



**Campaign Packet For Decision Makers**



**Orange County Global Warming Committee**  
P.O. Box 6647 Orange, California 92867

June 2009

Dear Orange County Decision Maker:

It is our pleasure to invite you as a City leader to tell us more about the actions you're taking to save taxpayer dollars and reduce green house gas emissions. Modeled after Sierra Club's Cool Cities program, our local initiative – *Juicing Orange County* – will create a report that enables all 34 cities to measure their climate awareness. The results of this campaign will be released later this fall.

Our goal is to recognize you for your efforts to think proactively on how to enact responsible, climate aware policies.

Enclosed, please find additional information on *Juicing Orange County* and background information on each of the areas we are focused. For further information, please refer to <http://angeles.sierraclub.org/ocglobalwarming>.











Thank you for your interest and leadership in your City to enact climate aware policies. Please feel free to reach out to either of us for additional information on this important initiative.

Sincerely,

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## Overview of Campaign

Juicing Orange County is an effort to engage city leaders in Orange County to enact responsible, climate aware policies and programs. This program is led by the Orange County Global Warming Committee of the Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club. Since 1892, the Sierra Club has been working to protect communities, wild places and the planet itself.

Recognizing the threat of climate change, under the leadership of Governor Schwarzenegger and the Legislature, the State of California has supported the study of global warming impacts and, through the passage of the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32), adopted green house gas reduction plans. We can use our city policies throughout Orange County to be a key part of this effort.

AB 32 mandates that California reduce green house gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. AB 32 also acknowledges that further green house gas reductions will be required in the future. State and federal resources are being made available today to city policy makers, providing many opportunities for every city to introduce or advance initiatives to reduce green house gases.

This year, cities can use federal stimulus funds for climate action planning and implementation. Over \$350 million is available to California local governments through the Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program. This EECBG Program Criteria include anticipated project benefits, cost savings and benefits to the community and environment. A three year performance review with quarterly reporting will provide useful feedback. Cities and counties eligible for direct funding from the Department of Energy must submit their applications no later than **June 25, 2009**. An additional \$30 million will be available to smaller cities through a competitive grant program offered by the California Energy Commission (CEC). The CEC is developing the guidelines for this program with extensive stakeholder input. For more information on available financial support, please visit <http://coolcalifornia.org/article/financial-resources>.

As part of this groundswell of interest, the Juicing Orange County campaign will report efforts by city governments in Orange County to celebrate successes and highlight best practices for local government. Completed questionnaires will be reviewed in October and November, resulting in a report that will be publicly released in late 2009.

### Survey Instructions

The survey is available online at <http://angeles.sierraclub.org/ocglobalwarming>. It should take approximately 30 minutes to complete. This survey is organized into eight parts. Please answer each question to the best of your knowledge with reference to your city and your department.

## Getting Started

The purpose of this packet is to provide a resource for local officials who are ready to take action to reduce energy waste and heat-trapping global warming pollution in their communities. The resources included in this packet are excerpts from Cool Cities, Cool California, the National League of Cities and many others. For a full bibliography of resources, visit <http://angeles.sierraclub.org/ocglobalwarming>. For a more comprehensive list of city initiatives, please reference the Climate Protection Strategies and Best Practices Guide, 2007 Mayors Climate Protection Summit Edition, The U.S. Conference of Mayors. An online version of the report is available at [www.coolcities.us/resources/bestPracticeGuides/2007bestpractices-mcps.pdf](http://www.coolcities.us/resources/bestPracticeGuides/2007bestpractices-mcps.pdf)

## Developing a Plan

The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) – now known as the ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability – Cities for Climate Protection program suggests the following steps in creating your local Climate Action Plan:

1. Develop a baseline inventory (and forecast of emissions if you do nothing).
2. Adopt emissions reduction targets.
3. Develop a Climate Action Plan.
4. Implement policies and measures.
5. Monitor and verify results.



### *How To Inventory Global Warming Emissions and Set Your Targets*

When conducting a green house gas emissions inventory, it is important to assess the carbon footprint or measurement of total green house gas emissions directly and indirectly produced by **both** municipal operations and the community as a whole.

