Appendix H:

- Cities and counties surveyed
- Sources list
- Email survey instrument
- Responses to email survey
- Notes from responses to phone survey

Cities and Counties Surveyed, November 8, 2013

Cities and counties to which we sent requests to take online survey (Total = 33)	Completed written survey? (Total = 19)	Completed telephone survey? (Total = 15)
1. Ann Arbor, MI		X
2. Atlanta, GA		
3. Austin, TX	X	X
4. Arcata, CA	X	X
5. Benicia, CA	X	X
6. Berkeley, CA	X	
7. Boston, MA		
8. Boulder, CO	X	X
9. Chicago, IL	X	X
10. Chula Vista, CA		X
11. Davis, CA		
12. Fort Collins, CO		
13. Los Angeles, CA		X
14. Marin County, CA	X	X
15. Miami, FL	X	X
16. Minneapolis, MN	X	
17. Montgomery County, VA		X
18. New York City, NY		
19. Oakland, CA	X	
20. Oberlin, OH	X	X
21. Palo Alto, CA	X	X
22. Pasadena, CA		
23. Philadelphia, PA	X	X
24. Portland, OR		
25. Sacramento, CA		
26. San Jose, CA	X	X
27. San Luis Obispo, CA	X	
28. San Rafael, CA	X	
29. San Francisco, CA	X	
30. Seattle, WA		
31. Snohomish County, WA	X	
32. Vancouver, Canada		
33. Washington, DC	X	

Sources List, November 8, 2013

City and County Contacts List (Please note that not all listed below were interviewed by phone.)

1. Ann Arbor: Matthew Naud, Environmental Coordinator, spoke 10/17
2. Atlanta: Aaron Bastian, Communications and Project Manager, spoke 10/1
3. Austin: Zach Baumer, Climate Program Manager, spoke 10/1
4. Arcata: Karen Diemer, Deputy Director, Environmental Services Department, spoke 10/1
5. Benicia: Alex Porteshawver, Climate Action Plan Coordinator, spoke 10/15
6. Berkeley: Timothy Burroughs, Climate Action Coordinator
7. Boston: Carl Spector, Executive Director, Air Pollution Control Commission
8. Boulder: Elisabeth Vasatka, Business Sustainability Coordinator; Ken Cairn, Senior Environmental Planner, Community Planning and Sustainability
9. Chicago: Joseph, Aaron, Deputy Sustainability Officer, Office of the Mayor
10. Chula Vista: Brendan Reed, Sustainable Communities Outreach Program, spoke 10/22
11. Davis: Mitch Sears, Staff Liaison, Department of Community Development and Sustainability
12. Fort Collins: Kathy Collier, Program Manager, ClimateWise Program
13. Los Angeles: Haydee Urita-Lopez, Urban Planner; David Somers, Environmental Review Coordinator; Diana Kitching, Environmental Review Coordinator; Elizabeth Carvajal, Urban Planning and Public Health Specialist, Raimi + Associates, spoke 10/18
14. Marin County: Omar Pena, Sustainability Planner, spoke 10/15
15. Miami: Luciana Gonzales, Assistant to Director, Planning, spoke 10/1
16. Minneapolis: Brendon Slotterback, Sustainability Program Coordinator
17. Montgomery County: Stan Edwards, Division Chief, Environmental Policy and Compliance, 10/1
18. New York City: Allan Cohn, Director for Climate and Water Quality, NYC Department of Environmental Protection
19. Oakland: Scott Wentworth, Energy Engineer
20. Oberlin: Kristin Braziunas, Liaison to the Energy Committee and the Community Engagement Team of the Oberlin Project, spoke 10/18
21. Palo Alto: Shiva Swamantham, Manager, Smart Grid and Emerging Energy Technologies
22. Pasadena: Denver Miller, Principal Planner
23. Philadelphia: Sarah Wu, Outreach and Policy Coordinator
24. Portland: Metro Council: Peggy Morell, Senior Public Affairs Specialist
25. Sacramento: Yvette Rincon, Sustainability Program Manager; Julia Burrows, Executive Director, Greenwise
26. San Jose: Mike Foster, LEED A.P. BD+C. Supervisor - Energy and Solar Programs, spoke 10/15
27. San Luis Obispo: James David, Associate Planner
28. San Rafael: Cory Bytof, Volunteer & Sustainability Program Coordinator
29. San Francisco: Calla Ostrander, Climate Action Coordinator
30. Seattle: Tracy Morgancern, Director, Office of Sustainability and Environment
31. Snohomish County: Lisa Dulude, Energy and Sustainable Development Analyst,
32. Vancouver: Malcolm Shield, Climate Program Manager, Office of Sustainability
33. Washington, DC: John Hermans, Policy Analyst, DDOE

Additional Sources:

Brant Arthur, Climate Protection Campaign
Michael Boswell, Ph.D., City & Regional Planning, Cal. Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo
Dave Erickson, California Public Utilities Commission
Lois Fisher, Fisher Town Designs
Justin Gerdes, Forbes Contributor
Woody Hastings, Climate Protection Campaign
Alex Hinds, Sonoma State University
J.R. Killigrew, ICLEI
Rick Pruetz, Planning & Implementation Strategies
Bruce Riordan, Elmwood Consulting
Andrew Seth, Climate Communities
Abby Young, Bay Area Air Quality Management District
Sonoma County Transportation and Land Use Coalition

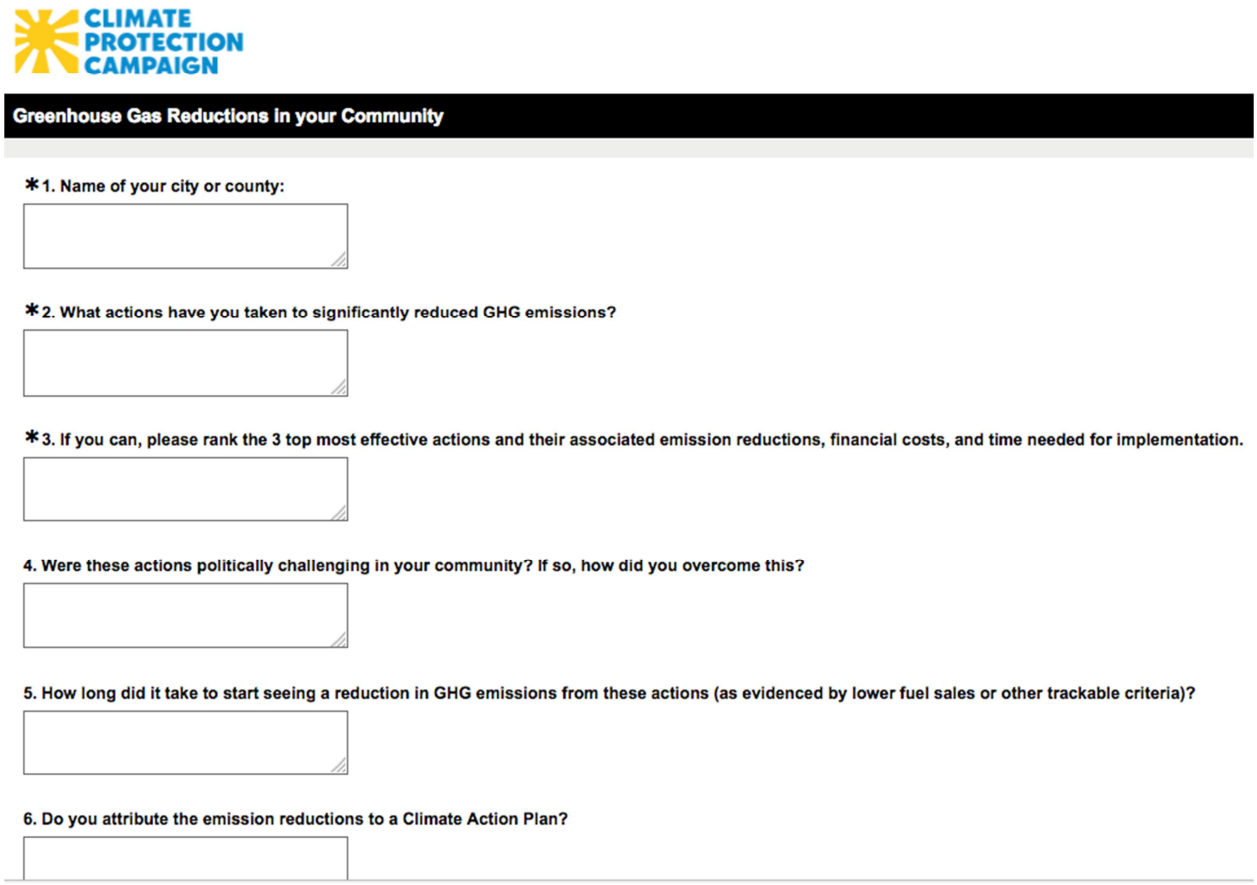
Email survey instrument

Greenhouse Gas Reductions in Your Community

1. *Name of your city or county
2. *What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?
3. *If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.
4. Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?
5. How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?
6. Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

* Response required

Screenshot:



Responses to email survey

#1 COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, October 01, 2013 10:33:13 AM
Last Modified: Saturday, October 05, 2013 1:52:12 PM
Time Spent: Over a day
IP Address: 208.180.37.207

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

City of Arcata

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

1) completed several efficiency upgrades to City Facilities
2) Support our Energy JPA in on the ground programs such as free lighting assestments for businesses and energy assestments for homes followed by help with incentive applications and rebates for implementation of efficiency measures.
3. Passage of an excessive electricity tax - just implemented today. Taxes residential meter that exceed 600% above PG&E baseline

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

I would only be listing individual projects such as LED street light retrofits here - I don't think that is what you are looking for.

