population living in water-stressed regions. Since 1985 the Falcon Heights area has had a reduction in water yield of approximately 10%. Through 2050, the City can anticipate an increase in water demand of 20%.⁶



QUICK FACTS

36%

annual precipitation increase projected by 2100

27-55%

heavy precipitation event increase projected by 2100

144

flood and severe storm events in Ramsey County reported since 2000

\$30,869,000

in flood and storm damage reported by NOAA since 2000

For More Information (click icon):



Vulnerability



GHG Inventory



Ground Cover



Click here to return to TOC

STRATEGY W1:

Promote a 5% reduction in water use and wastewater generation Citywide by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



Reducing water use and wastewater is key to cutting emissions and building climate resilience. Using less water eases pressure on freshwater resources, supports ecosystems, and lowers energy demand for treatment and transport, reducing greenhouse gases. Minimizing wastewater further conserves energy and cuts emissions. Together, these actions strengthen sustainability and water security.

STRATEGY W2:

Identify flood-prone areas and develop plans to address future stormwater and climate-related impacts.

Strategy Co-Benefits



Falcon Heights can expect as much as a 36% increase in annual precipitation and 55% more heavy downpours by 2100.^{1,7,8} These trends are likely to lead to more runoff and flash flooding on less absorbent ground.⁹ Infrastructure is often based on past rainfall, but climate-ready designs must use projections from NOAA and others to account for increased precipitation and heavier storms.

ACTIONS

- W 1-1 Collaborate with regional partners, including Saint Paul Regional Water Services, Capitol Region, Rice Creek Watershed Districts, and Met Council, to help Falcon Heights' largest water users reduce consumption through an opt-in program. Offer technical resources or grants for water-efficient equipment to assist large institutions and businesses in conserving water internally.
- W 1-2 Promote community-wide adoption of WaterSense fixtures by accelerating installation in homes and expanding to commercial properties. Goal: achieve 30 households and 10 businesses upgraded annually.
- W 1-3 Evaluate adopting a Lawn and Landscaping watering policy that provides clear irrigation guidelines and promotes water conservation.
- W 1-4 Implement a policy establishing rainwater collection systems and WaterSense fixtures and appliances as standard for all City facility projects, including modeling best practices in the anticipated new park building. Encourage projects receiving City financing or public funds to adopt similar practices and offer technical support as needed.
- W 1-5 Partner with Ramsey County, Saint Paul Regional Water Services, and others to establish a reduced-cost or giveaway program for rain barrels.

ACTIONS

- W 2-1 Incorporate anticipated increases in precipitation and extreme weather into the City's stormwater management plans, including addressing redevelopment of currently exempt properties. Collaborate with Capitol Region and Rice Creek Watershed Districts.
- W 2-2 Conduct a pavement analysis and permeable pavement conversion study, prioritizing flood-vulnerable areas identified in the City's 2024 Ground Cover Study. Develop an implementation master plan and replacement schedule. (Consider integration with the Land Conversion Opportunity Study.)
- W 2-3 Explore zoning adjustments to reduce impervious surfaces citywide, emphasizing pavement removal, permeable pavement installation, floodplain preservation, and green stormwater infrastructure. Collaborate with Capitol Region and Rice Creek Watershed Districts.
- W 2-4 Partner with Capitol Region and Rice Creek Watershed Districts to create or expand incentive programs encouraging rain garden installations, prioritizing areas vulnerable to stormwater impacts.

ACTIONS

- W 3-1 Partner with Capitol Region and Rice Creek Watershed Districts to assess the percentage of impervious surface runoff treated by Best Management Practices (BMPs) and set a 2035 improvement goal.
- W 3-2 Strengthen ordinances and enforcement to protect riparian areas, streams, and wetlands that store and filter floodwaters.
- W 3-3 Adopt a no-fertilizer, no-pesticide policy for all City-owned or managed properties and encourage reduced fertilizer and pesticide use by residents and businesses.
- W 3-4 Collaborate with partners to educate residents on environmentally safer alternatives to road and sidewalk salt for ice control.

STRATEGY W3:

Increase groundwater, stream, river and wetland water quality protection and restoration.

Strategy Co-Benefits



Protecting aquifers, lakes, and natural water bodies is vital for climate adaptation, as they store freshwater, support ecosystems, and meet human needs.¹⁰ Climate change harms water quality through evaporation, flooding, and contamination. Groundwater management, land use planning, and riparian restoration are key. Green infrastructure like permeable pavements and rain gardens reduces runoff and improves water quality.¹¹



QUICK FACTS

1

community gardens
within the city

0

farmers markets within
the city

10.5%

average food insecurity
rate in Ramsey County

19.0%

child food insecurity rate
in Ramsey County

The Plan:

Local Food and Agriculture

Transporting food across long distances relies heavily on fossil fuels, contributing significantly to greenhouse gas emissions. The extended travel time also increases the need for energy-intensive refrigeration, further adding to the environmental impact. By minimizing transportation and refrigeration, we can make our food systems more sustainable.¹

Choosing locally grown food helps reduce the carbon footprint associated with our meals while also strengthening the local economy. Studies indicate that local produce markets support approximately 32 jobs per \$1 million in sales, compared to just 10.5 jobs generated by wholesale distribution channels. Additionally, community gardens and neighborhood gardening provide social and environmental benefits.² These spaces can foster a sense of community, create opportunities for people of all ages to engage in shared activities, encourage low-impact outdoor exercise, and support biodiversity by creating habitats for plants, animals, and pollinators.³

At the same time, our food systems face increasing threats from climate change.⁴ Extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and changing precipitation patterns put crops and livestock at risk. Challenges range from animal heat stress to increased pest infestations and disruptions to natural cycles. These physical impacts are compounded by social and economic consequences. Food insecurity—when access to adequate nutrition is limited by factors like income or availability—disproportionately affects low-income households, who are nearly three times more likely to experience it.⁵ As climate change intensifies, it is likely to deepen these existing inequities and further strain food security in many communities.⁶

For More Information (click icon):



GHG
Inventory



Ground
Cover



[Click here to return to TOC](#)

ACTIONS

- LF 1-1 Collaborate with the Saint Paul–Ramsey County Food and Nutrition Commission to complete a Food Security Assessment, identify underserved areas, and develop strategies to improve food access—especially for vulnerable populations.
- LF 1-2 Partner with organizations like Good Acre, the University of Minnesota, Gibbs Farm, and St. Paul Farmer’s Market to create or expand farmers market access in Falcon Heights. Pursue grant opportunities to support these efforts.
- LF 1-3 Work with partners to promote subsidy programs that provide local produce at reduced prices for qualifying residents.
- LF 1-4 Offer City facilities or parking lots as pickup sites for Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) programs that accept SNAP and EBT payments.

ACTIONS

- LF 2-1 Identify and map potential sites for community gardens or farms, prioritizing underserved populations and food-insecure areas. Include parks and public lands, and collaborate with partners to implement garden locations.
- LF 2-2 Plant fruit and nut trees on City-owned land, boulevards, and rights-of-way. Partner with groups like Every Meal to collect and distribute the harvest.
- LF 2-3 Establish a “Grow Falcon Heights” program to expand community garden plots and create a market garden that offers youth training and internships. Collaborate with local restaurants, food shelves, and organizations to distribute produce to food-insecure residents.

STRATEGY LF1:

Enhance access to local food, especially for low-income and food-insecure individuals.

Strategy Co-Benefits



U.S. agriculture faces regional climate risks.⁷ Pacific states face less water, warmer winters, and variable springs. Extreme weather, heat, and flooding threaten Plains and Midwest grain. Livestock in the Plains and Southeast faces weather and supply risks.

Low-income and food-insecure groups will be hit hardest by the effects of these impacts. Strong local food systems boost resilience, food security, jobs, and community wealth.^{8,9}

STRATEGY LF2:

Increase production of local food, particularly serving low-income and food-insecure individuals.

Strategy Co-Benefits



Some Falcon Heights residents face economic stress, limited transportation, and live over ½ mile from a grocery store (see the Falcon Heights Climate Baseline Assessment).¹⁰ Others face food insecurity from lack of money, culturally appropriate foods, or resources. Improving food access reduces insecurity and strengthens climate resilience.

STRATEGY LF3:

Reduce food waste and hunger, achieve a 50% decrease in food insecurity Citywide by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



Nationally, 30-40% of food is wasted.¹¹ Falcon Heights generates about 480 tons of food waste yearly, based on the State’s 2013 Waste Study.^{12,13} This waste emits greenhouse gases and costs \$1 million annually.¹⁴ It also wastes resources like land, water, and energy, and could have helped families in need. Reducing food waste supports sustainability and may reduce food insecurity.

ACTIONS

LF 3-1 Collaborate with the Saint Paul–Ramsey County Food and Nutrition Commission to complete a Food Security Assessment. Identify food-insecure areas, especially vulnerable populations, and develop strategies to improve food access in the city.

LF 3-2 Work with Ramsey County, the University of Minnesota, and the State Fair to explore creating a Food Recovery Network that improves surplus food collection and distribution from large events and facilities to food-insecure and elderly populations.

LF 3-3 Coordinate with local food banks to support edible food donations from City and community events. Expand partnerships with food retailers and restaurants, and share food bank resources on the City’s website.

The Plan:

Greenspace and Ecosystems

Trees and natural vegetation are vital to community well-being, helping improve air and water quality, lowering building energy use, and supporting climate action efforts.¹ Research also links exposure to nature, like time spent in parks, with better physical and mental health and reduced stress.² Additionally, trees help clean the air by removing pollutants such as carbon dioxide, particulate matter, and ground-level ozone—substances that can worsen asthma and other respiratory conditions when present at high levels.³

Prairie Grass and Climate Action

Switching from traditional lawns to native grasses and wildflowers strengthens climate resilience. Native plants require less water and upkeep, cutting down on irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and emissions from lawn maintenance.⁴ Their deep roots enhance soil stability, improve water absorption, reduce flooding risks, and sequester carbon. Native grasses also promote biodiversity by providing essential habitats for wildlife.⁵

Impervious Surfaces and Heat

More pavement and buildings increase the urban heat island effect, where cities become hotter than surrounding rural areas due to heat absorption by man-made surfaces. This effect worsens extreme heat events, raising health risks and discomfort. Research shows that areas with more impervious surfaces and fewer trees experience significantly higher temperatures.⁶



QUICK FACTS

22.5%

average tree canopy coverage citywide

38.7%

average impervious surface coverage citywide

27.8%

manicured lawn coverage citywide

7.7 °F

Falcon Heights is hotter than nearby rural areas on hot days.

For More Information (click icon):



Vulnerability



Ground Cover



Click here to return to TOC

STRATEGY GE1:

Increase tree cover, particularly in the priority neighborhoods, from 22.5% to 25% by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



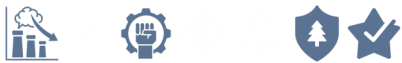
Our tree canopy reduces runoff, cleans water, cools urban heat islands, lowers building energy use, stores carbon, and supports economic growth.^{7,8,9} Expanding canopy coverage boosts climate adaptation.^{10,11}

Prioritizing tree canopy expansion enhances equity, benefits more households, and reduces heat island effects. Suggested neighborhood increases and criteria are outlined in the City's 2024 Ground Cover Study.

STRATEGY GE2:

Enhance pollinator habitats and replace 15% of turf with native grasses and wildflowers citywide by 2035.

Strategy Co-Benefits



Replacing lawns with native grasses and wildflowers creates a natural landscape and helps address climate change. Native plants support wildlife, improve water quality, reduce air pollution, protect biodiversity, and increase carbon sequestration.^{12,13,14}

In Falcon Heights, 99% of grasslands are lawns, presenting turf reduction opportunities. Replacing turf boosts stormwater uptake, reduces water use, and increases soil carbon.^{15,16,17} Areas with more grass have the greatest potential for native plant restoration.¹⁸

ACTIONS

- GE 1-1 Adopt a No Net Loss policy that ensures every removed public street or space tree is replaced with a seedling or sapling. If replanting on-site isn't feasible, a tree should be planted in a nearby space or within a tree bank established by or designated by the City.
- GE 1-2 Partner to create or expand an annual tree giveaway or discount program for residents. Example: grow and distribute 400 seedlings or saplings each year.
- GE 1-3 Update the City's Landscape Ordinance to establish minimum tree and native/pollinator planting coverage standards based on lawn or impervious surface area. Ensure planting islands are included in parking lots for new or expanded developments. Promote diversity in native trees, shrubs, and pollinator-friendly groundcovers.
- GE 1-4 Collaborate with partners to share educational resources on climate-adaptive trees, promotion of tree and plant diversity, carbon gardening, tree care, and other sustainable greenspace practices such as reducing fertilizer use, biochar amendments, and polyculture lawns. Post resources on the City website.

ACTIONS

- GE 2-1 Complete a Land Conversion Opportunity Study to identify turf and impervious areas suitable for conversion to native grasslands, wetlands, shrubs, or forests. Develop an implementation plan by census tract, explore incentives, and launch outreach to promote turf conversion.
- GE 2-2 Establish a policy for City properties to reduce impervious surfaces and enhance natural diversity by incorporating pavement reduction, permeable pavement, green roofs, and replacing turf with native wildflowers and prairie grasses to support pollinators.
- GE 2-3 Collaborate with partners like the University of Minnesota Bee Lab, Capitol Region and Rice Creek Watershed Districts to develop and share resources on selecting appropriate native and pollinator-friendly plants.
- GE 2-4 Partner with the University of Minnesota Master Gardeners to create a greenspace ambassador and education program.

ACTIONS

- GE 3-1 Collaborate with partners to create an incentive program supporting the conversion of underutilized paved and turf areas into sustainable green spaces, following the City’s Land Conversion Opportunity Study.
- GE 3-2 Encourage or require commercial developments receiving City funding, PUD approval, or Conditional Use Permits to implement heat island reduction strategies, including cool surfaces, solar-friendly shading, impervious surface reduction, and breeze capture.
- GE 3-3 Collaborate with partners to develop and promote best practices for reducing heat island effects on commercial properties.
- GE 3-4 Collaborate with partners to create a cool roofs and pavements incentive program and develop a Falcon Heights demonstration project featuring a cool roof, green roof, green/live wall, or vertical garden.

STRATEGY GE3:

Reduce heat island effect by decreasing dark impervious surfaces 10% citywide by 2035, prioritizing high-impact neighborhoods.

Strategy Co-Benefits



The heat island effect causes urban areas to be warmer than nearby rural regions due to human activities and infrastructure. This increases discomfort and health risks, especially during heat waves, which are expected to grow more frequent and intense in Falcon Heights.^{19,20} Dark-colored impervious surfaces contribute significantly to this effect.²¹ Reducing these surfaces can help lessen heat island impacts.



QUICK FACTS

6

Climate Action Plan
Sectors

23

strategies to achieve
GHG reduction and
climate resilience goals

92

detailed actions outlining
a menu of steps that can
be taken to support
strategies

10 Year

implementation
timeframe

Implementation

The initial years following the adoption of the Falcon Heights Climate Action Plan (CAP) are crucial for setting a successful trajectory. Clarifying roles and securing funding early will be essential to achieving ambitious greenhouse gas reduction and climate resilience goals.

Everyone Has a Role

Climate change affects many aspects of community life, requiring a comprehensive response. Some actions will be led directly by Falcon Heights' elected officials, city leadership, or municipal departments. Other efforts will depend on local government support and active participation from residents, families, and businesses. Building a resilient future demands commitment from both city officials and the entire community.

Climate Action is a Continuous Process

Implementing a multi-year plan comes with uncertainties, especially regarding future technologies and opportunities. To accommodate this, the CAP will follow annual or biennial implementation cycles. Each cycle will identify and prioritize actions across sectors for the upcoming period, ensuring alignment with city initiatives, current projects, and budget planning. Actions will be flexible and adaptable, with refinements made as implementation progresses. Policy changes, new ordinances, or city-funded initiatives will require City Council approval.

The City will prioritize CAP implementation through collaboration among city departments, the Environment Commission, and community stakeholders. This approach ensures integration of climate actions into annual planning and budgeting processes, promoting consistency with broader city efforts.



[Click here to return to TOC](#)



Organizational Actions

The following actions outline steps the City can take to organize the implementation of the climate action plan:

-
- I 1-1 Create a City "CAP Implementation Team" comprised of the Environment Commission with the Staff/Council liaisons to meet quarterly, prioritize and track progress, and develop two-year work plans outlining tasks, timelines, resources, and staffing needs. The team will provide annual progress updates to the Environment Commission and City Council.
-
- I 1-2 Explore the potential and benefits of the Environment Commission forming a Falcon Heights Climate Action Collaboration Team with members from local government, nonprofits, community groups, and residents. The team could meet regularly to coordinate CAP implementation, pursue joint initiatives, share lessons, support cross-jurisdictional projects, and identify funding opportunities.
-
- I 1-3 Create a process to review city policies and plans for consistency with the Climate Action Plan.
Resource: paleBLUEdot example CAP Alignment Memo
-
- I 1-4 Implement a cohesive annual communication and education campaign that addresses the communication and educational needs of each CAP section. Enhance the City's Energy Action Hub to disseminate CAP resources and foster community action.
-
- I 1-5 Regularly evaluate CAP progress and impacts (every 1-2 years), including updated community-wide and municipal GHG inventories. Review strategies for effectiveness and relevance, adjusting actions as necessary.
-

Implementation Support Tools

To aid the City's initial implementation, the paleBLUEdot team has developed supportive tools:

Implementation Matrix:

Excel tool for action implementation and monitoring.

Example Programs, Policies and Ordinances

Example programs, policies, and ordinances supporting the City's Climate Action Plan strategies: <https://palebluedot.llc/falcon-heights-cap-policies>

Example Policy Alignment Memo

For use in reviewing policy items against Climate Action Plan goals: [Plan Alignment Statement Memo Falcon Heights.pdf](#)



What You Can Do

Our success in building a sustainable and resilient future depends on all of us. The City has initiated this planning effort, but now we need everyone's involvement to keep the momentum going. Here are some simple steps you can start taking today!



Transportation and Land Use

- Keep vehicles tuned and tires properly inflated.
- Limit idling to 30 seconds, even in winter.
- Walk or bike instead of driving short distances.
- Use public transit regularly for commuting or errands. Plan your trip [here](#).
- Telecommute or carpool to reduce driving.
- Fly less; vacation locally or use remote meetings.
- Consider becoming a one-car household. Explore how to make the change [here](#).
- Choose an electric or hybrid vehicle for your next car. Search models available [here](#).



Buildings and Energy

- Switch all home lighting to energy-efficient LED bulbs.
- Adjust your thermostat slightly higher in summer, lower in winter.
- Check out State of Minnesota's [energy savings tips](#) for summer and winter.
- Get a [home energy audit](#) to identify efficiency improvements.
- Weatherize your home by [sealing drafts](#) and [adding insulation](#).
- Replace older appliances with [ENERGY STAR®](#) efficient models.
- Take advantage of incentives from [Xcel](#), the [State of Minnesota](#), and the [US Government](#).
- Replace gas appliances with efficient electric alternatives.
- Install rooftop solar or subscribe to clean electricity through [Xcel](#) or a [community solar garden](#).



Waste Management

- Follow Ramsey County [recycling guidelines](#).
- Purchase durable, reusable products to reduce waste.
- Choose reusable bags, bottles, and containers to avoid single-use plastics.
- Repair items instead of discarding; donate or sell usable goods.
- Buy second-hand or borrow items rather than purchasing new.
- Plan meals carefully and shop to reduce food waste.
- Dispose of hazardous waste like batteries and electronics at proper facilities.
- Participate in Ramsey County [food scraps program](#) to easily divert scraps from the landfill.
- Participate in Ramsey County's [yard waste drop off program](#).



[Click here to return to TOC](#)



Water and Wastewater

- Reduce indoor water use by shortening showers and turning off faucets promptly. See other tips [here](#).
- Repair leaks immediately to avoid unnecessary water loss.
- Keep gutters and storm drains clear to keep your home storm ready. Check out other rain-ready tips [here](#).
- Use rain barrels to collect rainwater for gardening or lawn care.
- [Water lawns and gardens](#) infrequently and only during cool parts of the day.
- Install [WaterSense](#) water efficient fixtures like low-flow toilets, faucets, and showerheads.
- Install a [rain garden](#) to absorb stormwater runoff and reduce flooding.
- Understand your home's flood risk and have a [preparedness plan](#).



Local Food and Agriculture

- Plan meals to use groceries fully and minimize waste.
- Incorporate more [plant-based meals](#) into your diet.
- Choose seasonal foods [grown locally](#) to reduce transport emissions.
- Select ethically-produced [climate-friendly](#) items, such as [fair-trade](#) coffee or chocolate.
- Support [restaurants](#) and stores selling locally-grown food products.
- Purchase food directly from local farmers through [markets](#) or [CSA programs](#).
- Start a small garden at home to grow fruits, vegetables, or herbs.
- Join or start a [community garden](#) if space at home is limited.
- [Plant fruit or nut trees](#) and shrubs suitable for Minnesota's climate.



Greenspace and Ecosystems

- Avoid chemical pesticides and herbicides; use natural yard-care methods.
- Volunteer locally to assist with [tree plantings](#) or [gardens](#).
- Create a pollinator-[friendly garden](#) with native plants and wildflowers.
- Reduce lawn size by planting drought-tolerant grasses and native species. Apply for [funding to help](#).
- Plant and care for trees to provide shade and absorb carbon emissions.
- Design your yard to support local wildlife habitats.
- Replace unnecessary pavement with permeable surfaces or greenery.
- Consider installing a green [roof](#) to manage stormwater and reduce heat.

Appendix A

References



[Click here to return to TOC](#)

The following are sources and additional references used in the Climate Action Plan.

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Potential Cumulative Community Cost Savings From Plan Implementation

The following documents the calculations and source references used for estimating the potential cumulative communitywide cost savings of the actions included in the Climate Action Plan.

Summary of Estimated Cumulative Savings of Modeled Reductions City of Falcon Heights

Notes **Transportation**

VTM Reductions (public transit, bike, walk, etc)

Formula:

Cumulative vehicle miles saved x Average vehicle operation cost per mile = Gross VMT savings

VTM saved (goal year)	1,366,663
Cumulative vehicle miles saved (through goal year):	8,199,979
1 Average vehicle operating cost per mile:	\$0.820
	Gross VMT savings
	\$8,199,979

1 Savings per VMT based on AAA estimates (<https://newsroom.aaa.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/YDC-Fact-Sheet-FINAL-8.30.23-1.pdf> , <https://www.slashgear.com/aaa-says-it-costs-about-74-cents-per-mile-to-drive-23496316/>)

Increased Public Transit Use

Formula:

Cumulative increased public transit mileage x Average public transit cost per mile = Increased spending on public transit

Increased public transit miles (goal year)	1,093,331
Cumulative increased public transit miles (through goal year):	6,559,983
2 Annual increased public transit pass costs (goal year):	-\$230,208
Cumulative increased public transit pass costs (through goal year):	-\$1,381,248
	Increased spending on public transit
	-\$1,381,248

2 Annual increased public transit pass costs calculated based on increased percentage of population using public transit (target increased public transit percentage) multiplied by cost of monthly transit pass. Negative numbers indicate increased consumer spending. (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sis/resources/data-tools/quickfacts.html> <https://www.metrotransit.org/fares-passes>)

EV and Alt Fuel Conversions

Formula:

Cumulative VMT converted to EV/alt fuel x Average vehicle operation cost savings per mile = Gross EV VMT savings - Gross EV purchase spending difference = Net EV VMT Savings

VTM converted to EV/Alt fuel (goal year)	1,366,663
Cumulative VMT converted to EV/alt fuel (through goal year)	8,199,979
3 Average fuel savings per mile:	\$0.121
4 Average vehicle maintenance savings per mile:	\$0.040
	Cumulative Gross EV VMT savings (through goal year)
	\$1,317,255
5 Spending difference per vehicle on EV purchase vs ICE purchase	-\$390
New electric vehicle purchases	470
	Gross EV purchase spending difference (through goal year)
	-\$183,337
	Net EV VMT savings
	\$1,133,918

3 Fuel Savings per VMT based on average reported gasoline costs (<https://gasprices.aaa.com/state-gas-price-averages/>) divided by current average MPG (Federal Highway Administration: <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/quickfinddata/qftravel.cfm>) compared against average fuel cost per mile using current kWh rate (<https://www.electricitylocal.com/>) and average kWh/100 mile data (<https://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/byfuel/EV2024.shtml> ; <https://ev-database.org/cheatsheet/energy-consumption-electric-car>)

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Potential Total Cumulative Transportation Cost Savings

Formula:

Transportation sector savings - Transportation sector cost increases = Potential Total Cumulative Transportation Cost Savings

Transportation Sector Savings

Gross VMT savings \$8,199,979

Gross EV VMT savings \$1,317,255

Total Gross Transportation Savings \$9,517,233

Transportation Sector Cost Increases

Increased spending on public transit -\$1,381,248

Gross EV purchase spending difference -\$183,337

Total Gross Transportation Cost Increases -\$1,564,585

Potential Total Cumulative Transportation Cost Savings **\$7,952,649**

Summary of Estimated Cumulative Savings of Modeled Reductions City of Falcon Heights

Notes Energy - Residential

Residential Savings - grid electricity to customer owned solar

Formula:

Cumulative kWh converted to solar x Average cost savings per kWh = Residential solar savings

	Residential kWh converted (goal year)	1,166,795
	Cumulative residential kWh converted (through goal year)	7,000,768
	Average net solar cost savings per solar kWh	\$0.058
6a	Average solar installation cost per KW	\$3,116.50
7	Average kWh produced annually per solar pv KW installed	1,287
	Estimated installed solar PV KW installed (goal year)	907
	Estimated total solar installation costs	\$2,825,420
8	Est average lifespan kWh produced per solar pv KW installed	38,429
8	Estimated cumulative lifespan kWh produced	34,839,759
9	Estimated value of cumulative lifespan kWh produced	\$4,840,145
	Average solar cost savings per kWh produced	\$0.058
	Residential solar savings	\$404,843

6a Recent average cost per KW is 1000x the per watt cost reported by Solar Reviews <https://www.solarreviews.com> Value includes assumed financing costs based on 20% initial payment and 80% financed through 10 year loan with 3.5% annual interest rate. Potential savings from tax credits, depreciation, or grants are not included and would reduce these costs.

7 Calculations are based on the geographic energy production factor (<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy04osti/35297.pdf>) multiplied by an average performance ratio of 78% (<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy13osti/57991.pdf>)

8 Based on an assumed average useful life of 32.5 years according to NREL research with an average degradation rate of 0.5% (<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy24osti/90042.pdf>)

9 Savings per kWh based on average electricity cost per kWh (<https://www.electricitylocal.com/>) calculated to the solar array's midlife (year 16) using an estimated average electrical cost inflation of 2% annually

Residential Savings - community solar

Formula:

Cumulative kWh converted to community solar x Average cost savings per kWh = Residential community solar savings

	Residential kWh converted (goal year)	0
	Cumulative residential kWh converted (through goal year)	0
10	Average community solar cost savings per kWh	\$0.010
	Residential solar savings	\$0

10 The average cost savings per kWh of community solar subscription is estimated at 10%.

Residential Savings - utility purchased renewable

Formula:

Cumulative kWh converted to utility purchased renewable x Average cost/savings per kWh = Residential utility purchased cost/savings

	Residential kWh converted (goal year)	1,166,795
	Cumulative residential kWh converted (through goal year)	7,000,768
11	Average utility purchased cost/savings per kWh	-\$0.013
	Residential utility purchased cost/savings	-\$88,840

11 The average cost/savings per kWh of utility purchased renewable energy subscription is based on utility fee information. Negative numbers indicate increased consumer spending

Residential Savings - electrical energy efficiency

Formula:

Cumulative kWh saved from energy efficiency x Average cost per kWh = Gross Residential electrical energy efficiency savings -

Residential Efficiency Upgrade Costs = Net Residential Electrical Energy Efficiency Savings

	Residential kWh saved (goal year)	648,219
	Cumulative residential kWh saved (through goal year)	3,889,316

12a	Average cost per kWh	\$0.101
	Gross Residential electrical energy efficiency savings	\$393,599
13	Residential Electrical Efficiency Upgrade Costs	-\$346,367
	Net Residential Electrical Energy Efficiency Savings	\$47,232
12a	Energy efficiency savings per kWh saved based on average electricity cost per kWh: (https://www.electricitylocal.com/)	
13	Assumed energy efficiency upgrade costs are calculated assuming an average ROI of 12% (https://www.aceee.org/blog/2019/05/existing-homes-energy-efficiency) Negative numbers indicate increased consumer	

Residential Savings - natural gas energy efficiency

Formula:

Cumulative therms saved from energy efficiency x Average cost per therm = Gross Residential natural gas energy efficiency savings - Residential Natural Gas Efficiency Upgrade Costs = Net Residential Electrical Natural Gas Efficiency Savings

14	Residential therms saved (goal year)	58,767
14	Cumulative residential therms saved (through goal year)	352,604
15	Average cost per therm	\$1.848
	Gross Residential natural gas energy efficiency savings	\$651,612
14, 16	Residential Natural Gas Efficiency Upgrade Costs	-\$573,419
	Net Residential Electrical Natrual Gas Efficiency Savings	\$78,193

14 Includes fuel switching from fossil fuel heat to electric

15 Energy efficiency savings for natural gas is based on average natural gas cost per therm (<https://naturalgaslocal.com/>)

16 Assumed energy efficiency upgrade costs are calculated assuming an average ROI of 12% (<https://www.aceee.org/blog/2019/05/existing-homes-energy-efficiency>) Negative numbers indicate increased consumer spending

Potential Total Cumulative Residential Energy Cost Savings

Formula:

Residential solar savings + Residential community solar savings + Residential utility purchased renewable + Residential electrical efficiency savings + Residential natural gas energy efficiency savings - Residential increased electrical costs = Potential Total Cumulative Residential Energy Savings

Residential solar savings	\$404,843
Residential community solar savings	\$0
Residential utility purchased renewable cost/savings	-\$88,840
Residential electrical efficiency savings (net)	\$47,232
Residential natural gas energy efficiency savings (net)	\$78,193
Potential Total Cumulative Residential Energy Savings	\$441,428

Summary of Estimated Cumulative Savings of Modeled Reductions City of Falcon Heights

Notes Energy - Non Residential

Non-Residential Savings - grid electricity to solar

Formula:

Cumulative kWh converted to solar x Average cost savings per kWh = Non-Residential solar savings

	Non-Residential kWh converted (goal year)	1,554,891
	Cumulative Non-Residential kWh converted (through goal year)	9,329,346
	Average solar cost savings per kWh	\$0.050
6b	Average solar installation cost per KW	\$1,978.00
7	Average kWh produced annually per solar pv KW installed	1,287
	Estimated installed solar PV KW installed (goal year)	1,208
	Estimated total solar installation costs	\$2,389,724
8	Estimated average lifespan kWh produced per solar pv KW installed	38,429
8	Estimated cumulative lifespan kWh produced	46,428,071
9	Estimated value of cumulative lifespan kWh produced	\$4,712,200
	Average solar cost savings per kWh produced	\$0.050

Non-Residential solar savings \$466,683

6b Recent average cost per KW is 1000x the per watt cost reported for commercial solar arrays by NREL (<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy21osti/77324.pdf> <https://www.nrel.gov/solar/market-research-analysis/solar-installed-system-cost.html>) Value includes assumed financing costs based on 20% initial payment and 80% financed through 10 year loan with 3.5% annual interest rate. Potential savings from tax credits, depreciation, or grants are not included and would reduce these costs.

