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RESOLUTION NO. 99-624

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL

ON DATE OF _____

APPROVED
OCT 26 1999
OFFICE OF THE
CITY CLERK

**ADOPTING PRINCIPLES AND SUPPORTING
EARTH DAY 2000**

WHEREAS, The thirtieth anniversary of Earth Day will be celebrated worldwide on April 22, 2000;
and

WHEREAS, Earth Day serves as an inspiration and catalyst for change to bring our global society in harmony with the natural world and each other; and

WHEREAS, the Earth Day 2000 has the international theme of "Clean Energy Now;" and

WHEREAS, cities play a vital role in encouraging and rewarding the development and use of renewable energy, promoting the efficient use of energy by vehicles, appliances, homes, buildings and businesses, decreasing the amount of waste sent to landfills, and increasing trees and greenspace; and

WHEREAS, the above actions lead to reductions in pollutants that produce greenhouse gases and global warming, and

WHEREAS, the above actions also lead to saving money, creating jobs, strengthening the local economy and increasing the livability of our community, and

WHEREAS, the Sacramento Area Earth Day Network is a local organization dedicated to promoting progress towards sustainable communities through education, inspiration and empowerment and to inspiring and coordinating the Earth Day 2000 activities and events throughout Sacramento, including the Earth Day 2000 Celebration at CSUS.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and Council of the City of Sacramento, that we hereby commit to:

- Support the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, and continue our work with Cities for Climate Protection Campaign (resolution adopted November 24, 1998) on a program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to the 1990 levels; and

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- Work with the Sacramento Area Earth Day Network and SMUD to renew our commitment to pursue renewable energy and energy efficiency measures to power our community; and.
- Encourage citizens and businesses to participate in SMUD's Greenergy, Community Solar, PV Pioneer, Sacramento Shade, and ENERGY STAR® programs to help meet SMUD's Earth Day 2000 Goals (attached); and
- Direct staff to research and report back on inauguration of a "Community Sustainability Report Card", on pursuing energy efficiency in city buildings including installing energy-efficient lighting. Savings from energy efficient lighting, weatherization, and heating and air conditioning system retrofits; as were done at City Hall, on shifting to non-polluting and reduced emission city vehicles, and on a possible "green building program" to encourage builders to enhance environmental performance by use of certain construction materials, insulation, windows, heating and air-conditioning, water use, waste management and landscaping; and
- Use the \$50,000 already budgeted by Council to reduce the tree deficit at all of the city parks in conjunction with the Sacramento Tree Foundation, SMUD, Sacramento Area Earth Day Network, and local Sacramento Conservation Corps; and
- Continue to work with the Sacramento Area Earth Day Network to plan a festival for April 22, 2000 and participate as a major co-sponsor and to highlight innovative strategies, organizations, and individual steps that can move us toward a more sustainable community and
- Work with all sectors of society (e.g. schools, businesses, faith-based groups, other governmental entities, non-profit organizations) to encourage their participation in Earth Day activities and events.

MAYOR

ATTEST:

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**SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT (SMUD)
EARTH DAY 2000 GOALS**

- A. Stimulate local retail sales of 10,000 ENERGY STAR[®] compact-fluorescent light fixtures and 15,000 subcompact-fluorescent bulbs.
- B. Assist up to three local school districts to establish a Resource Conservation Manager position, which will identify and achieve energy, water, and waste savings in school buildings.
- C. Plant 10,000 shade trees in public places through the Community Shade program.
- D. Plant 15,000 shade trees, for direct shading of homes, through the Sacramento Shade program (to date, over 250,000 trees have been planted).
- E. Stimulate sales and installation of the following energy-efficiency measures through financial incentives such as consumer loans:
 - 2,300 air conditioners and heat pumps meeting or exceeding ENERGY STAR[®] efficiency levels.
 - High-efficiency ENERGY STAR[®] window replacements in 1,725 homes.
 - Attic and/or wall insulation retrofits in 160 homes.
 - Shade screens covering windows of 1,300 homes.
- F. Encourage the design and construction of 2,500 new, energy-efficient SMUD Advantage and ENERGY STAR[®] homes.
- G. Stimulate local retail sales of 8,000 energy-efficient refrigerators and 200 resource-efficient clothes washers meeting or exceeding ENERGY STAR[®] specifications.
- H. Provide financing of up to \$20 million to encourage Sacramentans to install energy-efficiency measures in their homes and businesses.
- I. Sign up the 7,000th GreenergySM customer agreeing to pay an extra penny per KWh for energy that is 100% renewable.
- J. Complete the 5th Community Solar project, supported by customers who have agreed to pay an extra penny per kilowatt-hour so photovoltaics can be installed on Sacramento-area community buildings.
- K. Install the 500th residential rooftop photovoltaic (PV) system as part of SMUD's PV Pioneer program.
- L. Complete construction of the world's largest photovoltaic (PV) parking lot system, at Cal Expo.
- M. Generate a total of 7MW of photovoltaic power, continuing to distinguish SMUD as operator of the world's largest distributed utility photovoltaic system.