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

So far our measures have all been supported politically. There was lots of community discussion regarding the tax but in the end a lot of support.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

track-able criteria is something we are struggling with now. The tax will be easier than most programs to track but metrics is a hard to gauge for us for programs in the community.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

I contribute our continued work to have a reduction plan. The programs that we work may not necessarily come straight from the plan but have an overall reduction goal and a plan that supports inventory updates and programs makes a big difference as council members and staff change overtime.

#2

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, September 24, 2013 11:27:21 AM
Last Modified: Saturday, October 05, 2013 3:11:56 PM
Time Spent: Over a week
IP Address: 162.89.0.59

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

Austin

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

Building Energy Efficiency codes and programs
Large purchase of Renew able energy (RECs)
Onsite solar PV programs
Bicycle and pedestrian programs
Recycling, Reusing, and Composting

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

Building Energy Efficiency and codes
Renew able Energy Credit purchases
Recycling, reusing and composting

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

No, Austin has a supportive stakeholder base, we are typically under fire for not doing enough or achieving enough progress.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

Efficiency and solar happen immediately
Bikes and Ped, maybe little or no benefit
Recycling and composting, immediate but scope 3 and out of our control.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

Yes, the Austin Climate Protection Plan is a resolution passed by city council in 2007, we report annually on progress and results from efforts laid out in that plan.

#3

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Monday, October 07, 2013 6:00:38 AM
Last Modified: Monday, October 07, 2013 6:13:33 AM
Time Spent: 00:12:54
IP Address: 74.252.102.138

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

City of Miami

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

In 2010, after five years in the making, Miami 21 was launched. Miami 21 entails a holistic approach to land use and urban planning. It provides a clear vision for the City that is supported by specific guidelines and regulations so that future generations can reap the benefits of well-balanced neighborhoods and rich quality of life. Miami 21 is a form-based code that incorporates walkability, activation of the pedestrian realm, encourages alternative modes of transportation, and mandates green building for larger buildings. It also encourages mixed-use in the urban core. All of these factors ultimately impact GHG emissions.

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

1. Creates walkable neighborhoods by encouraging mixed-use, activated pedestrian frontages (long term)
2. Goal to enhance the City's tree canopy with a goal of a minimum of 30% tree canopy coverage, citywide, by 2020.
3. Regulations to require large scale buildings (anything over 50,000 square feet) to be minimum Silver LEED certified.

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

Yes, it took five years to build consensus, and get the plan approved. It required a great deal of communication to all stakeholders as well as political leadership.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

There are no trackable mechanisms, however, one can clearly see the difference by more pedestrian activity, more bicycles on the streets, and increased canopy.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

The City has several plans in place to ultimately achieve this goal. That includes a landscape ordinance, tree protection laws, green building regulations, a bicycle master plan, a tree master plan, and a climate action plan (MPlan).

#4

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, October 09, 2013 8:11:58 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, October 09, 2013 8:49:28 AM
Time Spent: 00:37:29
IP Address: 198.188.159.2

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

City of San Luis Obispo

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

1. Adopt a Climate Action Plan.
2. Implement General Plan policies that reduce GHG emissions.
3. Use sustainable facility upgrades.

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

1. Reduce the community waste stream to as close to zero waste as possible, with a 75% diversion rate by the year 2020. Expected: -7,440 MTCO2e, High cost, 5 to 10 yrs.

2. Increase the percentage of non-recreational trips that are made by bicycle. Expected: -4,818 MTCO2e, High cost, 10+ yrs.

3. Implement local programs, and collaborate with the County and State, to improve energy efficiency in older building stock. Expected: -1,745 MTCO2e, Medium cost, 5 to 10 yrs.

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

Yes, especially efficiency improvements to existing buildings. We embarked on an extensive public outreach campaign, and changed the policies based on feedback.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

Our CAP was just adopted August 2012 so we have yet to see statistically valid results.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

Yes! However, many of the policies in the CAP were already covered in the Conservation & Open Space and Land Use Elements.

#5

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, October 10, 2013 9:54:05 AM
Last Modified: Thursday, October 10, 2013 11:02:47 AM
Time Spent: 01:08:41
IP Address: 204.247.139.91

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

Benicia

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

-Implemented 41 out of 117 Climate Action Plan strategies since 2009.
-Hired a CAP Coordinator in 2012 to implement CAP and measure progress.

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

Home Energy & Water Audits
-26,809 lbs CO2, 51,163kWh (2009-present)
-$393,000 allocated, $154,000 spent
-WattzOn implements the program for the City; City reviews reports and processes invoices one per month and annually.

Streetlight Retrofit Project
-2,294 out of 2,342 streetlights retrofitted (96%) from high pressure sodium to LED and Induction
-59 CO2MT reduction (induction)
-47 CO2MT reduction (LED)
-Bond funded ($12m), cost of streetlight retrofits approximatley $80,000; managed by Chevron Energy Solutions, contract signed October 2010, lights completed April 2012; City Staff installed fixtures; staff time spent reviewing documents, tracking energy and cost savings, and installing/maintaining fixtures.

10-site City Facility Solar Project (1.67MW)
-604MTCO2 reduced (March 2012 - October 2013)
-$9m estimated cost
-contract signed with Chevron Energy Solutions 10/2012, solar operational March 2012; City tracks energy/GHG/cost savings and maintains systems.

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

Chevron Energy Solutions project was challenging because of the expense. Projected cost savings was used as tool to help persuade the comunity.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

Solar and streetlight retrofits began reducing emissions as soon as installation was complete. CAP Coordinator was hired Feb. 2012 to track projects and full report was given to the City May 2013.

Residential Energy and Water audit program generated savings in first three months; savigns were verified for some participants 1 year after audit.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

Yes. All three actions are tied to CAP strategies.

#6

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, October 10, 2013 2:00:08 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, October 10, 2013 2:35:03 PM
Time Spent: 00:34:55
IP Address: 156.39.0.199

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

San Jose

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

San Jose adopted its Green Vision in 2007, which lays out 15 ambitious goals to reduce energy use, achieve zero waste from landfills, planting trees all while creating 25,000 clean tech jobs (http://www.sanjoseca.gov/index.aspx?NID=1417)
The City of San Jose has also adopted a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction Strategy in conjunction with the recently adopted Envision San Jose 2040 General Plan Update. The General Plan shifts development from single story buildings, to high density development along transit cooridors ("Transit Villages")

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

San Jose has nearly 60MW of installed solar and reduced community energy use by 12% which has resulted in 196,779 MTCO2 avoided since 2006.

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

Accelerating solar installations has been a priority for the current Administration. Permit streamlining and cost-recovery permit fees have helped advance this goal. Energy efficiency on a community scale has been a major hurdle given the city's size. Achieving the City's goal of 50% per capita energy use reduction by 2022 will require a significant investment by the community both in terms of behavior change as well as investment in energy efficient products.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

It has taken San Jose approximately 5 years to see measurable GHG reductions from energy efficiency improvements and solar installations

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

There are a number of factors that are having an impact on emissions including the State of California's Renewable Portfolio Standard, San Jose's Green Vision and General Plan. The General Plan was adopted in 2011, just as the Great Recession was ending. Development is just starting to restart, so it is too early to tell if the Plan has had any measurable impacts.

#7

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Friday, October 11, 2013 8:52:45 AM
Last Modified: Friday, October 11, 2013 9:00:41 AM
Time Spent: 00:07:56
IP Address: 199.88.114.1

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

County of Marin

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

Implemented Community Choice Aggregation; Initiated community energy efficiency rebate programs; Performed energy audits and retrofits at city/town facilities, schools, local businesses and special districts; Install solar panels on municipal facilities; Install energy-efficient street lights; Implemented solid waste reduction programs; and Implemented a comprehensive green building ordinance to address all residential and commercial construction projects.

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

Community choice aggregation, energy efficiency retrofits, and renewable energy installations.

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

Community choice aggregation was politically challenging to implement but helpful tactics included community education and outreach, and grassroots outreach by local sustainability groups.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

Currently in the process of completing a re-inventory of GHG emissions.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

Yes. Our Countywide Plan set the framework for many of the policies we've implemented and that were included in our CAP. We're in the process of completing an update of our CAP that will provide us with additional reduction measures.

