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LOARA HIGH SCHOOL
MAGNOLIA HIGH SCHOOL
SAVANNA HIGH SCHOOL
SERVITE HIGH SCHOOL
WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL
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INTRODUCTION

What will Anaheim look like in 2030? In order for Anaheim to thrive, the electricity and water that provide for the basic needs will need to be reliable and clean, but also economically sustainable.

With the purpose to develop a clear and comprehensive long term strategic framework to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and have an appreciable impact to the environment, the Department sought input directly from Anaheim’s local student population. Involving Anaheim’s students in charting a path towards reducing emissions makes a great deal of sense, since the impact of GHG emissions has a long term impact to the environment and they will be the future caretakers of the city.

This Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan identifies what has been accomplished as of 2015 and together with input from Anaheim’s students, identifies goals for 2020 and 2030 as a roadmap towards reducing emissions and fostering sustainable initiatives.

The following sections summarize the key activities that foster GHG emissions reduction, focusing on the Department’s power supply and sustainability measures such as water conservation, energy efficiency and investments in renewable energy, all of which have a direct effect on GHG emissions. The Plan identifies estimated GHG emissions reductions from each activity or program.
When the industrial revolution began, more than 100 years ago, it marked a major turning point in history; almost every aspect of daily life around the world was influenced in some way. In order to fuel the industrial revolution vast amounts of fossil fuels were used to supply the growing energy needs of society. Today, most of the world continues to rely heavily on these fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas to drive their economies. A byproduct of burning fossil fuels is Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, which needs to be managed in order to sustain a high quality of life. Increasingly, industrialized nations have recognized that sustainability initiatives to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and lower GHG emissions is important on many levels including long term economic viability, human health, and environmental stewardship of limited natural resources.

The Anaheim Public Utilities Department (Department) recognizes the importance of having reliable, sustainable, and cost effective electricity and water supplies to drive the regional economy, support residents, businesses, schools and visitors, as well as protect the local environment. The sustainable initiatives implemented today will have a long term impact on future generations, and allow for responsible growth. Therefore, Anaheim has been steadily transforming its electric and water resources and partnering with customers to effect change at the local level.

The Department is committed to reducing GHG emissions by implementing not only the letter of state laws and regulations, but also their spirit, in order to make Anaheim more sustainable for future generations while balancing the need to mitigate customer rate impacts. The most significant contribution that the Department can make in reducing GHG is in the reduction of energy resources that produce GHG emissions from its power supply portfolio. By incrementally taking steps over a period of time, the Department will be able to phase in new renewable resources and divest of some of its more carbon intensive resources, such as coal. This will alleviate large spikes in rates while reducing GHG emissions. However, new legislation or regulations may accelerate this transformation.

In addition to GHG emissions reductions, the Department seeks to protect water supplies, which is a critical component of a sustainable city. One of the most important aspects of this is to conserve the limited supply of water used by Anaheim customers through reductions in outdoor and indoor water use. Anaheim benefits from having access to a groundwater basin that provides a reliable, low cost supply, but that supply needs to be protected against over-pumping and potential contamination. The Department works with regional agencies to ensure that groundwater supplies are properly managed to ensure a water quality supply that meets all federal and state requirements.

“I want to be the small change in the environment to help the world.”

Brenda R.
11th grade, Western H.S.
WHAT ARE GREENHOUSE GASES?

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases. They include the following gases:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that in 2012, in the U.S. alone, 6,526 Million Metric Tons of CO2 equivalent were emitted into the atmosphere.

WHERE DO GREENHOUSE GASES COME FROM?

According to The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Greenhouse Gases come from a variety of sources with the Electricity, Transportation, and Industry sectors accounting for the majority of GHG emissions.

WHAT DOES 1-METRIC TON OF CO2 EQUIVALENT LOOK LIKE?

Visualizing 1-Metric Ton of CO2 Equivalent can be difficult without a reference. The illustration provides a quick way to visualize what it would look like if you could see it with the naked eye.