7 Calculations are based on the geographic energy production factor (<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy04osti/35297.pdf>) multiplied by an average performance ratio of 78% (<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy13osti/57991.pdf>)

8 Based on an assumed average useful life of 32.5 years according to NREL research with an average degradation rate of 0.5% (<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy24osti/90042.pdf>)

9 Savings per kWh based on average electricity cost per kWh (<https://www.electricitylocal.com/>) calculated to the solar array's midlife (year 16) using an estimated average electrical cost inflation of 2% annually

Non-Residential Savings - community solar

Formula:

Cumulative kWh converted to community solar x Average cost savings per kWh = Non-Residential community solar savings

	Non-Residential kWh converted (goal year)	0
	Cumulative Non-Residential kWh converted (through goal year)	0
10	Average solar cost savings per solar kWh	\$0.01
	Commercial solar savings	\$0

10 The average cost savings per kWh of community solar subscription is estimated at 10%.

Non-Residential Savings - utility purchased renewable

Formula:

Cumulative kWh converted to utility purchased renewable x Average cost/savings per kWh = Non-Residential utility purchased cost/savings

	Non-Residential kWh converted (goal year)	1,554,891
	Cumulative Non-Residential kWh converted (through goal year)	9,329,346
11	Average utility purchased cost/savings per kWh	-\$0.013
	Non-Residential utility purchased cost/savings	-\$118,389

11 The average cost/savings per kWh of utility purchased renewable energy subscription is based on utility fee information. Negative numbers indicate increased consumer spending

Non-Residential Savings - electrical energy efficiency

Formula:

Cumulative kWh saved from energy efficiency x Average cost per kWh = Gross Non-Residential electrical energy efficiency savings - Non-Residential Efficiency Upgrade Costs = Net Non-Residential Electrical Energy Efficiency Savings

	Commercial kWh saved (goal year)	2,591,485
	Cumulative commercial kWh saved (through goal year)	15,548,909
12b	Average cost per kWh	\$0.074
	Gross Commercial electrical energy efficiency savings	\$1,149,583
13	Commercial Electrical Efficiency Upgrade Costs	-\$1,011,633
	Net Commercial Electrical Energy Efficiency Savings	\$137,950

12b Energy efficiency savings per kWh saved based on average electricity cost per kWh reported for commercial and industrial with a weighted average (2/3rds commercial rate, 1/3rd industrial rate) reflecting typical non-residential electric consumption patterns (<https://www.electricitylocal.com/>)

13 Assumed energy efficiency upgrade costs are calculated assuming an average ROI of12% (<https://www.aceee.org/blog/2019/05/existing-homes-energy-efficiency>) Negative numbers indicate increased consumer spending

Non-Residential Savings - natural gas energy efficiency

Formula:

Cumulative therms saved from energy efficiency x Average cost per therm = Gross Non-Residential natural gas energy efficiency savings - Non-Residential Natural Gas Efficiency Upgrade Costs = Net Non-Residential Electrical Natural Gas Efficiency Savings

14	Non-Residential therms saved (year 10)	177,945
14	Cumulative Non-Residential therms saved	1,067,670
15	Average cost per therm	\$0.431
	Gross Non-Residential natural gas energy efficiency savings	\$460,166
14, 16	Non-Residential Natural Gas Efficiency Upgrade Costs	-\$404,946
	Net Non-Residential Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Savings	\$55,220

14 Includes fuel switching from fossil fuel heat to electric

15 Energy efficiency savings for natural gas is based on average natural gas cost per therm <https://naturalgaslocal.com/>

16 Assumed energy efficiency upgrade costs are calculated assuming an average ROI of12% (<https://www.aceee.org/blog/2019/05/existing-homes-energy-efficiency>) Negative numbers indicate increased consumer spending

Potential Total Cumulative Non-Residential Energy Cost Savings

Formula:

Non-Residential solar savings + Non-Residential community solar savings + Non-Residential utility purchased renewable + Non-Residential electrical efficiency savings + Non-Residential natural gas energy efficiency savings - Non-Residential increased electrical costs = Potential Total Cumulative Non-Residential Energy Savings

	Non-Residential solar savings	\$466,683
	Non-Residential community solar savings	\$0
	Non-Residential utility purchased renewable cost/savings	-\$118,389
	Non-Residential electrical efficiency savings	\$137,950
	Non-Residential natural gas energy efficiency savings	\$55,220
	Potential Total Cumulative Non-Residential Energy Savings	\$541,463

Potential Total Cumulative Energy Cost Savings (Residential + Non-Residential)

Formula:

Energy sector savings - Energy sector cost increases = Potential Total Cumulative Energy Cost Savings

Energy Sector Savings

Total solar energy savings	\$871,526
Total community solar energy savings	\$0
Total energy efficiency savings - electricity	\$1,543,181
Total energy efficiency savings - natural gas	\$1,111,778
Total Gross Energy Savings	\$3,526,485

Energy Sector Cost Increases

Total solar PV installation costs	(included in estimated Total Solar Energy Savings)
Total utility purchased renewable cost/savings	-\$207,229
Total energy efficiency upgrade costs - electricity	-\$1,358,000
Total energy efficiency upgrade costs - natural gas	-\$978,365
Total Gross Energy Cost Increases	-\$2,543,594

Potential Total Cumulative Energy Cost Savings **\$982,892**

Summary of Estimated Cumulative Savings of Modeled Reductions City of Falcon Heights

Notes **Solid Waste - Residential**

Residential savings - Food Waste Reduction

Formula:

Cumulative tons of food waste reduced and diverted x Average cost savings per ton = Residential food waste savings

Residential food waste reduced (goal year)	31
Cumulative residential food waste reduced (through goal year)	188
17 Average cost savings per ton reduced	\$2,469
Residential food waste savings	\$463,869

17 Value per ton of residential food waste avoided is based on average for Prevent and Recover strategies by ReFED "A Roadmap To Reduce U.S. Food Waste" (<https://refed.com/downloads/the-roadmap-to-reduce-u-s--food-waste/>). Food waste share of total organics diverted is calculated based on available waste sort data (see Baseline Assessment document)

Potential Total Cumulative Residential Solid Waste Reduction Cost Savings

Residential food waste savings	\$463,869
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Notes **Solid Waste - Non-Residential**

Non-Residential savings - Solid Waste Reduction

Formula:

Cumulative participant/years x Average reported cost savings per participant/year = Non-Residential solid waste savings

Participating businesses (goal year)	50
Cumulative participant/years (through goal year)	550
18 Average cost savings per participant/year	\$431
Commercial solid waste savings	\$1,422,300

18 Savings per business engaged in waste reduction programs are based on MN WasteWise reported average business savings (\$431) escalated to 5 year (mid point) Cumulative savings assume businesss reduction strategies remain in force (<https://www.mnchamber.com/your-opportunity/waste-wise>)

Commercial savings - Food Waste Reduction

Formula:

Cumulative tons of food waste reduced and diverted x Average cost savings per ton = Non-Residential food waste savings

Commercial food waste reduced (goal year)	37
Cumulative non-residential food waste reduced (through goal year)	221
19 Average cost savings per ton reduced	\$494
Commercial food waste savings	\$108,908

19: Average cost savings per ton of food waste avoided is based on an assumed 20% wholesale share of value per ton of residential food waste average for Prevent and Recover strategies by ReFED "A Roadmap To Reduce U.S. Food Waste" (<https://refed.com/downloads/the-roadmap-to-reduce-u-s--food-waste/>) Additionally, the World Resources Institute conducted a study which found that for every \$1 invested in food waste reduction, businesses saved \$14 in operational costs (<https://www.wri.org/news/release-new-research-finds-companies-saved-14-every-1-invested-reducing-food-waste>)

Potential Total Cumulative Solid Waste Savings

Formula:

Residential Food Waste Savings + Commercial Solid Waste Savings + Commercial Food Waste Savings = Potential Total Cumulative Solid Waste Savings

Residential Food Waste Savings	\$463,869
Non-Residential Solid Waste Savings	\$1,422,300
Non-Residential Food Waste Savings	\$108,908
Potential Total Cumulative Solid Waste Savings	\$1,995,078



[Click here to return to TOC](#)

Appendix C

Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms

The following are abbreviations and terms used in the Climate Action Plan as well as others common to sustainability and climate action concepts.

City of Falcon Heights Climate Action Plan Glossary of Terms

Abbreviations

ADU	Accessory Dwelling Unit	NZE	Net-Zero Emissions
BAU	Business as usual forecast	O ₃	Ozone
BEV	Battery electric vehicle	ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
BIPOC	Black, Indigenous, people of color	PACE	Property Assessed Clean Energy
C&D	Construction and demolition	PFC	Perfluorocarbons
CAP	Climate Action Plan	PHEV	Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle
CE	Carbon Equivalent	PM2.5	Particulate matter of 2.5 micrometer diameter or less
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project	POC	People of color
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons	PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
CH ₄	Methane	PUB	Public Utilities Board
CHP	Combined Heat and Power	PV	Photovoltaic (solar photovoltaic)
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide	REC	Renewable Energy Credit
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent	RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
CSG	Community Solar Garden	SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
DCFC	Direct Current Fast Charger	SF ₆	Sulfur Hexafluoride
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	SULEV	Super ultra-low emission vehicle
EMS	Emergency medical services	t	Ton equivalent to 2,000 lbs (United States)
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	TOG	Total Organic Gasses
EV	Electric vehicle	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
EVSE	Electric vehicle supply equipment	VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	VHT	Vehicle hours traveled
FTE	Full-time equivalent	ZEV	Zero emission vehicle
GCoM	Global Covenant of Mayors	ZNEB	Zero Net Energy Building
GDP	Gross Domestic Product		
GHG	Greenhouse gas		
GWP	Global warming potential		
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons		
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning		
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine vehicle		
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change		
kWh	Kilowatt-hour		
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design		
LEV	Low emission vehicle		
LIDAC	Lower Income and Disadvantaged Community		
MWH	Megawatt hour – 1,000 Kilowatt-hours		
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste		
MT	Metric ton equivalent to 1,000 kg (also known as Metric Tonne)		
MMT	Million Metric tons		
MMBTU	Million British Thermal Units		
MT CO ₂ e	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization		
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide		
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides		
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration		

A

Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)

Accessory dwelling unit means a second dwelling unit contained within a single-family dwelling or within a detached building located on the same lot as a single-family dwelling.

Action

Specific tasks set out to realize the objectives and methods highlighted in a given plan.

Activity Data

Information regarding the scale of human actions that lead to emissions or removals within a specified timeframe. This includes data like energy consumption, metal production, land coverage, management procedures, and usage of lime, fertilizers, and waste generation.

Adaptation

Refer to "Climate Readiness or Resilience"

Adaptive Capacity

The combination of societal, technological, and monetary abilities that individuals or groups possess to initiate and sustain actions against climate change.

Aerosols

Airborne particles, either solid or liquid, typically ranging between 0.01 and 10 micrometers. These particles, which can be of natural or human-made origin, can persist in the atmosphere for extended periods. They can affect climate by directly interfering with radiation or indirectly by influencing cloud properties.

Afforestation

The process of establishing forests on lands that weren't previously forested.

Air Pollutant

Any substance, either originating from human activities or naturally, present in the atmosphere that might have detrimental impacts on humans, fauna, flora, or materials.

Anthropogenic

In relation to greenhouse gas records, "anthropogenic" denotes emissions and removals

directly stemming from human actions or from natural processes influenced by human activities.

Atmosphere

The layer of gases encasing the Earth. It mainly consists of nitrogen and oxygen, along with trace gases like argon, helium, and certain greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and ozone. The atmosphere also encompasses varying amounts of water vapor and contains other components like clouds and aerosol particles.

B

Baseline Emissions

A reference point, either through measurement, calculation, or a specific timeframe, for making comparisons. It represents emission levels in scenarios devoid of policy changes or project implementations. Such evaluations are crucial to gauge the impact of emissions-reducing measures.

Base Year

The initial year used for data gathering. Emission-reducing goals are often set with this year as a reference.

Beneficial Electrification

Beneficial electrification is the process of replacing fossil fuels with electricity to reduce energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions. It can be applied to many sectors, including transportation, residential buildings, and commercial buildings.

Biogenic

Derived from the biological activities of living entities. The term "biogenic" exclusively pertains to recently formed biological materials. The IPCC suggests categorizing peat as fossil carbon due to its lengthy replacement cycle.

Biogeochemical Cycle

The continuous transfer of essential chemicals, crucial for life, within Earth's systems, including carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and phosphorus.

Biomass

Refers either to (1) the combined weight of all living organisms within a designated area or species, usually represented as dry weight or (2) Organic substances originating from or recently derived from

living beings, excluding peat, and encompasses derived products and waste.

Biomass Waste

Biological, non-fossil substances of biological origin that are either residual or discarded. This definition includes biogenic municipal waste, landfill gas, and other forms of biomass but excludes certain fuels and biofuels. EIA's data on "biomass waste" also count energy crops produced specifically for power generation.

BIPOC

Defined as "Black, Indigenous, and people of color", this U.S.-specific term emphasizes the experiences of Black and Indigenous communities, showcasing or influencing the broader socio-economic dynamics encountered by all non-white individuals.

Black Carbon

A type of aerosol characterized based on its capacity to absorb light, its chemical reactivity, and/or thermal resistance; comprises elements like soot and charcoal.

Blue Carbon

Carbon that's absorbed and retained by coastal ecosystems and wetlands, aiding in countering climate change impacts.

British Thermal Unit (BTU)

A conventional measure of thermal energy, representing the energy needed to elevate the temperature of a pound of water by a single degree Fahrenheit.

Business As Usual Forecast (BAU)

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) describes this as the predicted emission levels if upcoming trends emulate historical ones and no additional policy amendments are enacted. This projection presumes no further emission-curbing actions will be adopted beyond existing or committed measures. BAU forecasts do include anticipated reductions resulting from existing requirements or commitments, such as federal vehicle fuel efficiency standards and electric utility carbon-reduction commitments, which are outside the scope of this plan.

C

Carbon Cycle

The systematic flow and storage of carbon across different reservoirs. This involves four primary carbon storage areas: the atmosphere, the terrestrial environment (including freshwater systems), oceans, and sediments (which encompass fossil fuels). The carbon exchanges between these reservoirs are driven by a mix of chemical, physical, geological, and biological factors. Though the ocean holds a significant amount of near-surface carbon, its exchange with the atmosphere is relatively slow.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

A gas found naturally in the environment, but also produced from burning fossil fuels, biomass, through land-use alterations, and various industrial activities. As the main human-induced greenhouse gas, it impacts the Earth's ability to reflect heat. Other greenhouse gases are often measured relative to CO₂, which has a Global Warming Potential set at 1.

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂ e)

A standard for comparing the emissions from different greenhouse gases based on their potential to warm the planet. It's determined by equating the amount of a gas emitted to the amount of CO₂ that would have the same global warming impact.

Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)

A global initiative allowing organizations and cities to publicly share their environmental impacts, notably related to climate risks. CDP stands as one of the recognized disclosure platforms endorsed by GCoM.

Carbon Emissions

The process of releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, primarily through human activities like burning fossil fuels for energy.

Carbon Equivalent (CE)

A metric for comparing emissions from various greenhouse gases based on their capacity to influence global warming. Carbon equivalents are derived from carbon dioxide equivalents using a specific conversion factor related to molecular weights.

Carbon Free

Activities, systems, or products that don't emit carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases. Often

associated with sustainable or renewable energy discussions, not every "carbon free" source is renewable. For instance, while both wind and nuclear energy are carbon-free, only wind is renewable.

Carbon Intensity

The ratio of carbon emitted for every unit of energy used. A typical measure of this is the carbon weight per British thermal unit (Btu) of energy. When considering a single fuel type, carbon intensity and the emission coefficient are the same. With multiple fuels, it's an aggregate value.

Carbon Neutral / Carbon Neutrality

Achieving a balance where the amount of CO₂ produced annually is equal to the amount removed or offset, leading to net-zero CO₂ emissions by a specific date. Carbon Neutrality is also sometimes applied to all greenhouse gas emissions. In those instances the term is sometimes used interchangeably with "Net Zero" or "Climate Neutral"

Carbon Offsets

Mechanisms to counterbalance carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gas emissions by funding equivalent reductions elsewhere. They are quantified in metric tonnes of CO₂ -equivalent and can be traded to neutralize emissions from an entity's operations.

Carbon Sinks

Natural environments, such as forests or oceans, recognized for their ability to absorb and store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Carbon Sequestration

The process of capturing and storing CO₂, either in oceans, terrestrial environments like forests and soils, or in geological formations underground.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

Gases, regulated under the 1987 Montreal Protocol, used in several applications like refrigeration and air conditioning. Since they don't break down in the lower atmosphere, they reach the upper atmosphere and can deplete ozone. Their usage is being phased out in favor of alternative compounds, some of which are greenhouse gases under the Kyoto Protocol.

Circular Economy

A sustainable economic model that deviates from the traditional linear approach (produce, use, discard) by focusing on reducing resource inputs and waste. It emphasizes durable product design, repair, reuse, and recycling to minimize waste.

Clean Energy

Clean, or "carbon-free," energy is electricity produced by facilities that do not release greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide, during the generation process.

Climate

Often described as the "typical weather" of an area, climate is a statistical representation of weather patterns over extended periods, typically 30 years as per World Meteorological Organization (WMO) standards. It encompasses averages and variability of factors like temperature and precipitation. On a broader scale, climate is the comprehensive state of the climate system, including statistics.

Climate Adaptation or Resilience

The ability of ecosystems or communities to anticipate, stand against, respond, and recover from disruptive events. It involves adjusting to changing climate conditions to lessen risks and vulnerabilities.

Climate Action Plan

A comprehensive strategy detailing steps that a municipality, business, or government will take to decrease greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for climate change, fostering sustainable and resilient growth.

Climate Change

Any significant, lasting change in the average or variability of climate conditions over extensive periods. It can stem from natural processes, persistent changes in atmospheric composition due to human activities, or alterations in land use.

Climate Hazard

A climate event or situation that can negatively affect human health, resources, or livelihoods, encompassing sudden shifts in climate systems like heavy rainfall or prolonged droughts.

Climate Migration

The relocation of individuals due to the effects of climate change impacting their way of life or degrading their living conditions. This can result from changing water supplies, altered agricultural yields, or factors like rising sea levels and increased storm intensity.

Climate Model

A mathematical representation used to simulate the key components of climate, including the atmosphere, oceans, land, and ice. These models are used to forecast potential future climate changes.

Climate Neutral / Climate Neutrality

Achieving a balance where the amount of all GHG emissions produced annually is equal to the amount removed or offset, leading to net-zero GHG emissions by a specific date. "Climate Neutral" is sometimes used interchangeably with "Carbon Neutral", however, "Carbon Neutral" often interpreted as addressing CO₂ emissions only, whereas "Climate Neutral" is intended to address all GHG gases.

Climate Scenario

A structured and logical narrative of potential future climatic conditions, built on a set of assumptions about potential future events.

Climate Risk

The potential negative outcomes due to climatic changes, where valuable assets are at risk. The risk is calculated based on the likelihood of certain climate events or changes happening and the potential impact of those changes. It is a product of the system's vulnerability and the climate hazards faced.

Climate Vulnerability

The extent to which a system is at risk from adverse climate changes, including climate variability and extremes. It depends on how exposed the system is to these changes, its inherent sensitivity, and its ability to adapt. Vulnerability can be described as the potential negative impact minus the system's adaptive capacity.

Climate Vulnerability Assessment

An analysis aiming to pinpoint and categorize the threats posed by climate change. It guides the creation of strategies to address these threats and

can cover diverse areas like food security, socio-economic factors, and extreme weather patterns.

Co-Benefit

Additional advantages or benefits (e.g., health, economic, societal) that arise indirectly from climate adaptation and mitigation measures.

Co-generation

A facility or system that simultaneously and efficiently produces multiple forms of energy, usually heat and power, in an integrated manner.

Community Choice Aggregation (CCA)

CCA programs, or sometimes known as "Community Power Aggregation", empower local governments to source power for their citizens, businesses, and municipal facilities from alternative providers, while still utilizing the distribution services of their existing utilities. Setting up a CCA generally needs state-level legislation. For more details, one can visit EPA's dedicated CCA website: [EPA's CCA webpage <https://www.epa.gov/green-power-markets/community-choice-aggregation>]

Combined Heat and Power (CHP)

A system designed to concurrently generate electricity and useful heat, aiming for optimal energy use. Some utilities might sell the heat produced for public use, while certain industries might sell surplus electricity to other businesses or utility companies.

Community Power Aggregation

Refer to "Community Choice Aggregation"

Community Solar / Community Solar Garden (CSG)

Shared solar installations that allow community members to benefit from solar energy without installing panels on individual properties. Participants receive bill credits based on their share of the generated power. Generally, the electricity from community solar farms is priced lower than traditional utility rates.

Complete Streets

A street design concept that ensures streets are made to accommodate all users safely and efficiently, regardless of their mode of transportation or age.

Consistency

Ensuring that an inventory remains uniform in its methodologies and data over time. If the same methods and datasets are consistently applied over years, then the inventory is considered consistent.

Continuous Emission Monitor (CEM)

A monitoring system placed within smokestacks or other emission sources that continuously measures and reports air emissions.

Cool Roof

Roofing materials engineered to reflect more sunlight and absorb less heat, thereby reducing the heat transferred to the building or its surroundings.

Cool Pavement

Pavement materials designed to reflect sunlight and decrease heat absorption, minimizing heat transfer to the nearby environment.

Criteria Air Pollutant

Specific air pollutants for which permissible exposure levels are determined, and corresponding air quality standards are established. Examples include carbon monoxide, ozone, and various particulates. The term arises from the U.S. EPA's obligation to define these pollutants and their impacts on health and the environment. Standards can be reviewed and updated based on new scientific information.

D

Decarbonization

The transition towards reducing carbon emissions by adopting cleaner energy sources, enhancing energy efficiency, or capturing and storing released carbon. The ultimate aim is to minimize the climate impact and move towards a carbon-neutral society.

Deforestation

The conversion of forested areas into non-forest uses. Deforestation is often linked to the amplified greenhouse effect for two main reasons: the combustion or decay of wood releases carbon dioxide, and the removed trees no longer absorb atmospheric carbon dioxide through photosynthesis.

Demand Side Management (DSM)

Initiatives designed to modify consumer energy consumption patterns using methods like education

and financial incentives. DSM seeks to reduce energy consumption, particularly during peak demand periods, and shift usage to times when demand is typically lower.

Direct Current Fast Charger (DCFC)

DCFC charging is designed to deliver more power at faster speeds than Level 2 chargers with outputs ranging from 50 kW to 350 kW. They can recharge an EV battery to 80% in anywhere from 15 minutes to 45 minutes, depending on the vehicle's voltage capacity. DCFC is also sometimes known as "Level 3 charging", or "Rapid Charging".

Distillate Fuel Oil

A category of petroleum products obtained through standard distillation processes. This encompasses diesel fuels and fuel oils, including types like No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel. These products are used in various engines, from road vehicles to trains and agricultural equipment. Additionally, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are typically employed for heating spaces and generating electricity.

District Heating

A system that distributes heat, generated at a centralized point, via a network of pipes to provide heating for homes and businesses in a specified area or community.

E

Ecosystem Services

The benefits ecosystems offer to human welfare. These benefits range from tangible resources like water and food to services like air purification, flood control, and climate stabilization.

Electric Vehicle (EV)

A vehicle that can be powered by an electric motor that draws electricity from a battery and is capable of being charged from an external source. An EV includes both a vehicle that can only be powered by an electric motor that draws electricity from a battery (all-electric vehicle) and a vehicle that can be powered by an electric motor that draws electricity from a battery and by an internal combustion engine (plug-in hybrid electric vehicle).

Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)

The infrastructure that allows electric vehicles to charge from an electricity source. It's also known as

an EV charging station, EV charger, or charging dock. EVSE takes electrical power from the grid and transfers it to the vehicle's battery.

Emissions

The act of discharging certain substances, often gases in the context of climate change, into the environment.

Emission Factor

A value that signifies the amount of a gas emitted or removed per unit of activity. This coefficient is usually derived from a collection of measurement data and provides a representative emission rate for a set of specific conditions.

Emission Inventory

A calculation of the total pollutants released into the atmosphere from various significant sources, measured over a defined period, such as daily or annually.

Emission Rate

The quantity of a specific pollutant released over a set duration, commonly expressed in units like tons per year.

Energy Burden

The fraction of a household's total income spent on energy costs. An "high" energy burden is identified when energy costs comprise 6% or more of the household income, while it's deemed "severe" if above 10%.

Energy Savings / Energy Efficiency

Refers to the sustainable reduction in the amount of energy consumed for the same level of output or performance. For instance, a modern heater that requires less energy to provide the same warmth results in energy efficiency improvements.

Energy Tariff

A pricing structure, or utility tariff, that dictates how consumers are charged by energy providers for their electric or gas consumption. Energy tariffs are subject to government approval and review.

Environmental Justice

The equitable treatment and active participation of all individuals, regardless of their race, ethnicity,

income, or origin, in the processes related to environmental laws, policies, and regulations.

Equity

Being just and fair in treatment, acknowledging that people have diverse circumstances and providing them with the necessary resources and opportunities to achieve equal outcomes. In terms of climate change, equity encompasses both shielding from environmental hazards and ensuring access to environmental benefits, irrespective of socio-economic factors.

F

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

A federal agency that leads the country's response to disasters, including natural disasters, man-made incidents, and terrorist events.

Fluorocarbons

Molecules made up of carbon and fluorine, which can also include elements like hydrogen, chlorine, or bromine. Some well-known types are chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Flux

(1) Materials, like limestone and dolomite, used to moderate the heat or energy demands of mineral processing, like metal smelting. They can also function as agents to produce slag. (2) The rate or volume of a liquid or gas moving across a specific area over time, such as the "CO₂ absorption rate by forests".

Fossil Fuel

Deposits of hydrocarbons formed from ancient organic matter, including coal, oil, and natural gas.

Fuel Combustion

The intentional burning of materials in a device designed to provide heat or mechanical energy. This process can be for direct application or use elsewhere.

Fuel Switch (see also "Beneficial Electrification")

The process of transitioning from one energy source to another, commonly from non-renewable sources

like fossil fuels to renewable ones like wind or solar, to reduce both costs and emissions.

Fugitive Emissions

Unintentional leaks of gases from surfaces such as seals or underground pipelines due to deterioration or faults.

G

Geologic Carbon Sequestration

The practice of capturing CO₂, often from sources like coal-powered plants, and injecting it deep underground for storage. With careful site selection and management, this approach has potential in reducing atmospheric CO₂ levels.

GHG

Refer to "Greenhouse Gas"

Global Environmental Change

Significant, accelerated alterations to Earth's natural systems, encompassing climate shifts, biodiversity loss, resource depletion, pollution, and other large-scale environmental disruptions.