LOCAL GREEN ENERGY STRATEGIES

★ **Educate and involve the public** to build broad-based citizen support for sound energy policies. Encourage your city, for example, to set up a demonstration center on energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. Your city can also establish a hotline and distribute informational mailings about energy efficient appliances and lighting, green building materials and financing options. Establish a city energy task force to engage a broad range of stakeholders in the planning process.

★ **Link energy use and city planning.** Ideally, city officials will design a smart energy strategy within the larger context of planning for overall sustainable community development. A comprehensive community energy strategy should be coordinated with and complemented by city programs that pursue other environmental, economic and social objectives. Cities can implement building codes that require new buildings to incorporate energy efficiency measures, and they can make it easier for building and fire inspectors and other officials to accept innovative energy technologies.

★ **Lead by example.** Encourage your city to take highly visible steps to foster sustainable energy in your

community: Retrofitting municipal buildings, public housing, and schools; purchasing green power for the city to use (alone or by joining with neighboring cities); purchasing alternative fuel vehicles for city and public transit fleets; and creating high visibility demonstration projects (e.g. greening city hall) that attract media attention all create a supportive climate for local energy innovations.

★ **Target transportation.** Motor vehicles burn about one-third of all fossil fuel consumed in the U.S. Cities can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality by developing programs that discourage solo driving,

promoting off-peak-hours auto travel, and encouraging walking, bicycling and mass transit. As an added bonus, these steps are likely to lessen traffic congestion.

★ **Focus on private homes,** which account for 20 percent of energy consumption in the U.S. City officials can conduct a free city-wide energy audit of homes and apartments and set goals to reduce home energy use through rebates and other financial incentives. Green building codes also help to improve the efficiency of new and remodeled homes.

★ **Reach out to businesses** to promote energy efficiency and the purchase of clean power.

As with private residences, offer energy audits and encourage local industries to adopt clean renewable technologies. Require new and renovated commercial buildings to meet high efficiency standards. Businesses that practice resource efficiency can be actively recruited to your community as well. Cities can also establish programs to publicly thank and recognize "green businesses," thus providing free advertising that offers them positive reinforcement for their activities. Remember, businesses are more likely to help the environment by using energy wisely if they can also boost their bottom line!

PUTTING CITIES IN CHARGE

In short, cities can and should be in the vanguard of an energy revolution to build a sustainable society in the Twenty-First Century. Smart energy policies will benefit your city in many ways, and together our efforts can guarantee a clean and affordable energy future for America!



Smart energy policies benefit your city in many ways.



Put energy into your city's

Earth Day provides a great opportunity to transform the way we use energy in the United States. Local "energy smart" projects can be launched by concerned citizens or local officials, and the more diverse the public participation, the greater the chances of success.

Here are some ideas for projects that can benefit your community and build public support for a clean energy revolution.

☀ **Recognize Earth Day and endorse the "Clean Energy Agenda."**

Earth Day Network has identified a series of key steps that our country must take to prevent global warming and build a safe and environmentally sound energy future (see enclosed Clean Energy Agenda). By signing on to this agenda and developing local measures to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy, cities can provide leadership that helps our society move onto a sustainable path. Choose Earth Day as a time to announce local green energy projects and identify community goals to be met by the next Earth Day (see enclosed Earth Day resolution). Contact: Earth Day Network, 91 Marion Street, Seattle, WA, 98104, tel: 206-264-0114, Internet: www.earthday.net