1 http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/gases.html
2 http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/sources.html
The Department’s largest contribution to reducing GHG emissions will come in the form of reducing the GHG or carbon intensity of its power supply. In certain types of electricity generation, GHG emissions result from the combustion of fossil fuels that are used in the generation process. Coal is the most GHG intensive fuel source emitting approximately one metric ton of GHGs for each megawatt hour produced. Natural gas generation produces about half of the GHG emissions of coal generation while certain renewable energy resources (such as solar, wind, and geothermal) produce zero GHG emissions in the production of electricity.

In 2006, the State Legislature passed Assembly Bill 32 (AB32) requiring a statewide reduction in GHG emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020; effectively be a 30% decline in emissions from current statewide output. To meet the AB32 State mandated goal, the Department began reducing its reliance on generation resources that produce GHG emissions by transitioning from fossil fuel-fired generating resources to renewable resources and cleaner natural gas generation technologies. Further, programs that reduce overall energy consumption, including energy efficiency and distributed solar generation programs are also being implemented. The targets in the table below are in units of metric tons of carbon dioxide as compared to a baseline established by AB 32.

### POWER SUPPLY GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCOMPLISHMENTS &amp; CURRENT STATUS (2015)</th>
<th>2020 TARGET:</th>
<th>2030 TARGET:</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Divestiture plans underway for coal assets under contract</td>
<td>20% (480,000 MTCO2e) GHG emissions reduction from 1990 baseline levels annually</td>
<td>40% (920,000 MTCO2e) GHG emissions reduction from 1990 baseline levels annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No new coal investments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Maximized renewable resources as replacement for nuclear and coal plants</td>
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“Our environment is a reflection of who we are, and it is us that should keep our environment green.”

**Leslie F.**

9TH grade, Katella H.S.
Since 2003, Anaheim Public Utilities Department (Department) has been committed to providing customers with increasing amounts of energy from renewable (green) resources, while reducing the consumption of non-renewable energy sources.

Renewable resources come in many forms, solar and wind resources are the most typical. However, there are others, such as geothermal and biogas.

By 2030, the Department plans to deliver at least 40% of its retail energy requirements with energy from diversified renewable energy resources, and where cost-effective resources are available and viable, this target may be increased to 50%. Department staff will continue to monitor technological advances in power supplies that may affect costs and operations. In addition, the Department will work with other utilities to encourage state legislation that protects local control and minimizes severe rate impacts that may occur without a balanced approach.
Solar energy is energy derived from the Sun’s radiation. The Sun’s radiation can be converted to energy in different ways. The main type of solar energy systems in use throughout Anaheim are photovoltaic (PV) systems. Photovoltaic systems convert solar radiation to electricity via silicon panels, which generate an electrical current when sunlight shines on them.

Energy is extracted from the wind that flows across the turbine blades, turning the blades to produce mechanical energy that is converted to electrical energy. The wind turns the blades, which spin a shaft, which is connected to a generator and makes electricity.

An example of a common everyday biogas system is a garden compost heap. The term “biogas” is commonly used to refer to a gas which has been produced by the biological breakdown of organic matter. Properly captured, the gases (methane, hydrogen and carbon monoxide) can be combusted in a turbine to create electricity.

Geothermal energy is thermal energy generated and stored in the Earth. It’s clean and sustainable. Geothermal energy ranges from hot water found flowing underground to hot rock found a few miles beneath the Earth’s surface, and down even deeper to the extremely high temperatures of molten rock called magma.