#8

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, October 15, 2013 11:59:30 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, October 15, 2013 12:27:10 PM
Time Spent: 00:27:39
IP Address: 161.98.4.169

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

City of BOulder

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

Residential energy efficiency
Commercial energy efficiency
Solar energy incentives programs
City fleet switch to hybrids
City energy performance contract
City renewable energy developments

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

Please see the following link for much more info:
https://bouldercolorado.gov/climate/climate

The city organization energy performance contract was by far the most effective program, reducing city energy use and emissions by over 25%. This program will pay for itself over approx 15 years. City worked with McKinstry to develop and implement the EPC. 2) Energy Efficiency. The City generated approx $1.8M/year from a "carbon tax" which is a surcharge on electricity use by businesses and residents inthe city. See: https://www-static.bouldercolorado.gov/docs/community-takes-charge-boulders-carbon-tax-1-201305081136.pdf

This money is primarily invested in residential and energy efficiency programs--both in services and incentives. The city also leverages County and Federal funds A total of approx $2M in rebate and incentive funds leverages over $11M in private investment. Overall, however, the actual emissions reductions from such programs are modest, probably less than 200,000 MT CO2e out of a total of over 2,000,000 in emissions. A detailed assessment of Boulder's programs see the RMI Report assessing past performance:https://www-static.bouldercolorado.gov/docs/climate-action-plan-analysis-report-by-rocky-mountain-institute-1-201305081140.pdf
Brendle Report for looking forward:
https://www-static.bouldercolorado.gov/docs/energy-programs-options-and-conclusions-report-by-brendle-group-1-201305081148.pdf

Also see Boulder's unique rental property energy efficiency program:https://bouldercolorado.gov/plan-develop/smartregs

For the most recent analysis of Climate Action options, please see the 7/30/13 Council Study Session memo: https://www-static.bouldercolorado.gov/docs/July_30_FINAL_Study_Session_Packet-1-201307240903.pdf

Ultimately we have realized that conservation and energy efficiency will not get us more than 20-30% towards our GHG reduction goals. The remainder must come from energy source replacement. Any appropriate climate action goal (80% reduction below 1990 levels by 2050 as a minimum) is essentially a commitment to transitioning off fossil fuels. This is what led the City to explore and now pursue municipalizing our electric utility as we could not get our current utility-Xcel, to make firm commitments to the radical reductions in fossil fuel generation that are necessary. Information on this aspect of our work can be found at:
https://bouldercolorado.gov/pages/energy-future-goals-and-objectives

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

A major aspect of the City's strategy has been to form a series of "working groups" that convene both community experts and interested community members in actively exploring options together. These groups were central to the energy efficiency strategy development and now to the exploration of municipalization. We have also actively engaged very good marketing and PR firms to help create effective outreach materials and campaigns.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

We are rebuilding our GHG inventory. Our findings, like many others, are that we're barely keeping pace with GHG growth. We are not yet seeing significant GHG reductions.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

Our ability to hold our emissions steady is definitely related to our CLimtae Action Plan. We are now realizing, however, that this effort has to be a much more comprehensive and pervasive effort that more actively engages all departments as well as building more engagement and collaboration with other major institutions. Ultimately, however, its all about changing the foundation of our energy source--from fossil fuels to renewables. Conservation and efficiency will never get us there.

#9

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, October 15, 2013 1:27:49 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, October 15, 2013 1:38:13 PM
Time Spent: 00:10:24
IP Address: 199.33.32.254

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

City of Palo Alto

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

Making electric supply to be 100% renew able

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

1. carbon neutral supplies - less than 0.2 cents/kWh - unique to Palo Alto
2. energy efficiency - 0.4 to 0.6% year EE goals - cost effective criteria
3. Education and information to reduce energy usage (e.g. OPow er report and education campaigns)

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

Community is focus on sustainability, so minimal community/political challenges

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

Over a period of time for energy efficiency; as soon as more renew ables w ere procured for supply related GHG

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

Yes

#10

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, October 15, 2013 9:40:49 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, October 16, 2013 9:05:57 AM
Time Spent: 23:25:07
IP Address: 170.115.248.21

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

City of Philadelphia

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

The 2012 municipal GHG inventory shows a 13 percent decrease in emissions since 2006. Energy conservation in City buildings and the use of clean-burning biofuel in the City fleet are two main drivers of this change. The largest emissions decrease in both the municipal and citywide inventories comes from power plants decreasing the use of coal for electricity generation.

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

- The City's Energy Efficiency Fund was established in 2010. Since that time, the program has invested approximately $1.5 million dollars in a variety of projects at City facilities with annual savings of more than $400,000. No direct emissions reductions calculated.
- All diesel vehicles in the City fleet currently run on biodiesel. No cost or emissions calculated.
- The City purchases renewable energy certificates (RECs) covering 20% of its energy usage.

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

We got a lot of favorable public feedback during the drafting of Greenworks, our sustainability plan.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

We saw GHG emissions reductions in both municipal and citywide inventories between 2006 and 2010. While we know these reductions are correlated with our work, we do not know that our work caused the reductions.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

All of our work is outlined and tracked in our Greenworks plan, which is a comprehensive sustainability plan.

#11

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, October 16, 2013 5:45:39 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, October 16, 2013 5:59:42 PM
Time Spent: 00:14:03
IP Address: 199.88.89.34

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

City of San Rafael

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

Developed a Climate Action Plan
Switched to Marin Clean Energy
Adopted Green Building Regulations
Installed new HVAC and LED lights in city buildings, parking garages, and street/traffic lights
Increased diversion through curbside compost/greenwaste pickup for residents
Adopted C&D ordinance requiring 75% diversion
Promote and support Resilient Neighborhoods residential green living program.
Many more found on our web site from our CAP

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

Green Building Ordinance
ZW programs (curbside composting and C&D ordinance)
Marin Clean Energy

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

A little pushback on Green Building from contractors, some serious campaigning against Marin Clean Energy by PG&E and some follow up community challenges. Mostly through continuing on and making sure the positive benefits are in the forefront of the communications.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

Pretty quickly with MCE - within a year. Green Building is more of a formula right now and not too trackable. Probably a year or so with the ZW programs.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

Yes

#12

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, October 17, 2013 8:04:49 AM
Last Modified: Thursday, October 17, 2013 9:05:40 AM
Time Spent: 01:00:51
IP Address: 132.162.120.94

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

City of Oberlin

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

Local municipal electric utility (OMLPS) will provide approximately over 85% carbon neutral electricity portfolio by 2015 (primarily landfill gas baseload electricity); OMLPS participates in Efficiency Smart program offering a prescriptive rebate program (residential & small commercial) and custom program (large commercial); City and College have led by example in implementing energy efficiency and reducing GHG emissions (building efficiency, lighting retrofits, streetlights); Oberlin College will be replacing the coal boilers in its Central Heating Plant with natural gas boilers and transitioning to geothermal energy zones; Providing Oberlin With Efficiency Responsibly (POWER) provides Energy Advocacy service for Oberlin residents to connect them with efficiency programs

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

1. Municipal electric portfolio to >85% carbon neutral (reduces our emissions approx 50%) by 2015
2. Oberlin College Central Heating Plant to natural gas by 2015
3. Energy efficiency & Efficiency Smart Program

See Oberlin Climate Action Plan for details on emissions reductions.

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

These types of actions are always politically challenging. Some of the best ways to overcome this are to build relationships and trust with decision-makers, remind people of their prior commitments, and facilitate the conversations and workload that makes these actions possible.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

This will be determined as projects get phased in over the next 2 years and as we complete updated GHG emissions inventories.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

The City of Oberlin's first Climate Action Plan was written in 2011, with an update completed in 2013 with broad community input. The College's Climate Action Plan was written in 2009 and is in the process of being updated. Decisions and actions were performed simultaneously, largely due to (a) commitments that both City/College had made to carbon neutrality and, later, to becoming climate positive and (b) undergoing the climate action planning process. With the CAP just recently passed by City Council (unanimously) in 2013, it remains to be seen the extent of its impact on influencing future emissions reductions actions, which will be significantly more difficult to achieve. Early actions have primarily been part of a centralized decision-making process under the control of the City, municipal electric utility, or College. Next step actions will require multiple decentralized decision-makers to take action in the areas of home energy use and transportation.

#13

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, October 17, 2013 2:02:51 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, October 17, 2013 2:10:56 PM
Time Spent: 00:08:05
IP Address: 209.232.45.71

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

City of Berkeley

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

Zoning/TOD; bike network; curbside composting/recycling; mandatory requirements for energy efficiency in existing buildings; mandatory recycling for multifamily, commercial bldgs.; EE incentives/assistance for res and commercial

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

1. Mandatory energy efficiency requirements for res and commercial
2. Bike and ped infrastructure/TOD
3. Incentive programs for EE
3.

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

TOD is politically challenging. We use messaging and data to illustrate the benefits.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

Hard to say. The impact of energy efficiency efforts is immediate.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

CAP adopted in 2009. Since then our actions and level of community and City government engagment have definitely accelerated.

#14

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Friday, October 18, 2013 10:19:31 AM
Last Modified: Friday, October 18, 2013 10:22:03 AM
Time Spent: 00:02:31
IP Address: 209.232.103.86

PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

City of Oakland

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

• Oakland adopted a commercial and residential green building ordinance that requires better energy efficiency than the minimum requirements of the State's energy code. These cost-effective, energy efficiency improvements for new building construction and remodeling save Oakland businesses and residents money over the life cycle of the equipment while substantially reducing related greenhouse gas emissions.

• Oakland is replacing all of its cobra head street lights (30,000 cobra heads in a total inventory of 35,000 cobra head and ornamental lights) with high efficiency LED products. These changes will reduce the energy consumption of 30,000 streetlights to about 50% of their current consumption. More details are available upon request.

• Oakland created and delivered Oakland Shines, a saturation campaign that successfully introduced new technology throughout the city. The most attractive technologies were LED replacements and occupancy-sensing controls for parking garages; occupancy-sensing HVAC controls for hospitality spaces (detecting when rooms are vacant and adjusting the temperature); and occupancy-based stairwell lights.

