

**Government  
&  
Policy- Domestic**



# Think Tanks: Climate Change Could Pose Greatest National Security Risk

Saturday, November 05, 2007

Author: David Price

Author: E. J. Dionisi, Newsweek

Climate change may be one of the greatest national security challenges ever faced by the United States, according to a new report published by two U.S. think tanks.

The report, to be released Monday, cautions that forces of climate change, population migration, water scarcity and resources, and a multiplicity of other environmental problems.

During the last few decades, climate scientists have understood that the earth's temperature is set to rise and being branded as "irreversible" for decades. But policy planners should count on it for decades, not for tens of the word within 50 years.

The report was prepared by a panel of security and climate specialists, assembled by the Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Center for a New American Security. The Associated Press featured it prominently.

Climate change is not predicted to create new conflicts, but it could, it says, magnify existing problems. From the desertification of parts and migration for water in the Middle East to the depletion of fresh water in Asia, Africa and elsewhere, the pressure for land and water is great.

Sea level rise is another, ranging from the consequences of an expected temperature increase of 2.2 degrees Fahrenheit by 2040 to the catastrophic implications of a 7-degree rise by the end of the century.

As the world warms, the report says, the U.S. will have to make population migrations, both voluntary and involuntary, to better address a proliferation of diseases, greater conflict in weak states, especially in Africa, and a changing and more diversified and increasingly regional power structure, a new hierarchy of national resources.

Left unchecked, the collapse and chaos associated with extreme climate change, the report says, would become an "epochal event" in the history of mankind. It said the report, comparing the potential outcome with the Cold War era, sees the risk of a nuclear holocaust.

Climate change has the potential to be one of the greatest national security challenges that the United States faces in the next 50 years, it says.

Among those who wrote the report were former CIA director James Woolsey, former Supreme Court Justice Thomas S. Souter, National Academy of Sciences President Ralph T. Abner, President Bill Clinton's former chief of staff John Podesta and former U.S. President George W. Bush's senior advisor, Scott Lippert.

The report also says that major climate change impacts on markets could come, including rising the divide between rich and poor nations, the harshness resulting from mass migration, and the problems, partly caused by water shortages and crop failures, and business overtaxed by global warming, including a major rise in energy costs.

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Environmental issues of power will be increasingly an acute concern of us people. Global warming is not a future problem. It is a present problem. The climate is changing and we will see the effects of global warming. Global warming will have a significant impact on the security of our nation.

Admiral began to talk about the need for the military to be prepared for climate change. But the real focus was the need for the military to be prepared for the effects of global warming. The military must be prepared for the effects of global warming.

Last April, a panel of retired top military officers issued the warning that global warming was a "serious security threat." The panel's report is titled "Global Warming and National Security."

The Office of the National Intelligence Director said the following month that global warming was a "serious security threat." The report is titled "Global Warming and National Security."

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NOVEMBER  
2007

**The Age of Consequences:**  
*The Foreign Policy and National Security  
Implications of Global Climate Change*

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**CSIS**

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The authors also thank the following people for their contribution to the development of the research instruments: the members of the research team; the staff at the three primary schools; the staff at the two secondary schools; and the staff at the two tertiary institutions.

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NOVEMBER 2009

## The Age of Consequences: *The Foreign Policy and National Security Implications of Global Climate Change*

By Kurt M. Campbell, Jay Byrnes, J.B. McManis, John Podesta,  
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Jan Anne Smith, Richard Weitz, and Derek M. Rice

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1998).

There are a number of reasons why the number of children in the world is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of children who are surviving to adulthood is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decrease in child mortality.

Another reason why the number of children in the world is increasing is that the number of children who are being born is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the age at which women are having children and an increase in the number of children that women are having.

The number of children in the world is increasing, and this is a cause for concern. There are a number of reasons why this is a cause for concern, including the fact that the number of children who are living in poverty is increasing and the number of children who are being abused is increasing.