Targets should be set in the context of Governor Schwarzenegger's executive order and the AB 32 Scoping Plan, which says emissions must be reduced by at least 80% by 2050. However, we note that many climate experts say that such a reduction must be achieved much earlier in order to avert runaway global warming. Thus we call on your city to make rapid and dramatic efforts to address green house emissions.

There are many sources of green house gases that contribute to climate change. Among them:

- Stationary Combustion of fuel in fixed locations, such as burning natural gas to heat buildings;
- Mobile combustion of fuel from transportation sources, such as using gasoline for waste-hauling fleet vehicles or commuting;
- Process emissions from physical or chemical processing, such as methane and nitrous oxide from wastewater treatment facilities;
- Fugitive emissions that are not physically controlled, such as methane from landfills; and
- Indirect emissions from electricity and water usage.

### Climate Registry Information System

The Climate Registry offers the next generation of online reporting through the Climate Registry Information System (CRIS). Cities and counties can use CRIS to report their green house gas emission inventories. CRIS is third-party certified and available for public review. It provides a General Reporting Protocol (GRP) and a specific Local Government Operations Protocol (LGOP). Learn more about the Climate Registry at [www.theclimateregistry.org](http://www.theclimateregistry.org).

### Clean Air and Climate Protection Software

The ICLEI provides a software product that helps local governments create green house gas inventories, quantify the benefits of reduction measures and formulate local climate action plans. Their Clean Air and Climate Protection (CACP) software supports the LGOP by helping local governments develop climate action plans that harmonize strategies to reduce both green house gas and air pollution emissions.

CACP 2009 is a one-stop emissions management tool that calculates and tracks emissions and reductions of green house gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, etc.) and criteria air pollutants (nitrous oxide, sulfur oxide, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds and particulate matter) associated with electricity, fuel use and waste disposal. This tool can help you do the following:

- Create emissions inventories for the community as a whole or for the government's internal operations;
- Quantify the effect of existing and proposed emissions reduction measures;
- Predict future emissions levels; and
- Set reduction targets and track progress towards meeting those goals.

The CACP software is free for ICLEI and NACAA members. The ICLEI offers free training and support for the CACP software. For more information on the CACP software, visit [www.icleiusa.org/cacp](http://www.icleiusa.org/cacp). To find out if your city is an ICLEI member, visit [www.icleiusa.org/about-iclei/members](http://www.icleiusa.org/about-iclei/members).

Since both CRIS and CACP calculators require a membership fee, some local governments may be interested in calculating their own green house gas emission inventories. The LGOP provides a standardized set of guidelines, methodologies and calculations for local governments to quantify and report green house gas emission inventories from municipal operations. While there is not a calculator for the LGOP, it provides the option for a free method to calculate green house gas emissions from municipal operations. For more information, please visit [www.arb.ca.gov/cc/protocols/localgov/localgov.htm](http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/protocols/localgov/localgov.htm).



### How to create a Climate Action Plan

A major issue for municipal and county governments is that, while they have direct control over their own operations, they have limited control over the total community emissions. As a result, the Climate Action Plan has two parts: **Local Government Operations** and **Total Community Emissions**.

Your Total Community Emissions result from many sources not under control of the local government. But it is crucial that every municipality plans to work in cooperation with County, State and Federal governments to support strong emissions reduction approaches, some of which are outlined below. A city can do a lot without waiting for state, federal or local utility action. For example, it can, as the City of Santa Monica has done, purchase 100% green power. Or, as the City of Palm Desert has done, help residents direct their property taxes to pay for the installation of solar panels.

A well-thought out plan is a necessary tool for your city, but you should not wait to implement solutions until the plan is completed. We recommend that you take actions on some lower hanging fruit, such as buying hybrid vehicles for the city fleet, Energy Star products and high-tech energy efficient light bulbs, while the total plan is being worked out. For examples, see the City of Irvine Energy Plan and other programs at [www.cityofirvine.us/energy\\_home.html](http://www.cityofirvine.us/energy_home.html).

The Colorado chapter of the Sierra Club's excellent in-depth report on four leading energy solution cities (Austin, Portland, Chicago and Fort Collins) is online at [www.rmc.sierraclub.org/energy/library/sustainablecities.pdf](http://www.rmc.sierraclub.org/energy/library/sustainablecities.pdf).