Global Warming

The average rise in atmospheric temperature near the Earth's surface and within the troposphere, which can lead to shifts in global climate. This warming can arise from both natural phenomena and human activities. Typically, "global warming" is used to refer to the temperature increase resulting from the enhanced emissions of greenhouse gases due to human actions. See also Climate Change.

Global Warming Potential (GWP)

An index that calculates the radiative effects of greenhouse gases, considering their ability to trap heat compared to carbon dioxide over a specified timeframe. The GWP evaluates the cumulative effect of these gases in the atmosphere based on their longevity and their potential to absorb infrared radiation. The Kyoto Protocol uses GWPs derived from 100-year timespan emissions.

GCoM Global Covenant of Mayors

GCoM represents the world's largest alliance dedicated to urban climate leadership. Comprising over 10,000 city and local governments, GCoM's goal is to encourage and support action on climate and energy at the grassroots level globally.

Green Streets

An urban design approach that incorporates plant life, soil, and engineered structures to manage, slow, and purify stormwater runoff from surfaces that don't absorb water.

Greenhouse Effect

A natural process where specific gases in the atmosphere trap heat near the Earth's surface, leading to a warming effect. If concentrations of these greenhouse gases increase, this effect intensifies, leading to a gradual increase in the Earth's temperature.

Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories

A comprehensive and transparent framework adopted globally for cities and local governments to consistently measure, calculate, and report their greenhouse gas emissions.

Greenhouse Gas

A gas that can absorb and emit infrared radiation, contributing to the greenhouse effect. Some common greenhouse gases include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and certain industrial gases like hydrofluorocarbons.

Greenhouse Gas Reduction

Efforts aimed at diminishing the amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere, thereby mitigating potential adverse climate impacts.

Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure encompasses a diverse array of green spaces and features, both in urban and rural areas, that serve to enhance the well-being of communities and provide environmental advantages. It extends beyond traditional open spaces like parks and playing fields to include a range of measures that use plant or soil systems, permeable pavement and surfaces, stormwater harvest and reuse, or landscaping to manage stormwater and reduce flows to sewer systems or to surface waters. This approach helps counter water pollution in urbanized areas caused by stormwater carrying contaminants.

Green Roof

A roof that incorporates vegetation over a waterproof layer. Green roofs can be categorized as extensive, intensive, or semi-intensive based on the depth of planting medium and amount of maintenance they require. They offer benefits like mitigating the heat island effect, managing stormwater, and enhancing green space in urban areas.

Green Wall

This is a vertical extension of the green roof concept, where vegetation is grown on building exteriors.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The total value of goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific timeframe, typically a year. It doesn't account for the depreciation of assets or depletion of natural resources.

Groundwater

Water located beneath the Earth's surface, filling the spaces between soils and rocks.

H

Halocarbons

A group of organic compounds composed partially of halogens. They encompass chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), halons, and more. Many halocarbons have significant Global Warming Potentials and some also contribute to ozone layer depletion.

Hazard

The potential for an event, whether natural or human-induced, to cause harm to people, property, infrastructure, or the environment.

Heat Island

An urban area that exhibits higher temperatures than its surrounding rural areas due to human activities. This phenomenon is attributed to factors like heat-absorbing surfaces and structures. See also "Micro Heat Island".

Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Systems that regulate and move heated and cooled air throughout buildings. HVAC systems are used to

improve air quality and maintain a comfortable indoor climate.

Hydrocarbons

Compounds made up of only hydrogen and carbon atoms. The term can also refer to petroleum compounds which might contain elements like sulfur, nitrogen, or oxygen. Unsaturated hydrocarbons contain either double or triple carbon-carbon bonds.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Molecules made up of hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon. These were developed as replacements for ozone-depleting substances and are used in a variety of industrial processes. While HFCs don't deplete the ozone layer, they are potent greenhouse gases with varying Global Warming Potentials.

I

ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability

An association of local governmental entities focused on reducing carbon emissions and fostering sustainable urban growth. ICLEI members, along with a team of specialists, collaborate through capacity building, partnerships, and peer interaction to effect change towards urban sustainability.

Impact

A consequence or effect that arises due to climate change on any system's structure or functioning. Examples include severe heatwaves, sea-level rise, or alterations in rainfall causing floods or droughts.

Indicator

A numerical representation highlighting a specific facet of vulnerability to climate change. For instance, a forecasted alteration in annual average temperature or the count of species at risk.

Internal Combustion Engine Vehicle (ICE)

Vehicles which ignite and combust fuel within an internal combustion engine. Fuels used in ICE vehicles are typically gasoline and diesel.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Founded in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, the IPCC is tasked with evaluating scientific and technical information related to all aspects of climate change. The IPCC informs

governments about the state of knowledge of climate change by examining all the relevant scientific literature on the subject. The IPCC is scientific entity and is not a legislative body.

K

Kilowatt Hour (kWh)

A unit representing electrical energy consumption, equivalent to using 1,000 watts continuously for an hour.

Kyoto Protocol

A supplement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ratified in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997. This protocol incorporates legally binding obligations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Countries listed in the Protocol's Annex B pledged to reduce their emissions of six major greenhouse gases by at least 5% from 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012. The Protocol became effective on February 16, 2005.

L

Land Use and Land Use Change

Land use pertains to the human activities performed on a certain type of land cover. Meanwhile, land use change denotes alterations in how land is managed or utilized by humans, which can influence land cover. Changes in land cover and land use can affect climate properties such as surface albedo and greenhouse gas sources/sinks, potentially influencing climate on various scales.

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)

LEED is a certification system for evaluating and promoting sustainable building and design practices. Developed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC), LEED provides a framework for environmentally responsible construction, aiming to improve energy efficiency, reduce water usage, and decrease greenhouse gas emissions. Buildings can earn LEED certification at different levels (Certified, Silver, Gold, or Platinum) based on their performance across several criteria, including energy use, indoor environmental quality, and sustainable site development.

Level 1 Charger

An electric vehicle charging device that provides charging through a common residential 120-volt

(120V) AC outlet. Level 1 chargers can take 40-50+ hours to charge a BEV to 80 percent from empty and 5-6 hours for a PHEV.

Level 2 Charger

An electric vehicle charging device with a higher AC charging capacity than Level 1 chargers. They typically operate at 240V for residential use or 208V for commercial use. Level 2 chargers can charge a BEV to 80 percent from empty in 4-10 hours and a PHEV in 1-2 hours.

LIDAC Communities

Low Income / Disadvantaged Communities (LIDACs): Communities where residents have low incomes, limited access to resources, and face disproportionate environmental or climate burdens.

Living Streets

"Living streets" amalgamate the principles of green streets and complete streets while emphasizing the enhancement of residents' life quality in urban areas.

LULUCF

An abbreviation for "Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry," a category in greenhouse gas inventory documentation.

M

Megawatt Hour (MWH)

An electrical energy unit denoting the consumption of a million watts over an hour.

Methane (CH₄)

A hydrocarbon that acts as a greenhouse gas with a global warming potential estimated to be 28 times stronger than carbon dioxide. Methane arises from several sources, including decomposition in landfills, flooded rice fields, digestion in animals, and fossil fuel production. The GWP value is sourced from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

Metric Ton

Equivalent to a Megagram or 1,000 kilograms, a metric ton, sometimes referred to as a metric tonne, is a standard international unit for mass.

Micro Heat Island

Smaller localized zones within urban environments experiencing elevated temperatures in comparison

to surrounding areas. Such hotspots might include asphalt roads, non-green roofs, or barren parking lots. The microclimate and unique built environment conditions heavily influence these micro heat islands. Refer also to "Heat Island".

Million Metric Tons (MMT)

A standard measurement often utilized in greenhouse gas documentations, equivalent to a Teragram (Tg).

Mitigation

Efforts to reduce or curb the extent or speed of long-term climatic warming and its associated effects. Mitigation typically encompasses the reduction of human-induced greenhouse gas emissions.

Mobile Sources

Transportation means that emit pollutants, including cars, motorbikes, trucks, off-road vehicles, boats, and planes.

Mode Share

The proportion of travelers opting for a specific mode of transportation. Mode share serves as a vital metric when shaping sustainable transportation strategies in a city or region, as it highlights the prevalent use of different transport options. This metric showcases the effectiveness of infrastructures, policies, investments, and urban designs in facilitating various transport modes.

Model

A model serves as a numerically-based representation of real-world scenarios, often omitting or simplifying certain details to emphasize core elements.

Municipal Power Aggregation

Refer to "Community Choice Aggregation."

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

Waste originating from homes and certain non-hazardous industrial, institutional, and commercial sources. Typically, this waste is directed to municipal disposal sites.

N

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

A US agency responsible for weather forecasting, monitoring oceanic and atmospheric conditions, charting the seas, conducting deep-sea exploration, and managing fishing and protection of marine mammals and endangered species in the US exclusive economic zone.

Natural Sources

Emission sources that aren't human-induced, including biological, geological sources, wildfires, and dust carried by the wind.

Net Energy Metering (NEM)

Net Energy Metering, commonly referred to as Net Metering, enables residential and business consumers generating their own solar energy to sell their surplus electricity back to the grid. The rate schedule for NEM determines compensation for this electricity. While net metering laws exist in many states, in others, utilities may offer these programs either voluntarily or due to regulatory decisions.

Net Zero Emissions (NZE)

Pertains to a community, business, institution, or building that produces the same amount of energy it consumes through renewable and GHG emission-free sources, resulting in zero net emissions over a year. With a net zero target, only a small portion of residual emissions, no more than 5-10%, should be offset using high-quality carbon removal methods.

Nitrogen Fixation

The process where atmospheric nitrogen gas transforms into forms beneficial for plants and other organisms, achieved through lightning, bacteria, and blue-green algae. This process is integral to the nitrogen cycle.

Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)

Gaseous compounds comprising nitrogen and oxygen. These gases emerge from vehicle exhaust and power generation. As they can form photochemical ozone, impact visibility, and harm health, they're deemed pollutants.

Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)

A potent greenhouse gas with a warming potential 265 times greater than carbon dioxide. Key sources

encompass soil management practices, fossil fuel burning, and biomass combustion. Its global warming potential is derived from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

A group that works independently of governments to improve social conditions. NGOs are often non-profit institutions that are established at the community, national, or international level.

O

Ozone (O₃)

A gaseous compound composed of three oxygen atoms. In the troposphere, ozone forms naturally and through photochemical reactions involving human-produced gases. In the stratosphere, it forms when solar UV radiation interacts with diatomic oxygen. While tropospheric ozone is a greenhouse gas, stratospheric ozone is vital for blocking harmful UV radiation.

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)

Compounds causing the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer. This category includes substances like CFCs, HCFCs, halons, and more. These substances, predominantly stable in the troposphere, degrade in the stratosphere under UV radiation, releasing ozone-depleting chlorine or bromine.

P

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Man-made compounds solely composed of carbon and fluorine. Used as substitutes to ozone-depleting substances and emitted during certain industrial processes. Despite not depleting the ozone, they are formidable greenhouse gases. (IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4))

Phantom Load

Refers to the power consumed by electronic devices and appliances even when switched off. Devices drawing "phantom loads" constantly utilize electricity.

Photosynthesis

A biological process where plants absorb carbon dioxide to produce carbohydrates, releasing oxygen in the process. The mechanism varies based on

different atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations.

Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV)

A type of vehicle that combines features of both gasoline-powered and electric vehicles. PHEVs use batteries to power an electric motor, and another fuel, such as gasoline or diesel, to power an internal combustion engine or other propulsion source. PHEVs can charge their batteries through charging equipment and regenerative braking.

Plug Load

Refers to the energy consumption of devices plugged into electrical outlets. In offices, major plug loads include computers, printers, and copiers. As buildings become more energy efficient, the relative importance of plug loads increases.

POC

An acronym for "people of color" or "person of color", encompassing all non-white demographic groups. See also "BIPOC."

Point Sources

Specific locations emitting pollutants into the atmosphere, like industrial smokestacks.

Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

A contract where one party, the generator, produces electricity, and the other, the buyer, agrees to purchase it. Individual or grouped customers can forge PPAs with energy developers. PPAs enable long-term renewable energy commitments and can serve as direct renewable energy investments.

Property-Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)

A financial structure allowing property owners to fund renewable energy and energy efficiency improvements. Eligible properties include residential, commercial, and industrial sites. Upgrades can be geared toward energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water conservation.

Process Emissions

These are emissions resulting from chemical transformations in industrial processes that are distinct from burning.

R

RCP 8.5

A Representative Concentration Pathway climate model frequently considered the climate model representing “business as usual” forecasts if global GHG emissions are not reduced and fossil fuels are continued to be used.

Radiative Forcing

A shift in equilibrium between incoming sunlight and outgoing infrared radiation. Ordinarily, the Earth's incoming and outgoing radiations are almost balanced. However, the introduction of greenhouse gases captures more infrared radiation, reflecting it back to Earth's surface, leading to a warming effect.

Reforestation

The act of reintroducing forests on lands that once held forests but were later repurposed.

Regeneration

The process of reestablishing young trees, either naturally or through human intervention, typically preserving the existing forest type after the previous forest has been removed.

Renewable Energy

Energy sourced from naturally renewable elements such as the sun, wind, water, and geothermal heat.

Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)

Certificates representing the benefits and attributes of electricity generated from renewable sources. Each REC represents one megawatt-hour (MWh) of renewable electricity dispatched to the grid. The largest reduction in Evanston's emissions is attributed to REC purchases.

Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP)

climate change scenarios to project future greenhouse gas concentrations. These pathways describe future greenhouse gas concentrations and have been formally adopted by the IPCC. There are a range of RCP climate models from RCP 2.6 to RCP 8.5 reflecting a range of potential human-made GHG emission scenarios. The numbers represent the expected change in radiative forcing through the end of the 21st century.

Residence Time

The typical duration a single atom or molecule remains in a particular storage area. In the context of greenhouse gases, it generally refers to the duration a molecule lingers in the atmosphere.

Resilience / Resiliency

The capacity to foresee, ready for, counteract, and promptly bounce back from climate-induced threats, ensuring minimal damage to society, economy, and natural settings.

Resilience Hub

A resilience hub is a community-serving facility that supports residents and communities before, during, and after emergencies. Resilience hubs can also provide resources to support communities in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Reservoir

Either (1) a part of the climate system where a greenhouse gas or its precursor is housed; or (2) human-manipulated water bodies where significant variations in water area might occur due to water regulation.

Respiration

A biological process where living entities transform organic substances into carbon dioxide, using up oxygen and releasing energy in the process.

Retro-commissioning

A comprehensive approach to enhance a building's operational efficiency by ensuring its control systems operate optimally and align with the building's intended and actual usage.

Ride-share

A system where individuals share transport means, usually through carpooling or joining a vanpool. Typically facilitated by a platform connecting drivers with potential riders.

S

Scope 1

Refers to emissions discharged directly within the city's boundaries due to fossil fuel combustion and the decomposition of waste in landfills and wastewater facilities.

Scope 2

Refers to emissions generated outside the city resulting from the city's consumption of electricity.

Scope 3

Pertains to emissions linked to local government functions that can be quantified and disclosed but don't fall under Scope 1 or 2. Examples include outsourced activities and commuting of employees.

Short Ton

A standard ton measurement in the U.S., equivalent to 2,000 lbs or about 0.907 metric tons.

Sink

Any activity, process, or mechanism responsible for removing a greenhouse gas, aerosol, or their precursor from the atmosphere.

Social Cost of Carbon

An estimation of the economic damage due to climate change effects, calculated as the monetary value of total damages arising from emitting a single ton of carbon dioxide.

Solar Radiation

The sun's emitted electromagnetic waves. This radiation, also known as shortwave radiation, has wavelengths mainly in the visible spectrum due to the Sun's temperature.

Solar Photovoltaic (PV)

A system that directly transforms sunlight into electricity using semiconductors, primarily silicon. Suitable for homes, businesses, and large-scale operations, solar PV systems can be roof-mounted, ground-based, or integrated into building structures to produce renewable energy.

Source

Any process or activity that introduces greenhouse gases, aerosols, or their precursors into the atmosphere.

Stationary Sources

Fixed locations like power stations, manufacturing plants, and refineries that emit pollutants into the air.

Strategy / Strategic Goal

Detailed directions built upon the foundation of the sustainability vision and GHG reduction objectives that guide future policy decisions, community investments, and initiatives.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

A molecule made of one sulfur atom and two oxygen atoms. Released both naturally and by human activity, it can transform into sulfate aerosols in the atmosphere. These aerosols can cool the Earth's surface, contribute to acid rain, and decrease visibility.

Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆)

A colorless gas that mixes well with alcohol and ether but less so with water. It's an extremely potent greenhouse gas, with a global warming potential much higher than carbon dioxide (CO₂). SF₆ is predominantly used in electricity transmission and as an insulator in electronics. Its global warming potential is derived from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). It is a potent greenhouse gas with a warming potential 23,500 times greater than carbon dioxide.

T**Terrestrial Carbon Sequestration**

The process where trees, plants, and crops absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere through photosynthesis and store it as carbon in biomass (like tree stems, branches, and roots) and soil. This stored carbon creates "sinks" which counteract emissions when the absorbed carbon is greater than the released carbon over time.

Therm

A unit of energy equivalent to 100,000 British Thermal Units, roughly akin to the energy in 100 cubic feet of natural gas. Commonly used to gauge natural gas consumption for billing.

Total Organic Gases (TOG)

Organic gases that encompass both reactive and relatively non-reactive compounds, such as methane.

Transparency

Clear presentation of methodologies and assumptions used in an inventory so users can easily replicate and evaluate the inventory. Transparency is

crucial for effective communication and consideration of information.

Tree Bank

A designated location, such as a school or public park, where property owners or developers may donate and plant a portion of zoning ordinance-required trees if planting them within their own project site is not practical.

Trend

A measure of a quantity's change over time. A positive trend signifies growth, while a negative one indicates a decline. It's expressed in percentage or fractional terms concerning the quantity's initial value.

U

Urban Tree Canopy

The composition and traits of trees in urban settings.

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

A federal agency that oversees the nation's nuclear infrastructure, energy policy, and funds scientific research in the field.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

A federal agency tasked with safeguarding human health and the environment. It offers technical support for recovery planning, long-term cleanup, and environmental surveillance. This includes assistance with public health infrastructure, such as wastewater treatment plants, and addressing threats through monitoring, assessment, and decontamination efforts.

V

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

Represents the distance traveled by vehicles, be it cars, trucks, or motorcycles. Each mile is counted as one vehicle mile, irrespective of the number of passengers.

Vision Zero

A strategy focused on eliminating severe injuries and fatalities from traffic accidents, aiming to provide safe and equal mobility for all individuals.

Vulnerability

The extent to which a system is exposed to, sensitive to, or unable to handle the adverse impacts of climate change. This encompasses:

- Exposure: The presence of assets or organisms in areas potentially adversely impacted by climate change.
- Sensitivity: The level at which assets or organisms are impacted by climate change.
- Adaptive capacity: The capability of systems, assets, or organisms to adjust to detrimental impacts.

W

Water Vapor

The predominant greenhouse gas present in the form of water in its gaseous state in the atmosphere. Water vapor is a natural part of the greenhouse effect. Its concentration is not significantly altered by human activities, but it amplifies the greenhouse effect due to positive feedback mechanisms. Water vapor also plays a vital role in climate regulation by forming clouds and precipitation.

Weather

Weather represents the immediate atmospheric conditions at a specific time and place, while climate refers to the long-term average of these conditions in a particular region over an extended period. In simpler terms, weather is what you experience outdoors on any given day, while climate describes the typical weather patterns you'd anticipate for a particular season and location.

Z

Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV)

A vehicle that doesn't release harmful pollutants during its operation. Examples include electric cars, hydrogen-fueled vehicles, and bicycles. These emissions, when released, can have detrimental effects on both the environment and human health.

Zero Net Energy Building (ZNEB)

Also known as a Net-Zero Energy Building is one that is optimally efficient, and over the course of a year, generates renewable energy onsite equal to or greater than the total amount of energy consumed onsite.

Zero Waste

An approach focusing on the efficient utilization of resources through responsible production, consumption, and recovery. This means products, packaging, and materials are reused and recycled without causing harm to the environment or health, and without resorting to incineration or releases to land, water, or air.



[Click here to return to TOC](#)

Appendix D

Acknowledgements

We are deeply grateful for the community collaboration and input that went into this plan. Below are some of the main contributors that made the City of Falcon Heights' Climate Action Plan possible:

City of Falcon Heights Project Lead

Hannah B. Lynch
City of Falcon Heights,
Community Development
Coordinator / Planner

Climate Action Planning Team

Adam Keester	Resident, Environment Commissioner	Marcelline Gangl-Lipson	Resident
Beth Mercer-Taylor	Resident, Environment Commissioner	Megan Cunningham	UMN Institute on the Environment Undergraduate Leaders Program
Colin Callahan	City of Falcon Heights, Public Works Director	Mike Dockry	Resident
Daryl Richard Lawrence	Facilities Manager at the Bell Museum	Olivia Siebert	City of Falcon Heights, Minnesota GreenCorps Member
Erin McCabe	Local business representative - Crocus Hill Acupuncture	Paula Mielke	City of Falcon Heights, Council Member
Georgiana May	Resident, California Ave. and Northome Block Group	Pedro De Filippo Vannucci	Resident, Environment Commissioner
Gregory Goodwine	Ramsey County	Ron Eggert	Resident, Former Mayor
Janelle Barlan	UMN Student, Institute on the Environment	Sammy Nelson	Gibbs Farm/Ramsey County Historical Society
Jen Schnabel Smith	Resident	Shirley A. Reider	Resident
Jennie Betchwars	Resident	Susan Harding	Resident
Kristen Swanson	Resident		

Climate Action Plan Advisory Group

Rachel Funke Capitol Region Watershed District

Nate Zwonitzer Capitol Region Watershed District

Kate Nelson University of Minnesota, Twin Cities Director of Campus Sustainability

Christine Noonan Minnesota State Fair

Elisa Rasmussen Xcel Energy

Peter Lindstrom Clean Energy Resource Teams (CERTS)

Deirdre Coleman Center for Energy and Environment

Consultant Team

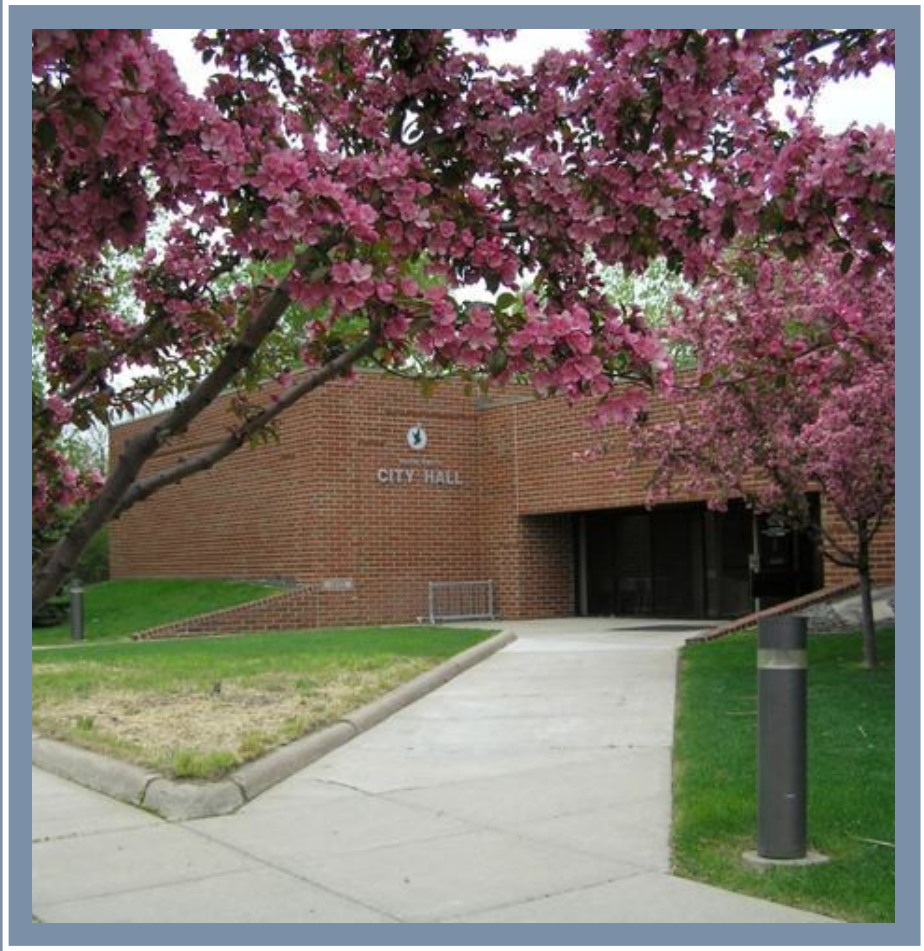
Climate Action Planner:



www.paleBLUEdot.llc



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City of Falcon Heights Climate Action Plan

Implementation Matrix

Search Goals and Actions (use blue box below)

5/7/2025

Goal Action	Goal / Action	Target Start Year	Lead City Department	Staff Lead	Progress At Review	Review Notes / Data	Examples and Resources	Sector	Combined "votes"	Team "votes"	Community "votes"
Implementation Actions								Implementation Actions			
I 1-	I 1: Organize for Climate Action Plan Implementation.							Implementation Actions			
I 1- 1	Create a City "CAP Implementation Team" comprised of the Environment Commission with the Staff/Council liaisons to meet quarterly, prioritize and track progress, and develop two-year work plans outlining tasks, timelines, resources, and staffing needs. The team will provide annual progress updates to the Environment Commission and City Council.				Not Started			Implementation Actions	2		2
I 1- 2	Explore the potential and benefits of the Environment Commission forming a Falcon Heights Climate Action Collaboration Team with members from local government, nonprofits, community groups, and residents. The team could meet regularly to coordinate CAP implementation, pursue joint initiatives, share lessons, support cross-jurisdictional projects, and identify funding opportunities.				Not Started			Implementation Actions	10	8	2
I 1- 3	Create a process to review city policies and plans for consistency with the Climate Action Plan.				Not Started		Resource: paleBLUEdot example CAP Alignment Memo https://1div.ms/b/sIAjXEmMthmWPLk01DvC1g6m_g081ggA7e-tb7SXf	Implementation Actions	4	2	2
I 1- 4	Implement a cohesive annual communication and education campaign that addresses the communication and educational needs of each CAP section. Enhance the City's Energy Action Hub to disseminate CAP resources and foster community action.				Not Started			Implementation Actions	1	1	
I 1- 5	Regularly evaluate CAP progress and impacts (every 1-2 years), including updated community-wide and municipal GHG inventories. Review strategies for effectiveness and relevance, adjusting actions as necessary.				Not Started			Implementation Actions	3	2	1
Transportation and Land Use								Transportation and Land Use			
TL 1-	TL 1: Decrease community-wide Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) by 5% by 2035. (Note: VMT reduced an average of 2.2% annually from 2014 to 2023)							Transportation and Land Use			
TL 1- 1	Adopt and implement a Living Streets policy. (Note: Living Streets are green, multimodal streets that enhance walking and biking conditions, safety, and neighborhood livability while reducing environmental impacts and maintenance costs.)				Not Started		https://metrocouncil.org/Local-Planning-Handbook/Local-Planning-Highlights/Living-Streets-Maplewood.aspx	Transportation and Land Use	13	10	3
TL 1- 2	Create an Active Mobility Plan emphasizing multimodal transportation, transit access, bike/pedestrian safety, and infrastructure improvements. Prioritize protected bike lanes. Review Ramsey County's bike/pedestrian plan and partner with adjacent communities, the University of Minnesota and State Fair on connected routes.				Not Started			Transportation and Land Use	9	6	3
TL 1- 3	Establish a policy for a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) plan, which includes a transit component, applicable to all new developments and redevelopment projects.				Not Started			Transportation and Land Use	1		1
TL 1- 4	Collaborate with partners on a branded campaign and incentives to promote alternative transportation, focusing on short trips and equity-driven support for bike and eBike adoption.				Not Started			Transportation and Land Use	5	2	3
TL 1- 5	Develop and distribute a resident-focused brochure through landlords that highlights local parks, transit options, bike and walk routes, sustainability resources, waste and recycling programs, clean energy opportunities, and related incentives, including links to the current City information.				Not Started			Transportation and Land Use	3	1	2
TL 2-	TL 2: Increase public transit commuter ridership 40% by 2035. (from 10.3% to 14.4% of commuters. Note: public transit ridership decreased from 14.3% in 2013 to 10.3% in 2023).							Transportation and Land Use			
TL 2- 1	Collaborate with Metro Transit and partners to secure funding for free or reduced fares for Falcon Heights residents and expand transit access through fare reductions, Bus Rapid Transit, and other strategies.				Not Started			Transportation and Land Use	10	4	6
TL 2- 2	Collaborate with Metro Transit and partners to enhance bus stop infrastructure according to industry best practices, including pullouts, shelters, and safe pedestrian crossings.				Not Started			Transportation and Land Use	9	4	5
TL 2- 3	Partner with Metro Transit and others to develop and distribute educational materials about public transit options and resources				Not Started			Transportation and Land Use	1		1
TL 2- 4	Work with local businesses to promote and expand Metro Transit's Guaranteed Ride Home and Employer Sponsored Pass programs for employees and students				Not Started			Transportation and Land Use	0		
TL 3-	TL 3: Increase average population per developed acre by 8% by 2035. (from 6 to 6.5 ppl/acre)							Transportation and Land Use			
TL 3- 1	Amend zoning ordinances to support higher-density, walkable neighborhoods by increasing building heights, allowing approved densities, encouraging Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), promoting Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) near transit stations, and supporting mixed-use developments.				In Progress	**Added ADUs, reduced minimum parking requirements		Transportation and Land Use	5	3	2
TL 3- 2	Use the Comprehensive Plan process to identify vacant or underutilized land suitable for higher-density development, walkability improvements, transit access, or greenspace.				Not Started			Transportation and Land Use	1		1
TL 3- 3	Attract and support mixed-use, multimodal redevelopment projects on priority sites identified through the Comprehensive Plan.				Not Started			Transportation and Land Use	1		1
TL 4-	TL 4: Increase battery electric vehicle (BEV) use to 15% of vehicles on the road by 2035. (from approximately 87 vehicles to 470 vehicles citywide)							Transportation and Land Use			
TL 4- 1	Collaborate with Xcel Energy and partners to expand incentives for electric vehicles (EVs), residential chargers, and eBike adoption, including low-cost loan or bulk-purchase programs to reduce costs.				Not Started			Transportation and Land Use	17	9	8
TL 4- 2	Provide information to the community through workshops, an EV guide, and enhanced website content highlighting EV technology, incentives, and available programs.				Not Started	Could be a good option for the Sustainability Fair	Resource: https://www.falconheights.org/residents/resources-for-residents/environment-sustainability/electric-vehicles-charging-equipment	Transportation and Land Use	0		
TL 4- 3	Partner with Ramsey County Environmental Health to host and promote a Falcon Heights EV Fair, providing education, test drives, and vendor interaction.				Not Started	Could be a good option for the Sustainability Fair		Transportation and Land Use	1		1