• The Oakland City Council adopted a Zero Waste Goal in 2006, calling for a 90% reduction in waste sent to landfill by 2020, with an environmental hierarchy to guide how the diverted material is managed through recycling and composting. The City's Zero Waste Strategic Plan outlines strategies for meeting this goal. These strategies prioritize "systems" solutions to reduce landfilled waste, and expand waste reduction, recycling and composting programs. By pursuing the City's adopted Zero Waste strategies, Oakland can help to create GHG reductions on the same order of magnitude as those related to transportation and building energy use. Oakland released an RFP for zero waste discards management services for the residential, commercial, industrial and government sectors in 2012. Services are scheduled to begin 7/1/2015.

• Retrofitting nearly all City buildings spaces with high efficiency lighting equipment and occupancy-based controls and improving HVAC system efficiency and operations.

• Building a megawatt of solar power on municipal facilities, and encouraging the development of other systems citywide, including adopting one of the most solar-friendly ordinances to simplify the permitting process and minimize cost of solar power permitting.

• To promote bicycling, Oakland built 30 miles of bikeways and 1,500 bike parking spaces in 2011 and 2012. Long-range efforts are guided by the City's Bicycle Master Plan and publicized through the Bicycle Friendly Community program, a national program of the League of American Bicyclists.

• Installing real-time intelligent traffic controls near the Oracle arena and O.co Coliseum.

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

-

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

Oakland has substantial political support within the Mayor's Office, throughout the City Council and in the community for cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions actions. Evidence includes adoption of the Energy and Climate Action Plan, Green Building Ordinance, and the Zero Waste Strategic Plan. There is a wealth of political interest directed toward climate action and a multitude of opinions, which is a challenging to navigate, but no single issue or obstacle stands out.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

In our facilities, we see the results from one year to the next. We expect to see results in the community when we update the inventory again.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

The plan is relatively new, so we attribute the current efforts more directly to the political and administrative climate that has been supporting the climate work for many years. The recent activities are getting lots of support, including from the presence of the Energy and Climate Action Plan. Having a plan adds compelling justification to efforts that reduce GHG emissions.

#15

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Friday, October 18, 2013 11:55:22 AM
Last Modified: Friday, October 18, 2013 12:02:17 PM
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PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

City of Minneapolis

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

We are working on an array of energy efficiency, renewable energy, transportation and waste reduction strategies. See our climate action plan: http://www.minneapolismn.gov/sustainability/climate/index.htm and our Energy Pathways Study: http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/energyfranchise/WCMS1P-113782

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

Working with our utility, through our Pathways study, is likely to result in the most reductions. This will likely take two years, and could include some significant cost ($500k). A second strategy is our building energy disclosure ordinance. While not fully implemented, we hope this ordinance will lead to increased efficiency in our commercial building sector.

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

The building energy disclosure policy was somewhat challenging, but we mitigated this by meeting early and often with the many stakeholders involved in the process from the public and private sector to get their feedback and make adjustments to the ordinance. We also had many strong supporters of the ordinance.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

Minneapolis has seen a reduction in greenhouse gases since 2006 (see here: http://www.minneapolismn.gov/sustainability/indicators/WCMS1P-087163) but our most aggressive action strategies are just being implemented so we won't see results right away.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

We may, we will have to track emissions annually and look carefully at the actions we undertook.

#16

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, October 24, 2013 6:55:50 AM
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PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

Washington DC

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

Since buildings make up 75% of the District's total emissions, energy efficiency in large buildings and home weatherizations have been the primary target for reducing energy consumption and GHG emissions. The Green Building Act is a primary tool by which the District is making big buildings more efficient - requiring all buildings above a certain size to be at a minimum LEED certified. The Clean and Affordable Energy Act is requiring providers to seek cleaner sources of energy for what is sold in the District. This is also helping to generate funds to be used for local solar projects. Energy Benchmarking is helping to encourage green building in the District. are some of the primary ways that large building efficiency and

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

The Green Building Act: Enacted and initiated in 2006, fully implemented in 2011. The Act generates a revenue and contributes to a majority of the District's gains in building efficiency.
The District also has a PACE program, which has just started to roll out and fund projects. The PACE program is a financing mechanism that is repaid through property tax assessments attached to the property. The District's goal is to fund up to $70m of projects over the next 5 years.
The Clean and Affordable Energy Act is using the city's purchasing power to encourage cleaner energy produced in the regional grid.
The District is also getting ready to adopt the International Green Construction Codes (slightly modified for District customization), which will surpass the GBA in terms of enegy efficiency requirements for new construction and major renovations. These combined effects will have a substantial impact on the District's building efficiency.
The District Government is also committed to reducing energy use by 20% by 2020, which it is well on its way to achieving. Public buildings are being retrofitted and new construction (i.e. schools) are being built to LEED Silver to Platinum status. The District Government is also purchasing 100% of its electricity from renewable sources and settling into a contract with a regional provider to procure its power from a regional wind farm. By influencing the regional market, the District is facilitating cleaner energy from producers and driving down emissions.

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

Some of these actions were challenging with the District's business community, as they thought LEED certification would make new construction cost prohibitive and prevent new development in the city. But since the enactment of the GBA, building owners have realized that LEED certification is very much the market floor. Most new buildings can be built to LEED Silver or higher and get more per square foot on their rents. LEED buildings have since become the industry standard in the District and many building owners are now exploring where to go next.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

The District's baseline inventory in 2006 also was the year that the GBA was enacted and started to roll out. In 2011, the District re-inventoried its emissions and noted a 12% reduction between 2006 and 2011, despite having grown in population in workforce. The combined effect of energy efficiency and cleaner energy in the city grid contribute to this reduction. In 2012, further reductions were noticed and have been verified by the results of the Energy Star Benchmarking data.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

We have a draft Climate Action Plan that lists and quantifies specific measures as a way to track progress toward future reduction goals. Many of these actions are quantified in this plan. DDOE will work to finalize the CAP this fall.

#17

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, October 29, 2013 10:50:33 AM
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PAGE 1

Q1: **Name of your city or county:**

Snohomish County, WA

Q2: **What actions have you taken to significantly reduced GHG emissions?**

-Government building retrofits for energy and resource conservation
-EnergySmart Loan Program - uses loan loss reserve and third party financing to offer low -interest w eatherization and renew able energy loans for County homeow ners
-New Environmentally Preferable Purchasing and Product Utilization Policy (EPP)
-New Sustainable Operations Action Plan (SOAP) w hich establishes energy, GHG, and resource consumption reduction goals
-Gov't fleet purchases electric and hybrid vehicles
-Many other policies and programs: please see County's 2010 Sustainability Update for more background information http://w w w .co.snohomish.w a.us/documents/County_Services/Climate_Energy/SustainReport030811.pdf

Q3: **If you can, please rank the 3 top most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.**

1. Our public utility district (SnoPUD) and electric provider for the County reduced the amount of coal in their fuel mix and sw itched to hydro -this reduced the community's GHGs.
2. EnergySmart Loan Program - w e have loaned out over $2.5 million in just under tw o years for homeow ners to make their homes more energy efficient.
3. New Sustainable Operations Action Plan (SOAP) is our sustainability plan for government operations. Unanimously adopted by Council and issued as an Executive Order, w e are moving forw ard quickly to meet our GHG, energy, w ater, and w aste reduction goals.

Q4: **Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?**

The above mentioned items w ere generally not too politically challenging.

Q5: **How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?**

For a change in the utility's fuel mix, that started right aw ay. The other items it varies considerably.

Q6: **Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?**

Yes and no. Primary reason for decrease in GHGs is because of utility fuel mix change. GHG reductions realized in the last 3.5 years are due to the creation of programs and policies that I mentioned above.

Survey responses with supplemental information from phone interviews and email responses November 8, 2013

Austin: Zach Baumer

Q1: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

Building Energy Efficiency codes and programs: Municipal Utility (department of the city) – under City Council – this is what made them a leader – goal of 35% annual generation from renewables by 2020. Trying to meet 800MW target between 2005 – 2020 (200 MW from solar) – Austin Energy Green Building – program "Green Building" since before LEED – with their own star rating – for new buildings – lots of commercial and on-site generation programs. Just about to get PACE – just passed legislation to allow for PACE in Texas (couple of years out to get rolled out); looking at on-bill financing
Austin Energy website: data library: "Energy Conservation and Audit Disclosure": Energy Audit and discloser program- ECAD – multi, single and commercial property components to that – must disclose energy usage to tenants

Peak demand reduction programs – commercial and industrial – develop contracts with organizations – pay them per kWh to avoid energy use at certain times of year

On the residential side, they will give you a rebate on a Smart thermostat (they can turn it off)

Large purchase of Renewable energy (RECs) – Green Choice: they go to the market – instead of a fuel charge, you pay a renewable energy charge (700 Million kWh)

Onsite solar PV programs: rebate program, net metering – "the value of solar" – looking at a community program where you can buy on other people's solar

Bicycle and pedestrian programs - have added hundreds of miles of bike lane (mostly restriping) -

Recycling, Reusing, and Composting

Plug-in electric vehicles – rebates for home charging stations – city pays 50 hours per year for all the electricity you use (Zach Baumer phone conversation 10/1/2013)

Q2: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

Building Energy Efficiency and codes
Renewable Energy Credit purchases
Recycling, reusing and composting – council adopted a zero waste by 2040 – advanced single stream, curbside composting, rebates for compost, piloting green waste bin for composting in some neighborhoods, will soon have requirement for commercial compost

Q3: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

No, Austin has a supportive stakeholder base. We are typically under fire for not doing enough or achieving enough progress.