Small scale hydropower systems capture the energy in flowing water by running it through turbines (just like air goes through a jet engine), causing the shaft of the waterwheel or turbine to rotate which then turns a generator to create electricity.
As shown in the following table, approximately 20% of the electrical power currently used in Anaheim comes from renewable resources. The subsequent chart shows that renewable resources will continue to become a more prominent portion of Anaheim’s resource mix through 2030.
DEPARTMENT RENEWABLES PORTFOLIO TARGETS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS & CURRENT STATUS (2015)

Achieved 20% renewables milestone

2020 TARGET:

33% renewables – seek additional renewable resources that are cost-effective and reliable; maximize landfill gas and geothermal resources that produce consistent power throughout the day

2030 TARGET:

40-50% renewables – evaluate the cost of future renewables and seek clean, economical resources; consider innovative new technologies or the use of energy storage to maximize the benefits of intermittent renewables such as solar and wind
PROTECTING CRITICAL WATER SUPPLIES

“We don’t need to use so much water, we should be saving as much as possible.”

JONATHAN S.
11th grade, Magnolia H.S.

Since the early 1990s, the Department has been proactively implementing water conservation programs emphasizing voluntary and incentive-based approach to encourage customers to decrease their water use as a way of life. As a result, the water use per capita has decreased by 1% per year on average during this period. In early 2014, the Department intensified its messaging for voluntary water conservation in response to Governor Brown’s declaration of a drought emergency in California. On August 12, 2014, Anaheim City Council adopted Resolution No. 2014-151 to implement a set of mandatory water use reduction measures in response to the State Water Resources Control Board’s adoption of mandatory restrictions for all of California on outdoor water use.

The Department has recently developed a Water Use Efficiency Master Plan to evaluate and invest in cost-effective and sustainable water conservation programs. This plan provides a portfolio of key measures and projects to implement to ensure we meet the State’s Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7–7), which mandates a 20% reduction in urban per capita potable water use by the year 2020 through greater conservation and use of recycled water. However, due to the current drought, the Department has accelerated the timeframe and is partnering with customers to achieve a 20% mandated reduction by 2016, and to maintain that conservation level through 2020. The Anaheim City Council recently adopted a water ordinance that imposes mandatory restrictions and two day per week watering to help meet the state mandate. The Department anticipates maintaining its 20% goal through 2020 and conserving 25% in 2030 by implementing both mandatory and voluntary water conservation programs identified in its Water Use Efficiency Master Plan.

Additionally, water quality is a critical component of having a sustainable water supply. As such, frequent testing and monitoring of water supplies and preventing contamination from affecting potable water will continue to be emphasized. The Department will also continue to expand the use of recycled water where feasible and economically viable.
Water conservation measures have contributed to a 17% reduction

- Annual Water Savings of 350 million gallons
- Annual Energy Savings of 4,200,000 KWh
- Annual reduction in GHG of 2,500 MTCO2e

Water conservation measures include:

- Expanded turf removal rebates and introduced a zero interest loan program
- Outreach on mandatory measures
- Provision of water rebate programs to residents and businesses (e.g. rotating nozzles, toilets, clothes washers, weather-based controllers, etc.)

Decrease the per capita water use to 20%

- Annual Water Savings of 800 million gallons
- Annual Energy Savings of 9,700,000 KWh
- Annual reduction in GHG of 5,500 MTCO2e

Decrease the per capita water use to 25%

- Annual Water Savings of 2,300 million gallons
- Annual Energy Savings of 28,000,000 KWh
- Annual reduction in GHG of 8,000 MTCO2e
The Department has implemented other sustainability measures to protect its water supplies in the form of its Ground Water Protection Program. The program aims to further help protect the groundwater supply that Anaheim relies upon:

1. The Well Permit Program ensures that wells are installed and destroyed per California Well Standards, well locations are documented in GIS, and well owners acknowledge their responsibility for properly destroying the well when it is no longer needed.

2. The Well Destruction Program promotes the proper destruction of wells when they are no longer needed. Often these wells were installed prior to the initiation of the well permit program and the original owners are no longer available. The Department has obtained two grants to fund destruction of abandoned wells. Often times a developer will pay for well destruction in order to redevelop a property.