Here are some examples of California city climate solution plans available online:

- Los Angeles, CA: [www.lacity.org/ead/EADWeb-AQD/ClimateActionPlan.pdf](http://www.lacity.org/ead/EADWeb-AQD/ClimateActionPlan.pdf)
- San Francisco, CA: [www.sfenvironment.org/downloads/library/climateactionplan.pdf](http://www.sfenvironment.org/downloads/library/climateactionplan.pdf)
- San Diego, CA: [www.sandiego.gov/environmental-services/sustainable/pdf/climate\\_prot\\_05.pdf](http://www.sandiego.gov/environmental-services/sustainable/pdf/climate_prot_05.pdf)

Other cities' plans available online:

- Austin, TX: [www.austinenergy.com/About%20Us/Newsroom/Reports/strategicPlan.pdf](http://www.austinenergy.com/About%20Us/Newsroom/Reports/strategicPlan.pdf)
- Boulder, CO:  
[www.boulder.colorado.gov/files/Environmental%20Affairs/climate%20and%20energy/cap\\_final\\_25sept06.pdf](http://www.boulder.colorado.gov/files/Environmental%20Affairs/climate%20and%20energy/cap_final_25sept06.pdf)
- Charleston, SC: [www.cofc.edu/ghgas/Charleston\\_SC\\_%20LAP.pdf](http://www.cofc.edu/ghgas/Charleston_SC_%20LAP.pdf)
- Chicago, IL: [www.chicagoclimateaction.org](http://www.chicagoclimateaction.org)
- Denver, CO: [www.greenprintdenver.org/docs/DenverClimateActionPlan.pdf](http://www.greenprintdenver.org/docs/DenverClimateActionPlan.pdf)
- Dover, DE: [www.dover.de.us/media/exhibits/06-09-08-1%20Report%20on%20Climate%20Control%20Initiatives.pdf](http://www.dover.de.us/media/exhibits/06-09-08-1%20Report%20on%20Climate%20Control%20Initiatives.pdf)
- Fort Collins, CO: <http://fcgov.com/airquality/lap.php>
- Keene, NH: [www.ci.keene.nh.us/planning/climateprotection.htm](http://www.ci.keene.nh.us/planning/climateprotection.htm)
- Portland, OR: <http://egov.oregon.gov/ENERGY/GBLWRM/Strategy.shtml>
- Seattle, WA: [www.seattle.gov/climate/report.htm](http://www.seattle.gov/climate/report.htm)
- Somerville, MA: [www.ci.somerville.ma.us/CoS\\_Content/documents/SomervilleActionPlan.pdf](http://www.ci.somerville.ma.us/CoS_Content/documents/SomervilleActionPlan.pdf)

#### Opportunities to learn more

The University of California, Irvine is hosting a class this summer to help you learn more about Climate Action Plans taught by Orange County's own Chandra K. Krout, AICP, LEED AP, GPR, Environmental Programs Administrator in the Community Development Department at the City of Irvine. This class will provide historical perspective of climate change regulation, an overview of the current carbon management environment and prospective on where global policy makers and regulators are likely to go over the next several years. The class assignments will lead to the eventual development of a Climate Action Plan that bridges the best practices of business, ecological and social concerns with social entrepreneurship and propels your organization to the next level of success.

SOCECOL X417.23 Developing a Climate Action Plan Through Partnership and Advocacy (1.5 credits)  
Online classes begin June 22, 2009 (end August 2). Fee: \$610 To register or obtain more information, go to <http://unex.uci.edu/courses> and search by Registration Number (top right, use Reg#: 00252).

## **Background Information and Support Materials**



Cool Cities

On February 16, 2005, the Kyoto Protocol, the international agreement to address climate disruption, became law for the 141 countries that have ratified the treaty. On that day, Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels launched the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement to advance the goals of the Kyoto Protocol through leadership and action. Two years later, The U.S. Conference of Mayors launched the Mayors Climate Protection Center to administer and track the agreement, among its other activities.