Q4: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

Efficiency and solar happen immediately
Bikes and Ped, maybe little or no benefit
Recycling and composting, immediate but scope 3 and out of our control

Q5: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

Yes, the Austin Climate Protection Plan is a resolution passed by city council in 2007. We report annually on progress and results from efforts laid out in that plan.

County of Montgomery, VA: Stan Edwards

I looked at your survey and (like the solutions to climate change!) the answers to your questions are fairly complex. Perhaps the best way to address them is to have a conversation with you to discuss our programs and progress. One thing that has definitely hampered us is a lack of funding for continued analysis of GHG emissions and the impact of individual programs on emissions, so providing specific answers to questions 1, 2, and 4 is difficult (if not impossible).

The answer to question 3 is yes, everything we do in Montgomery County seems to be politically challenging, despite the fact that our County Council is made up of nine representatives all from the same party. Perhaps it's our proximity to Washington, DC!

As far as question 5 is concerned, I do think having the Climate Protection Plan has made a big difference in moving programs forward. We are nowhere near our GHG reduction goals, but I have been involved in many situations where the justification for pursuing something was, at least in part, because "it was recommended in the Climate Protection Plan."

For background, it may be useful to look at several documents:

1. The 2009 Montgomery County Climate Protection Plan – This document was developed by County staff in conjunction with an appointed *Sustainability Working Group*, which was in existence through mid-2011.

2. The 2009 Annual Report of the Sustainability Working Group – This memo to the County Executive and County Council outlined progress made on implementing the recommended actions in the plan.

3. The 2010 Annual Report of the Sustainability Working Group and the 2010 Sustainability Working Group - Implementation Status report – Further updates on the progress of implementing the plan.

Following the dissolution of the Sustainability Working Group, we have been focused more on project implementation (particularly a $7.6 million dollar grant from DOE for energy efficiency programs) than reporting. We recognize the value of continual reporting but have just not had the staff or fiscal resources to do it.

One of the accomplishments we are most hopeful about is the launching of the MyGreenMontgomery website, which provides a lot of information to residents about programs in the County. We have seen the use of this website, along with the associated Facebook page and Twitter feed, increase over time and we hope it becomes, as the site says, the go to "guide for living a green life in Montgomery County."

We are also proud of our green business certification program (modeled after many California programs) and the recently completed study on reducing energy use in commercial and multi-family buildings in the County. We are way behind Sonoma in implementing a PACE program, but we are working on it!

Stan Edwards
Division of Environmental Policy & Compliance
Department of Environmental Protection
Montgomery County, MD
240-777-7748

2010 update:
source: http://www6.montgomerycountymd.gov/content/dep/downloads/air/2010implementationstatus.pdf

They are following ICLEI – 80% by 2050. Piecemeal implementing things, no specific mandate, plan said level off by 2010 and then drop by 5% each year; data issues they are still correcting, but probably not on track

ARRA-funded block grant for EE – 7.6M dollars for County buildings, residential rebate programs for HVAC, ceiling and insulation, EE appliances, commercial program (gave 42 rebates), study of the commercial sector and what policies could implement (interim goal of 25% by 2020 in commercial sector) – in the process of developing PACE, but they stopped residential PACE when the Freddie/Fannie debacle started, AAA bond rating, they would like to move forward
commercial has been introduced
Prohibition on Counties collecting money from private sources – so could not do PACE that way, but this prohibition may go away

TDR's: preserved about 1/3 of county as agricultural reserve: Jeremy Criss 301-590-2830 (Agricultural Services Program)

Concentrating on transit-oriented development for more mass transit, BRT, light rail, etc

Recycling rates is among the highest in the country, curbside collection of yard waste with composting of that, exploring foodwaste composting (pilot - with a cafeteria (to expand to restaurants?), waste-to-energy incinerator, required to provide recycling for multifamily, current rate is >50%, looking for 70% by 2020, one community is doing a curbside to residences, a nonprofit collects from restaurants

Easily quantified – residential buildings and non-res in buildings, VMT, solid waste

Collecting an energy tax – helps them to track for their inventory, VMT

Progress report 2010:
http://www6.montgomerycountymd.gov/content/dep/downloads/air/2010implementationstatus.pdf

City of Arcata

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

1) completed several efficiency upgrades to City Facilities 2) Support our Energy JPA in on the ground programs such as free lighting assessments for businesses and energy assessments for homes followed by help with incentive applications and rebates for implementation of efficiency measures. 3. Passage of an excessive electricity tax - just implemented today. Taxes residential meter that exceed 600% above PG&E baseline

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

I would only be listing individual projects such as LED street light retrofits here - I don't think that is what you are looking for.

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

So far our measures have all been supported politically. There was lots of community discussion regarding the tax but in the end a lot of support.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

track-able criteria is something we are struggling with now. The tax will be easier than most programs to track but metrics is a hard to gauge for us for programs in the community.

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

I contribute our continued work to have a reduction plan. The programs that we work may not necessarily come straight from the plan but have an overall reduction goal and a plan that supports inventory updates and programs makes a big difference as council members and staff change overtime.

City of Miami

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

In 2010, after five years in the making, Miami 21 was launched. Miami 21 entails a holistic approach to land use and urban planning. It provides a clear vision for the City that is supported by specific guidelines and regulations so that future generations can reap the benefits of well-balanced neighborhoods and rich quality of life. Miami 21 is a form-based code that incorporates walkability, activation of the pedestrian realm, encourages alternative modes of transportation, and mandates green building for larger buildings. It also encourages mixed-use in the urban core. All of these factors ultimately impact GHG emissions.

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

1. Creates walkable neighborhoods by encouraging mixed-use, activated pedestrian frontages (long term) 2. Goal to enhance the City's tree canopy with a goal of a minimum of 30% tree canopy coverage, citywide, by 2020. 3. Regulations to require large scale buildings (anything over 50,000 square feet) to be minimum Silver LEED certified.

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

Yes, it took five years to build consensus, and get the plan approved. It required a great deal of communication to all stakeholders as well as political leadership.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

There are no trackable mechanisms, however, one can clearly see the difference by more pedestrian activity, more bicycles on the streets, and increased canopy.

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

The City has several plans in place to ultimately achieve this goal. That includes a landscape ordinance, tree protection laws, green building regulations, a bicycle master plan, a tree master plan, and a climate action plan (MiPlan).

Q1: Name of your city or county:

City of San Luis Obispo

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

1. Adopt a Climate Action Plan. 2. Implement General Plan policies that reduce GHG emissions. 3. Use sustainable facility upgrades.

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

1. Reduce the community waste stream to as close to zero waste as possible, with a 75% diversion rate by the year 2020. Expected: -7,440 MTCO2e, High cost, 5 to 10 yrs. 2. Increase the percentage of non-recreational trips that are made by bicycle. Expected: -4,818 MTCO2e, High cost, 10+ yrs. 3. Implement local programs, and collaborate with the County and State, to improve energy efficiency in older building stock. Expected: -1,745 MTCO2e, Medium cost, 5 to 10 yrs.

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

Yes, especially efficiency improvements to existing buildings. We embarked on an extensive public outreach campaign, and changed the policies based on feedback.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

Our CAP was just adopted August 2012 so we have yet to see statistically valid results.

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

Yes! However, many of the policies in the CAP were already covered in the Conservation & Open Space and Land Use Elements.

Benicia

Name of your city or county:

Q1. Benicia

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

-Implemented 41 out of 117 Climate Action Plan strategies since 2009. -Hired a CAP Coordinator in 2012 to implement CAP and measure progress.

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

- Home Energy & Water Audits -26,809 lbs CO2, 51,163kWh (2009-present) -$393,000 allocated, $154,000 spent -WattzOn implements the program for the City; City reviews reports and processes invoices one per month and annually.
- Streetlight Retrofit Project -2,294 out of 2,342 streetlights retrofitted (98%) from high pressure sodium to LED and Induction -59 CO2MT reduction (induction) -47 CO2MT reduction (LED) -Bond funded ($12m), cost of streetlight retrofits approximately $80,000; managed by Chevron Energy Solutions, contract signed October 2010, lights completed April 2012; City Staff installed fixtures; staff time spent reviewing documents, tracking energy and cost savings, and installing/maintaining fixtures.
- 10-site City Facility Solar Project (1.67MW) -604MTCO2 reduced (March 2012 - October 2013) -$9m estimated cost -contract signed with Chevron Energy Solutions 10/2012, solar operational March 2012; City tracks energy/GHG/cost savings and maintains systems.

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

Chevron Energy Solutions project was challenging because of the expense. Projected cost savings was used as tool to help persuade the community.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

Solar and streetlight retrofits began reducing emissions as soon as installation was complete. CAP Coordinator was hired Feb. 2012 to track projects and full report was given to the City May 2013. Residential Energy and Water audit program generated savings in first three months; savings were verified for some participants 1 year after audit.

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

Yes. All three actions are tied to CAP strategies.