3. The Underground Storage Tank (UST) Cleanup Program ensures that spills from USTs are properly cleaned up. Since 1993, this program has directed the cleanup of 239 cases. In July 2014, this program was transferred to the Regional Water Quality Control Board with only 6 open cases left to be resolved.

4. The Department goes above and beyond the requirements of numerous federal, state, and local regulations designed to control contamination. These actions include: management of hazardous materials and waste; cleanup of spills; and control of waste water, storm water, and potable water discharges.

The Department works with all of the Anaheim school districts to implement water conservation projects that have helped to reduce water use and lower school utility bills. In addition, the Department provides water conservation education to students and offers learning opportunities at all grade levels to encourage water awareness and to show high school students that there may be career opportunities throughout the utility industry.
### ACCOMPLISHMENTS & CURRENT STATUS (2015)

- Conduct student education outreach on water conservation to 13,000 students per year
- Cumulative Water Savings of 30 million gallons
- Prevent water quality degradation by effectively monitoring and mitigating potential contamination in drinking water sources
- Extended recycled water to Canyon Power Plant
- Extended recycled water to ARTIC
- Implemented Water Recycling Demonstration Facility

### 2020 TARGET:

- Conduct student education outreach on water conservation to 15,000 students per year
- Cumulative Water Savings of 56 million gallons
- Mitigate water quality issues in North Basin and ensure Anaheim continues to meet all water quality regulations
- Seek additional opportunities to extend recycled water to other properties in Anaheim; apply for grant funds where possible to reduce costs

### 2030 TARGET:

- Conduct student education outreach on water conservation to 20,000 students per year
- Cumulative Water Savings of 120 million gallons
- Replace remaining shallow wells with deeper wells
- Seek additional opportunities to extend recycled water to other properties in Anaheim; apply for grant funds where possible to reduce costs
“We only get one earth, together we must take care of it. A healthy environment will not only benefit us, but as a whole community.”

Ashley V.
10th grade, Anaheim H.S.

As a result of AB 2021, adopted in 2007, the Department was required to establish specific annual energy savings goals equal to 1% of total annual retail electric consumption. This equates to approximately 247 million kilowatt hours annually. The legislation required the energy savings goal to be equal to 10% over a floating ten year time frame. The Department has achieved energy savings in an amount, on average greater than 1% since inception of the legislation.

Anaheim has proven to be an environmental steward dating back to 2006 when the City Council approved the Green Connection Resolution. One of the key tenets of the resolution was the commitment by the City to construct Green buildings whenever a City-owned project exceeded 10,000 square feet, provided that the project is cost-effective over the life of the building. Haskett Library was the first Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) Certified City Building built under that Resolution with the ARTIC expected to achieve Platinum certification by the end of summer 2015. Additionally, two existing buildings, the Anaheim Convention Center and Anaheim West Tower, have received LEED Certification while undergoing renovation during this period.

The Department will continue to offer its Energy Efficiency Solutions Program rebates and design assistance review through its New Construction Program to incorporate energy efficient technologies into building plans. Additionally, as schools seek to become more energy efficient they will be able to take advantage of Proposition 39 funding for such things as lighting and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) upgrades. With incentives for heat pumps, high efficiency fluorescent and Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting retrofits, Energy Management Systems (EMS), lighting controls, HVAC upgrades, Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) monitors as replacements for CRT monitors, Anaheim schools are anticipated to save over 10,000KWh of energy in 2015 alone.
**ACCOMPLISHMENTS & CURRENT STATUS (2015)**

10% energy efficiency of retail consumption, which is equal to:
- Removing 24,000 automobiles from the road
- Supplying energy to 37,000 homes
- Cumulative energy savings of 247,000,000 KWh
- Cumulative Reduction of GHG emissions by 156,000 MTCO2e

**2020 TARGET:**

15% energy efficiency of retail consumption which is equal to:
- Removing 37,000 automobiles from the road
- Supplying energy to 61,000 homes
- Cumulative energy savings of 406,000,000 KWh
- Cumulative Reduction of GHG emissions by 247,000 MTCO2e