TL 4- 4	Through trash hauler permitting, promote or require fleet efficiency improvements such as fuel-efficient practices, optimized routing, zero-emission vehicles or low-emission fuels, and advanced technologies. Include a provision for annual reporting on progress.	Not Started		Transportation and Land Use	6	5	1
TL 5-	TL 5: Make the community "EV-ready" with electric vehicle charging stations in every public and private parking lot or ramp by 2030. (Aligns with Comprehensive Plan Goal).			Transportation and Land Use			
TL 5- 1	Implement an "EV Ready" building ordinance for new developments that includes EV charging infrastructure and dedicated parking.	Completed	We have updated City Code to allow EV spaces to count toward the minimum required parking.	Transportation and Land Use	11	4	7
TL 5- 2	Create an Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Readiness Plan that assesses current and future charging needs, maps existing stations, identifies expansion opportunities in public, commercial, and multi-family residential areas, and prioritizes equitable access in low/moderate-income neighborhoods.	Not Started	Resource: https://xcelenergycommunities.com/evtoolkit	Transportation and Land Use	2		2
TL 5- 3	Promote funding opportunities and resources for local businesses to provide electric vehicle charging stations.	Not Started		Transportation and Land Use	2		2
TL 5- 4	Identify an existing or develop and distribute an "EV Ready Guide" with building readiness standards and fleet conversion resources.	Not Started		Transportation and Land Use	1		1
TL 6-	TL 6: Convert 100% of the municipal non-emergency fleet and equipment to EVs and improve remaining combustion vehicle fuel efficiency by 10% by 2035.			Transportation and Land Use			
TL 6- 1	Conduct phased fleet analyses to transition to electric and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment. Identify replacements, infrastructure requirements, and facility upgrades.	In Progress	Purchasing a new electric truck; will likely be moving to electric leaf blowers, etc.	Transportation and Land Use	8	3	5
TL 6- 2	Adopt a policy for new City fleet vehicles to be electric or use low/no-carbon fuels by 2030 for light-duty and by 2040 for medium/heavy-duty vehicles.	Not Started		Transportation and Land Use	6	3	3
TL 6- 3	Implement and enforce a city operations anti-idling policy of combustion vehicles.	Not Started		Transportation and Land Use	5	3	2
TL 6- 4	Create an "Eco Driving Guide" to promote fuel efficiency, distribute it to City employees, include it in new employee training, and make it available to Falcon Heights residents and businesses.	Not Started		Transportation and Land Use	1		1
Buildings and Energy				Buildings and Energy			
BE 1-	BE 1: Improve total Citywide building energy efficiency 5% for electricity and 15% for natural gas by 2035. (measured by total energy consumption)			Buildings and Energy			
BE 1- 1	Collaborate with partners to establish a program achieving deep energy retrofits for 80% of low/moderate-income households by 2030. Goal: 100 households annually, each achieving 15% energy reductions. (Comprehensive Plan)	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	9	9	
BE 1- 2	Offer and promote fully subsidized Home Energy Squad visits for income-qualified residents.	On-Going		Buildings and Energy	7	4	3
BE 1- 3	Adopt an energy benchmarking ordinance (Comprehensive Plan)	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	0		
BE 1- 4	Establish a policy for City-funded projects to meet energy efficiency standards (e.g., SB2030, LEED Gold, Enterprise Green Communities, ICC/ASHRAE 700). Encourage other developments needing PUD, CUP, and zoning approval to meet the same standard. (Comprehensive Plan)	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	5	5	
BE 1- 5	Consider establishing a Mayor's Home Energy Challenge to encourage and incentivize residential energy-efficiency upgrades.	Not Started	Example: City of La Crosse https://focusenergy.com/success-stories/city-of-la-crosse-honored-for-commitment-to-energy-efficiency	Buildings and Energy	5		5
BE 1- 6	Adopt and promote a voluntary net-zero energy code through the building permit process (Comprehensive Plan)	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	2	2	
BE 1- 7	Consider adopting a "Dark Sky" lighting ordinance to promote ecosystem and human health and reduce exterior lighting energy consumption.	Not Started	https://darksky.org/what-we-do/advancing-responsible-outdoor-lighting/darksky-recognized-codes-and-statutes/	Buildings and Energy	2	2	
BE 2-	BE 2: Achieve 30% building "fuel switching" from on-site fossil fuel combustion to electrification or renewable fuels by 2035. (28% of existing households use electric heat according to census and natural gas utility data. Goal would result in 50% of households using electric heat)			Buildings and Energy			
BE 2- 1	Coordinate an annual group purchase campaign for residents and small businesses to reduce costs of electrification, energy efficiency, and weatherization upgrades (e.g., air and ground source heat pumps). Prioritize equity in program design, support local contractors, and consider integration with clean energy purchase programs. Goal: 30 households and 10 businesses annually.	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	6	5	1
BE 2- 2	Collaborate with partners to expand and promote incentives for low-income residents to electrify their homes. Goal: 15 households annually.	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	5	2	3
BE 2- 3	Address misconceptions and promote new technologies through educational materials and City communications.	On-Going	Trying to address this through Nature Newsflash	Buildings and Energy	5	1	4
BE 3-	BE 3: Increase customer-owned or purchased clean electricity to 22% of total building electricity use citywide by 2035. (10% on-site and 12% green source purchase - existing is 5% on-site and 6% green source purchase. Aligns with Comprehensive Plan Goal)			Buildings and Energy			
BE 3- 1	Collaborate with partners to implement and promote an annual Residential Solar Group Purchase program, supported by a program administrator such as the Midwest Renewable Energy Association or others experienced in solar group purchase programs. Goal: 15 participants and 100 KW installed Annually.	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	7	6	1
BE 3- 2	Establish a policy to incorporate clean energy standards into the PUD ordinance. (Comprehensive Plan)	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	7	7	
BE 3- 3	Identify top privately-owned sites for Solar PV installations (roof-top, ground, carport) and develop site assessments detailing estimated costs, energy generation, and 20-year economic payback. Provide assessments to additional property owners biennially through 2032 to maximize solar incentives. Coordinate with the Commercial Property and Industrial Property Solarize program.	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	5	2	3
BE 3- 4	Organize an annual group solar purchase program for commercial and industrial properties, coordinating with the City's "Top Solar Potentials" initiative. Goal: 5 participants installing 150 kW annually.	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	1		1
BE 3- 5	Organize education and outreach promoting net-zero energy development, clean energy rebates, and tax credits; provide resources on the City's Energy Hub website. (Comprehensive Plan)	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	2	1	1
BE 4-	BE 4: Improve total municipal building energy efficiency by 5% for electricity and 15% for natural gas by 2035. (measured by total energy consumption)			Buildings and Energy			

BE 4-1	Establish a policy for City-owned buildings to achieve and maintain ENERGY STAR ratings of 75 or higher, meet or exceed IGCC standards, and publicly report energy use. All facility design and construction RFPs for new or major renovation projects must also evaluate opportunities to achieve Net Zero Energy.	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	2	1	1
BE 4-2	Conduct energy audits of all City facilities, including Dark Sky LED outdoor lighting guidance. Use audit results to prioritize facility improvements in the Capital Improvement Plan, with implementation within 5 years.	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	8	6	2
BE 5-	BE 5: Achieve 100% municipal building clean electricity use and "fuel switching" from on-site fossil fuel combustion to electrification by 2035. (on-site and green source purchase, aligns with Comprehensive Plan Goal)			Buildings and Energy			
BE 5-1	Identify and assess City facilities to prioritize for electrification and schedule improvements.	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	2		2
BE 5-2	Establish a policy for all new City-owned buildings to be 100% electric (or have zero onsite fossil fuel combustion).	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	8	5	3
BE 5-3	Conduct a City Facility Solar and Clean Energy Master Plan study assessing on-site solar feasibility, options for achieving 100% clean electricity including ownership options, community solar, RECs, and solar+storage microgrids. Establish an implementation timeline. (Comprehensive Plan)	Not Started		Buildings and Energy	4	2	2
Waste Management				Waste Management			
WM 1-	WM 1: Decrease total annual municipal solid waste generated by 10% by 2035. (from 6160 tons/year to 5,544 tons/year).			Waste Management			
WM 1-1	Establish a Zero Waste policy for City operations with clear annual waste reduction targets to achieve Zero Waste. External users of City facilities to comply with the Zero Waste policy, and event permit applications must be updated to mandate recycling and composting at events.	Not Started		Waste Management	6	5	1
WM 1-2	Explore waste hauling improvements to support CAP goals, including updates to the City's licensing process and the implementation of organized waste hauling strategies.	Not Started		Waste Management	10	5	5
WM 1-3	Establish a policy for all construction and demolition projects to submit waste management plans demonstrating how they will meet specific waste diversion targets aligned with the City's Climate Action Plan goals.	Not Started		Waste Management	8	2	1
WM 1-4	Collaborate with partners such as Reuse MN to promote material reuse and waste reduction, including community events like swaps and garage sales.	Not Started		Waste Management	12	3	9
WM 1-5	Collaborate with partners to create a comprehensive communication campaign to provide standardized information and communications on waste reduction, recycling, and organics collection options to reach the residential sector.	Not Started		Waste Management	2		2
WM 2-	WM 2: Increase organics and compostable diversion from 19.9% to 22% of total MSW handled by 2035. (from 1,224 tons/year to 1,344 tons/year).			Waste Management			
WM 2-1	Promote participation in the Ramsey/Washington Recycling and Energy Center's Food Scraps Pickup Program when available for Falcon Heights residents. Goal 75% household participation by 2035.	Not Started	https://recyclingandenergy.org/food-scraps-pickup/	Waste Management	7	5	2
WM 2-2	Incorporate zoning standards for commercial and multi-family buildings that ensure convenient organics and recycling collection, making diversion as easy as garbage disposal.	Not Started		Waste Management	4	4	
WM 2-3	Collaborate with partners to promote backyard composting by providing residents with low-cost or free compost bins and educational materials.	Not Started	Resource: https://www.recycleminnesota.org/2025-rain-bareff-and-compost-bin-sale.html	Waste Management	10	6	4
WM 2-4	Collaborate with partners such as Ramsey County Urban Agriculture Coordinator to promote use of the community compost drop off site for residents unable or unwilling to compost at home.	Not Started		Waste Management	0		
WM 3-	WM 3: Increase recycling diversion from 31.4% to 35% of total MSW handled by 2035 (from 1,936 tons/year to 2,150 tons/year).			Waste Management			
WM 3-1	Collaborate with partners on a comprehensive communication campaign providing standardized education and guidance on waste reduction, recycling, organics collection, hazardous waste management, and available waste diversion programs for residential and commercial sectors.	Not Started		Waste Management	8		3
WM 3-2	Partner with Ramsey County and the Recycling Ambassador program to reduce barriers to recycling participation at multifamily and commercial properties.	Not Started		Waste Management	7	5	2
WM 3-3	Through waste hauler permitting or organized waste collection processes, incentivize or include conditions for haulers to educate customers on recycling, waste reduction, and diversion.	Not Started		Waste Management	2		2
WM 3-4	Adopt an ordinance that ensures all "to-go" packaging is recyclable, compostable, or reusable.	In Progress	EC working on this.	Waste Management	19	9	10
Water and Wastewater				Water and Wastewater			
W 1-	W 1: Promote a 5% reduction in water use and wastewater generation Citywide by 2035.			Water and Wastewater			
W 1-1	Collaborate with regional partners, including Saint Paul Regional Water Services, Capitol Region, Rice Creek Watershed Districts, and Met Council, to help Falcon Heights' largest water users reduce consumption through an opt-in program. Offer technical resources or grants for water-efficient equipment to assist large institutions and businesses in conserving water internally.	Not Started	Resources: Met Council water efficiency grant: https://metroccouncil.org/Wastewater-Water/Planning/Water-Supply-Planning/Grants/Water-Efficiency-Grant-Program.aspx City example: https://www.cityofroseville.com/3599/Water-Efficiency-Rebate-Program	Water and Wastewater	7	6	1
W 1-2	Promote community-wide adoption of WaterSense fixtures by accelerating installation in homes and expanding to commercial properties. Goal: achieve 30 households and 10 businesses upgraded annually.	Not Started		Water and Wastewater	1	1	
W 1-3	Evaluate adopting a Lawn and Landscaping watering policy that provides clear irrigation guidelines and promotes water conservation.	Not Started	Examples: City of Woodbury https://www.woodburymn.gov/1056/Lawn-Landscape-Watering-Policy City of Oakdale: https://www.oakdalemn.gov/FAQ.aspx?QID=273	Water and Wastewater	10	9	1
W 1-4	Implement a policy establishing rainwater collection systems and WaterSense fixtures and appliances as standard for all City facility projects, including modeling best practices in the anticipated new park building. Encourage projects receiving City financing or public funds to adopt similar practices and offer technical support as needed.	Not Started		Water and Wastewater	3	1	2

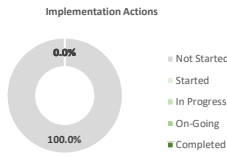
W1- 5	Partner with Ramsey County, Saint Paul Regional Water Services, and others to establish a reduced-cost or giveaway program for rain barrels.	Not Started	Examples and resources: https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=MS4_fact_sheet_-_Rainwater_Harvesting_-_Stormwater_Reuse_%26_Rain_Barrel_Programs https://www.recycleminnesota.org/2025-rain-barrel-and-compost-bin-sale.html	Water and Wastewater	2	1	1
W2-	W 2: Identify flood-prone areas and develop plans to address future stormwater and climate-related impacts.			Water and Wastewater			
W2- 1	Incorporate anticipated increases in precipitation and extreme weather into the City's stormwater management plans, including addressing redevelopment of currently exempt properties. Collaborate with Capitol Region and Rice Creek Watershed Districts.	Not Started		Water and Wastewater	7	3	4
W2- 2	Conduct a pavement analysis and permeable pavement conversion study, prioritizing flood-vulnerable areas identified in the City's 2024 Ground Cover Study. Develop an implementation master plan and replacement schedule. (Consider integration with the Land Conversion Opportunity Study.)	Not Started		Water and Wastewater	18	15	3
W2- 3	Explore zoning adjustments to reduce impervious surfaces citywide, emphasizing pavement removal, permeable pavement installation, floodplain preservation, and green stormwater infrastructure. Collaborate with Capitol Region and Rice Creek Watershed Districts.	Not Started		Water and Wastewater	3	2	1
W2- 4	Partner with Capitol Region and Rice Creek Watershed Districts to create or expand incentive programs encouraging rain garden installations, prioritizing areas vulnerable to stormwater impacts.	Not Started		Water and Wastewater	3		3
W3-	W 3: Increase groundwater, stream, river and wetland water quality protection and restoration.			Water and Wastewater			
W3- 1	Partner with Capitol Region and Rice Creek Watershed Districts to assess the percentage of impervious surface runoff treated by Best Management Practices (BMPs) and set a 2035 improvement goal.	Not Started		Water and Wastewater	6	3	3
W3- 2	Strengthen ordinances and enforcement to protect riparian areas, streams, and wetlands that store and filter floodwaters.	Not Started		Water and Wastewater	5		5
W3- 3	Adopt a no-synthetic-fertilizer, no-pesticide policy for all City-owned or managed properties and encourage reduced fertilizer and pesticide use by residents and businesses.	Not Started		Water and Wastewater	18	10	8
W3- 4	Collaborate with partners to educate residents on environmentally safer alternatives to road and sidewalk salt for ice control.	On-Going	Resource: https://minnesotawaterstewards.org/	Water and Wastewater	18	10	3
	Local Food and Agriculture			Local Food and Agriculture			
LF 1-	LF 1: Enhance access to local food, especially for low-income and food-insecure individuals.			Local Food and Agriculture			
LF1- 1	Collaborate with the Saint Paul-Ramsey County Food and Nutrition Commission to complete a Food Security Assessment, identify underserved areas, and develop strategies to improve food access—especially for vulnerable populations.	Not Started		Local Food and Agriculture	5	2	3
LF1- 2	Partner with organizations like Good Acre, the University of Minnesota, Gibbs Farm, and St. Paul Farmer's Market to create or expand farmers market access in Falcon Heights. Pursue grant opportunities to support these efforts.	Not Started		Local Food and Agriculture	8	3	5
LF1- 3	Work with partners to promote subsidy programs that provide local produce at reduced prices for qualifying residents.	Not Started		Local Food and Agriculture	1		1
LF1- 4	Offer City facilities or parking lots as pickup sites for Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) programs that accept SNAP and EBT payments.	Not Started		Local Food and Agriculture	3	1	2
LF 2-	LF 2: Increase production of local food, particularly serving low-income and food-insecure individuals.			Local Food and Agriculture			
LF2- 1	Identify and map potential sites for community gardens or farms, prioritizing underserved populations and food-insecure areas. Include parks and public lands, and collaborate with partners to implement garden locations.	Not Started		Local Food and Agriculture	13	9	4
LF2- 2	Plant fruit and nut trees on City-owned land, boulevards, and rights-of-way. Partner with groups like Every Meal to collect and distribute the harvest.	Not Started		Local Food and Agriculture	6	3	3
LF2- 3	Establish a "Grow Falcon Heights" program to expand community garden plots and create a market garden that offers youth training and internships. Collaborate with local restaurants, food shelves, and organizations to distribute produce to food-insecure residents.	Not Started	Example: https://burnsvillemn.gov/2271/Grow-Burnsville	Local Food and Agriculture	8	6	2
LF 3-	LF 3: Reduce food waste and hunger, achieve a 50% decrease in food insecurity Citywide by 2035.			Local Food and Agriculture			
LF3- 1	Collaborate with the Saint Paul-Ramsey County Food and Nutrition Commission to complete a Food Security Assessment. Identify food-insecure areas, especially vulnerable populations, and develop strategies to improve food access in the city.	Not Started		Local Food and Agriculture	5	1	4
LF3- 2	Work with Ramsey County, the University of Minnesota, and the State Fair to explore creating a Food Recovery Network that improves surplus food collection and distribution from large events and facilities to food-insecure and elderly populations.	Not Started		Local Food and Agriculture	14	11	3
LF3- 3	Coordinate with local food banks to support edible food donations from City and community events. Expand partnerships with food retailers and restaurants, and share food bank resources on the City's website.	Not Started		Local Food and Agriculture	2	1	1
	Greenpace and Ecosystems			Greenpace and Ecosystems			
GE 1-	GE 1: Increase tree cover, particularly in the priority neighborhoods, from 22.5% to 25% by 2035 (an increase of 10% over existing tree canopy area).			Greenpace and Ecosystems			
GE1- 1	Adopt a No Net Loss policy that ensures every removed public street or space tree is replaced with a seedling or sapling. If replanting on-site isn't feasible, a tree should be planted in a nearby space or within a tree bank established by or designated by the City.	In Progress	http://phytosphere.com/treecord/treebank.htm Example: https://www.knoxvilletn.gov/government/city_departments_offices/public_service/urban_forestry/tree_mitigation_bank	Greenpace and Ecosystems	16	7	9
GE1- 2	Partner to create or expand an annual tree giveaway or discount program for residents. Example: grow and distribute 400 seedlings or saplings each year.	In Progress		Greenpace and Ecosystems	12	6	6
GE1- 3	Update the City's Landscape Ordinance to establish minimum tree and native/pollinator planting coverage standards based on lawn or impervious surface area. Ensure planting islands are included in parking lots for new or expanded developments. Promote diversity in native trees, shrubs, and pollinator-friendly groundcovers.	In Progress		Greenpace and Ecosystems	16	10	6

GE 1- 4	Collaborate with partners to share educational resources on climate-adaptive trees, promotion of tree and plant diversity, carbon gardening, tree care, and other sustainable greenspace practices such as reducing fertilizer use, biochar amendments, and polyculture lawns. Post resources on the City website.	In Progress	Greenspace and Ecosystems	16	8	8
GE 2-	GE 2: Enhance pollinator habitats and replace 15% of turf with native grasses and wildflowers citywide by 2035. (approximately 6 acres annually).		Greenspace and Ecosystems			
GE 2- 1	Complete a Land Conversion Opportunity Study to identify turf and impervious areas suitable for conversion to native grasslands, wetlands, shrubs, or forests. Develop an implementation plan by census tract, explore incentives, and launch outreach to promote turf conversion.	Not Started	Greenspace and Ecosystems	20	12	8
GE 2- 2	Establish a policy for City properties to reduce impervious surfaces and enhance natural diversity by incorporating pavement reduction, permeable pavement, green roofs, and replacing turf with native wildflowers and prairie grasses to support pollinators.	Not Started	Greenspace and Ecosystems	13	5	8
GE 2- 3	Collaborate with partners like the University of Minnesota Bee Lab, Capitol Region and Rice Creek Watershed Districts to develop and share resources on selecting appropriate native and pollinator-friendly plants.	Not Started	Greenspace and Ecosystems	20	5	15
GE 2- 4	Partner with the University of Minnesota Master Gardeners to create a greenspace ambassador and education program.	Not Started	Greenspace and Ecosystems	18	3	15
GE 3-	GE 3: Reduce heat island effect by decreasing dark impervious surfaces 10% citywide by 2035, prioritizing high-impact neighborhoods (approximately 4.6 acres annually).		Greenspace and Ecosystems			
GE 3- 1	Collaborate with partners to create an incentive program supporting the conversion of underutilized paved and turf areas into sustainable green spaces, following the City's Land Conversion Opportunity Study.	Not Started	Greenspace and Ecosystems	8	5	3
GE 3- 2	Encourage or require commercial developments receiving City funding, PUD approval, or Conditional Use Permits to implement heat island reduction strategies, including cool surfaces, solar-friendly shading, impervious surface reduction, and breeze capture.	Not Started	Greenspace and Ecosystems	4	3	1
GE 3- 3	Collaborate with partners to develop and promote best practices for reducing heat island effects on commercial properties.	Not Started	Greenspace and Ecosystems	6	4	2
GE 3- 4	Collaborate with partners to create a cool roofs and pavements incentive program and develop a Falcon Heights demonstration project featuring a cool roof, green roof, green/live wall, or vertical garden.	Not Started	Greenspace and Ecosystems	13	9	4

Progress of

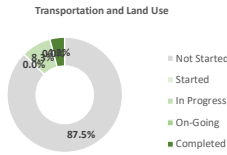
Implementation Actions

Progress category	%	Action by Progress
Not Started	100.0%	5
Started	0.0%	0
In Progress	0.0%	0
On-Going	0.0%	0
Completed	0.0%	0
(Open Category 1)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 2)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 3)	0.0%	0
	100.0%	5



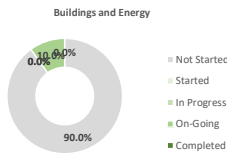
Transportation and Land Use

Progress category	%	Action by Progress
Not Started	87.5%	23
Started	0.0%	0
In Progress	8.3%	2
On-Going	0.0%	0
Completed	4.2%	1
(Open Category 1)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 2)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 3)	0.0%	0
	100.0%	24



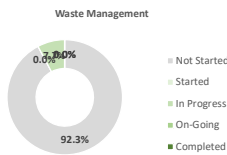
Buildings and Energy

Progress category	%	Action by Progress
Not Started	90.0%	18
Started	0.0%	0
In Progress	0.0%	0
On-Going	10.0%	2
Completed	0.0%	0
(Open Category 1)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 2)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 3)	0.0%	0
	100.0%	20



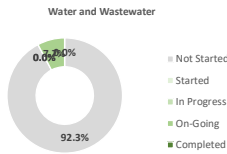
Waste Management

Progress category	%	Action by Progress
Not Started	92.3%	12
Started	0.0%	0
In Progress	7.7%	1
On-Going	0.0%	0
Completed	0.0%	0
(Open Category 1)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 2)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 3)	0.0%	0
	100.0%	13



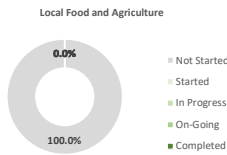
Water and Wastewater

Progress category	%	Action by Progress
Not Started	92.3%	12
Started	0.0%	0
In Progress	0.0%	0
On-Going	7.7%	1
Completed	0.0%	0
(Open Category 1)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 2)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 3)	0.0%	0
	100.0%	13



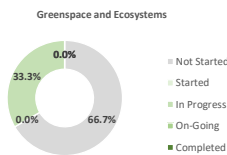
Local Food and Agriculture

Progress category	%	Action by Progress
Not Started	100.0%	10
Started	0.0%	0
In Progress	0.0%	0
On-Going	0.0%	0
Completed	0.0%	0
(Open Category 1)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 2)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 3)	0.0%	0
	100.0%	10



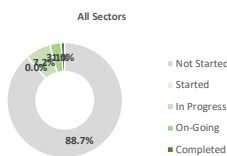
Greenspace and Ecosystems

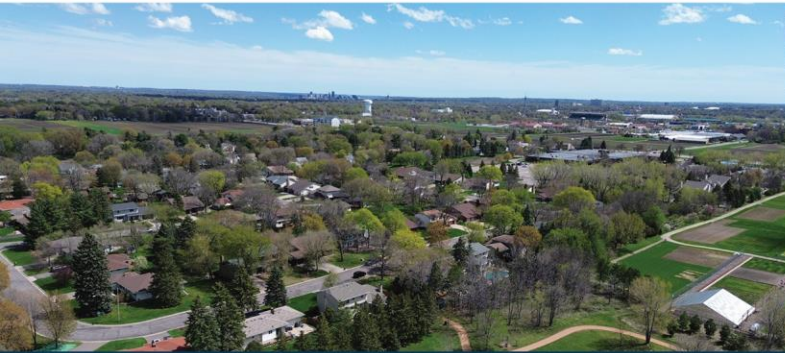
Progress category	%	Action by Progress
Not Started	66.7%	8
Started	0.0%	0
In Progress	33.3%	4
On-Going	0.0%	0
Completed	0.0%	0
(Open Category 1)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 2)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 3)	0.0%	0
	100.0%	12



All Sectors

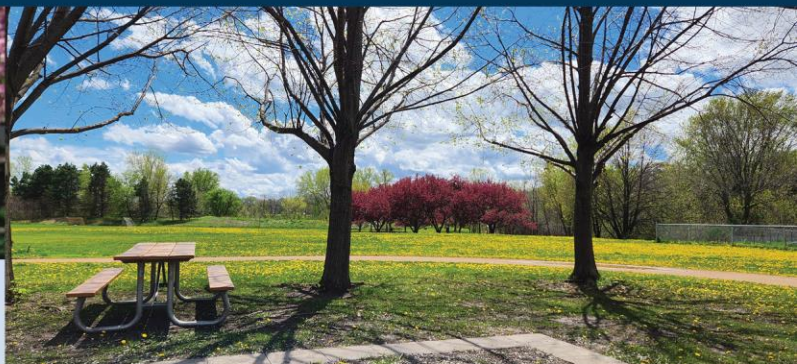
Progress category	%	Action by Progress
Not Started	88.7%	86
Started	0.0%	0
In Progress	7.2%	7
On-Going	3.1%	3
Completed	1.0%	1
(Open Category 1)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 2)	0.0%	0
(Open Category 3)	0.0%	0
	100.0%	97





An Energy Action Plan for Falcon Heights

October 2024



PARTNERS IN ENERGY
An Xcel Energy Community Collaboration

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the following individuals who contributed to developing this Energy Action Plan. The content of this plan is derived from a series of planning workshops hosted by Xcel Energy's Partners in Energy. Partners in Energy is a two-year collaboration to develop and implement a community's energy goals. For information about the planning workshops, see Appendix D.