☀ **Inaugurate a "Community Sustainability Report Card."**

Several hundred cities across the nation have developed their own measures of community vitality and quality of life. These "indicators of community sustainability" can be tailored to address local concerns and establish goals. Items measured will vary in each community, but you should include energy-related indicators such as per capita consumption of energy, greenhouse gas emissions per capita, ratio of population to mass transit ridership, and vehicle miles per capita. Cities with notable indicators projects include: Jacksonville, Florida; Seattle, Washington; San Francisco, California; Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Reno, Nevada. Contact: Community Indicators Network, Redefining Progress, One Kearny St., Fourth Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108, tel: 415-781-1191, Internet: www.rprogress.org

☀ **Promote commuting alternatives.**

Traveling to work in single-occupancy vehicles is a major contributor to air pollution and traffic congestion. Many cities around the country are taking steps to reduce this practice. Santa Monica, California has an ordinance requiring companies with ten or more employees to file an annual employee commute trip reduction plan and to ensure that home-to-worksite trips average at least 1.5 people per vehicle. Palo Alto, California requires every company with 100 or more employees to design an alternative commuting program administered by a transportation coordinator. Boulder, Colorado provides a free "Eco Pass" on the regional bus system to its employees and encourages private employers to participate by reimbursing 25% of pass costs for the first year. Boulder aims to reduce single occupancy vehicle trips by 15% by 2010. Contact: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 3048, Merrifield, VA 22116, tel: 800-363-3732, Internet: www.eren.doe.gov/cities_counties

☀ **Target city-owned facilities.**

Economic benefits and environmental quality can both be realized by pursuing energy efficiency in city buildings. Projects with rapid payback, such as installing energy-efficient lighting, generate savings that can be reinvested in improvements with longer-term paybacks such as building weatherization, and heating and air conditioning system retrofits. Toledo, Ohio and Phoenix, Arizona both have extensive municipal energy management programs. San Jose, California has initiated a program designed to reduce its 1990 municipal greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2012. Currently the program is saving over \$3 million per year in avoided electricity expenditures. Contact: American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, 1001 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 801, Washington, DC 20036, tel: 202-429-8873, Internet: www.aceee.org



the move to clean energy.

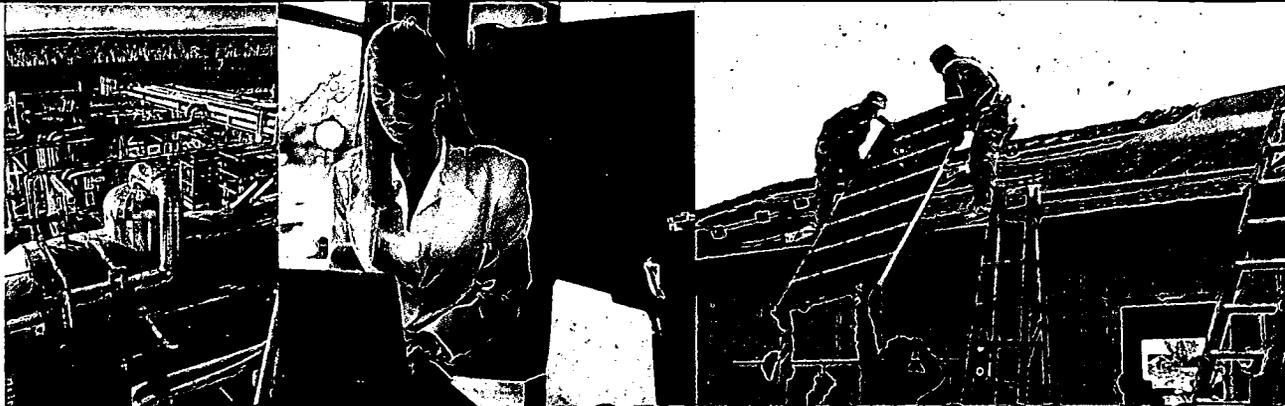
and other strategies to reduce automobile use.

☀ **Adopt environmentally friendly energy technologies.** Cities can reduce local reliance on dirty fossil fuels by purchasing electricity generated by the sun and wind for their own facilities and on behalf of residents, placing solar collectors on rooftops or over parking lots, converting city vehicle fleets and buses to clean alternative fuels, constructing electric vehicle charging stations, installing photovoltaic cells to light pathways and operate emergency call boxes, and

tapping the methane generated by landfills. City governments can ensure that their own buildings utilize solar architecture and solar water heaters. Several public and private programs provide funding and technical assistance to support

local green energy strategies. Check out the resources listed at the end of this publication for sources of more detailed information and assistance.





Cities are key players in t

SMART ENERGY POLICIES PAY OFF

Local governments are key players in the move toward clean energy solutions.