**2030 TARGET:**

30% energy efficiency of retail consumption which is equal to:
- Removing 60,000 automobiles from the road
- Supplying energy to 109,000 homes
- Cumulative energy savings of 726,000,000 KWh
- Cumulative Reduction of GHG emissions by 395,000 MTCO2e

**CONDUCTED 80 SCHOOL ENERGY AUDITS AND PROVIDED REBATE OPPORTUNITIES**

- Cumulative energy savings of 25,000,000 KWh
- Cumulative reduction of 14,000 MTCO2e
“Schools should invest in solar energy, since class begins when the sun is rising.”

Ivan L.
12th grade, Katella H.S.

The Department offers programs that help schools to generate and use solar energy in Anaheim. The Sun Power for Schools Program offers both private and public schools up to 80% of the cost of a photovoltaic (PV) system with a project maximum of $150,000. A total of 9 schools have participated for a total system size of 129 kilowatts (kW). With the passing of The California Clean Energy Jobs Act (Proposition 39) in 2013, which changed the corporate tax code and allocates projected revenue to a special fund for five fiscal years, additional funds are available for schools to invest in clean energy projects.

Senate Bill (SB) 1 (2006), the Million Solar Roofs Initiative, requires California electric utilities to make a total financial expenditure of $3.35 billion by the end of 2016 to encourage the proliferation of solar energy in California. The Department’s proportionate share of the statewide expenditure goal provides approximately $35 million in incentives for PV energy systems through 2016. Currently, the Department has incentivized over 1,000 PV systems in Anaheim totaling about 10 MW and the rebate program has been extremely successful in incentivizing solar power in Anaheim that would have otherwise not occurred as quickly.
### PV Systems Homes and Businesses

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS & CURRENT STATUS (2015)**

- 16,000 KW of PV Systems installed
- Cumulative Energy Produced 78,000,000 KWh
- Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 49,000 MT CO2e

**2020 TARGET:**
- 27,000 KW of PV Systems installed
- Cumulative Energy Produced 334,000,000 KWh
- Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 195,000 MT CO2e

**2030 TARGET:**
- 37,000 KW of PV Systems installed
- Cumulative Energy Produced 996,000,000 KWh
- Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 494,000 MT CO2e

### PV Systems Schools

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS & CURRENT STATUS (2015)**

- 9 Systems Installed
- Cumulative Energy Produced 260,000 KWh
- Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 160 MT CO2

**2020 TARGET:**
- 14 Systems Installed
- Cumulative Energy Produced 660,000 KWh
- Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 390 MT CO2

**2030 TARGET:**
- 24 Systems Installed
- Cumulative Energy Produced 1,500,000 KWh
- Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 760 MT CO2
REDUCING EMISSIONS IN THE TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

The Department has a total of 263 vehicles, of which 172 are light-duty vehicles and 91 are medium- or heavy-duty vehicles. The heavy duty vehicles are being converted to use biodiesel fuel. The Department currently has 4 low or zero emission vehicles that include hybrids or electric vehicles, and will continue to convert its fleet to meet South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and Department of Energy (DOE) requirements for fleets.

The Department also encourages customers to utilize electric vehicles as a way to reduce GHG emissions. Transportation emissions are the primary source of particulates and smog in California. Increasing the share of electric vehicles or zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) on California roads is imperative for meeting federal air quality standards and the State’s climate change targets. In March 2012, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order (EO B-16-2012) directing state government to help accelerate the market for ZEVs in California. The Executive Order established several milestones on a path toward 1.5 million ZEVs in California by the year 2025.