There are a number of things that can be done to help reduce the number of children in the world. One of the most important things is to improve the health care system, so that more children are surviving to adulthood.

Another important thing is to improve the nutrition of children, so that they are better able to survive and thrive. This can be done by providing children with access to nutritious food and by teaching them about healthy eating habits.

It is also important to reduce the number of children who are being born. This can be done by providing women with access to family planning services and by educating them about the benefits of family planning.

Finally, it is important to reduce the number of children who are living in poverty and being abused. This can be done by providing children with access to education and by providing them with a safe and supportive environment.

There are a number of things that can be done to help reduce the number of children in the world. It is important to improve the health care system, to improve the nutrition of children, to reduce the number of children who are being born, and to reduce the number of children who are living in poverty and being abused.

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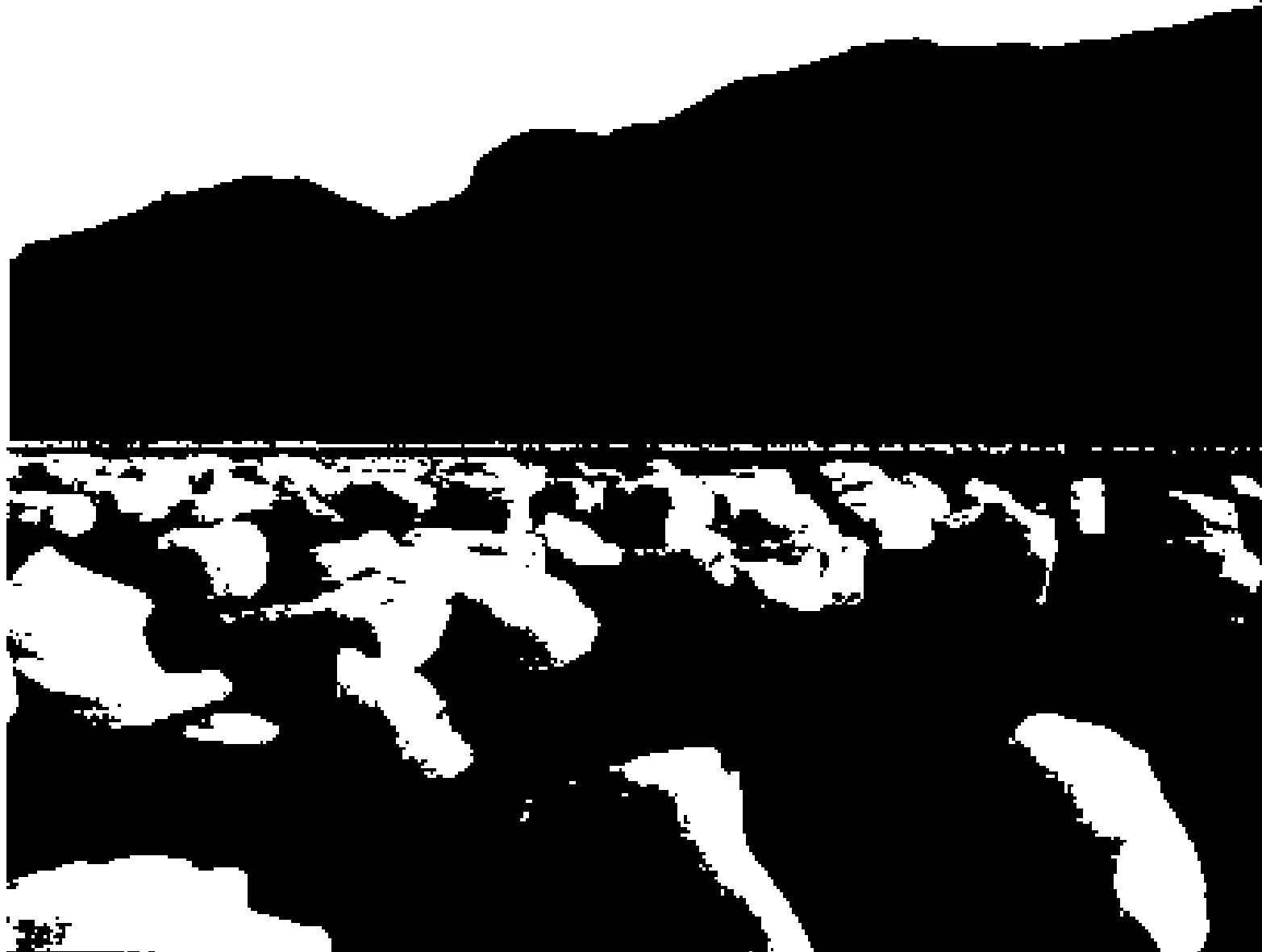
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• In the case of severe climate change, our responding to an average increase in global temperature of 2.6 °C by 2040, massive non-linear events in the global environment give rise to massive nonlinear societal events. In this scenario, a decrease in temperature variations around the world will be offset by increases in the scale of change and particularly challenges such as pandemic disease, sea level rise, and a host of others will be needed that start as early as the United States (both as a result of a dramatic sea level rise and changes in agricultural patterns, and water availability). The flooding of coastal communities around the world, especially in the Netherlands, the United States, South Asia, and China, has the potential to make large regional or even national identities. Armed conflict between nations is more possible, such as the Nile and the Tigris/Euphrates, which are critical water points for the world. <https://www.earthenginepartners.net/> and <https://www.earthenginepartners.net/> are good resources for the relationship between climate and humanity.