Energy Action Team

Name	Organization
Lois Braun	Resident
Amy Christiansen	Environment Commission
Pedro De Filippo Vannucci	Environment Commission and University of Minnesota Student
Les Everett	Resident
Adam Keester	Environment Commission
Emma Kostecki	Environment Commission and University of Minnesota Student
John Larkin	Resident
Peter Lindstrom	Resident
Hannah Lynch	Community Development Coordinator/Planner, City of Falcon Heights
Jared Mehlhaff	Environment Commission
Beth Mercer-Taylor	Environment Commission Chair
Paula Mielke	City Council Liaison, City of Falcon Heights
Bruce Mielke	Resident
John Pellegrini	Environment Commission Vice Chair
Shubhechchha Sharma	Resident
Michael Tracy	Resident
Dean Walczak	Resident

Partners in Energy Utility and Facilitation Team

Marcus Baker	Partners in Energy Community Facilitator
Deirdre Coleman	Partners in Energy Community Facilitator
Kelsey Poljacik	Partners in Energy Data Lead
Paolo Spiern	Partners in Energy Community Facilitator
Sofia Troutman	Program Manager, Xcel Energy's Partners in Energy

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements.....	i
Glossary of Terms.....	3
Introduction.....	1
Our Engagement & Outreach Process.....	1
Why We Want An Energy Action Plan.....	2
Where We Are Now.....	3
Community Demographics.....	3
Energy Use and Savings.....	4
Where We Are Going.....	15
Energy Vision Statement.....	15
Focus Areas.....	15
Community Goal.....	16
How We Are Going to Get There.....	17
Focus Area 1:.....	17
Alleviating Energy Burden on Homeowners and Renters.....	17
Focus Area 2:.....	21
Enhancing Energy Efficiencies in Buildings.....	21
Focus Area 3:.....	25
Embracing Clean, Renewable Energy.....	25
Energy Action Plan Impact.....	27
How We Stay On Course.....	29
Appendix A: Implementation Work Plan.....	30
Appendix B: Baseline Energy Analysis.....	32
Appendix C: Methodology for Measuring Success.....	44
Appendix D: Xcel Energy’s Partners in Energy Planning Process.....	50
About Xcel Energy’s Partners in Energy.....	50
Plan Development Process.....	50

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

4 x 50: Xcel Energy's privacy rule, which requires all data summary statistics to contain at least four premises, with no single premise responsible for more than 50% of the total. Following these rules, if a premise(s) is responsible for more than 50% of the total for that data set, it is/they are removed from the summary.

Beneficial Electrification: Xcel Energy defines beneficial electrification (BE) as the replacement of fossil fuel use with electricity that results in either lower costs, reduced emissions, or more effective use of the power grid.

British Thermal Unit (BTU): the amount of heat needed to raise one pound of water at maximum density through one degree Fahrenheit

Carbon-free: Carbon-free refers to sources of energy that will not emit additional carbon dioxide into the air. Wind, solar and nuclear energy are all carbon free sources but only wind and solar are renewable.

Carbon-neutral: Carbon-neutral, also described as "net zero", could include carbon-free sources but is broader and refers to energy that removes or avoids as much carbon dioxide as is released over a set period of time. Carbon-neutral is sometimes used to describe a site that produces an excess amount of electricity from a renewable energy source, such as solar, compared to what it consumes. That excess energy is put back into the grid in an amount that offsets the carbon dioxide produced from the electricity it draws from the grid when it is not producing renewable energy.

Community Data Mapping: A baseline analysis of energy data in a geospatial (map) format across the community.

Energy Conservation and Optimization Programs (ECO): Portfolio of approved utility energy efficiency and demand management programs. Minnesota electric utilities have a goal of saving 1.5% of their total energy sales each year via customer conservation efforts. Minnesota natural gas utilities have a goal of saving 0.5% of their total energy sales each year via customer conservation efforts. ECO programs help Minnesota households and businesses use electricity and natural gas more efficiently, lessening the need for new utility infrastructure. The Minnesota Department of Commerce, Division of Energy Resources (DER) oversees ECO to ensure that ratepayer dollars are used effectively in achieving those goals and that energy savings are reported as accurately as possible.

Decatherm (Dth): Quantity of energy that is equivalent to ten therms.

Demand Side Management (DSM): Modification of consumer demand for energy through various methods, including education and financial incentives. DSM aims to encourage consumers to decrease energy consumption, especially during peak hours, or to shift time-of-energy use to off-peak periods such as nighttime and weekend.

Direct Installation: Free energy-saving equipment installed by Xcel Energy or other organization, for program participants, that produces immediate energy savings.

Energy Burden: Percentage of gross household income spent on energy costs.

Energy Reduction: The result of behavior changes that cause less energy to be used. For example, setting the thermostat to a lower temperature *reduces* the energy used in your home during the winter. Since energy reductions can be easily reversed, they are not accounted for when calculating changes in energy usage.

Energy Savings: Comes from a permanent change that results in using less energy to achieve the same results. A new furnace uses X% less energy to keep your home at the same temperature (all things being equal), resulting in energy *savings* of X%. For accounting purposes, energy savings are only counted in the year the new equipment is installed.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG): Gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit radiation and significantly contribute to climate change. The primary greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone.

Grid Decarbonization: The current planned reduction in the carbon intensity of electricity provided by electric utilities through the addition of low- or no-carbon energy sources to the electricity grid.

Kilowatt-hour (kWh): A unit of electricity consumption.

Million British Thermal Units (MMBtu): A unit of energy consumption that allows electricity and natural gas consumption to be combined.

Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO_{2e}): A unit of measure for greenhouse gas emissions. The unit "CO_{2e}" represents an amount of a greenhouse gas whose atmospheric impact has been standardized to that of one unit mass of carbon dioxide (CO₂), based on the global warming potential (GWP) of the gas.

Megawatt (MW): A unit of electric power equal to 1 million watts.

Premise: A unique combination of service address and meter. For residential customers, this is the equivalent of an individual house or dwelling unit in a multi-tenant building. For business customers, it is an individual business, or for a larger business, a separately-metered portion of the business's load at that address.

Renewable Energy: For the purposes of this Energy Action Plan, renewable energy refers to solar and wind energy. Residents and businesses currently have the opportunity to subscribe to programs offered by Xcel Energy limited to these two renewable energy sources. Other forms of clean energy may be considered when programs become available to the community.

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC): For every megawatt-hour of clean, renewable electricity generation, a renewable energy certificate (REC) is created. A REC embodies all of the environmental attributes of the generation and can be tracked and traded separately from the underlying electricity. Also known as a Renewable Energy Credit.

Resilience: The ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions. Resilience includes the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or incidents.

Recommissioning: An energy efficiency service focused on identifying ways that existing building systems can be tuned up to run as efficiently as possible.

Solar Garden: Shared solar array with grid-connected subscribers who receive bill credits for their subscriptions.

Solar Photovoltaic (PV): Solar cells/panels that convert sunlight into electricity (convert light, or photons, into electricity, or voltage).

Subscription: An agreement to purchase a certain amount of something in regular intervals.

Therm (thm or therm): A unit of natural gas consumption.

Trade Partner: Trade Partners, also known as Trade Allies or Business Trade Partners, are vendors and contractors who work with business and residential customers servicing, installing, and providing consulting services regarding the equipment associated with utility rebate programs. Their support for utility programs can range from providing equipment and assisting with rebate paperwork, to receiving rebates for equipment sold.

FALCON HEIGHTS Energy Action Plan

Community Commitment

In the heart of Falcon Heights, a community nestled amongst the State Fair grounds and the University of Minnesota, citizens and City leaders embarked on a transformative journey to prioritize energy strategies that lead to a sustainable and equitable future.



Our Vision

Falcon Heights prioritizes energy strategies that lead to a sustainable and equitable future.

Focus Areas



The Energy Action Plan guides the city of Falcon Heights by outlining actions that connect the community through engaging residents, schools, businesses, and community organizations. The actions help connect people to resources to meet their energy needs while reaching the energy goals of the community as a whole.



THE CONTENT OF THIS PLAN IS DERIVED FROM A SERIES OF PLANNING WORKSHOPS AND EVENTS HOSTED BY XCEL ENERGY'S PARTNERS IN ENERGY AND THE CITY OF FALCON HEIGHTS. THANK YOU TO THE FALCON HEIGHTS ENERGY ACTION TEAM WHO CONTRIBUTED MANY HOURS OF SERVICE TO CREATING OUR VISION, GOALS, AND STRATEGIES FOR THIS PLAN.



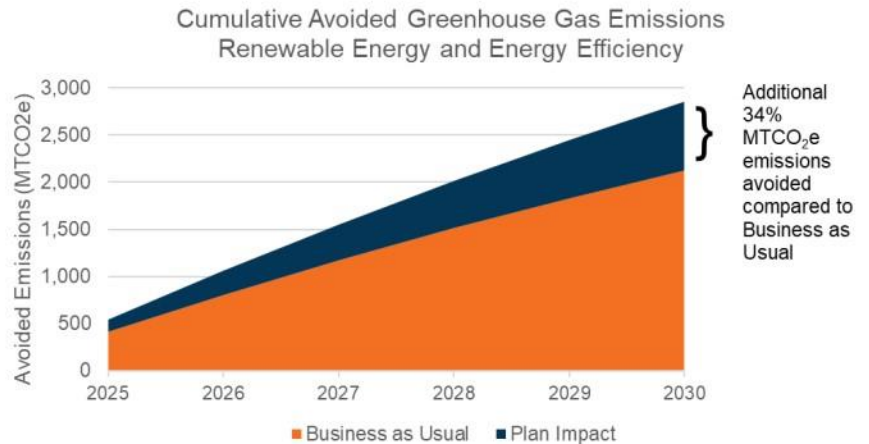
Energy Action Plan Goal



Falcon Heights will increase our energy savings by 50% and avoid an additional 34% of community-wide greenhouse gases by 2030 through additional participation in energy efficiency programs and on-going renewable energy participation.



This will result in a substantial 65% increase in dollars saved in our community.



Achieving the goal

Some of the strategies in the plan that will help reach our goal include

Partner

Work alongside the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Fair to collectively achieve greenhouse gas reduction in our community.

Engage

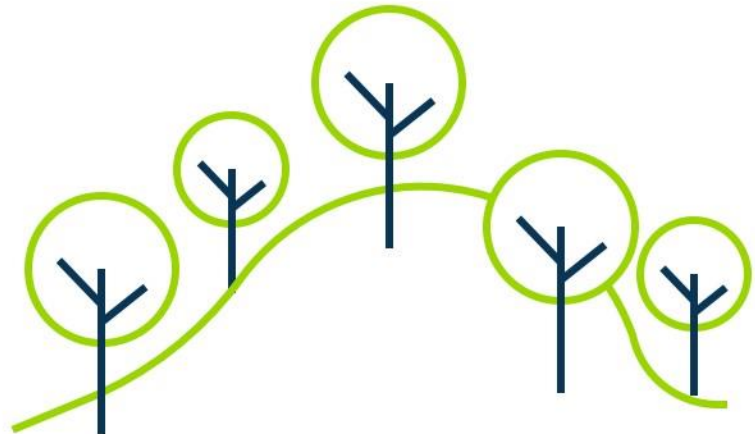
Host community workshops on energy topics and program opportunities.
Conduct outreach to building owners and managers with energy information.

Support

Connect residents and businesses with resources to meet their energy needs.
Create incentives for the community to take energy actions.

Impact and Results of Plan Implementation

This is the equivalent of avoiding over 11 million pounds of coal or 1,125,000 gallons of gasoline being burned, and the equivalent sequestering of carbon from 165,351 trees seedlings grown for 10 years!



Why We Want An Energy Action Plan

The City of Falcon Heights recognizes the urgency of addressing climate change and has committed to taking action by signing a resolution in January 2023 that declares a climate crisis. This commitment involves developing a City Climate Action Plan with input from residents, businesses and nonprofit organizations, in collaboration with other entities working on climate action in the community.

As a GreenStep City, Falcon Heights aims to contribute to Minnesota's goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2040. A key aspect of this effort is addressing the energy inefficiency of the city's older homes and multi-family buildings. Partners in Energy can provide valuable expertise to assess the current energy situation and guide the City in implementing effective measures.

The Energy Action Plan is crucial for addressing several pressing issues, including inefficient housing, emissions from the State Fair, idling vehicles, potential redevelopment of the University of Minnesota golf course, and gaining a comprehensive understanding of the city's current energy landscape. By identifying and focusing on the most significant concerns, Falcon Heights can ensure that its efforts are strategic and impactful.



WHERE WE ARE NOW

An integral part of the Partners in Energy planning process is reviewing historical energy data to inform our community's energy baseline. Xcel Energy provided data on energy use, participation counts and utility energy conservation program savings for Falcon Heights, as detailed in the following sections. See *Appendix A: Baseline Energy Analysis* for a comprehensive picture of Falcon Heights baseline energy data.

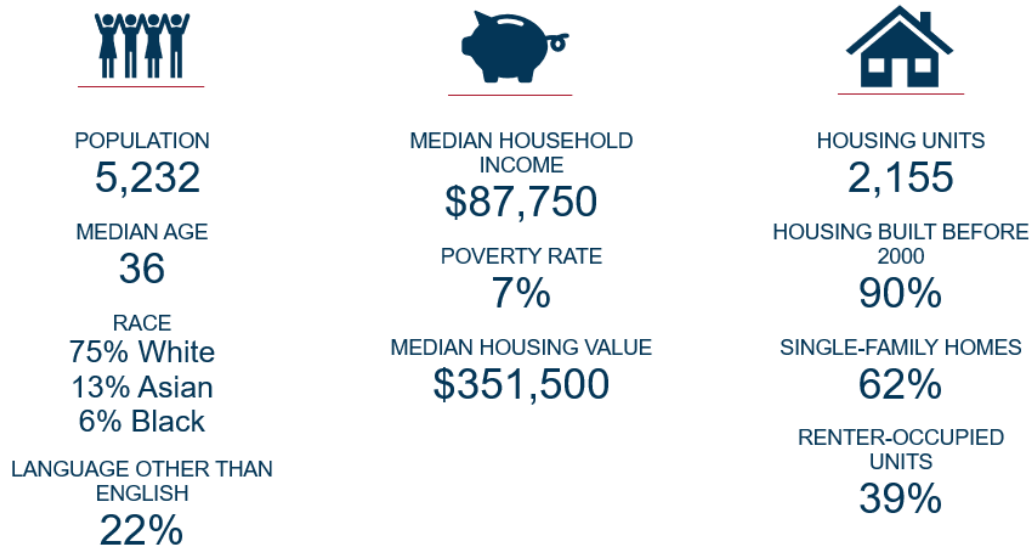
Community Demographics

As of 2022, Falcon Heights had a population of just over 5,200 people living in approximately 2,200 housing units.¹ Falcon Heights residents identify as White (75%), Asian (13%) and Black (6%), and 22% of residents speak a language other than English. Falcon Heights has a poverty rate of 7%, with a median household income of \$87,750. With 90% of its housing built before 2000, most Falcon Heights residents live in housing stock with significant opportunity for energy efficiency improvements because of aging buildings and equipment. Additionally, 39% of the housing units in Falcon Heights are renter-occupied, presenting unique opportunities for energy efficiency measures targeted at renters and property owners. *Figure 1* shows a community demographic profile for Falcon Heights.

¹ Data source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2022 5-year estimates

Figure 1. Overview of Falcon Heights community demographics

FALCON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOT

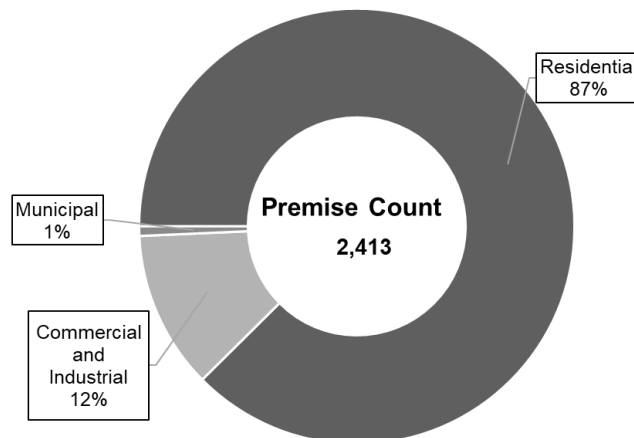


Energy Use and Savings

Premises

Xcel Energy provides electricity and natural gas to Falcon Heights residents and businesses. In 2023, Falcon Heights consisted of 2,413 distinct utility premises, which are a unique combination of service address and meter. For residential customers, this is the equivalent of an individual house or dwelling unit in a multi-tenant building. For business customers, it is an individual business, or for a larger business, a separately metered portion of the business' load at that address. Most Falcon Heights premises are residential, followed by a portion of commercial and industrial premises, and finally a small number of City-owned municipal premises (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Total premises by sector, 2022

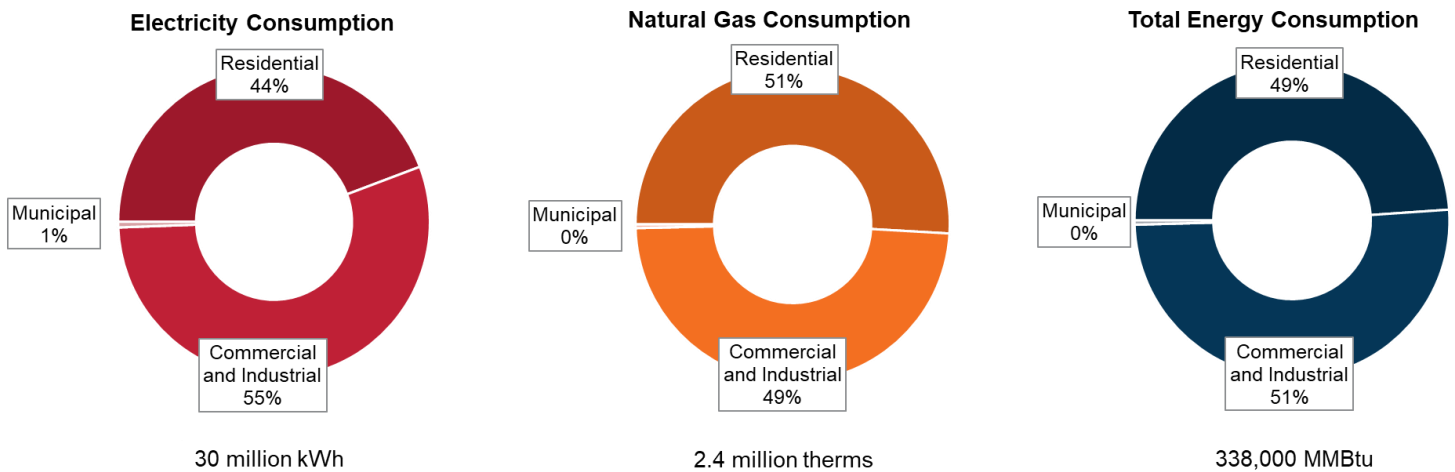


Grid Energy Use

On average over the baseline period (2021–2023), the Falcon Heights community consumes nearly 30 million kWh and about 2.4 million therms of natural gas each year across all sectors (Figure 3). To compare electricity and natural gas consumption on a common measure of energy, total energy consumption can be calculated by converting both electricity and natural gas into British thermal units, displayed here as million British thermal units (MMBtu).

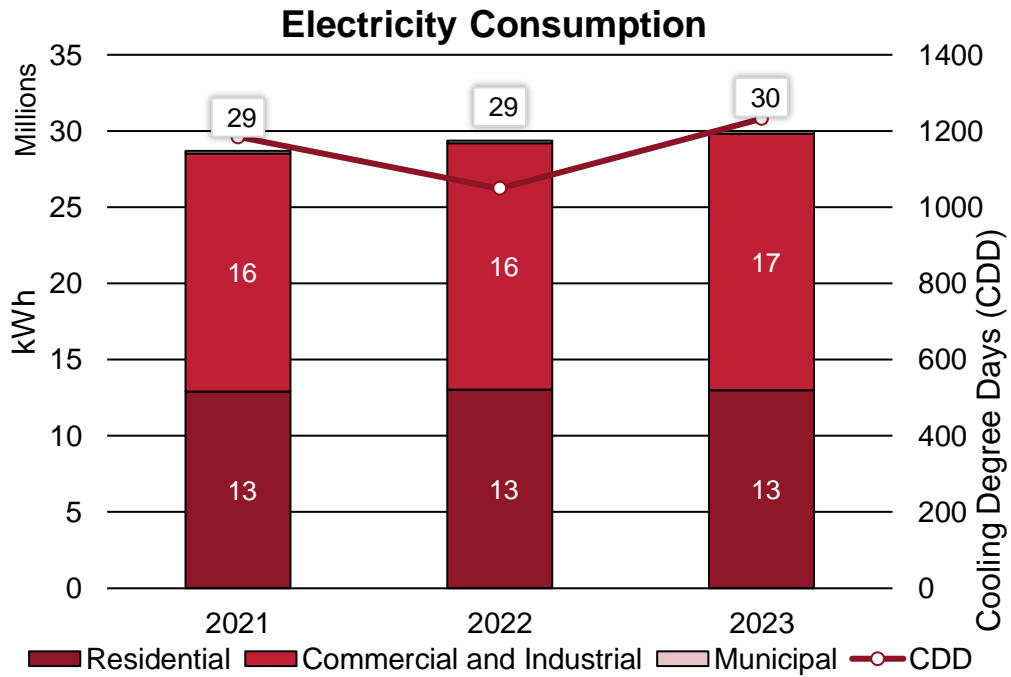
Although the commercial and industrial sector only makes up 12% of total premises in Falcon Heights, it accounts for over half the total energy consumption. Commercial and industrial premises use significantly more energy on average per premise than residential premises, a typical pattern for cities like Falcon Heights.

Figure 3. Average annual energy consumption by sector, 2021–2023



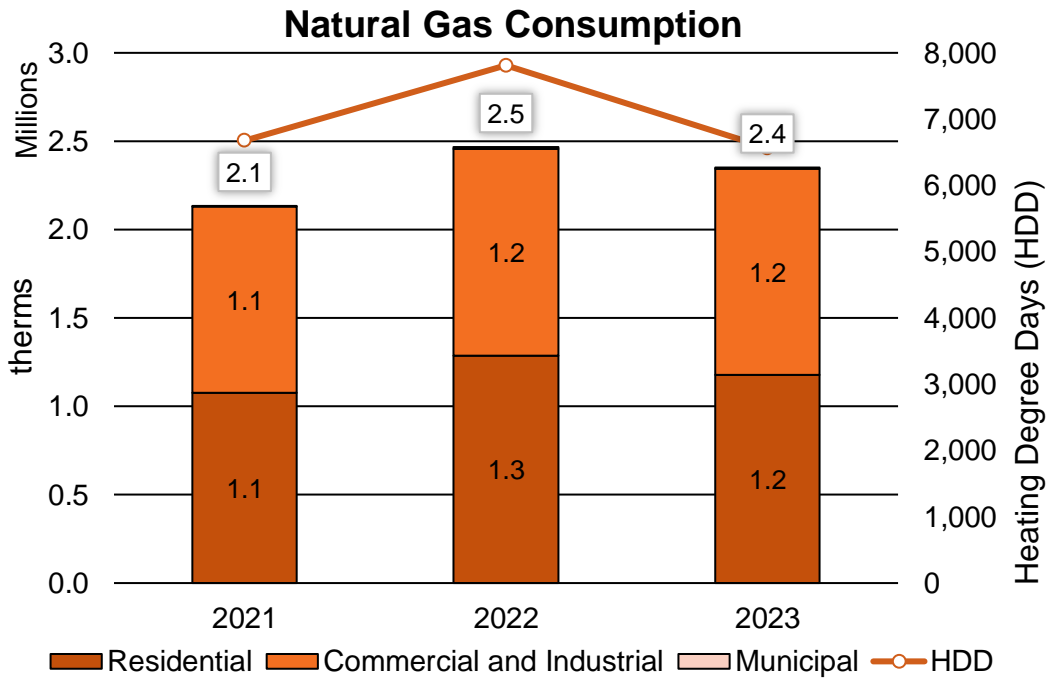
During the three-year baseline period, Falcon Heights saw an overall increase in electricity consumption, with a 5% increase in electricity consumption in 2023 compared to 2021. Electricity use in the residential sector increased slightly by 1% between 2021 and 2023, while the commercial and industrial sector increased by 8% over the same period; the municipal sector in Falcon Heights increased by 15% (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Electricity consumption by sector and cooling degree days, 2021–2023



Similarly, natural gas consumption in Falcon Heights was greater in 2023 compared to 2021, with an overall increase of 10% in community-wide usage. Natural gas consumption in the residential sector increased by 9% between 2023 and 2021, and 11% in the commercial and industrial sector over this period; the municipal sector saw an increase of nearly 50%, though the municipal sector makes up only a small portion of community-wide consumption (Figure 5). The fluctuations in natural gas consumption between 2021 and 2023 correlate with cooler temperatures, measured by heating degree days (HDD), as shown in the figure below.

Figure 5. Natural gas consumption by sector and heating degree days, 2021–2023



Energy Costs and Energy Burden

During an average year, Falcon Heights spends a total of about \$6.2 million on energy fuel costs for electricity and natural gas (Figure 6). More than half (54%) of these costs are spent by the commercial and industrial sector, with total annual average fuel costs at just over \$3.3 million. The remaining 46% is spent primarily by the residential sector, with an annual total of \$2.8 million, and the municipal sector, spending about \$30,000 annually on average.

Figure 6. Total average annual electricity and natural gas fuel costs by sector, 2021–2023

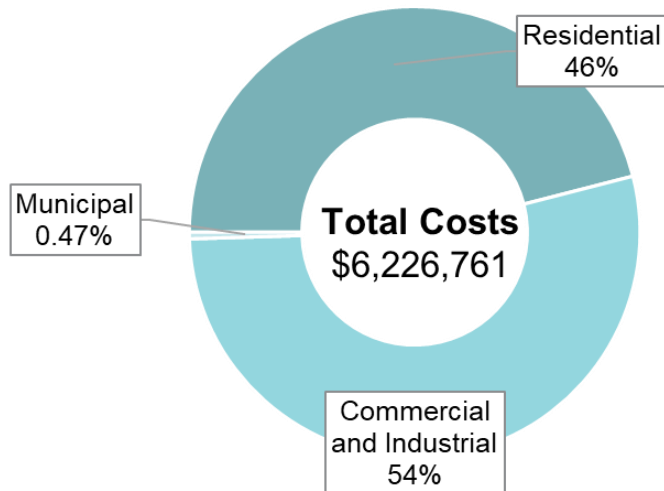


Table 1. Annual fuel costs by sector and fuel type, 2021–2023

Sector	Annual Electricity Costs	Annual Natural Gas Costs	Annual Cost per Premise
Residential	\$1,820,262	\$1,044,552	\$1,384
Commercial & Industrial	\$2,403,249	\$929,222	\$11,873
Municipal	\$22,055	\$7,421	\$1,734
Total	\$4,245,566	\$1,981,195	-

Energy burden is the percentage of income that a resident spends on energy bills. A high energy burden is defined as spending 6% or more of household income on energy costs, while a severe energy burden is 10% or greater of household income.² In Falcon Heights, the residents with the highest energy burden are those living in owner-occupied housing with incomes between 0–30% of area median income (AMI), with an estimated energy burden of 24% (Figure 7).³ Approximately **52** owner-occupied housing units fall within this category. Energy burden remains high for owner-occupied residents even as household income increases, until AMI is met. In renter-occupied housing, energy burden is highest for those with the lowest incomes but alleviated at higher rates of household income. *Figure 8* shows the distribution of households across these ranges of AMI, by owner status.