Phone: CAP coordinator in March 2012. Watts-on implemented

Water conservation and solar incentive programs; transportation will be a big focus going forward (2nd largest), business sustainability program –free in-depth audits for businesses, worked with PG&E to identified largest energy users. PG&E contacts them initially, then city no interest and low interest loans, PACE financing district, $50,000 minimum floor -48% GHGs comes from commercial and industrial sector, community sustainability committee created an expo where they will be talking about transportation emissions, applied for a Davenport grant through Pepperdine, 2 level 2 stations for EVs, Working with growing energy labs; first dual station (has both types of connectors) plus battery back-up. Looking at adaptation as well. Trying to leverage mitigation for adaptation – working with Innovative Solutions at UC Berkeley to come up with adaptation – monetize for businesses (spell out their money savings for doing certain things) – looking for dual benefits, also framing it as risk prevention (insurance premiums may rise soon).

County Board of Sups entering into HERO Program (opted in), YGrene PACE financing district.
Strategic Growth Council and PG&E funding all cities in Solano County to have a CAP.

Increased awareness with green bins that are now taking food and Republic will be taking food compost soon, looking at leverage business resource program for that program

Q1: Name of your city or county:

San Jose

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

San Jose adopted its Green Vision in 2007, which lays out 15 ambitious goals to reduce energy use, achieve zero waste from landfills, planting trees all while creating 25,000 clean tech jobs (http://www.sanjoseca.gov/Index.aspx?NID=1417) The City of San Jose has also adopted a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction Strategy in conjunction with the recently adopted Envision San Jose 2040 General Plan Update. The General Plan shifts development from single story buildings, to high-density development along transit corridors ("Transit Villages")

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

San Jose has nearly 60MW of installed solar and reduced community energy use by 12% which has resulted in 196,779 MTCO2 avoided since 2006. The solar has been installed all over the city including homes, businesses, schools and other government buildings. I can't speak to how the homes and businesses paid for their systems, but the PV that has been installed on our municipal buildings has been through Power Purchase Agreements. Approximately 4.3MW has been installed on municipal buildings (fire stations, community centers and libraries) with the remainder being installed by homeowners and businesses.

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

Accelerating solar installations has been a priority for the current Administration. Permit streamlining and cost-recovery permit fees have helped advance this goal. Energy efficiency on a community scale has been a major hurdle given the city's size. Achieving the City's goal of 50% per capita energy use reduction by 2022 will require a significant investment by the community both in terms of behavior change as well as investment in energy efficient products.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

It has taken San Jose approximately 5 years to see measurable GHG reductions from energy efficiency improvements and solar installations

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

There are a number of factors that are having an impact on emissions including the State of California's Renewable Portfolio Standard, San Jose's Green Vision and General Plan. The General Plan was adopted in 2011, just as the Great Recession was ending. Development is just starting to restart, so it is too early to tell if the Plan has had any measurable impacts.

What financing tools is the city planning to use for EE retrofits:

Private financing mostly, but mostly looking at PACE

What financing tools is the city planning to use for the move toward high-density mixed-use development along transit corridors?

New developers will need to comply with the general plan, applying for grants to bring BART to San Jose

Marin County

Q1: Name of your city or county:

County of Marin: Omar Pena, Dana Arm

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

Implemented Community Choice Aggregation; having community champion: Charles McGlashan was key, community groups stepping up – Mainstreet Moms, Sustainable San Rafael, Sustainable Novato, etc telling people at events (farmers markets, festivals) that they support CCA
Initiated community energy efficiency rebate programs; Marin Clean Energy is setting up an on-bill payment system
Performed energy audits and retrofits at city/town facilities, schools, local businesses and special districts; used ARRA funding, CEC low-interest loans, PG&E 0% interest loans, funds from a partnership with PG&E as well, clean renewable energy bonds, some cities have used PPA's, commercial are using feed-in tarrifs
Install solar panels on municipal facilities;
Install energy-efficient street lights; on-bill financing
Implemented solid waste reduction programs; and
Implemented a comprehensive green building ordinance to address all residential and commercial construction projects: in 2010 included a 3rd party verification process and for new construction too, used Build It Green to verify them, next code cycle will be doing it as well

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

Community choice aggregation, energy efficiency retrofits, and renewable energy installations

Transportation: Transportation Authority of Marin – not much there yet

Curbside composting – most waste haulers are doing this, some commercial; new program at central marin waste mngmnt agency biodigester project

Marin Carbon Project – sequestering carbon, have submitted results to BAAQMD for approval

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

Community choice aggregation was politically challenging to implement but helpful tactics included community education and outreach, and grassroots outreach by local sustainability groups.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

Currently in the process of completing a re-inventory of GHG emissions.

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

Yes. Our Countywide Plan set the framework for many of the policies we've implemented and that were included in our CAP. We're in the process of completing an update of our CAP that will provide us with additional reduction measures.

Boulder

Q1: Name of your city or county:

City of Boulder

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

Residential energy efficiency Commercial energy efficiency Solar energy incentives programs City fleet switch to hybrids City energy performance contract City renewable energy developments

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

Please see the following link for much more info: https://bouldercolorado.gov/climate/climate

The city organization energy performance contract was by far the most effective program, reducing city energy use and emissions by over 25%. This program will pay for itself over approx 15 years. City worked with McKinstry to develop and implement the EPC. 2) Energy Efficiency. The City generated approx $1.8M/year from a "carbon tax" which is a surcharge on electricity use by businesses and residents in the city. See: https://www-static.bouldercolorado.gov/docs/community-takes-charge-boulders-carbon-tax-1-201305081136.pdf

This money is primarily invested in residential and energy efficiency programs--both in services and incentives. The city also leverages County and Federal funds.

A total of approx $2M in rebate and incentive funds leverages over $11M in private investment. Overall, however, the actual emissions reductions from such programs are modest, probably less than 200,000 MT CO2e out of a total of over 2,000,000 in emissions. A detailed assessment of Boulder's programs see the RMI Report assessing past performance:

https://www-static.bouldercolorado.gov/docs/climate-action-plan-analysis-report-by-rocky-mountain-institute-1-201305081140.pdf

Brendle Report for looking forward: https://www-static.bouldercolorado.gov/docs/energy-programs-options-and-conclusions-report-by-brendle-group-1-201305081148.pdf

Also see Boulder's unique rental property energy efficiency program:https://bouldercolorado.gov/plan-develop/smartregs

For the most recent analysis of Climate Action options, please see the 7/30/13 Council Study Session memo: https://www-static.bouldercolorado.gov/docs/July_30_FINAL_Study_Session_Packet-1-201307240903.pdf Ultimately we have realized that conservation and energy efficiency will not get us more than 20-30% towards our GHG reduction goals.

The remainder must come from energy source replacement. Any appropriate climate action goal (80% reduction below 1990 levels by 2050 as a minimum) is essentially a commitment to transitioning off fossil fuels. This is what led the City to explore and now pursue municipalizing our electric utility as we could not get our current utility-Xcel, to make firm commitments to the radical reductions in fossil fuel generation that are necessary. Information on this aspect of our work can be found at: https://bouldercolorado.gov/pages/energy-future-goals-and-objectives

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

A major aspect of the City's strategy has been to form a series of "working groups" that convene both community experts and interested community members in actively exploring options together. These groups were central to the energy efficiency strategy development and now to the exploration of municipalization. We have also actively engaged very good marketing and PR firms to help create effective outreach materials and campaigns.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

We are rebuilding our GHG inventory. Our findings, like many others, are that we're barely keeping pace with GHG growth. We are not yet seeing significant GHG reductions.

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

Our ability to hold our emissions steady is definitely related to our CLimtae Action Plan. We are now realizing, however, that this effort has to be a much more comprehensive and pervasive effort that more actively engages all departments as well as building more engagement and collaboration with other major institutions. Ultimately, however, its all about changing the foundation of our energy source--from fossil fuels to renewables. Conservation and efficiency will never get us there.

Palo Alto:

http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/services/sustainability/default.asp

Shiva.swaminathan@cityofpaloalto.org

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

Making electric supply to be 100% renewable

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

1. carbon neutral supplies - less than 0.2 cents/kWh - unique to Palo Alto 2. energy efficiency - 0.4 to 0.6% year EE goals - cost effective criteria 3. Education and information to reduce energy usage (e.g. OPower report and education campaigns)

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

Community is focus on sustainability, so minimal community/political challenges

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

Over a period of time for energy efficiency; as soon as more renewables were procured for supply related GHG

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

Yes

Supplemental from the web:

In recent years the City has taken multiple steps towards reducing GHG emissions in its electric portfolio through energy efficiency efforts, encouragement of solar photovoltaic panel installations, offering PaloAltoGreen, and adoption of an accelerated Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). Combined, these efforts are expected to account for an over 40% drop in 2012 electricity-related GHG emissions compared to 2005 levels.
source: http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/gov/depts/utl/residents/resources/pcm/carbon_neutral_portfolio.asp

Carbon-neutral power:
http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/gov/depts/utl/residents/resources/pcm/carbon_neutral_portfolio.asp

Ann Arbor:

- Green fleets policy 14%
- EE work in municipal buildings
- 1st PACE program implemented recently, 500k
- New climate plan: 25% below 2000 by 25, 90 by 2050
- 2 hydro facilities, but sell that to other facilities
- Trying to do more solar
- Working on a 500kw solar install that utility would do on city land - they would run directly to fleet bldgs, run excess back to grid
- Lots of wind farms in Northern Michigan - trying to buy into these down in Ann Arbor
- U of Michigan is 25% of GHGs - lots of huge buildings - $80 Million spent on energy per year
- $250 Million spent on energy city-wide
- Local dev. finance authority, various agencies could help with this
- Fairly strong local economy
- 9 million sq feet of space downtown
- Local nonprofit, The Ecology Center $30,000 raised - up to $110,000 probably coming for community climate program
- Washma County - fairly rural - 350k, city is 114
- Bought land in rural areas to prevent mcmansions and preserve farm land - preserved 300 acres of farm land
- Bus system is very nice - many biodiesel, hybrid buses,
- Rail lines go through Ann Arbor
- Trying to get rail lines up for 4-hour trip from Detroit to Chicago (110); passenger priority makes it fast
- 60k people coming into the city for jobs each day - lots of high tech, biotech

Chicago:

Glad to hear you read the plan; we are working on a 1-year progress update now. We will be ready to release within the next few weeks. To your questions:

1. Regarding TOD, we did introduce and pass an ordinance to accelerate denser, less car-dependent development near transit stations. It went into effect last month. Basically, for commercial and mixed-use properties located near transit (either 600' or 1,200'), the ordinance eliminates minimum parking requirements and offers density bonuses, allowing for smaller dwelling units and taller buildings. Studies have shown real estate sales prices in Chicago near transit outperformed the region by 30%, demonstrating a clear demand for real estate with easy access to transit. I can say more about this if you are interested in hearing more.

2. Transit projects are typically funded by Federal and State dollars to our Chicago Transit Authority (buses and light rail) and Metra (commuter rail) and the debt markets (revenue and general obligation bonds). Infrastructure is

also funded out of the City's capital budget and through tax increment financing. Our more innovative projects like our bikeshare program, Divvy – now the nation's 2nd in size, traffic signal synchronization, bus rapid transit, electric truck purchase vouchers, etc. are funded at least through grants

3. The majority of our new tree plantings are funded privately, as part of development agreements. As part of our new Green Storm water Infrastructure Strategy Initiative, announced by our Mayor last week, we are carving out capital budget for green infra – including trees. In the public way, again capital budget and TIF fund these projects. Our Bureau of Forestry is primarily focused on maintenance these days rather new planting. Emerald ash borer is of particular concern on the maintenance front.

Let me know if you have further questions. In general, energy efficiency is most important for emissions reductions in Chicago. Rooftop solar is another area we have done a lot with; Solar Power International is here next week and we'll have announcements then about some the developments here to cut permitting costs, streamline zoning and permitting approvals, and introduce additional incentives. Community Choice Aggregation has been a big recent development here, with our no coal contract, including a doubling of wind power under the previous regime. This CCA is also the biggest in U.S. history; we'll have more renewable energy development news directly resulting from our aggregated purchasing of electricity here in Chicago.

Transportation has been the area where we have made the most news in recent months, with the explosive growth bike share and the rapid expansion of our protected bikeways network. The *Streets for Cycling 2020* plan calls for a 645 mile bikeways network by 2020. With our Complete Streets policy in place, the public way is looking very different in Chicago. It's exciting to see; a visual and physically engaging way to experience sustainability in a city.

Aaron Joseph LEED AP
Deputy Sustainability Officer
Office of the Mayor
City of Chicago
312-744-5053 | @SustainChicago

Q1: Name of your city or county:

City of Philadelphia

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

The 2012 municipal GHG inventory shows a 13 percent decrease in emissions since 2006. Energy conservation in City buildings and the use of clean-burning biofuel in the City fleet are two main drivers of this change. The largest emissions decrease in both the municipal and citywide inventories comes from power plants decreasing the use of coal for electricity generation.

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

- The City's Energy Efficiency Fund was established in 2010. Since that time, the program has invested approximately $1.5 million dollars in a variety of projects at City facilities with annual savings of more than $400,000. No direct emissions reductions calculated. - All diesel vehicles in the City fleet currently run on biodiesel. No cost or emissions calculated. - The City purchases renewable energy certificates (RECs) covering 20% of its energy usage.

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

We got a lot of favorable public feedback during the drafting of Greenworks, our sustainability plan.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

We saw GHG emissions reductions in both municipal and citywide inventories between 2006 and 2010. While we know these reductions are correlated with our work, we do not know that our work caused the reductions.

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

All of our work is outlined and tracked in our Greenworks plan, which is a comprehensive sustainability plan.

City of San Rafael

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

Developed a Climate Action Plan Switched to Marin Clean Energy Adopted Green Building Regulations Installed new HVAC and LED lights in city buildings, parking garages, and street/traffic lights, increased diversion through curbside compost/greenwaste pickup for residents Adopted C&D ordinance requiring 75% diversion Promote and support Resilient Neighborhoods residential green living program. Many more found on our web site from our CAP

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

Green Building Ordinance ZW programs (curbside composting and C&D ordinance) Marin Clean Energy

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

A little pushback on Green Building from contractors, some serious campaigning against Marin Clean Energy by PG&E and some follow up community challenges. Mostly through continuing on and making sure the positive benefits are in the forefront of the communications.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

Pretty quickly with MCE - within a year. Green Building is more of a formula right now and not too trackable. Probably a year or so with the ZW programs.

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

Yes

Name of your city or county:

City of Oberlin
Kristin Braziunas (440)775-8121

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

Local municipal electric utility (OMLPS) will provide approximately over 85% carbon neutral electricity portfolio by 2015 (primarily landfill gas baseload electricity); OMLPS participates in Efficiency Smart program offering a prescriptive rebate program (residential & small commercial) and custom program (large commercial); City and College have led by example in implementing energy efficiency and reducing GHG emissions (building efficiency, lighting retrofits, streetlights); Oberlin College will be replacing the coal boilers in its Central Heating Plant with natural gas boilers and transitioning to geothermal energy zones; Providing Oberlin With Efficiency Responsibly (POWER) provides Energy Advocacy service for Oberlin residents to connect them with efficiency programs

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

1. Municipal electric portfolio to >85% carbon neutral (reduces our emissions approx 50%) by 2015 2. Oberlin College Central Heating Plant to natural gas by 2015 3. Energy efficiency & Efficiency Smart Program See Oberlin Climate Action Plan for details on emissions reductions.

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

These types of actions are always politically challenging. Some of the best ways to overcome this are to build relationships and trust with decision-makers, remind people of their prior commitments, and facilitate the conversations and workload that makes these actions possible.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

This will be determined as projects get phased in over the next 2 years and as we complete updated GHG emissions inventories.

Phone call: working on a new GHG inventory with a third party, going thru CAP and assigning numbers – can follow up in a few months
EE community-wide – documents – residential study that shows financing mechanisms, menu of policy options also on web – Kristin will send me both, carbon-neutral transportation plan – EV stuff in this

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City of Los Angeles phone call 10/18/13

Haydee Urita-Lopez < haydee.urita-lopez@lacity.org>
Valentina Knox
Erin Strelich <erin.strelich@lacity.org>,- EIR
David Somers David.Somers@lacity.org - policy division – bike plan

Climate action plan – adopted 2007 – crafted by the dept. of environmental affairs (now gone), almost all for municipal operations – LADWP – increased % renewables – went for 35% by 2020 – not sure how close they are now. Two additional people you could contact:

Gretchen Hardison
Director of Climate and Air Quality Programs
(213) 978-0852
gretchen.hardison@lacity.org

Craig Tranby
Climate Plan Manager (not there anymore)
(213) 978-0853
craig.tranby@lacity.org

City council just passed an ordinance to eliminate coal by 2025

Did achieve 20% by 2010

Water! Increasing total of recycled water – new LID ordinance: storm water recapture and infiltration
Wayne King – bureau of sanitation – vehicle emissions

David: Transportation and land use: updating mobility plan – 20/35; complete streets stuff, some performance metrics in there, reducing VMT, more transit, transit corridors, bike priority, trying to build housing around transit system, SB743 changes how they do transportation metrics – shifting to a metric that relates to VMT per capita – vehicle VMT fees? Infill will start to be more fast-tracked and not hindered/scrutinized (by CEQA) for adding more local traffic, etc.
sanitation fleet has been upgraded

David wants to get away from focus on use and look more at impact and performance (form)

Metro operates BRT – doing signal prioritization, not a lot of dedicated bus lanes
Sothern Cal Association of Governments: looking more at EVs

Erin: Sanitation: solid waste integrated resource plan – 70% solid waste diversion by 2013, 90% diversion by 2025, zero waste city goal, curbside recycling has expanded – one-bin recycling, added residential food waste to green can, expanded recycling to multi-family and commercial buildings are required to sign up for a recycling program,

biosolids from waste water: reused 240,000 tons of biosolids, 70% is going to resurface application to farm in Kern County – providing specific crops for LA Zoo;
TIRE demonstration Project – at Willmington – they sequestered biosolids into the old tapped out oil wells – sequesters the CO2, hope to generate methane gas from this eventually.