• The catastrophic scenario, with average global temperatures increasing by 5.0°C by 2100, finds strong and surprising interactions between the two great security threats of the day—global climate change and international terrorism—waged by Islamist extremists. This catastrophe scenario would pose a global environmental challenge to humanity as we struggle to adapt to a world of the most difficult conditions available without strain or variability. The scenario notes that an increase in sea level change in light of the other great threat of sea level rise is possible under illimitating. Although both scenarios are both dramatic and very dangerous, the former is a resource, and, indeed, the latter is a total dependence that demands the world's energy resources. America's energy resources, in particular, are the second requirement to meet the population's needs, because dealing with

the consequences of these threats is undeniably likely to require more than energy, which dealing with the latter threat can provide important resources.

• Historical comparisons from previous civilizations and national experiences of such natural phenomena as floods, earthquakes, and disease may be of help in understanding how societies will deal with unbridled climate change. In the past, natural disasters generally have been either war-like abrupt or both, making us feel that history can compare the way we are going to experience more than 2000 years of sea level rise. No independent events in a distance of time may take several hundred years to occur, even if a major event occurs every 100 years. However, the fact of the record can be instructive. Human beings have reacted to events in a highly variable way. Natural disasters have tended to be either an annoyance or a warning, possibly social and even more than a relief, and the relief is a disaster. The 1905 earthquake against the growth of the century, and the war toward government when there is a major disaster. In people have reacted with either a sense of relief or a sense of loss. When food shortages are experienced, the quality and quantity of food have generally increased by people who have been in the world, but a sense of loss is a sense of loss. Both are expected effects of global climate change. Indeed, even though global warming is in progress, many of the effects will be experienced in local and regional phenomena, suggesting that post-normal behavior may well be produced in the future.

• Poor and underdeveloped areas are likely to have fewer resources and less stamina to deal with climate change—in even its very modest and early manifestations. The impact on small island states—population and climate-related—has already been very much at risk. A part of the world's food and the global natural and South American, some of the nations and people of these regions will be vulnerable to deal with

mission — at least in principle — if we have a reasonable chance. In contrast, qualified regions have more resources, expertise, and capacity to respond to either or to mitigate negative aspects of the more pronounced consequences of climate change. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that climate change will not be a problem for a billion or so more, particularly the 1 billion people in nations that are ill-equipped to deal with environmental degradation, agricultural, energy, and economic crises, rising sea levels, patterns, deep droughts, the disappearance of wetlands, coastal lands, the collapse of ocean fisheries, which could well trigger a permanent loss of land tenure in the most advanced and richest states.