² ACEEE: *How High Are Household Energy Burdens? An Assessment of National and Metropolitan Energy Burdens across the U.S.* <https://www.aceee.org/research-report/u2006>

³ Energy burden data sourced from Department of Energy Low-Income Energy Affordability Data (LEAD) tool. <https://www.energy.gov/scep/slsc/lead-tool>

Figure 7. Average energy burden by owner status and median income

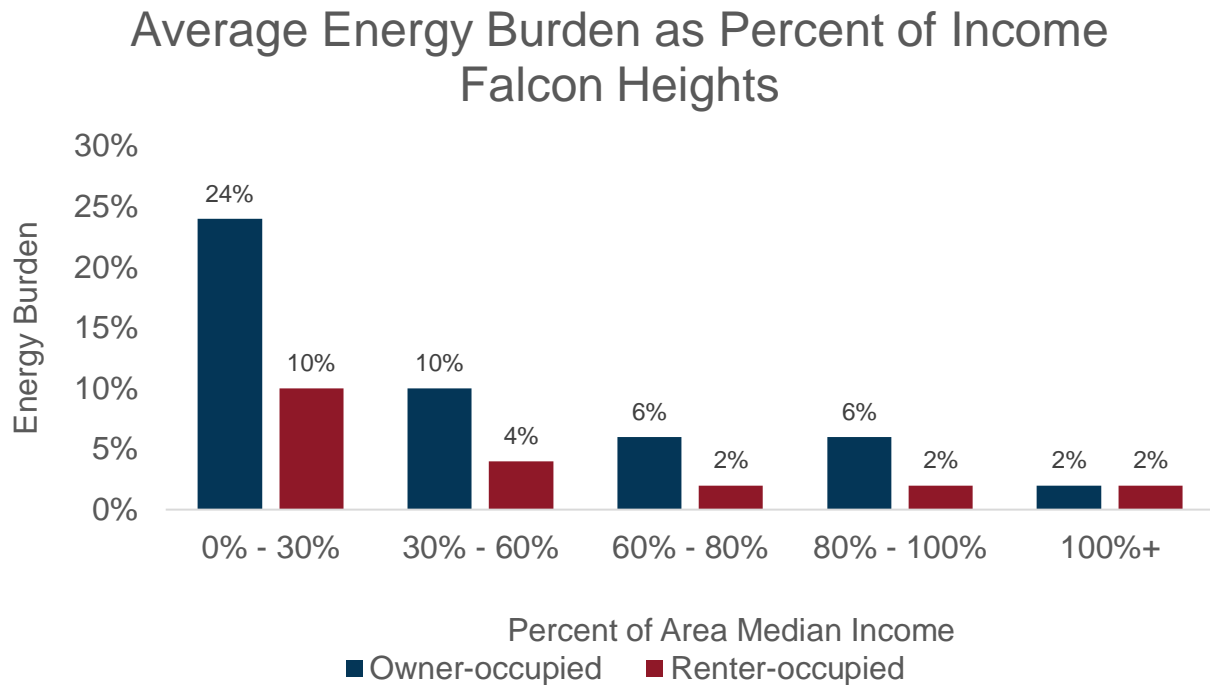
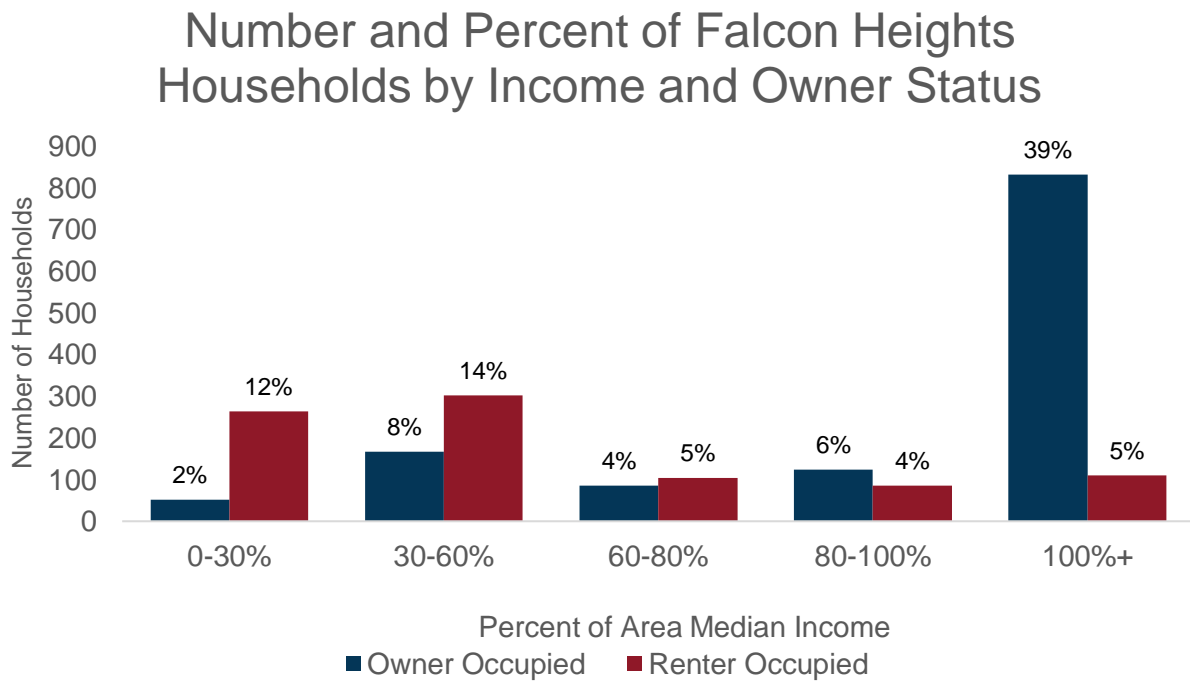


Figure 8. Household count and percent of total households by income and owner status in Falcon Heights



Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions are calculated for both electricity and natural gas consumption for all sectors in Falcon Heights (Figure 9). Energy-related greenhouse gas emissions in Falcon Heights in 2023 totaled to over 20,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO_{2e}). In 2023, the commercial and industrial sector accounted for 52% of the total emissions, the residential sector made up about 47% of total emissions, and the municipal sector was responsible for the remaining nearly 1%.

Figure 9. Energy-related greenhouse gas emissions, 2021–2023

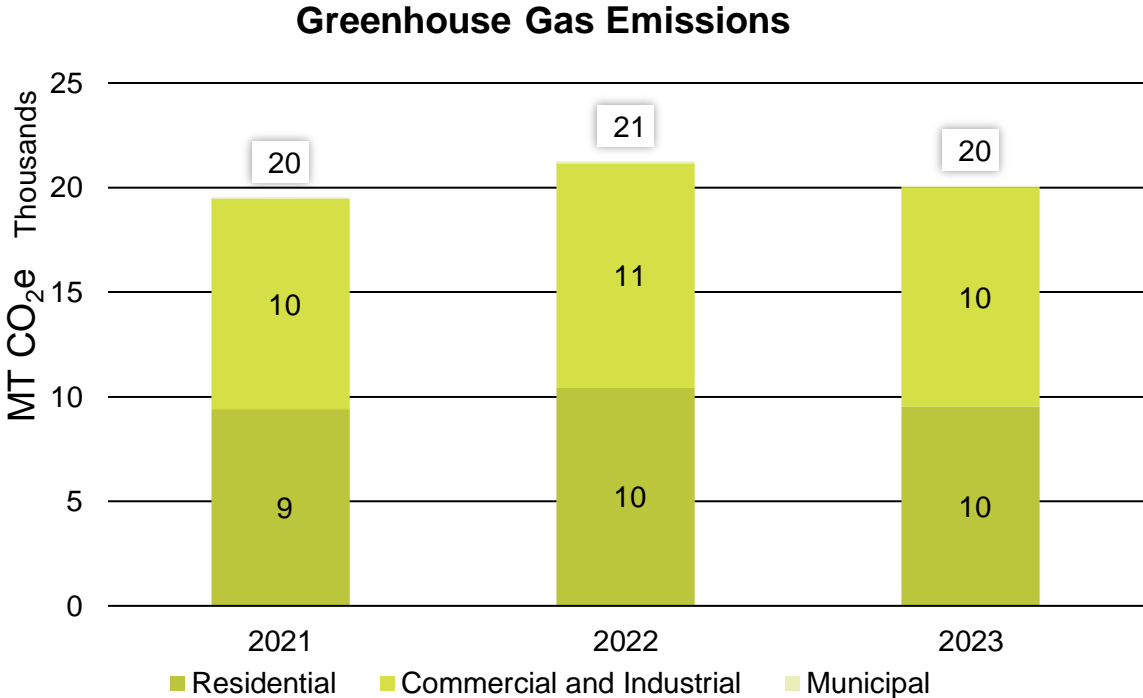
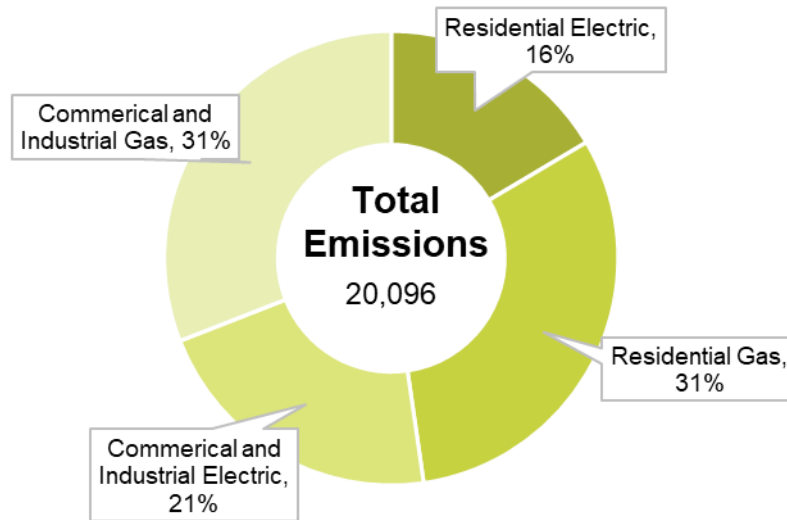


Figure 10 shows the breakdown of greenhouse gas emissions by both sector and fuel type in 2023. The largest proportion of greenhouse gas emissions (62%) came from natural gas consumption, with an even split between the commercial and industrial and residential sectors. The remaining energy-related emissions were from electricity emissions, where the commercial and industrial sector accounted for about 21% of community-wide electricity emissions and the residential sector accounted for 16%. As Xcel Energy decarbonizes its grid, the overall proportion of electricity emissions is expected to decrease over time, which will make natural gas emissions higher as a proportion of total energy-related emissions.

Figure 10. Energy-related greenhouse gas emissions by sector and fuel type, 2021–2023

2023 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MTCO₂e)



Renewable Energy

Falcon Heights residents and businesses support renewable energy through Xcel Energy subscription programs, community solar gardens and on-site offerings (Table 2). In Falcon Heights, most renewable energy support comes from the residential sector, where 180 residents subscribe to Renewable*Connect and Renewable*Connect Flex amounting to a total of 818,449 kWh subscribed in 2022. Additionally, as of 2023, 36 residents have on-site solar and 25 residents participate in Solar*Rewards Community, which allows residents and businesses to subscribe to community solar gardens without needing equipment installed.

Table 2. Participation and kWh subscriptions in Xcel Energy renewable energy offerings, 2022 and 2023⁴

	Residential	Commercial & Industrial	Municipal
Renewable*Connect & Renewable*Connect Flex[®] (2022)			
Subscriber Count	180	0	0
Total Annual Electricity Subscribed (kWh)	818,449	0	0
Community Solar Gardens – Solar*Rewards[®] Community (2023)			
Subscriber Count	25	5	6
Total Annual Electricity Subscribed (kWh)	169,924	180,904	55,508
On-Site Solar – Solar*Rewards[®] and Net-Metering (2023)⁵			
Subscriber Count	44	8	-
Total Electricity Capacity (kW)	316	742	-

In addition to renewable energy program participation from residents, as of 2023, five commercial and industrial customers in Falcon Heights have on-site solar, one of those installations is on the City Hall building. Five commercial and industrial customers subscribe to Solar*Rewards Community along with six municipal subscribers.

Energy Efficiency Program Participation & Savings

Both residential and commercial and industrial premises in Falcon Heights are already participating in Xcel Energy’s efficiency offerings for which they can receive rebates for upgrading equipment, receiving a building audit or managing their demand through rate savings programs, among other opportunities. Participation in these programs results in energy savings for participants. In Falcon Heights, residents and businesses saved an annual average of 222,000 kWh of electricity per year over the three-year baseline period, and 39,000 therms of natural gas (Table 3).

⁴ 2023 metrics for Renewable*Connect and Renewable*Connect Flex program participation in Falcon Heights were not available at the time of energy action planning.

⁵ Source: Xcel Energy 2023 Community Energy Report for Falcon Heights

Table 3. Falcon Heights average program participation and savings by sector in Xcel Energy DSM offerings, 2021–2023

Program Sector	Average Annual Participation	Average Electricity Savings (kWh)	Average Natural Gas Savings (therms)
Residential	200	35,374	15,660
Income-Qualified	2	517	63
Commercial & Industrial	32	186,183	23,326
Total	233	222,074	39,049

Program participation in Falcon Heights occurs most in select Xcel Energy efficiency offerings for each sector. Residents participated in and saw the most energy savings from Residential Heating and Cooling, where residents receive rebates for upgrading to more efficient equipment (Table 4). In the income-qualified sector, residents are participating in Home Energy Savings Program and the low-income version of Home Energy Squad (Table 5). In the commercial and industrial sector, businesses are already participating in numerous programs, with the highest participation in HVAC+R Efficiency, the highest electricity savings from the Lighting Efficiency program and the greatest natural gas savings from Efficiency Controls (Table 6).

Table 4. Average program participation and savings in Xcel Energy residential DSM programs, 2021–2023

Residential Program	Average Annual Participants	Average Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Average Annual Natural Gas Savings (therms)
Home Energy Audit	18	-	-
Home Energy Squad	11	5,894	388
Insulation Rebate	7	1,515	2,524
Refrigerator Recycling	7	6,237	-
Residential Heating and Cooling	87	20,551	12,201
Residential Saver's Switch	22	24	-
Smart Thermostat	39	1,074	380

Table 5. Average program participation and savings in Xcel Energy income-qualified residential DSM programs, 2021–2023

Income-Qualified Program	Average Annual Participants	Average Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Average Annual Natural Gas Savings (therms)
Home Energy Savings Program	1	381	52
Low-Income Home Energy Squad	1	136	11

Table 6. Average program participation and savings in Xcel Energy commercial and industrial DSM programs, 2021–2023

Commercial & Industrial Program	Average Annual Participants	Average Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Average Annual Natural Gas Savings (therms)
Efficiency Controls	2	0	9,207
HVAC+R Efficiency	19	13,419	3,817
Lighting Efficiency	1	27,060	-
Multi-Family Building Efficiency	2	21,091	1,044
Small Business Lighting	1	4,428	0
Smart Thermostats for Business	5	1,294	257



WHERE WE ARE GOING

Energy Vision Statement

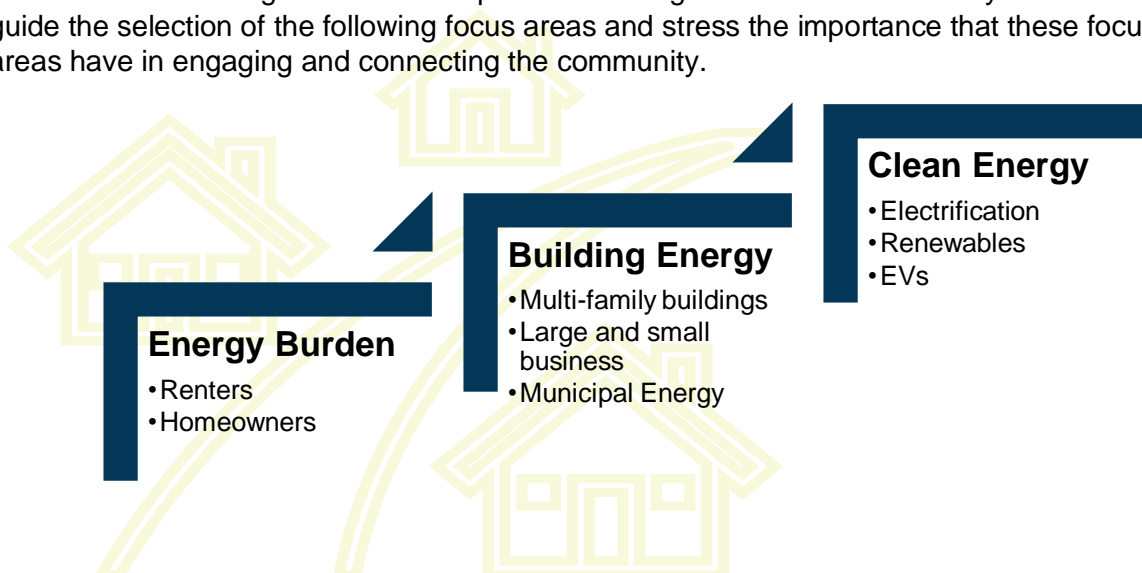
During the planning process, the Energy Action Team created a vision statement for this Energy Action Plan. This statement helped guide the planning process and reflects the intention of the community.

Vision Statement

Falcon Heights prioritizes energy strategies that lead to a sustainable and equitable future.

Focus Areas

To achieve a community-wide commitment to energy stewardship, the Energy Action Team identified the following focus areas to prioritize strategies and resources. They used the data to guide the selection of the following focus areas and stress the importance that these focus areas have in engaging and connecting the community.



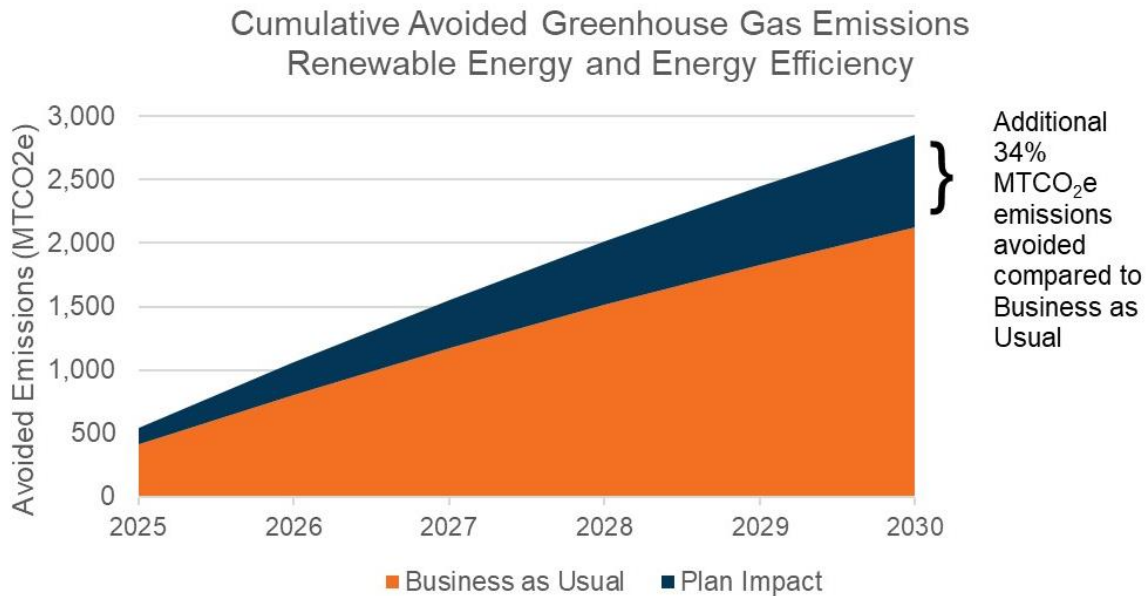
These focus areas were chosen to provide a holistic approach to energy stewardship and aid in meeting the community’s energy needs and goals.

Community Goal

The Energy Action Team set goals that complement the existing energy and climate goals using the utility data, a feel for the community’s ambition level and a feasible timeline.

Goal: Falcon Heights will increase energy savings by 50% and avoid an additional 34% of community-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

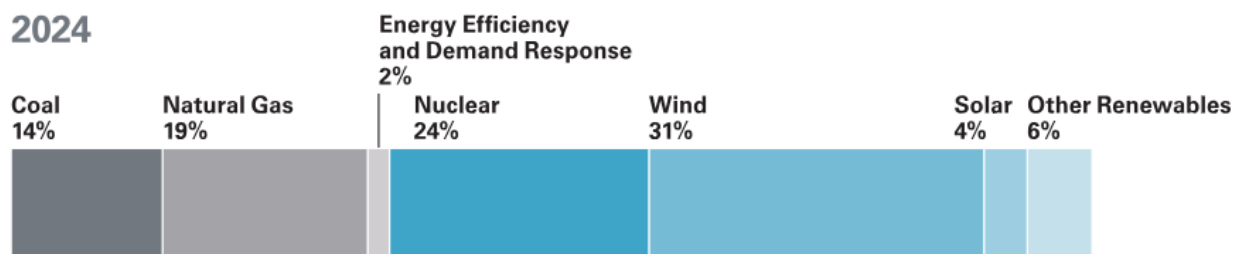
Figure 11. Cumulative Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Xcel Energy Data)

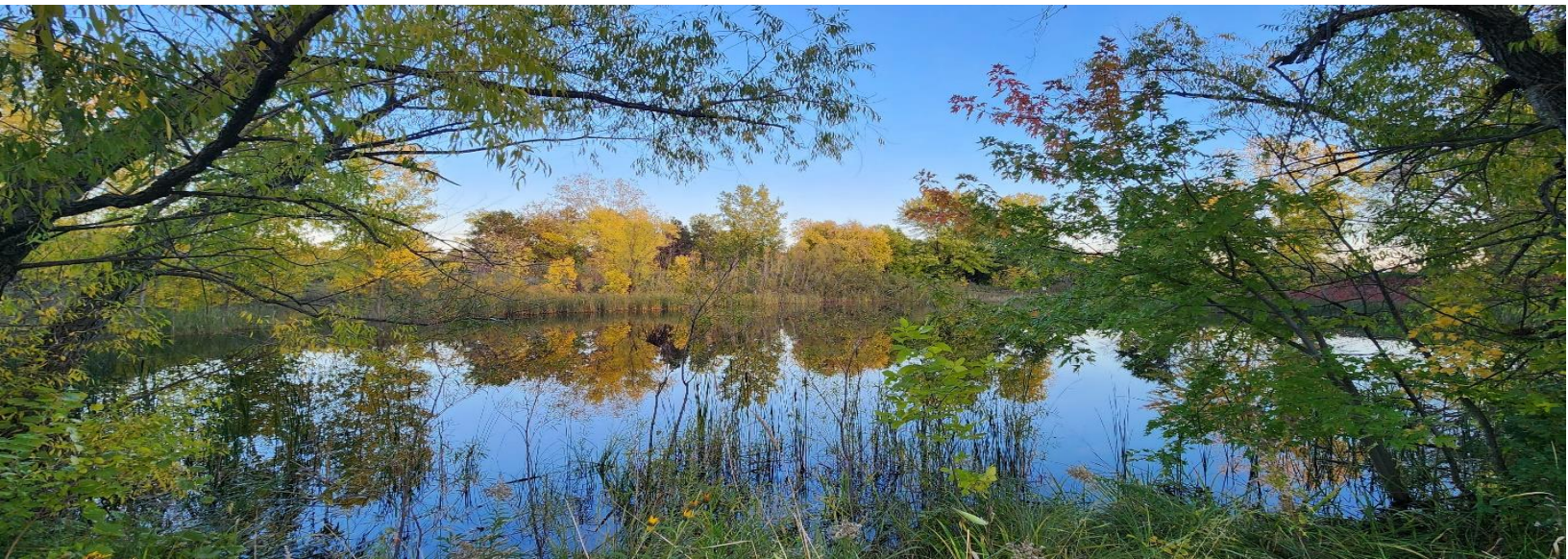


Xcel Energy Fuel Mix, Certified Renewable Percentage and Goals

Falcon Heights is served by Xcel Energy for the community’s electric and natural gas needs. Community members can understand their own fuel mix by understanding the utilities current mix and [goals for the future](#). An energy portfolio can be found on the [Xcel Energy website](#), as well as the [Certified Renewable Percentage](#) and [future energy goals](#).

Figure 12. Xcel Energy 2024 Power Generation in the Upper Midwest





HOW WE ARE GOING TO GET THERE

The following strategies, organized by focus area, have timelines that help prioritize the work into short, medium and long-term actions. The timeframes associated with these categories are meant to fit within the Partners in Energy implementation period for the program to best support these actions as Falcon Heights continues to implement this plan in subsequent years. The Energy Action Team also identified specific communication tools, financing options and community partners as a part of this plan. These potential partners and communication organizations have not yet agreed to be a part of this work but are mentioned in each strategy to be considered.

Our community also intends to consider the full lifespan of any product or program that might be a part of these strategies, with the intent to create a more circular economy as a part of our goal to reduce greenhouse gasses.

A Connected and Educated Community

Through these comprehensive high-level strategies, Falcon Heights will foster a more connected and more educated community. By addressing energy burdens, enhancing building efficiencies and embracing clean and renewable energy, the city will create a sustainable and resilient environment for all its residents. United by a common goal, the people of Falcon Heights will not only improve their own lives but also set an inspiring example for communities everywhere.

Focus Area 1:

Alleviating Energy Burden on Homeowners and Renters

The City of Falcon Heights understands that energy costs can be a significant burden, especially for those with limited incomes and inefficient homes. The City will launch a series of strategic actions aimed at easing high energy burden and ensuring that all residents can afford to keep their homes warm and lights on.



Strategy 1: Conduct Energy Outreach in Schools

Falcon Heights Elementary School will be encouraged to integrate energy education into their curriculum, teaching students about conservation and efficiency. These young ambassadors can take their knowledge home, sharing energy-saving tips and resources with their families.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Identify school and teacher partnerships and work with those partners to understand classroom needs.	Teachers, School Board, City of Falcon Heights, Empowered Schools (see action 1D)
B) Develop materials and activities that support appropriate energy engagement according to school partners.	Partners in Energy, City of Falcon Heights, Xcel Energy student toolkit
C) Ask school library or other entities to host educational events regarding energy efficiency and clean energy.	Elementary school library and University of Minnesota libraries
D) Encourage partnering with EmPowered Schools program to Neighboring School Districts	Empowered Schools, Falcon Heights Elementary School, Roseville School District
E) Utilize the Minnesota GreenStep School Program to show students that their school is leading the way in energy conservation and reducing environmental impacts.	MN GreenStep School Program , Falcon Heights Elementary School, City of Falcon Heights
Communication:	Direct communication with elementary school and City of Falcon Heights
Timeline:	1–6 months

Strategy 2: Develop Neighborhood Energy Liaisons

Local liaisons, equipped with energy knowledge, will play a crucial role in bridging the gap between resources and residents. These trusted neighborhood figures will provide personalized guidance on energy-saving practices and available support programs, focusing on equity and inclusion.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Call for community volunteers by the City.	Community Engagement Commission (CEC), Environment Commission, City of Falcon Heights
B) Provide Xcel Energy and supporting energy resources to the volunteers to share with their neighbors / associations.	Neighborhood Liaisons at CEC, Homeowner Associations, City of Falcon Heights, Partners in Energy
C) Develop resources for volunteers to share with neighbors (e.g., template emails, National Night Out activities, NextDoor posts, website content, etc.).	Neighborhood Liaisons at CEC, City of Falcon Heights, Partners in Energy, Falcon Heights GreenCorps Member
Communication:	City of Falcon Heights website / newsletter, handouts, emails, social media
Timeline:	1–6 months

Strategy 3: Increase Access to Renter Resources

To support renters, the City will promote access to various Xcel Energy programs and resources, including assistance programs for energy bills and weatherization services. The City will ensure that renters are well-informed and can easily access the help they need.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Provide renters with information about applicable energy rebates	Xcel Energy, City of Falcon Heights, resident groups, Multi-family building owners/managers, Falcon Heights GreenCorps Member
B) Raise awareness of assistance programs for those renters who are affected by a higher energy burden or lower-income household.	Xcel Energy, City of Falcon Heights, census data, resident advocacy groups, food shelves
Communication:	City of Falcon Heights direct to renter community
Timeline:	1–6 months

Strategy 4: Promote Home Energy Assessments

An emphasis on free home energy audits will empower residents to identify inefficiencies in their homes. Armed with this information, they will be able to take steps to reduce their energy consumption and costs. They may also become more aware of available rebates and other incentives.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Promote home energy assessments	Partners in Energy, City of Falcon Heights, Xcel Energy
B) Showcase residents who have had home energy assessments and made improvements in their home as a result.	City communications, Partners in Energy
Communication:	Events, CEC, Environment Commission, NextDoor website or other websites
Timeline:	6-12 months

Strategy 5: Provide Accessible Energy Communication

Developing clear and accessible communication channels will be vital. The City of Falcon Heights will establish partnerships with local media and/or community organizations to disseminate information about energy resources, ensuring that all residents are aware of the support available to them.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Create an Energy Action Hub on the City of Falcon Heights' website to disseminate information about energy resources.	Partners in Energy, City of Falcon Heights, Falcon Heights GreenCorps Member
B) Establish partnerships with community organizations and/or Falcon Heights specific publications to bring awareness to residents.	Park Bugle (nonprofit community newspaper), City of Falcon Heights, Falcon Heights Church
C) Include energy educational resources on the City of Falcon Heights email newsletter.	City of Falcon Heights
Communication:	City communications
Timeline:	1-6 months

Strategy 6: Highlight Energy Saving and Clean Energy Testimonials

Promoting positive experiences that residents have had with the home assessments and other energy projects could increase their demand. The City of Falcon Heights will encourage residents to share their testimonials and experiences publicly to inspire more residents and business owner to participate.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Showcase positive testimonials in the City's newsletter, blog and articles in local media.	Park Bugle, Partners in Energy, City of Falcon Heights
B) Postcard mail out campaign of testimonials from residents to other residents,	Partners in Energy, City of Falcon Heights
C) Postcard mail out campaign of testimonials from business owners to other businesses.	Partners in Energy, City of Falcon Heights
D) Share testimonials at St Paul Chamber of Commerce meetings.	Energy Action Team members, St Paul Chamber of Commerce, Environment Commission
Communication:	Post card mail outs, newsletters, emails, blogs, and presentation
Timeline:	6–12 months

Strategy 7: Develop and Sustain Partnerships that Support Community Energy Equity Goals

Developing relationships with key partners will help reach Falcon Heights energy and equity goals while helping community members thrive.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Connect with Commonwealth Terrace Cooperative (CTC) to Improve Living Conditions through energy projects for Student Housing	CTC, Xcel Energy, U of MN,
B) Form partnership with neighboring city councils to coordinate energy equity projects that are mutually beneficial	City of Falcon Heights, St. Paul, Roseville, Lauderdale
Communication:	Energy Action Team, City Communications
Timeline:	12-24 months

Focus Area 2:

Enhancing Energy Efficiencies in Buildings

Improving energy efficiency in buildings will be another cornerstone of Falcon Heights' strategy. The City's approach will combine regulatory measures, incentives, and outreach to create a culture of energy efficiency across all types of buildings.