City agencies make many of the decisions that shape the way we use energy.

These include land-use planning, building code administration, local transit and transportation planning, waste management and (where city-owned public utilities exist) energy distribution.

Innovative policies pioneered by local governments can stimulate significant federal and state-level energy policy reforms.

Creative local energy programs also benefit cities financially by creating jobs and stimulating the local economy. For example, retrofitting buildings to make their lighting, heating and cooling systems more efficient saves energy and frees up funds over time for other purposes. Cities can also create jobs and job training opportunities by establishing energy audit and weatherization programs. Money invested in energy efficiency and renewable energy products and services spurs the development of local "green industries," and in fact can create many more jobs per dollar of investment than conventional energy-

related activities such as coal mining or operating electric powerplants.

GOING GREEN: A SIMPLE FORMULA

Urban energy use can be made more environmentally friendly in two ways:

- **Reduce the amount of energy we consume.** Cities can save energy, cut costs, alleviate health problems, raise worker productivity, and enhance the quality of life by insulating buildings, installing energy efficient lighting, planting shade trees, using fuel-efficient vehicles, and promoting public transit

Earth Day plans!



• Shift city vehicles and public transit to alternative fuels.

Cities can do much to help lead the shift to non-polluting and reduced-emission vehicles. Energy-efficient driving can be encouraged by purchasing alternative fuel and highly fuel-efficient vehicles for city fleets and public transit. Chattanooga, Tennessee has a fleet of electric buses that provides rides free of charge in its downtown area. Houston, Texas has the largest fleet of liquid natural gas-fueled buses in the world. Peoria, Illinois operates the world's largest bus fleet fueled by ethanol. Santa Monica, California has switched many of its vehicles to compressed natural gas, as has Louisville, Kentucky. Contact: Urban Consortium Energy Task Force, Public Technology, Inc., 1301 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004, tel: 202-626-2400, Internet: pti.nw.dc.us/task_forces/energy

• Implement Green Building Codes.

Cities can significantly affect local energy use by influencing the way buildings are constructed and remodeled. Building elements such as site orientation, construction materials, insulation, windows, heating and air conditioning, water use, waste management and landscaping all can be altered to enhance buildings' environmental performance. Austin, Texas has a renowned green building program that many communities have emulated. Scottsdale, Arizona has specially designed building codes for its desert environment. San Francisco, California has one of the nation's most stringent residential energy conservation ordinances. Claremont, California requires solar water heaters on all new residences. Cities must also ensure that developers' and community covenants do not restrict builders and building owners from employing visible clean energy technologies, such as photovoltaic or solar hot water systems. Contact: Building Codes Assistance Project, Alliance to Save Energy, 1200 18th St. NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20036, tel: 202-857-0666, Internet: www.ase.org

• Promote walking and biking.

Not only do these modes of travel reduce air and noise pollution, they are also healthy and help to build a sense of community. Gainesville, Florida is promoting these options by reconfiguring its downtown to be more pedestrian-friendly and by developing an extensive system of bike lanes and trails. Davis, California has "bicycle boulevards" where bikes have precedence over cars. Palm Springs, California has an "E-Bikes" program that makes 30 electric bicycles available to local residents for commuting, shopping and recreation. The bikes are recharged at 16 strategically-located photovoltaic charging stations. Contact: Urban Consortium Energy Task Force, Public Technology, Inc., 1301 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004, tel: 202-626-2400, Internet: pti.nw.dc.us/task_forces/energy

• Plant trees.

In addition to their beauty and value as wildlife habitat, trees provide important energy services in communities. Their primary benefit is their ability to absorb and store carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas. In addition, strategically placed trees can keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Tree planting projects also are a great way to build a sense of community. Chula Vista, California, which is participating in an international effort to reduce CO2 emissions, has made a major commitment to urban tree planting and the education of homeowners about the value of trees. The Trees for Tucson program promotes tree planting and public education about trees in that Arizona city. Contact: American Forests, Cool Communities Program, P.O. Box 2000, Washington, DC 20013-2000, tel: 202-955-4500, Internet: www.amfor.org/

• Purchase green energy.