Sanitation has established tax breaks for companies, bonus for companies that produce green energy

Elizabeth call: Rainy & Associates firm hired to help with the initiative: General Plan Framework element, climate change (mitigation and adaptation) is definitely in their plan: health atlas – looks at over 100 indicators and health outcomes in the city – looks at air quality, transportation, access to health services, crime, etc, etc, then identified the areas most impacted by some of the adverse health issues

Dept of City Planning updating the mobility element –Mie Lar
Also a technical advisory committee and sanitation – Deborah Deeds

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Q1: Name of your city or county:

City of Oakland

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

• Oakland adopted a commercial and residential green building ordinance that requires better energy efficiency than the minimum requirements of the State's energy code. These cost-effective, energy efficiency improvements for new building construction and remodeling save Oakland businesses and residents money over the life cycle of the equipment while substantially reducing related greenhouse gas emissions.
• Oakland is replacing all of its cobra head street lights (30,000 cobra heads in a total inventory of 35,000 cobra head and ornamental lights) with high efficiency LED products. These changes will reduce the energy consumption of 30,000 streetlights to about 50% of their current consumption. More details are available upon request.
• Oakland created and delivered Oakland Shines, a saturation campaign that successfully introduced new technology

throughout the city. The most attractive technologies were LED replacements and occupancy-sensing controls for parking garages; occupancy-sensing HVAC controls for hospitality spaces (detecting when rooms are vacant and adjusting the temperature); and occupancy-based stairwell lights.
• Retrofitting nearly all City buildings spaces with high efficiency lighting equipment and occupancy-based controls and improving HVAC system efficiency and operations.
• The Oakland City Council adopted a Zero Waste Goal in 2006, calling for a 90% reduction in waste sent to landfill by 2020, with an environmental hierarchy to guide how the diverted material is managed through recycling and composting. The City's Zero Waste Strategic Plan outlines strategies for meeting this goal. These strategies prioritize "systems" solutions to reduce landfilled waste, and expand waste reduction, recycling and composting programs. By pursuing the City's adopted Zero Waste strategies, Oakland can help to create GHG reductions on the same order of magnitude as those related to transportation and building energy use. Oakland released an RFP for zero waste discards management services for the residential, commercial, industrial and government sectors in 2012. Services are scheduled to begin 7/1/2015.

• Building a megawatt of solar power on municipal facilities, and encouraging the development of other systems citywide, including adopting one of the most solar-friendly ordinances to simplify the permitting process and minimize cost of solar power permitting.

• To promote bicycling, Oakland built 30 miles of bikeways and 1,500 bike parking spaces in 2011 and 2012. Long-range efforts are guided by the City's Bicycle Master Plan and publicized through the Bicycle Friendly Community program, a national program of the League of American Bicyclists.
• Installing real-time intelligent traffic controls near the Oracle arena and O.co Coliseum.

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

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Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

Oakland has substantial political support within the Mayor's Office, throughout the City Council and in the community for cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions actions. Evidence includes adoption of the Energy and Climate Action Plan, Green Building Ordinance, and the Zero Waste Strategic Plan. There is a wealth of political interest directed toward climate action and a multitude of opinions, which is a challenging to navigate, but no single issue or obstacle stands out.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

In our facilities, we see the results from one year to the next. We expect to see results in the community when we update the inventory again.

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

The plan is relatively new, so we attribute the current efforts more directly to the political and administrative climate that has been supporting the climate work for many years. The recent activities are getting lots of support, including from the presence of the Energy and Climate Action Plan. Having a plan adds compelling justification to efforts that reduce GHG emissions.

Q1: Name of your city or county:

City of Minneapolis

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

We are working on an array of energy efficiency, renewable energy, transportation and waste reduction strategies. See our climate action plan: http://www.minneapolismn.gov/sustainability/climate/index.htm and our Energy Pathways Study: http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/energyfranchise/WCMS1P-113782

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

Working with our utility, through our Pathways study, is likely to result in the most reductions. This will likely take two years, and could include some significant cost ($500k). A second strategy is our building energy disclosure ordinance. While not fully implemented, we hope this ordinance will lead to increased efficiency in our commercial building sector.

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

The building energy disclosure policy was somewhat challenging, but we mitigated this by meeting early and often with the many stakeholders involved in the process from the public and private sector to get their feedback and make adjustments to the ordinance. We also had many strong supporters of the ordinance.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

Minneapolis has seen a reduction in greenhouse gases since 2006 (see here: http://www.minneapolismn.gov/sustainability/indicators/WCMS1P-087163) but our most aggressive action strategies are just being implemented so we won't see results right away.

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

We may, we will have to track emissions annually and look carefully at the actions we undertook.

Chula Vista: Brandon Reed phone call 10/22

Free program is unique. They have tied it to the business licensing and every 3-5 years they provide evaluations for storefronts and offices (audits). They discovered that this seems to yield high levels of implementing no cost measures in the business community. They also have a mandatory green building code.

Brandon will send Pat Stoner EE study.

In transportation, they are mainly focused on promoting alternative fuels (for example, they have a CNG station that is publicly available). They have also installed 25 charging stations at municipal facilities. They are also trying to focus on more walkable communities and addressing the built environment at the regional level.

Q1: Name of your city or county:

Washington, DC

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

Since buildings make up 75% of the District's total emissions, energy efficiency in large buildings and home weatherizations have been the primary target for reducing energy consumption and GHG emissions. The Green Building Act is a primary tool by which the District is making big buildings more efficient - requiring all buildings above a certain size to be at a minimum LEED certified. The Clean and Affordable Energy Act is requiring providers to seek cleaner sources of energy for what is sold in the District. This is also helping to generate funds to be used for local solar projects. Energy Benchmarking is helping to encourage green building in the District.

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

The Green Building Act: Enacted and initiated in 2006, fully implemented in 2011. The Act generates a revenue and contributes to a majority of the District's gains in building efficiency. The District also has a PACE program, which has just started to roll out and fund projects. The PACE program is a financing mechanism that is repaid through property tax assessments attached to the property. The District's goal is to fund up to $70m of projects over the next 5 years. The Clean and Affordable Energy Act is using the city's purchasing power to encourage cleaner energy produced in the regional grid. The District is also getting ready to adopt the International Green Construction Codes (slightly modified for District customization), which will surpass the GBA in terms of energy efficiency requirements for new construction and major renovations. These combined effects will have a substantial impact on the District's building efficiency. The District Government is also committed to reducing energy use by 20% by 2020, which it is well on its way to achieving. Public buildings are being retrofittted and new construction (i.e. schools) are being built to LEED Silver to Platinum status. The District Government is also purchasing 100% of its electricity from renewable sources and settling into a contract with a regional provider to procure its power from a regional wind farm. By influencing the regional market, the District is facilitating cleaner energy from producers and driving down emissions.

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

Some of these actions were challenging with the District's business community, as they thought LEED certification would make new construction cost prohibitive and prevent new development in the city. But since the enactment of the GBA, building owners have realized that LEED certification is very much the market floor. Most new buildings can be built to LEED Silver or higher and get more per square foot on their rents. LEED buildings have since become the industry standard in the District and many building owners are now exploring where to go next.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

The District's baseline inventory in 2006 also was the year that the GBA was enacted and started to roll out. In 2011, the District re-inventoried its emissions and noted a 12% reduction between 2006 and 2011, despite having grown in population in workforce. The combined effect of energy efficiency and cleaner energy in the city grid contribute to this reduction. In 2012, further reductions were noticed and have been verified by the results of the Energy Star Benchmarking data.

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

We have a draft Climate Action Plan that lists and quanitifies specific measures as a way to track progress toward future reduction goals. Many of these actions are quantified in this plan. DDOE will work to finalize the CAP this fall.

Q1: Name of your city or county:

Snohomish County, WA

Q2: What actions have you taken to significantly reduce GHG emissions?

-Government building retrofits for energy and resource conservation -EnergySmart Loan Program - uses loan loss reserve and third party financing to offer low-interest weatherization and renewable energy loans for County homeowners -New Environmentally Preferable Purchasing and Product Utilization Policy (EPP) -New Sustainable Operations Action Plan (SOAP) which establishes energy, GHG, and resource consumption reduction goals -Gov't fleet purchases electric and hybrid vehicles -Many other policies and programs: please see County's 2010 Sustainability Update for more background information http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/documents/County_Services/Climate_Energy/SustainReport030811.pdf

Q3: If you can, please rank the 3 most effective actions and their associated emission reductions, financial costs, and time needed for implementation.

1. Our public utility district (SnoPUD) and electric provider for the County reduced the amount of coal in their fuel mix and switched to hydro -this reduced the community's GHGs. 2. EnergySmart Loan Program - we have loaned out over $2.5 million in just under two years for homeowners to make their homes more energy efficient. 3. New Sustainable Operations Action Plan (SOAP) is our sustainability plan for government operations. Unanimously adopted by Council and issued as an Executive Order, we are moving forward quickly to meet our GHG, energy, water, and waste reduction goals.

Q4: Were these actions politically challenging in your community? If so, how did you overcome this?

The above mentioned items were generally not too politically challenging.

Q5: How long did it take to start seeing a reduction in GHG emissions from these actions (as evidenced by lower fuel sales or other trackable criteria)?

For a change in the utility's fuel mix, that started right away. The other items it varies considerably.

Q6: Do you attribute the emission reductions to a Climate Action Plan?

Yes and no. Primary reason for decrease in GHGs is because of utility fuel mix change. GHG reductions realized in the last 3.5 years are due to the creation of programs and policies that I mentioned above.