As California’s energy portfolio becomes less carbon-intensive through increased renewable energy generation, environmental benefits of driving ZEVs will continue to increase.
## Electric Transportation

### Accomplishments & Current Status (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20% low or zero emission vehicles</th>
<th>Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 115 MTCO2e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>900 low or zero emission vehicles</td>
<td>Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 2,000 MTCO2e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equivalent of removing 420 vehicles from the road</td>
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<tr>
<td>In Anaheim, to date, the Department has installed 31 public charging stations to encourage electric vehicle use in Anaheim</td>
<td></td>
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### 2020 Target:

- 2,000 low or zero emission vehicles
- Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 6,000 MTCO2e
- Equivalent of removing 1,200 vehicles from the road

### 2030 Target:

- 5,000 low or zero emission vehicles
- Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 20,000 MTCO2e
- Equivalent of removing 4,200 vehicles from the road

## Utility Fleet Vehicles

### Accomplishments & Current Status (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2% low or zero emission vehicles</th>
<th>Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 10 MTCO2e</th>
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</table>

### 2020 Target:

- 10% low or zero emission vehicles
- Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 50 MTCO2e

### 2030 Target:

- 20% low or zero emission vehicles
- Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction 115 MTCO2e
HOW CAN CUSTOMERS CONTRIBUTE TO GHG REDUCTION?

There are many ways for customers to contribute to GHG reductions, including the following:

• Replace older appliances, electronics and lighting with ENERGY STAR compliant devices. These appliances may be eligible for rebates and incentives (check the Anaheim Public Utilities web site for more information).

• Use energy-saver light bulbs, such as compact fluorescents or LED Bulbs.

• Unplug all electronics when not in use, for example: cell phone charger, TV, toaster, coffeemaker, and computer.

• Install ceiling fans, window fans, and whole-house fans as a low-energy way to cool the house in summer.

• Upgrade heating and cooling systems with energy efficient systems, including a programmable thermostat.

• Clean the lint filter on dryers for higher efficiency, or hang clothes outside on a line to dry (or inside on a rack).

• Weatherproof homes by sealing cracks and gaps.

• Buy furniture made from sustainable materials, such as bamboo and reclaimed wood.

• Replace a gas lawnmower with an electric lawnmower, which is quiet and has zero emissions.

• Opt out of paper catalogs, phone books, and other ‘junk’ mail.

• Bring reusable canvas totes to use at the grocery store.

• Buy produce locally to decrease the amount of vehicle miles that food has to travel.

• Plant drought tolerant trees and landscaping in the yard to shade your home and provide significant energy savings.

OTHER WAYS TO REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS

• Walk short distances, bicycle, use public transportation or carpool instead of driving.

• Combine trips to the grocery store, library, and other places into one.

• Consider buying a fuel-efficient, low-greenhouse gas-emitting vehicle, such as a hybrid, or electric.

• Maintain vehicles by getting a tune-up, an oil change, and properly inflating tires.

• Drive efficiently: maintain the speed limit, use cruise control, decrease the weight of the car, and avoid idling.

• Reduce air friction by only using roof racks when necessary.

• Landscape with native trees and plants, and install rain gardens to reduce the amount of impervious surface on your property.

• And, remember, always reduce, reuse, and recycle!
“Water and electricity are necessities to our survival. We must not waste them.”

Jazmine D.
11th grade, Savanna H.S.

GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN AN OVERALL SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

- According to the EPA, the changing climate impacts society and ecosystems in a broad variety of ways. For example, climate change can affect the weather, influence agricultural crop yields, affect human health, cause changes to forests and other ecosystems, and impact our energy supply.

- The ongoing drought in California continues to present major challenges for the State; as water supplies are reduced, it may become even more difficult to meet water demands. The changing climate has also seen warmer temperatures throughout California increasing energy consumption; in the last few years California has seen its energy usage increase with prolonged warming during the summer and fall months.

- GHG emissions are a global issue and not just a California issue. In order to mitigate the impacts of climate change, everyone must seek ways to reduce GHG emissions. The Department has developed this Plan as a roadmap towards the reduction of GHG emissions over time; periodically the Plan will be updated to reflect changes in legislation as well as emissions targets and performance as the Department continues to seek ways to further reduce GHG emissions.