Strategy 1: Support Energy Improvements

To encourage landlords to invest in energy efficient upgrades, the City will tie energy improvements in rental properties to deductions in rental license fees. This will make it financially beneficial for landlords to improve living conditions for tenants.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Create and promote City incentives and/or recognition for energy efficient multi-family buildings.	City of Falcon Heights, Partners in Energy
B) Review and revise City code to remove barriers to more energy efficient multi-family buildings.	City of Falcon Heights, Planning Commission, Environment Commission, City Council
C) Encourage multi-family buildings to periodically re-invest in energy efficient improvements that have a reasonable payback period.	City of Falcon Heights, City Council
D) Support incentives for retrofits and redevelopment of existing multi-family buildings to improve energy while respecting the historic integrity of buildings and communities.	City of Falcon Heights, City Council
Communication:	City communications
Timeline:	12–24 months

Strategy 2: Incentivize and Recognize Energy Efficiency Projects

The City of Falcon Heights will introduce creative motivations to motivate residents and businesses to reduce their energy consumption. E.g. Monthly drawings for gift cards, yard signs recognizing energy efficient homes and public acknowledgments

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Be present at community events with resources and tips to encourage businesses and residents to reduce energy consumption.	City of Falcon Heights, Falcon Heights Elementary School, Senior Center, State Fair, Falcon Heights Farmers' Market
B) Request that homeowners who have made significant energy efficiency improvements temporarily display an energy conservation yard sign.	Partners in Energy, City of Falcon Heights
C) Publicly acknowledge homeowners and business owners in the City's email newsletter for energy conservation efforts.	Falcon Heights' Email Newsletter, Partners in Energy
Communication:	City website and e-newsletter, in-person community events
Timeline:	6-12 months

Strategy 3: Partner with the State Fair to Encourage Energy Projects

The annual State Fair can become a platform for promoting energy projects. Interactive exhibits and demonstrations could showcase innovative energy solutions, inspiring residents and visitors alike to adopt more sustainable practices.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Draft proposal to partner with State Fair to encourage joint energy projects.	Minnesota State Fair, City of Falcon Heights, Environment Commission
Communication:	City communications
Timeline:	6-12 months

Strategy 4: Encourage Efficient Electric Heating Technologies

To further enhance energy efficiency, Falcon Heights will encourage the adoption of electric heating options in buildings. Incentive programs and educational campaigns will highlight the long-term savings and environmental benefits of switching to cold climate heat pumps and heat pump rooftop units.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Create targeted outreach programs to educate business owners and owners of multi-family buildings about the benefits of electric heating options.	City of Falcon Heights, Partners in Energy, Falcon Heights GreenCorps Member
B) Host workshops and informational sessions to highlight benefits of adopting efficient electric heating technologies.	Owners/managers of multi-family buildings, City of Falcon Heights, Partners in Energy
C) Encourage building owners who have already installed air source heat pumps to share their success stories with other building owners through presentations, open houses and business networking events.	Owners/managers of multi-family buildings, City of Falcon Heights, Chamber of Commerce
D) Assist businesses and workforce to keep up to date on technological advances in building energy. Provide outreach to local businesses to assist in these educational efforts.	Owners/managers of multi-family buildings, City of Falcon Heights, Chamber of Commerce, Partners in Energy
E) Recommend energy improvements for rental properties during annual inspections. Provide an opportunity to educate building owners about energy improvements annually, giving updates on electrification technology and available incentives.	Owners/managers of multi-family buildings, City of Falcon Heights
Communication:	City communications, City e-newsletter
Timeline:	6–12 months

Strategy 5: Form Climate Action Partnership with the University of Minnesota

Partnering with the University of Minnesota could reduce carbon emissions. The City will seek collaboration with the University to reduce carbon in the atmosphere and add electric vehicle (EV) chargers.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Draft a proposal for collaboration between the City Council and the University of Minnesota and find a way forward.	City Council, University of Minnesota, Energy Action Team
B) Advocate for increasing EV charging infrastructure on and off campus.	University of Minnesota, Partners in Energy, EV toolkit, City of Falcon Heights
C) Encourage charging infrastructure on new developments and retrofits, especially multi-family buildings and businesses. Support the continued development of charging infrastructure for EVs.	University of Minnesota, Partners in Energy, EV toolkit, MF building owners/managers, City of Falcon Heights, Environment Commission, Planning Commission
Communication:	City communications to University of Minnesota
Timeline:	6-12 months

Strategy 6: Collaborate with Metro Transit

Work with Metro Transit to have electric buses on the Rapid Transit A Line and Route 121 to reduce GHG emissions. The City will make official requests and inquiries to Metro Transit to help make this possible.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Draft, send and follow up on a request to Metro Transit to have electric buses on routes.	City Council, Metro Transit, and Energy Action Team
Communication:	City communications to Metro Transit
Timeline:	12-24 months

Strategy 7: Reduce Costs of Home Energy Assessments for Residents

Create a program that would pay for residents to have complimentary or reduced cost home energy assessment visits. The City could eliminate any financial objection for residents.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Address economic barriers for residents who may be hard to reach or under-represented in the community and increase home energy assessment visits by promoting free visits.	Community Engagement Commission (CEC), Environment Commission, City of Falcon Heights
Communication:	City communications through CEC, City newsletter
Timeline:	6-12 months

Strategy 8: Showcase Existing Energy Projects in Homes and Businesses

Provide opportunities for tours of voluntary residents' homes or local businesses who have exemplary energy efficient integrations. These could also be showcased at a local energy fair. The City will encourage and support events like these to increase the adoption of energy efficient technologies.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Identify homes and businesses that have already undergone energy projects.	City of Falcon Heights, Partners in Energy
B) Recognize those who would wish to participate in open house tours and set up tour dates for groups to visit.	City of Falcon Heights, Resident volunteers
C) Host a local energy fair in Falcon Heights and encourage citizen and local business participation.	City of Falcon Heights, Partners in Energy, Business Partners
Communication:	City e-newsletter to residents
Timeline:	1–6 months

Focus Area 3:

Embracing Clean, Renewable Energy



In our quest for a sustainable future, Falcon Heights residents will also focus on clean, renewable energy. Our strategies will aim to make renewable energy accessible and practical for everyone in our community. For the purposes of this plan, renewable energy is focused on solar and wind programs as that is what is available to residents through the utility. Should other clean energy programs become available, those will also be considered in these strategies.

When a resident or business participates in an Xcel Energy renewable energy program, renewable energy credits (RECs) may be kept by the customer or delegated back to Xcel Energy depending on the program. To learn more about RECs and how they work, visit <https://mn.my.xcelenergy.com/s/renewable/renewable-energy-claims>

Strategy 1: Support a Group-Buy Solar Option

The City of Falcon Heights will support or organize a group-buy solar option, making it easier and more affordable for residents to install solar panels. By pooling their purchasing power, residents may access significant discounts on solar installations.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Explore a collaboration with solar groups to help residents and businesses bulk buy solar.	City of Falcon Heights
B) Pursue grants to assist with the installation of solar panels on homes and businesses. This financial support will make renewable energy a viable option for more residents, reducing the City's overall carbon footprint.	City of Falcon Heights
Communication:	City communications to SUN
Timeline:	12-24 months

Strategy 2: Solar Arrays on Future Buildings

The City will continue to lead by example, installing solar panels on future public buildings like what was done for City Hall as well as promote future buildings in the city to accommodate arrays where feasible.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Request proposals for solar installations on any future municipal buildings.	City of Falcon Heights
B) Partner with one or more solar installation companies to recommend to buildings in the City.	City of Falcon Heights and solar installation companies
C) Explore grants for installation of solar for businesses and buildings.	City of Falcon Heights, State and Federal grant programs
Communication:	City Staff to Solar Installation companies
Timeline:	12-24 months

Strategy 3: Promote Renewable Subscription and On-site Options for Residents

Existing Xcel Energy programs allow residents to install on-site solar as well as subscribe to wind and solar energy programs to support renewable energy. These programs can be especially helpful to renters and homeowners with shaded roofs families who cannot, or don't want to invest in on-site options.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Encourage subscription and on-site opportunities to residents during events and on the City website.	City of Falcon Heights, Partners in Energy, Xcel Energy
B) Share incentives for renewable energy options with renters though email and mailing campaigns.	Partners in Energy, Multi-family building owners/managers, resident groups
Communication:	City e-newsletter to residents, workshops, events, etc.
Timeline:	6-12 months

Strategy 4: Partner with the University of Minnesota to Encourage Clean Energy

A partnership with the University will bring cutting-edge research and innovation to the community. Collaborative energy projects will benefit the City, providing new solutions and technologies to enhance sustainability.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Reach out to the University of Minnesota to form a collaboration centered on clean energy technologies.	City of Falcon Heights, University of Minnesota, Partners in Energy
B) Partner with the University of Minnesota to help share incentives for clean energy programs to multi-family building owners, residents and students.	University of Minnesota, Multi-family building owners/managers, Partners in Energy
Communication:	City communications to University of Minnesota
Timeline:	6-12 months

Strategy 5: Establish a Reliable Workforce in Clean Energy Applications

Falcon Heights will establish support systems to help residents enter and access skilled workforce versed in current energy technologies that support the City's growing energy initiatives.

Actions:	Partnerships / Resources:
A) Host workshops to educate the community on clean and renewable energy topics and resources while connecting professionals with residents and residents with training options.	Partners in Energy, Xcel Energy, public spaces/hosts, resident and business partners
B) Support and promote workforce opportunities in the clean energy industry	Xcel Energy, City of Falcon Heights, Partners in Energy, workforce partners
Communication:	City e-newsletter to residents, workshops, events
Timeline:	12-24 months

Energy Action Plan Impact

Achieving the energy efficiency and renewable energy targets laid out in this plan will result in increased energy efficiency program participation, greater electricity and natural gas savings, and an increase in avoided greenhouse gas emissions compared to a business as usual (BAU) scenario. Compared to the BAU scenario of 1,352 program participants between 2025 and 2030, the goal scenario projects an additional 384 participants in Xcel Energy DSM offerings over this time for a total of 1,736 participants (Table 7).

Table 7. Business as usual and goal scenario target participation in Xcel Energy DSM offerings, by sector, 2025–2030

Sector	Participation Count – Business as Usual	Participation Count – Goal Scenario	Plan Impact (Count)
Residential	1,164	1,524	360
Commercial & Industrial	188	211	24
Total	1,352	1,726	384

As a result of additional participation in Xcel Energy efficiency program offerings, residents and businesses will save energy. Electricity and natural gas savings can be compared by converting each fuel to the common denominator of million British thermal units (MMBtu). As a result of the energy action plan implementation, energy savings in Falcon Heights are modeled to increase by 52% in the goal scenario as compared to the BAU scenario (Table 8).

Table 8. Business as usual and goal scenario target first-year energy savings in Xcel Energy DSM offerings, by sector, 2025–2030

Sector	MMBtu Savings – Business as Usual	MMBtu Savings – Goal Scenario	Plan Impact (MMBtu Savings)
Residential	10,168	13,878	3,719
Commercial & Industrial	17,807	28,591	10,783
Total	27,975	42,469	14,493

These energy savings may translate into dollar savings for residents and businesses, which are estimated using sector-specific rates per kWh of electricity and per therm of natural gas. The projected increase in energy efficiency programs would result in an estimated 65% increase in dollar savings community-wide from first-year energy savings.

Table 9. Business as usual and goal scenario target dollar savings from first-year energy efficiency savings, by sector, 2025–2030

Sector	Dollar Savings – Business as Usual	Dollar Savings – Goal Scenario	Plan Impact (Dollar Savings)
Residential	\$92,256	\$126,290	\$34,034
Commercial & Industrial	\$179,622	\$321,424	\$141,803
Total	\$271,878	\$447,715	\$175,837

Taken together, this increase in program participation for energy efficiency offerings, as well as ongoing participation in renewable energy offerings, will result in a 34% increase in avoided greenhouse gas emissions community-wide compared to BAU (Table 10).

Table 10. Business as usual and goal scenario greenhouse gas emissions avoidance from energy efficiency and renewable energy program participation, by sector, 2025–2030

Sector	Greenhouse Gas Avoided – Business as Usual (MTCO ₂ e)	Greenhouse Gas Avoided – Goal Scenario (MTCO ₂ e)	Plan Impact (MTCO ₂ e)
Residential	1,229	1,414	194
Commercial & Industrial	907	1,439	532
Total	2,126	2,853	726

Greenhouse Gas Community Goal Equivalencies

The greenhouse gas goal number equivalencies are equal to the following according to estimates from the EPA⁶:



1.1 Million Gallons of Gasoline Burned



1 Million Lbs. of Coal Burned



165 Thousand tree seedlings grown for 10 years

⁶ US EPA, OAR. *Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator*. 28 Aug. 2015, <https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator>.



HOW WE STAY ON COURSE

This Energy Action Plan is a living document. Goals and strategies will be assessed and refined as needed based on data and community staff capacity.

Data and Reporting

Partners in Energy will provide biannual progress reports with metrics of success and overall progress toward goals for Xcel Energy rebates and programs. These reports will be available publicly and shared with both the community and Energy Action Team.

If available, ad hoc participation reports for specific Xcel Energy programs (e.g., Home Energy Squad) can be provided to measure success of campaigns and to determine if we need to change course.

Project Management and Tracking

Partners in Energy will host regular project management check-in calls with staff to ensure we stay on course to achieve our strategies.

If necessary, an implementation check-in meeting with the Energy Action Team can be convened to assess progress toward goals and discuss strategy refinement.

Energy Action Team Commitment

The Energy Action Team formed to create this plan will support implementation by participating in the strategies that they are passionate about and by connecting the City to networks and resources that they uniquely have access to.

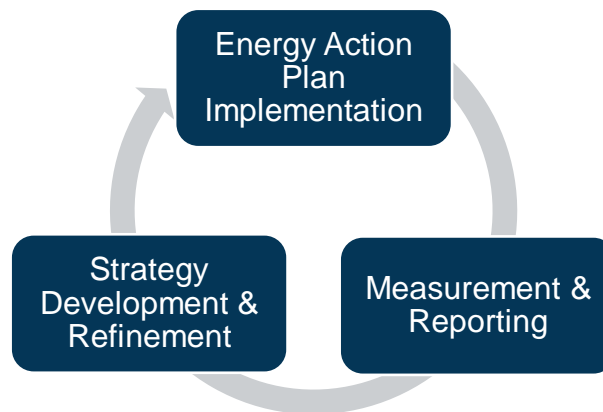
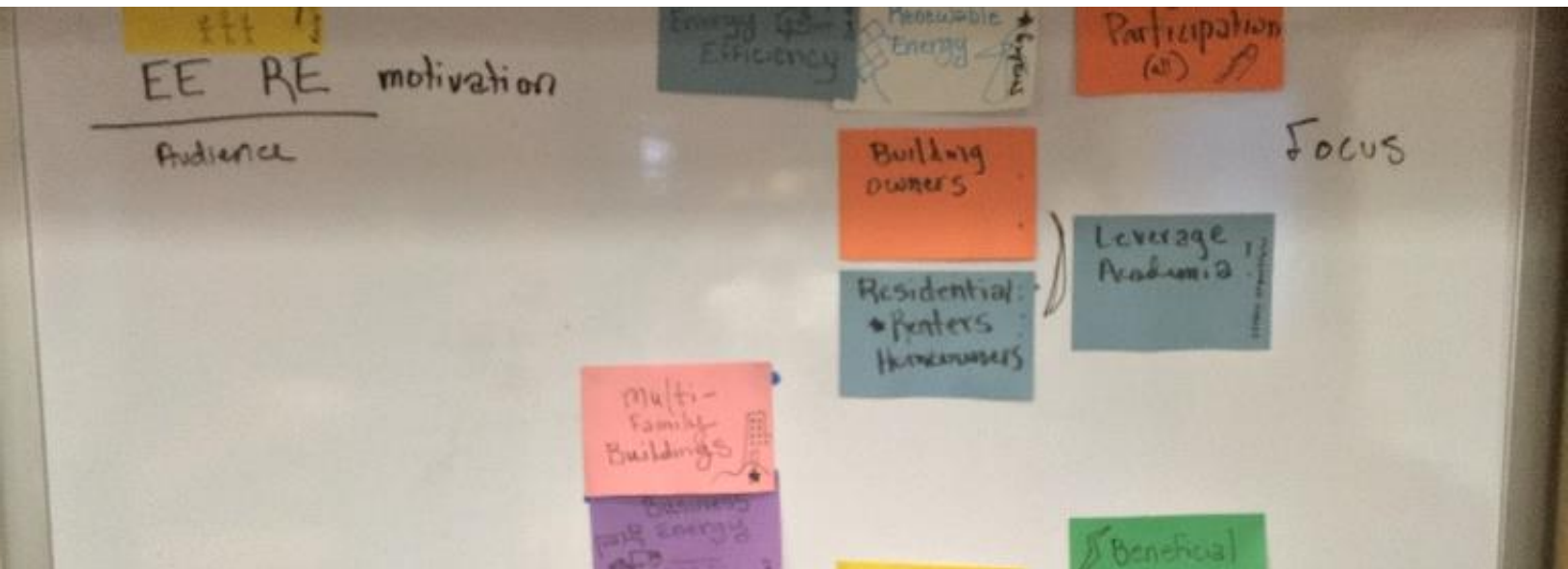


Figure 13. Actions and Tracking



APPENDIX A: IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN

This appendix gives additional detail for each strategy, including the implementation team and tasks, timeline, and goals. This appendix will serve as a work plan for the Energy Action Team and Partners in Energy.

Focus Area	Strategy	Action Items	2024		2025		2025		2026		
			Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1			
Alleviating energy burden for homeowners and renters	1) Conduct Energy Outreach in Schools	A Identify school and teacher partnerships and work with those partners to understand classroom needs									
		B Develop materials and activities that support appropriate energy engagement according to school partners									
		C Ask school library or other entities to host educational events regarding energy efficiency and clean energy									
		D Encourage partnering with "EmPowered Schools" program to Neighboring School Districts									
		E Utilize the Minnesota GreenStep School Program to show students that their school is leading the way in energy conservation and reducing environmental impacts									
	2) Develop Neighborhood Energy Liaisons	A Call for community volunteers by the City									
		B Provide Xcel Energy and supporting energy resources to the volunteers to share with their neighbors / associations									
		C Develop resources for volunteers to share with neighbors (e.g., template emails, National Night Out activities, NextDoor posts, website content, etc.)									
	3) Increase Access to Renter Resources	A Provide renters with information about applicable energy rebates									
		B Raise awareness of assistance programs for those renters who are affected by a higher energy burden or lower-income household									
	4) Promote Home Energy Assessments	A Promote home energy assessments									
		B Showcase residents who have had home energy assessments and made improvements in their home as a result									
	5) Provide Accessible Energy Communication	A Create an Energy Action Hub on the City of Falcon Heights' website to disseminate information about energy resources									
		B Establish partnerships with community organizations and/or Falcon Heights specific publications to bring awareness to residents									
		C Include energy educational resources on the City of Falcon Heights email newsletter									
	6) Highlight Energy Saving and Clean Energy Testimonials	A Showcase positive testimonials in the City's newsletter, blog and articles in local media									
		B Postcard mail out campaign of testimonials from residents to other residents									
		D Postcard mail out campaign of testimonials from business owners to other businesses									
		D Share testimonials at St Paul Chamber of Commerce meetings									
	7) Develop and Sustain Partnerships that Support Community Energy Equity Goals	A Connect with Commonwealth Terrace Cooperative (CTC) to Improve Living Conditions through energy projects for Student Housing									
		B Form partnership with neighboring city councils to coordinate energy equity projects that are mutually beneficial									

Enhancing Energy Efficiencies in Buildings	1) Support Energy Improvements	A	Create and promote City incentives and/or recognition for energy efficient multi-family buildings						
		B	Review and revise City code to remove barriers to more energy efficient multi-family buildings						
		C	Encourage multi-family buildings to periodically re-invest in energy efficient improvements that have a reasonable payback period						
		D	Support incentives for retrofits and redevelopment of existing multi-family buildings to improve energy while respecting the historic integrity of buildings and communities						
	2) Incentivize and Recognize Energy Efficiency Projects	A	Be present at community events with resources and tips to encourage businesses and residents to reduce energy consumption						
		B	Request that homeowners who have made significant energy efficiency improvements temporarily display an energy conservation yard sign						
		C	Publicly acknowledge homeowners and business owners in the City's email newsletter for energy conservation efforts						
	3) Partner with the State Fair to Encourage Energy	A	Draft proposal to partner with State Fair to encourage joint energy projects						
	4) Encourage Efficient Electric Heating Technologies	A	Create targeted outreach programs to educate business owners and owners of multi-family buildings about the benefits of electric heating options						
		B	Host workshops and informational sessions to highlight benefits of adopting efficient electric heating technologies						
		C	Encourage building owners who have already installed air source heat pumps to share their success stories with other building owners through presentations, open houses and business networking events						
		D	Assist businesses and workforce to keep up to date on technological advances in building energy. Provide outreach to local businesses to assist in these educational efforts						
		E	Recommend energy improvements for rental properties during annual inspections. Provide an opportunity to educate building owners about energy improvements annually, giving updates on electrification technology and available incentives						
	5) Form Climate Action Partnership with U of M	A	Draft a proposal for collaboration between the City Council and the University of Minnesota and find a way forward						
		B	Advocate for increasing EV charging infrastructure on and off campus						
		C	Encourage charging infrastructure on new developments and retrofits, especially multi-family buildings and businesses. Support the continued development of charging infrastructure for Evs						
	6) Collaborate with Metro Transit	A	Draft, send and follow up on a request to Metro Transit to have electric buses on Route 121 and on the Rapid Transit A Line						
	7) Reduce Costs of Home Energy Assessments for Residents	A	Address economic barriers for residents who may be hard to reach or under-represented in the community and increase home energy assessment visits by promoting free visits						
	8) Showcase Existing Energy Projects in Homes and Businesses	A	Identify homes and businesses that have already undergone energy projects						
		B	Recognize those who would wish to participate in open house tours and set up tour dates for groups to visit						
C		Host a local energy fair in Falcon Heights and encourage citizen and local business participation							
Embracing Clean and Renewable Energy	1) Support a Group-Buy Solar Effort	A	Explore a collaboration with solar groups to help residents and businesses bulk-buy solar						
		B	Pursue grants to assist with the installation of solar panels on homes and businesses. This financial support will make clean energy a viable option for more residents, reducing the City's overall carbon footprint						
	2) Solar Arrays on Future Buildings	A	Request proposals for solar installations on future municipal buildings						
		B	Partner with one or more solar installation companies to recommend to buildings in the City.						
		C	Explore grants for installation of onsite solar on businesses and buildings						
	3) Promote Renewable Subscription and On-site Options for Residents	A	Encourage subscription and on-site opportunities to residents during events and on the City website						
		B	Share incentives/benefits for clean energy options with renters through email and mailing campaigns						
	4) Partner with the University of Minnesota to Encourage Clean Energy	A	Reach out to the University of Minnesota to form a collaboration centered on clean energy technologies						
		B	Partner with the University of Minnesota to help share incentives for clean energy programs to multi-family building owners, residents and students						
	5) Establish a Reliable Workforce in Clean Energy Applications	A	Host workshops to educate the community on clean energy topics and resources while connecting professionals with residents and residents with training options						
B		Support and promote workforce opportunities in clean energy industry							



APPENDIX B: BASELINE ENERGY ANALYSIS

Data were provided by Xcel Energy for all Falcon Heights premises for 2021–2023. Xcel Energy provides electric and natural gas service to the community. The data helped the Energy Action Team understand energy use and opportunities for energy conservation and renewable energy in Falcon Heights. Data included in this section establishes a baseline against which progress toward goals will be compared in the future.

Electricity and Natural Gas Premises

As of 2023, there were 2,413 distinct premises in Falcon Heights (Table 11). Most premises are residential (2,113), followed by commercial and industrial (283) and finally municipal buildings (17).

Table 11. Premise counts by sector, 2021–2023

Sector	2021	2022	2023	Average
Residential	1,985	2,113	2,113	2,070
Commercial & Industrial	280	279	283	281
Municipal	17	17	17	17
Total	2,282	2,409	2,413	2,368

Electricity and Natural Gas Consumption and Trends by Sector

In an average year, Falcon Heights consumes about 29 million kWh of electricity and 2.3 million therms of natural gas community-wide

Table 12). Total energy consumption increased by 8.4% over the baseline period, stemming from a 4.6% increase in electricity consumption and 10.2% increase in natural gas consumption over the baseline period.

Table 12. Annual energy consumption by sector and fuel type, 2021–2023

Fuel Type	Sector	2021	2022	2023	Average
Electricity (kWh)	Residential	12,936,232	13,060,714	12,989,092	12,995,346
	Commercial & Industrial	15,591,597	16,149,072	16,827,067	16,189,245
	Municipal	156,347	172,349	179,618	169,438
	Total	28,684,176	29,382,135	29,995,777	29,354,029
Natural Gas (therm)	Residential	1,076,235	1,287,519	1,177,128	1,180,294
	Commercial & Industrial	1,052,794	1,170,143	1,165,722	1,129,553
	Municipal	6,088	10,494	9,110	8,564
	Total	2,135,117	2,468,156	2,351,960	2,318,411
Total (MMBtu)	Residential	151,762	173,315	162,032	162,370
	Commercial & Industrial	158,478	172,115	173,986	168,193
	Municipal	1,142	1,637	1,524	1,434
	Total	311,382	347,067	337,542	331,997

Electricity and natural gas consumption often vary in accordance with weather patterns. Hotter summers indicate a greater need for cooling, which may correlate with increased electricity use for space cooling. The need for cooling is measured in cooling degree days (CDD). Colder winters indicate a higher need for heating, which may correlate with increased natural gas usage for space heating. The need for heating is measured in heating degree days (HDD). The coldest winter over the baseline period occurred in 2022, which correlated with the highest annual natural gas consumption in the community (Table 13).

Table 13. Degree days in Falcon Heights, 2021–2023

	2021	2022	2023
Cooling Degree Days	1,184	1,049	1,232
Heating Degree Days	6,678	7,812	6,565

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Trends

In Falcon Heights, overall energy-related greenhouse gas emissions, as measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO_{2e}), increased in 2023 compared to 2021 by about 3%

Table 14). To calculate energy-related emissions in Falcon Heights, preliminary and third-party verified emissions factors from Xcel Energy's Upper Midwest Fuel Mix were used, as well as a standard emissions factor for natural gas consumption (Table 15). As Xcel Energy completes third-party verification for its latest grid emissions factors, the emissions factors used to estimate greenhouse gas emissions may change slightly.

Table 14. Energy-related greenhouse gas emissions in MTCO₂e by sector and fuel type, 2021–2023

Fuel Type	Sector	2021	2022	2023	Average
Electricity emissions (MTCO₂e)	Residential	3,703	3,626	3,299	3,543
	Commercial & Industrial	4,463	4,483	4,274	4,407
	Municipal	45	48	46	46
	Total	8,210	8,157	7,619	7,995
Natural Gas emissions (MTCO₂e)	Residential	5,712	6,833	6,247	6,264
	Commercial & Industrial	5,587	6,210	6,187	5,995
	Municipal	32	56	48	45
	Total	11,331	13,099	12,482	12,304
Total Energy-Related Emissions (MTCO₂e)	Residential	9,414	10,459	9,547	9,806
	Commercial & Industrial	10,050	10,693	10,461	10,401
	Municipal	77	104	94	92
	Total	19,541	21,255	20,101	20,299

Table 15. Emissions factors used to calculate energy-related greenhouse gas emissions, 2021–2023⁷

Fuel Type	2021	2022	2023
Electricity Emissions Factor (lbs/MWh)	631	612	560
Natural Gas Emissions Factor (MTCO ₂ e/Dth)	0.05307	0.05307	0.05307

⁷ Xcel Energy 2022. Carbon Dioxide Emission Intensities, <https://www.xcelenergy.com/staticfiles/xcel-responsive/Environment/Carbon/Carbon-Emission-Intensities-Info-Sheet.pdf>

Energy Costs

In an average year, all premises in Falcon Heights spent a collective total of \$6.2 million on fuel costs for both electricity and natural gas (Table 16). Falcon Heights residents accounted for 46% of the total spend in an average year (\$2.9 million), business customers made up more than half of the total at 53.5% (\$3.3 million), while the municipal sector made up the remaining 0.5% (\$30,000). Residential premises spent an annual average of \$1,384 per premise on fuel costs; commercial and industrial premises spent \$11,973 per premise; and municipal premises spent \$1,734 on average.