Under the agreement, participating cities commit to take the following three actions:

- Strive to meet or beat the Kyoto Protocol targets in their own communities, through actions ranging from anti-sprawl land-use policies to urban forest restoration projects to public information campaigns;
- Urge their state governments, and the federal government, to enact policies and programs to meet or beat the green house gas emission reduction target suggested for the United States in the Kyoto Protocol – 7% reduction from 1990 levels by 2012; and
- Urge the U.S. Congress to pass the bipartisan green house gas reduction legislation, which would establish a national emission trading system.

**Did you know?**

Nearly 30% of California cities have signed on to the U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 7% below 1990 levels by 2020.

The Cool Cities campaign was launched in 2005 by the Sierra Club to encourage local leaders throughout the country to move forward with innovative solutions to reduce heat-trapping global warming pollution. This campaign showcases local leadership on the part of U.S. mayors to curb global warming.

More information on the Mayors' agreement, including an updated list of the cities whose mayors have signed, is available online at [www.seattle.gov/mayor/climate](http://www.seattle.gov/mayor/climate). The Sierra Club's Cool Cities site also has a map listing these cities at [www.sierraclub.org/coolcities](http://www.sierraclub.org/coolcities).



Since transportation is a major source of global warming pollution, numerous cities are incorporating gas-electric hybrid vehicles and other fuel-efficient vehicles into their fleets. By using less gasoline, hybrid and electric vehicles release a fraction of the global warming pollution emitted by conventional vehicles while saving money at the gas pump for city governments.

Green Fleet actions to consider:

- Fleet maintenance, operation and management;
- Train drivers to practice “eco-driving” behavior;
- Eliminate excess vehicles;
- Buy vehicles with high global warming scores;
- Commute trip reduction programs; and
- Put police on bicycles.

Hybrid Cars - \$800-\$1,200 annual savings per vehicle

The City Council of Charlotte, North Carolina supported a plan to bring the total number of hybrids in the fleet to over two dozen by the end of 2006; more than tripling the city's number of hybrids. Although they typically cost more initially than standard gasoline-fueled cars, hybrids save on gasoline, have lower maintenance costs and retain a higher resale value at the end of their useful life. The City estimates that switching from a gas-only Ford Taurus to a hybrid Toyota Prius or Honda Civic would save city taxpayers approximately \$800-\$1,200 annually per vehicle, including over \$400 in annual fuel costs.



### Lighting

Street lighting and traffic signals can use a significant amount of energy. By replacing traditional light fixtures with super-efficient light emitting diode (LED) bulbs, cities can reap additional energy and cost savings.

#### **Did you know?**

If all California cities retrofit just one 30,000 square foot municipal building by relamping 1,000 light fixtures from T12 to Super T8 fluorescent lighting, it would save a total of 48 million kilowatt hours of electricity, which translates into 19,200 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year.

LED Traffic Signals – \$470,900 annual savings plus reduced maintenance costs

The City of Stockholm, Sweden moved in stages to replace over 27,000 incandescent light bulbs in 10,500 signal heads with LED traffic signals. The average consumption per lamp, using LED instead of ordinary bulbs, decreased energy usage from 70 watts to 7 watts. The city estimated that the LED bulbs saved 5,800 megawatts/per year in energy. Annual power generation savings at the conclusion of the project are measured at \$470,900 per year, with additional maintenance savings to be \$243,000 per year. Additionally, LEDs only contain a small fraction of electronic waste and more parts are made of plastic material that can be recycled. Previously, 80,000 bulbs per year were deposited in landfills.

Compact Florescent Bulbs - \$33,000 annual savings

Salt Lake City, Utah has replaced the conventional incandescent bulbs in its city office buildings with more energy efficient compact fluorescent bulbs. These bulbs use much less energy and last significantly longer, saving the city over \$33,000 a year and reducing CO2 emissions by 344 tons per year.



### Energy Production

By harnessing natural sources of energy like the sun and the wind, renewable energy sources can replace our reliance on outdated, inefficient and costly energy sources. Today’s solar panels efficiently transform sunlight into electricity while blending into the design of homes and office buildings. Modern wind turbines rise high above the ground, capturing the strongest winds to produce reliable electricity. The installation of on-site renewable energy generating technologies provides an opportunity to reduce energy usage and green house gas emissions in government buildings. Cities can retrofit existing buildings by installing solar photovoltaic and solar hot water panels.