Electric power supplied by the sun, wind and non-destructive dams is now available on the commercial energy market and is increasingly cost-competitive with traditional sources of power. By purchasing "green power" either for the entire community through a city-owned public utility or on the open market to meet municipal energy needs, cities can demonstrate a commitment to safe energy and help to popularize this critical trend. Cities can also combine their citizens into a single green power-buying group with greater clout in the marketplace. Cities such as Los Angeles, California, Austin, Texas, Waverly, Iowa, and Sacramento, California have moved into the green energy marketplace. Eugene, Oregon offers its citizens electricity generated by a wind farm in Wyoming. Santa Monica, California recently decided to purchase all of the power for its municipal needs from renewable sources and to encourage its citizens to buy green power. Chula Vista, California has committed to purchasing green power for its municipal buildings. Contact: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 3048, Merrifield, VA 22116, tel: 800-363-3732, Internet: www.eren.doe.gov/cities_counties

EARTH DAY APRIL 22 2000

Resources on Cities and Energy

Alliance to Save Energy, 1200 18th Street NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20036, tel: 202-857-0666, Internet: www.ase.org ACE promotes energy efficiency with an emphasis on buildings, homes, companies and utilities.

American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, 1001 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 801, Washington, DC 20036, tel: 202-429-8873, Internet: www.aceee.org ACEEE advances energy efficiency by advising governments, conducting technical and policy assessments, organizing conferences and publishing reports.

Center for Renewable Energy and Sustainable Technology, 1200 18th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, tel: 202-530-2202, Internet: <http://solstice.crest.org> CREST provides information about energy efficiency, renewable energy and sustainable living, including environmentally conscious products.

Cities for Climate Protection Campaign, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, 15 Shattuck Square, Suite 215, Berkeley, CA 94704, tel: 510-540-8843, Internet: www.iclei.org/ ICLEI helps municipalities implement a range of local solutions to global warming through its Cities for Climate Protection Campaign.

Earth Day Network is the international organization coordinating Earth Day 2000 events worldwide. Contact Earth Day Network, 91 Marion Street, Seattle, WA 98104, tel: 206-264-0114, email: earthday@earthday.net, Internet: www.earthday.net

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 3048, Merrifield, VA 22116, tel: 800-363-3732, Internet: www.eren.doe.gov/cities_counties This is a comprehensive Department of Energy clearinghouse on renewable energy and energy efficiency strategies. The DOE has a score of community-oriented sustainable energy programs including: Clean Cities, Climate Wise, Million Solar Roofs and Rebuild America.

Energy Information Clearinghouse, Local Government Commission, 1414 K Street, Suite 250, Sacramento, CA 95814, tel: 916-448-1198, Internet: www.lgc.org/energy The LGC helps cities in California to devise local energy solutions and provides energy-related resources that are applicable to communities around the nation.

Global Cities Project, Environmental Policy Center, 2962 Fillmore St., San Francisco, CA 94123, tel: 415-775-0791, Internet: www.globalcities.org/ Global Cities produces handbooks and case studies on local sustainable development strategies and offers technical assistance to communities.

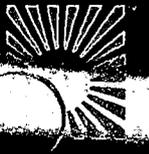
Renewable Energy Policy Project (Internet: <http://www.repp.org>) and the **Center for Renewable Energy and Sustainable Technology** (Internet: <http://solstice.crest.org>), 1612 K St., NW, Suite 410, Washington, DC 20006. REPP/CREST provide extensive Internet and software information resources on sustainable energy development.

Urban Consortium Energy Task Force, Public Technology Inc., 1301 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004, tel: 202-626-2400, Internet: pti.nw.dc.us/task_forces/energy PTI sponsors projects in cities across the country to test innovative strategies, then shares the results with other local governments.

U.S. Green Building Council, 110 Sutter St., Suite 906, San Francisco, CA 94101, tel: 415-445-9500, Internet: www.usgbc.org/ The GBC provides information on green buildings and promotes the adoption of green building practices, technologies, standards and policies.



Dawn over the Eastern United States, as lights shine from Indianapolis to Baltimore.



earth day
2000

cities and energy 12.2

Cities lead the charge. Cities are on the front lines of the battle to reverse global warming and overall environmental deterioration. The majority of the Earth's people now live in cities and urban areas that account for roughly two-thirds of the world's total resource and energy consumption and release a whopping 78% of human-generated carbon emissions.

Urban dwellers can do much to help our society shift direction and secure a clean energy future for the new millennium. Through a combination of simple conservation measures and "off the shelf" technologies, cities can make the shift from global warming to local cooling.

Smart Energies Pay Off * Going Green: A Simple Formula * Earth Day 2000