Table 16. Annual energy costs by sector and fuel type, 2021–2023

Fuel Type	Sector	2021	2022	2023	Average	Average Annual Cost Per Premise
Electricity	Residential	\$1,666,640	\$1,850,931	\$1,943,769	\$1,820,447	\$879
	Commercial & Industrial	\$1,942,398	\$2,569,858	\$2,697,491	\$2,403,249	\$8,634
	Municipal	\$18,354	\$23,584	\$24,226	\$22,055	\$1,297
	Total	\$3,627,392	\$4,444,373	\$4,665,486	\$4,245,750	-
Natural Gas	Residential	\$711,950	\$1,300,086	\$1,121,104	\$1,044,380	\$504
	Commercial & Industrial	\$607,201	\$1,131,086	\$1,049,379	\$929,222	\$3,339
	Municipal	\$3,451	\$9,968	\$8,843	\$7,421	\$437
	Total	\$1,322,602	\$2,441,140	\$2,179,326	\$1,981,023	-
Total	Residential	\$2,378,590	\$3,151,017	\$3,064,873	\$2,864,827	\$1,384
	Commercial & Industrial	\$2,549,599	\$3,700,944	\$3,746,870	\$3,332,471	\$11,973
	Municipal	\$21,805	\$33,552	\$33,069	\$29,475	\$1,734
Total		\$4,949,994	\$6,885,513	\$6,844,812	\$6,226,773	

Energy Burden

Energy burden is the percentage of income that residents spend on energy. In Falcon Heights, residents who own their homes and make 30% or less of the area median income (AMI) spend up to 24% of their household income on energy costs (Table 17). In the same AMI group, residents who rent their homes are estimated to spend up to 10% of their household income on energy costs. Energy burden is higher for residents in owner-occupied housing compared to renters in Falcon Heights.

Table 17. Energy burden by unity occupancy and area median income⁸

Percent of Area Median Income	Energy Burden		Household Count	
	Own	Rent	Own	Rent
0–30%	24%	10%	52	263
30–60%	10%	4%	166	301
60–80%	6%	2%	86	104
80–100%	6%	2%	123	86
100%+	2%	2%	831	110
Total	2%	1%	1,258	864

⁸ Source: Department of Energy Low-Income Energy Affordability Data Tool

Program Participation and Savings

Residents and businesses in Falcon Heights are already participating in energy efficiency offerings from Xcel Energy, which result in energy savings for residents and commercial customers. While fewer commercial and industrial premises participated in these programs during the baseline period, their participation resulted in larger overall savings per premise.

Over the baseline period, the residential sector saved an average of 35,374 kWh annually and 15,660 therms from 200 participants on average annually (Table 18). The income-qualified residential sector saved an average of 517 kWh and 63 therms from two participants on average.

Table 19). Finally, the commercial and industrial sector saved an average of 186,183 kWh and 23,326 therms from 32 participants on average (Table 20).

Table 18. Annual residential sector participation in and savings from Xcel Energy efficiency offerings, 2021–2023

Residential Program	2021			2022			2023		
	Count	Savings (kWh)	Savings (therms)	Count	Savings (kWh)	Savings (therms)	Count	Savings (kWh)	Savings (therms)
Home Energy Audit	5	0	0	19	0	0	29	0	0
Home Energy Squad	5	3258	318	10	6368	275	19	8056	571
HomeSmart	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
Insulation Rebate	10	1801	3384	4	474	1104	8	2269	3085
Refrigerator Recycling	15	12260	0	4	4305	0	3	2147	0
Residential HVAC	89	26492	11058	93	16619	13888	80	18543	11657
Residential Saver's Switch	21	24	0	43	45	0	3	3	0
Smart Thermostat	34	1674	920	36	598	165	47	950	55
Whole Home Efficiency	0	0	0	1	235	499	0	0	0
Total	185	45,509	15,680	218	28,644	15,931	197	31,968	15,368

Table 19. Annual income-qualified participation in and savings from Xcel Energy residential efficiency offerings, 2021–2023

Income-Qualified Residential Program	2021			2022			2023		
	Count	Savings (kWh)	Savings (therms)	Count	Savings (kWh)	Savings (therms)	Count	Savings (kWh)	Savings (therms)
Home Energy Savings Program	1	1,065	0	0	0	0	2	79	156
Low-Income Home Energy Squad	0	0	0	1	408	18	1	0	15
Multi-Family Energy Savings Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1,065	0	1	408	18	3	79	171

Table 20. Annual commercial and industrial program participation in and savings from Xcel Energy efficiency offerings, 2021–2023

Commercial & Industrial Program	2021			2022			2023		
	Count	Savings (kWh)	Savings (therms)	Count	Savings (kWh)	Savings (therms)	Count	Savings (kWh)	Savings (therms)
Custom Efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8,430
Data Center Efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy Design Assistance	0	0	0	1	356,667	17,820	0	0	0
HVAC+R Efficiency	2	1,761	142	6	0	6,741	49	38,496	4,568
Lighting Efficiency	2	76,608	0	1	682	0	1	3,891	0
Multi-Family Building Efficiency	5	63,274	3,133	0	0	0	1	0	0
Saver's Switch for Business	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Business Lighting	2	8,181	0	0	0	0	1	5,104	0
Smart Thermostats for Business	6	1,933	385	10	1,950	385	0	0	0
Total	18	151,759	3,660	18	359,299	24946	53	47,491	12,998

Renewable Energy Support

There is existing support for renewable energy in Falcon Heights, with 241 residents, 10 commercial and industrial customers and 6 municipal buildings supporting renewable energy through either subscriptions or on-site solar (Table 21, Table 22). At the time of the planning process, 2023 Renewable*Connect and Renewable*Connect Flex data were not available.

Table 21. Xcel Energy renewable energy subscription program participation and electricity subscribed in Falcon Heights, 2022 and 2023

	Residential	Commercial & Industrial	Municipal
Renewable*Connect & Renewable*Connect Flex[®] (2022)			
Subscriber Count	180	0	0
Total Annual Electricity Subscribed (kWh)	818,449	0	0
Community Solar Gardens – Solar*Rewards[®] Community (2023)			
Subscriber Count	25	5	6
Total Annual Electricity Subscribed (kWh)	169,924	180,904	55,508
Total Xcel Energy Subscription Renewable Energy Support			
Subscriber Count	205	5	6
Total Annual Electricity Subscribed (kWh)	988,373	180,904	55,508

Table 22. Xcel Energy on-site solar program support in Falcon Heights, 2023

On-Site Solar – Solar*Rewards[®] and Net-Metering (2023)⁹	Residential	Commercial & Industrial
Subscriber Count	44	8
Total Electricity Capacity (kW)	316	742

⁹ Source: Xcel Energy 2023 Community Energy Report for Falcon Heights



APPENDIX C: METHODOLOGY FOR MEASURING SUCCESS

As part of implementation support, Partners in Energy will provide biannual progress reports for Xcel Energy participation and savings data for Falcon Heights. All goals will be measured against the Falcon Heights three-year baseline of 2021–2023 data unless otherwise noted.

The following section defines the three-year baseline against which progress is measured, including Xcel Energy programs included in the baseline.

Community-Wide Goal

Falcon Heights will increase energy savings by 52% and avoid an additional 34% of community-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 through additional participation in energy efficiency programs and on-going renewable energy participation. This amounts to an additional 14,000 MMBtu of energy savings and 700 additional MTCO_{2e} of greenhouse gas emissions avoided.

Focus Area Goals

Alleviating Energy Burden on Homeowners and Renters: Residential Energy Efficiency

- Engage 248 residents annually in Xcel Energy’s energy efficiency programs.
- Save 2,292 MMBtu of energy annually, for a total of 13,751 MMBtu saved through residential energy efficiency program participation between 2025 and 2030.

This goal will be measured by comparing actual program participation against the business as usual (BAU) scenario. Total goal progress will be measured from January 2025 through December 2030. *Table 23* identifies annual program participation targets and total energy efficiency savings to meet this goal. These targets are based on current Xcel Energy programs and estimated savings. If Xcel Energy offers new programs for residents, these will be included in this calculation at the discretion of the City of Falcon Heights and Partners in Energy.

Table 23. Annual residential energy efficiency participation and total savings from select Xcel Energy offerings, 2025–2030

Program	Annual BAU Participation	Annual Participation Target	Total Participants, 2025–2030	Total Energy Savings, 2025–2030 (MMBtu)
Efficient New Home Construction	0	1	6	86
Home Energy Audit	18	23	136	-
Home Energy Squad	11	21	128	665
Insulation Rebate	7	12	74	2,599
Residential Heating and Cooling ¹⁰	87	112	674	9,957
Refrigerator Recycling	7	7	44	128
Residential Saver's Switch	22	22	134	0
Smart Thermostat	39	49	294	314

Alleviating Energy Burden on Homeowners and Renters: Income-Qualified Residential Energy Efficiency

- Engage 6 income-qualified residents annually in Xcel Energy energy efficiency programs.
- Save a total of 116 MMBtu through income-qualified residential energy efficiency program participation between 2025 and 2030.

This goal will be measured by comparing actual program participation against the BAU scenario. Total goal progress will be measured from January 2025 through December 2030. *Table 24* identifies annual program participation targets and total energy efficiency savings to meet this goal. These targets are based on current Xcel Energy income-qualified programs and estimated savings. If Xcel Energy offers new income-qualified programs for residents, these will

¹⁰ Xcel Energy filed a new Triennial DSM plan in 2021, which resulted in some programs being reorganized and renamed. The Residential HVAC group now includes Residential Cooling, Residential Heating, Residential Heating and Cooling, and Water Heater Rebate.

be included in this calculation at the discretion of the City of Falcon Heights and Partners in Energy.

Table 24. Annual income-qualified residential energy efficiency participation and total savings from select Xcel Energy offerings, 2025–2030

Program	Annual BAU Participation	Annual Participation Target	Total Participants, 2025–2030	Total Energy Savings, 2025–2030 (MMBtu)
Home Energy Savings Program	1	2	12	78
Low Income Home Energy Squad	1	3	16	38
Low Income Multi-family Building Efficiency	0	1	6	-

Enhancing Energy Efficiencies in Buildings: Business Energy Efficiency

- Engage 42 commercial & industrial customers annually in Xcel Energy energy-efficiency programs.
- Save 4,765 MMBtu annually for a total of 28,591 MMBtu saved through commercial & industrial energy efficiency program participation between 2025 and 2030.

This goal will be measured by comparing actual program participation against the BAU scenario. Total goal progress will be measured from January 2025 through December 2030.

Table 25 identifies annual program participation targets and total energy efficiency savings to meet this goal. These targets are based on current Xcel Energy commercial and industrial programs and estimated savings. If Xcel Energy offers new commercial and industrial programs for businesses, these will be included in this calculation at the discretion of the City of Falcon Heights and Partners in Energy.

Table 25. Annual commercial and industrial energy efficiency participation and total savings from select Xcel Energy offerings, 2025–2030¹¹

Program	Annual BAU Participation	Annual Participation Target	Total Participants, 2025–2030	Total Energy Savings, 2025–2030 (MMBtu)
Business Energy Assessments	0	1	6	4,816
Custom Efficiency	0	1	2	1,686
Energy Design Assistance	0	1	4	10,496
Efficiency Controls	2	2	10	5,524
HVAC+R Efficiency	19	23	138	3,105
Lighting Efficiency	1	3	20	1,385
Multi-Family Building Efficiency	2	2	12	1,058
Saver's Switch for Business	0	0	2	0
Small Business Lighting	1	3	18	272
Smart Thermostats for Business	5	7	44	248

Embracing Clean, Renewable Energy

- Retain residential participants in Xcel Energy’s renewable energy subscription programs, Renewable*Connect and Renewable*Connect Flex.
- Save 687 MTCO_{2e} of greenhouse gas emissions.

This focus area will be measured by comparing actual program participation in Renewable*Connect and Renewable*Connect Flex against the BAU scenario. No increase in participation was projected for this goal between January 2025 and December 2030.

Table 26 identifies the 2030 participation and kWh target to meet this goal. These targets are based on current participation and subscriptions to Renewable*Connect and Renewable*Connect Flex. If Xcel Energy offers renewable subscription programs for

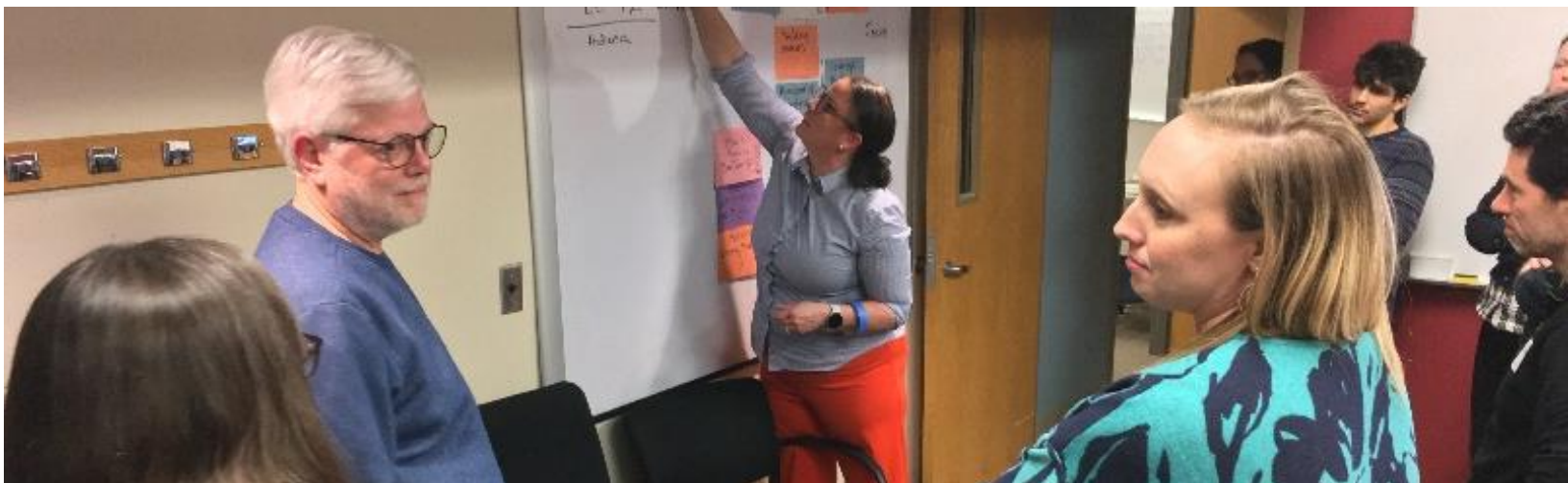
¹¹ The sum of total Custom Efficiency and Energy Design Assistance participants does not add to the annual participation target over the goal period due to rounding.

residents, these will be included in this calculation at the discretion of the City of Falcon Heights and Partners in Energy.

Table 26. Annual renewable energy subscription participation and total GHG savings 2025–2030

Program	Baseline Residential Participants	Baseline kWh Subscribed	Target Residential Participants in 2030	Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions Saved, 2025–2030 (MTCO₂e)
Renewable*Connect Flex	189	733,692	189	646
Renewable*Connect¹²	14	46,650	14	41
Total	203	780,342	203	687

¹² As of 2024, Renewable*Connect is at capacity and not accepting new subscribers



APPENDIX D: XCEL ENERGY'S PARTNERS IN ENERGY PLANNING PROCESS

About Xcel Energy's Partners in Energy

Xcel Energy is an electric and natural gas utility that provides the energy that powers millions of homes and businesses across eight Western and Midwestern states. Each community Xcel Energy serves has its own unique priorities and vision for its energy future. The energy landscape is dynamically changing with communities leading the way in setting energy and sustainability goals. To continue to innovatively support their communities, Xcel Energy launched Partners in Energy in the summer of 2014 as a collaborative resource with tailored services to complement each community's vision. The program offerings include support to develop an energy action plan or electric vehicle plan, tools to help implement the plan and deliver results, and resources designed to help each community stay informed and achieve their outlined goals.

Plan Development Process

The content of this plan is derived from a series of planning workshops held in the community with a planning team committed to representing local energy priorities and implementing plan strategies.

The planning process **began with an open house** at City Hall where the people came to give input into the plan's vision and strategy. The open house also served as a place for residents to ask questions about the Partners in Energy Program, Xcel Energy's goals, and what resources and support will be provided for the plan. There was also a community energy survey in English, Spanish, and Somali that launched at that time to seek similar input into the plan.

The Energy Action Team, made up of Environment Commission members, residents, and city staff, then met for a **workshop** to digest the community's input, survey responses, and look at the community's energy baseline data. They also shaped the vision and focus areas of the plan.

The team then met for a **virtual meeting** to hear about utility programs and more community energy survey results and review workshop outcomes.

A **second open house** set at the Falcon Heights Spring Together Event, showcased the community energy data, invited community input while engaging families, youth, and the business community.

Finally, the Energy Action Team came together for a **workshop** that rounded out the planning effort by bringing together a full picture of the community’s input, developed strategies, and discussed the implementation of the plan.



Partners in Energy Process for Success



Resources from Xcel Energy for Implementation

Falcon Heights – Energy Action Plan Work Plan – EC Actions

Focus Area 1: Alleviating Energy Burden on Homeowners and Renters

Strategy 2: Develop Neighborhood Energy Liaisons

Local liaisons, equipped with energy knowledge, will play a crucial role in bridging the gap between resources and residents. These trusted neighborhood figures will provide personalized guidance on energy-saving practices and available support programs, focusing on equity and inclusion.

Actions: Partnerships / Resources:

A) Call for community volunteers by the City. Community Engagement Commission (CEC), **Environment Commission**, City of Falcon Heights

B) Provide Xcel Energy and supporting energy resources to the volunteers to share with their neighbors / associations. Neighborhood Liaisons at CEC, Homeowner Associations, City of Falcon Heights, Partners in Energy

C) Develop resources for volunteers to share with neighbors (e.g., template emails, National Night Out activities, NextDoor posts, website content, etc.). Neighborhood Liaisons at CEC, City of Falcon Heights, Partners in Energy, Falcon Heights GreenCorps Member

Communication: City of Falcon Heights website / newsletter, handouts, emails, social media

Timeline: 1–6 months **No action has been taken on this.**

Strategy 4: Promote Home Energy Squad Visits

An emphasis on free home energy audits will empower residents to identify inefficiencies in their homes. Armed with this information, they will be able to take steps to reduce their energy consumption and costs. They may also become more aware of available rebates and other incentives.

Actions: Partnerships / Resources:

A) Promote home energy assessments Partners in Energy, City of Falcon Heights, Xcel Energy

B) Showcase residents who have had home energy assessments and made improvements in their home as a result. City communications, Partners in Energy

Communication: Events, CEC, **Environment Commission**, NextDoor website or other websites

Timeline: 6-12 months **Home Energy Squad has been heavily promoted and will continue to be. This has been via the Sustainability Fair, weekly newsletter, and in person events. Testimonials from residents have been featured online and in the weekly newsletter, but could be pushed for again.**

Strategy 6: Highlight Energy Saving and Clean Energy Testimonials

Promoting positive experiences that residents have had with the home assessments and other energy projects could increase their demand. The City of Falcon Heights will encourage residents to share their testimonials and experiences publicly to inspire more residents and business owner to participate.

Actions:

Partnerships / Resources:

- A) Showcase positive testimonials in the City's newsletter, blog and articles in local media. Park Bugle, Partners in Energy, City of Falcon Heights
- B) Postcard mail out campaign of testimonials from residents to other residents, Partners in Energy, City of Falcon Heights
- C) Postcard mail out campaign of testimonials from business owners to other businesses. Partners in Energy, City of Falcon Heights
- D) Share testimonials at St Paul Chamber of Commerce meetings. Energy Action Team members, St Paul Chamber of Commerce, **Environment Commission**

Communication: Post card mail outs, newsletters, emails, blogs, and presentation

Timeline: 6–12 months **Testimonials from residents have been featured online and in the weekly newsletter, but could be pushed for again. No mailing campaigns have been done and there has not been any sharing at Chamber of Commerce meetings.**

Focus Area 2: Enhancing Energy Efficiencies in Buildings

Strategy 1: Support Energy Improvements

To encourage landlords to invest in energy efficient upgrades, the City will tie energy improvements in rental properties to deductions in rental license fees. This will make it financially beneficial for landlords to improve living conditions for tenants.

Actions: Partnerships / Resources:

- A) Create and promote City incentives and/or recognition for energy efficient multi-family buildings. City of Falcon Heights, Partners in Energy
- B) Review and revise City code to remove barriers to more energy efficient multi-family buildings. City of Falcon Heights, Planning Commission, **Environment Commission**, City Council
- C) Support the adoption of standards requiring buildings larger than 5 units to periodically re-invest in energy efficient improvements that have a reasonable payback period. City of Falcon Heights, City Council
- D) Support incentives for retrofits and redevelopment of existing multi-family buildings to improve energy while respecting the historic integrity of buildings and communities. City of Falcon Heights, City Council

Communication: City communications

Timeline: 12–24 months **No action has been taken on this.**

Strategy 3: Partner with the State Fair to Encourage Energy Projects

The annual State Fair can become a platform for promoting energy projects. Interactive exhibits and demonstrations could showcase innovative energy solutions, inspiring residents and visitors alike to adopt more sustainable practices.

Actions: Partnerships / Resources:

A) Draft proposal to partner with State Fair to encourage joint energy projects. Minnesota State Fair, City of Falcon Heights, **Environment Commission**

Communication: City communications

Timeline: 6-12 months **No action has been taken on this.**

Strategy 5: Form Climate Action Partnership with the University of Minnesota

Partnering with the University of Minnesota could reduce carbon emissions. The City will seek collaboration with the University to reduce carbon in the atmosphere and add electric vehicle (EV) chargers.

Actions: Partnerships / Resources:

A) Draft a proposal for collaboration between the City Council and the University of Minnesota and find a way forward. City Council, University of Minnesota, Energy Action Team

B) Advocate for increasing EV charging infrastructure on and off campus. University of Minnesota, Partners in Energy, EV toolkit, City of Falcon Heights

C) Encourage charging infrastructure on new developments and retrofits, especially multifamily buildings and businesses. Support the continued development of charging infrastructure for EVs. University of Minnesota, Partners in Energy, EV toolkit, MF building owners/managers, City of Falcon Heights, **Environment Commission**, Planning Commission

Communication: City communications to University of Minnesota

Timeline: 6-12 months **No action has been taken on this.**

Strategy 7: Reduce Costs of Home Energy Assessments for Residents

Create a program that would pay for residents to have complimentary or reduced cost home energy assessment visits. The City could eliminate any financial objection for residents.

Actions: Partnerships / Resources:

A) Address economic barriers for residents who may be hard to reach or under-represented in the community and increase home energy assessment visits by promoting free visits. Community Engagement Commission (CEC), **Environment Commission**, City of Falcon Heights

Communication: City communications through CEC, City newsletter

Timeline: 6-12 months **We do pay down the cost of Home Energy Assessments for residents in Falcon Heights.**



REQUEST FOR DISCUSSION

Meeting Date	March 9, 2026
Agenda Item	E-4
Attachment	See below.
Submitted By	Georgiana May, Council Liaison

Item	Community Advisory Committee – Les Bolstad Golf Course Redevelopment
Description	<p>The Community Advisory Committee (CAC) will serve as a voice for the community and act in an advisory capacity to help shape the future redevelopment of the Les Bolstad Golf Course. The CAC will be made up of local community members who represent the diverse economic, ethnic, and social service interests of the City of Falcon Heights and of adjacent cities. The committee does not have independent duties or authority to take actions that will bind the City of Falcon Heights.</p> <p>The group will be appointed by the Falcon Heights City Council and made up of nine (9) voting members consisting of the following membership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One representative-at-large for Falcon Heights • One representative from the Planning Commission • One representative from the Environment Commission • One representative from the Parks and Recreation Commission • One representative from the Community Engagement Commission • One representative from the Grove neighborhood • One representative from Lauderdale (selected by the Lauderdale City Council) • One representative from Roseville (selected by the Roseville City Council) • One representative from St. Anthony Park (selected by the St. Anthony Park Community Council – District 12) <p>Additionally, staff from the City of Falcon Heights will serve as liaison to the CAC, as well as non-voting member participation from our consultants at Bolton & Menk, Barr Engineering, and Braun Intertec. Representatives from the University of Minnesota and the identified buyer will also have an active role in this process.</p> <p>Meeting Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly, the 3rd Wednesday of the month, at 6:30 PM, at Falcon Heights City Hall (2077 Larpenteur Ave. W.) • Anticipated first meeting date of Wednesday, April 15th. • Anticipated duration of CAC is 18-24 months. • Committee members are eligible for a stipend of \$50.00 per meeting attended.

	<p>Application Process All representatives need to complete an application. The application will be open from Monday, March 2, through midnight on Monday, March 16th.</p>
Budget Impact	N/A
Attachment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution 26-17 Establishing a Les Bolstad Golf Course Redevelopment Community Advisory Committee • Les Bolstad Golf Course Redevelopment – Community Advisory Committee Application
Action(s) Requested	No action needed.

**CITY OF FALCON HEIGHTS
COUNCIL RESOLUTION**

February 25, 2026

No. 26-17

**A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING A LES BOLSTAD GOLF COURSE
REDEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

WHEREAS, the Les Bolstad Golf Course property, owned by the University of Minnesota, is located adjacent to the City of Falcon Heights and represents a significant redevelopment opportunity affecting land use, infrastructure, environmental systems, housing, and community character; and

WHEREAS, redevelopment of the property will have regional implications for Falcon Heights and neighboring jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, the Falcon Heights City Council recognizes the importance of structured community engagement and broad stakeholder input in shaping redevelopment outcomes; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to establish a formal advisory body to serve as a community voice and provide recommendations to the City Council regarding the redevelopment process; and

WHEREAS, the Community Advisory Committee shall act solely in an advisory capacity and shall not have independent authority to bind the City of Falcon Heights.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Falcon Heights hereby establishes the Les Bolstad Golf Course Redevelopment Community Advisory Committee (CAC) for the purpose of advising the City Council on matters related to redevelopment of the Les Bolstad Golf Course property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Community Advisory Committee shall:

1. Purpose and Duties

- a. Serve as a community focus group representing a cross-section of residents and stakeholders.
- b. Provide input and recommendations to the City Council regarding land use concepts, environmental considerations, infrastructure, housing, community amenities, and related redevelopment matters.
- c. Identify community priorities, concerns, and opportunities associated with redevelopment.
- d. Act solely in an advisory capacity without independent authority to take action on behalf of the City.
- e. Commit to actively participate in meetings for a period of up to two years.

2. Membership

- a. The Committee shall consist of nine (9) voting members appointed as follows:
 - i. One Falcon Heights resident appointed at-large;
 - ii. One representative from the Falcon Heights Planning Commission;
 - iii. One representative from the Falcon Heights Environment Commission;
 - iv. One representative from the Falcon Heights Parks and Recreation Commission;
 - v. One representative from the Falcon Heights Community Engagement Commission;
 - vi. One representative from The Grove neighborhood;
 - vii. One representative from the City of Lauderdale (selected by the Lauderdale City Council);
 - viii. One representative from the City of Roseville (selected by the Roseville City Council);
 - ix. One representative from St. Anthony Park (selected by the St. Anthony Park Community Council – District 12).

3. Staff and Consultant Participation

- a. The City Administrator, or designee, shall serve as staff liaison to the Committee.
- b. Non-voting participation may include representatives from the City’s professional consultants, including but not limited to Bolton & Menk, Barr Engineering, and Braun Intertec.
- c. Representatives from the University of Minnesota and, as applicable, an identified buyer or development entity may participate as non-voting stakeholders.

4. Meetings


- a. Meetings shall generally occur monthly at Falcon Heights City Hall unless otherwise determined by the Committee in coordination with staff.
- b. Meetings shall comply with the Minnesota Open Meeting Law.

5. Duration

- a. The Community Advisory Committee shall remain in existence until dissolved by further action of the City Council.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that staff is directed to solicit applications for the Falcon Heights at-large member using the adopted Community Advisory Committee application form and to coordinate with partner jurisdictions and organizations regarding their respective appointments.

Moved by: Mogen

Approved by: 
Randall C. Gustafson
Mayor

GUSTAFSON
MAY
MIELKE
MOGEN
WASSENBERG

5 In Favor
0 Against

Attested by: 

Jack Linehan
City Administrator

CITY OF FALCON HEIGHTS
APPLICATION FOR
LES BOLSTAD GOLF COURSE REDEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CAC)

DATE:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

EMAIL ADDRESS:

1. How long have you been a resident of Falcon Heights?

2. Tell us why you wish to serve on the Community Advisory Committee (CAC).

3. Do you currently serve, or have served recently, on a Commission of Falcon Heights? If so, please list those Commissions and approximate dates of service.

4. Please list any other prior public service.

5. List your work experiences, community involvement, education or other experiences which you could bring to the CAC.

6. Have you served in a leadership role in Falcon Heights Commissions or government, or in other neighborhood or work capacities? If so, please describe those here.

7. Can you commit to regular attendance of the monthly CAC meetings for 18-24 months?