Solar Panels - \$4 million in savings over 25 years

The City of Fresno is installing solar panels on a number of municipal buildings. Local officials estimate first year savings at \$30,900 with the total projected savings over 25 years at \$4 million.



### Energy Consumption

Cities can reduce energy consumption as noted above and other ways through building retrofits, policies to turn off appliance after hours and purchasing Energy Star® appliances.

Retrofitting City Buildings – \$500,000 annual savings

The City of Sacramento estimates that by retrofitting existing city buildings, the upfront cost would be about \$5 million. However, the return on investment for these energy efficiency improvements would total \$500,000 annually. The simple payback period would be 10 years for this type of investment.



### *Smart Purchasing*

Green procurement purchasing strategies have shown that cost savings, pollution prevention and environmental benefits can coexist harmoniously. Environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP) evaluates the purchasing of goods and services with reduced environmental impacts compared to those with baseline impacts. An EPP policy can help to minimize environmental impacts while reducing toxicity, conserving natural resources, materials, and energy and maximizing recyclability and recycled content. EPP procurement practices also create healthier places to live and work. The Institute for Local Government Climate Action Network offers a sample Climate Friendly Purchasing Policy and provides links to sample EPP policies adopted by cities and counties throughout California. Learn more by visiting [www.cacities.org/www.cacities.org/resource\\_files/26707.ILG Sample Climate Friendly Purchasing Policy.doc](http://www.cacities.org/www.cacities.org/resource_files/26707.ILG_Sample_Climate_Friendly_Purchasing_Policy.doc).

Another resource is the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Best Practices Manual that can assist local government purchasing officials with practicing environmentally preferable purchasing. The Manual provides guidance on purchasing decisions related to batteries, building maintenance, grounds maintenance, medical supplies, office machines, office supplies, outdoor furnishings, paper products, printing and vehicles/transportation. The manual will help you:

- Write environmental specifications into your bid solicitations.
- Tap into Web sites and other resources related to EPP.
- Choose more environmentally preferable products and services in over 40 product categories.
- Become educated on the environmental impacts associated with the manufacture and purchase of numerous products and services.
- Identify ways you can reduce waste in your office, shop or facility.
- Locate surplus and re-use programs to obtain low-cost or used equipments and supplies.
- Reuse surplus furniture and equipment.

You can access the State of California EPP Best Practices Manual for free at [www.green.ca.gov/EPP/Introduction/WhatIsEPP.htm](http://www.green.ca.gov/EPP/Introduction/WhatIsEPP.htm).

### Smart Purchasing - \$875,000 savings

The King County, Washington Environmental Purchasing Program provides County personnel with information and technical assistance to help identify and evaluate, and ultimately purchase, economical and effective environmentally preferable products and services. In the past year, King County agencies purchased \$41 million worth of these products, saving \$875,000 compared to the cost of conventional products.



## Green Building

Green buildings are energy, water and material efficient structures that also contribute to healthy indoor air quality. Sustainably-sited green buildings encourage alternative transportation, the installation of environmentally preferable building materials and construction and demolition waste recycling. Also known as high performance buildings, green buildings incorporate day-lighting and fresh air ventilation resulting in multiple benefits: increased productivity for building occupants, reduced operating costs and minimized impacts to the environment.

In many cities, the first green buildings were government buildings. But as green building programs become more common, cities set green building standards to cover various building and project types. For example, applications for city building permits may require a completed green building checklist as part of the approval process. Such checklists may cover single family, multi-family residential, nonresidential projects or green building retrofits. If your local government requires residential construction to meet Build-it-Green's GreenPoint Rated standards and commercial projects to achieve U.S. Green Building Council's LEED certification, the green building checklist is provided by those entities. If your local government requires meeting the *intent* of GreenPoint Rated standards or LEED certification, the checklist will be identical to what is required for third-party certification.

In July 2008, the California Building Standards Commission adopted the Green Building Standards Code. This initial code provides a first step in ongoing development of statewide green building standards. It is scheduled to become effective in July 2009. The code will establish mandatory minimum standards for residential buildings in the 2010 edition of the Green Building Standards Code, anticipated to become effective around January 1, 2011. However, many local governments may adopt more stringent third party (USGBC or Build-it-Green) standards – state-level mandates simply set a baseline minimum.

Green Building ordinances can help to reduce operating expenses by promoting decreased energy and water usage in municipal buildings, improving economic and environmental health and generally setting a good example for development in your community. Many local governments have passed ordinances that require new construction of municipal buildings to be certified under the U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC) "LEED™ for New Construction" (LEED-NC) rating system. Cities and counties are also passing resolutions to mandate that community level projects meet this same standard. In addition to setting ordinances, cities generally rely on the recommendations of a Green Building Task Force as a first step toward setting green building policies.

There are other ways to reduce overhead. Although green roofs require a greater upfront cost than traditional roofs (\$8-\$24/sq.ft. for a greenroof versus \$3-\$15/sq. ft. for traditional roofing), they are more economical over the long term. They last two to three times longer than traditional roofs and maintain constant internal building temperatures which lower heating and cooling costs. Green roofs also assist in storm water management by eliminating or lowering the costs of expensive storm water management projects. They retain 70-90% of precipitation in summer and 25-40% of precipitation in winter.

### Significant Savings from Green Building

Many local governments and building owners recognize green building as an investment. Cost savings from energy and water efficient equipment and fixtures are well documented. In new buildings, an estimated 30-40% energy savings and 20-30% water savings have been documented for green buildings. Typical utility expenses range from \$1.40 to \$2.50 per square foot. About half of these expenses can be avoided (cost savings in the range of \$0.50 to \$1.40 per square foot have been documented) by

incorporating energy and water efficient technologies associated with green buildings. Savings can be even higher for existing building retrofits.



### *Public Engagement*

A city's buildings typically account for one tenth of one percent of its energy and green house gas emissions. To accomplish real emission reduction, targets will require significant outreach to the city's stakeholders – residents and business owners. Outreach efforts must extend beyond city government to share information with and stimulate action by the public to achieve meaningful results.

#### Low Carbon Diet Campaign

A pilot program was initiated in fall of 2008 to challenge Davis, California residents to go on a “low carbon diet.” The City of Davis offers a workbook to assist households with measuring green house gas emissions and developing individual action plans to reduce emissions. Since the residential sector contributes approximately 23% of city-wide green house gas emissions, the low-carbon diet challenge represents an opportunity to reduce a significant portion of green house gas emissions.

#### Improve Public Transportation Infrastructure

Effective public transportation systems can significantly reduce green house gas emissions and air pollution, while at the same time reducing congestion. At a minimum, local governments should make public transit information easily available, understandable and translated into multiple languages. Cities and transit agencies can expand and develop the infrastructure needed for new public transportation systems such as light rail, bus rapid transit, vanpools, carpools and regional rail networks to reduce transportation-related green house gas emissions.

#### Create Bicycle and Pedestrian Friendly Travel Routes

By creating pedestrian and biker friendly travel routes, local governments often decrease the number of vehicles on the road, leading to less congestion, air pollution and green house gas emissions. “Rails to trails” programs that convert old railways into pathways are one option to develop bicycle and pedestrian friendly infrastructure.

#### Go Green

Encourage residents to plant strategically placed shade trees, which not only beautify the community, but also can significantly reduce air conditioning bills and the urban heat island effect.

#### Tax Credits for Energy Conservation

Promote awareness and support implementation of the extensive federal and state tax credits for installation by residents and businesses of energy conservation and renewable energy technology. See [www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=products.pr\\_tax\\_credits](http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=products.pr_tax_credits)

## **Additional Resources**

League of California Cities – [www.cacities.org](http://www.cacities.org)

National League of Cities – [www.nlc.org](http://www.nlc.org)

Build-it-Green – [www.builditgreen.org](http://www.builditgreen.org)

Green Roofs for Healthy Cities – [www.greenroofs.org](http://www.greenroofs.org)

U.S. Green Building Council – [www.usgbc.org](http://www.usgbc.org)

## Who to Contact

For additional information, please feel free to visit <http://angeles.sierraclub.org/ocglobalwarming> or contact any of the below volunteers.

### Primary Contacts:

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