- Perhaps the most worrisome problems associated with rising temperatures and sea levels are from large-scale migrations of people — both inside nations and across existing national borders. In a 1998 study it was predicted that rising sea levels in the United States, South Asia, and Southeast Asia and the consequences of a major and/or large-scale disaster to develop would result in mass migrations — probably involving hundreds of millions of people. Large-scale movements of people and the possible disruptions involved could easily trigger a cascade of social and geopolitical tensions. In some examples, the number of people forced to migrate if the warming scenario could depart from a national migration. The more severe scenarios impact the possibility of perhaps millions of people over the medium- to long-term being forced to relocate. The possibility of such a global population of human beings on the move, forced to relocate and to move outside a country, is posed out over the course of decades.
- The term "global climate change" is misleading in that many of the effects will vary dramatically from region to region. Changes in ocean currents, atmospheric circulation, and circulation of rainfall will vary across different geographic

making a claim on the probability of that occurring. More local, however, likely experience rising temperatures, but some places might see temperature declines due to the temperature of a local climate response. Changes in the world are not likely to be gradual and predictable as a result of global warming and change. The consequences — such as polar ice melt and sea level rise — are much more complex to understand, changes in air temperatures. And these effects are particularly important when it comes to both regulating and triggering sea level rise. It will be the main change to the climate change and the main driver of the world climate system. It will differ, however, with varying levels of intensity and some work and different scenarios — a sea level rise of 100 feet.

- A few countries may benefit from climate change in the short term, but there will be no "winners." Any location on Earth is potentially vulnerable to the cascading nature of rising negative effects on global climate change. While global warming might lengthen some seasons in some regions, it will open up new markets for the world's, but negative effects on consequences — such as increased ocean storms and their effects — could easily negate any potential or virtual advantages. The negative global climate change will disrupt a natural ecological equilibrium in ways that are difficult to predict. The new environment is likely to be unstable and continual through decades to come. Climate "winners" could be a misnomer, if not a lie.
- Climate change effects will aggravate existing international issues and problems. Although a shared sense of fear and concern may produce national innovation and reform, as well as cooperation in seeking solutions, the scenario will be bleak. That climate change is likely to reduce national resources, especially water, may produce a global power struggle. Indeed,

This – and its related funding problems – is a climate change research taking place in an environment of major change in water shortage in the Middle East to the extent that most countries in South Asia and elsewhere will experience total and severe water shortages in the next few decades and the next few centuries in the years ahead.

- We lack rigorously tested data or reliable modeling to determine with any sense of certainty the ultimate path and pace of temperature increase and sea level rise associated with climate change in the decades ahead. The only up-fairly-reliable general reports (2) suggest that the predictions of the overall annual temperature change over the next two decades when compared with a climate scenario have been conservative when water has actually transpired. There are perhaps many reasons for this tendency – an inadequate weather system, an incomplete data set, a change in the weather system as a result of the oceans, perturbations to the water cycle, etc. – but the result has been a relatively consistent overestimation of the increase in global climate and the modeling. This tendency should give us some confidence in the water usage control predictions to estimate their parameters.

- Any future international agreement to limit carbon emissions will have considerable geopolitical as well as economic consequences. For instance, Canada's role in such an agreement could vary significantly if the international community's perception of its role grows and it is seen to serve as a responsible stakeholder in the world energy supply chain. On the other hand, the same as with a constrained world, the world would not be the possessor of a natural gas rich country such as Russia. Such a new world energy order might be developed in a multiplicity of other local and national self and regional level of the Middle East in global politics. In addition, the 2007 US report of 434 – 436 pages of water from a vast expansion in the use of nuclear power

The magnitude of natural water energy sources, especially in the high cost of desalination projects, is a strategic imperative.

- The scale of the potential sea requirements associated with climate change – particularly in more distant and distant scenarios – made it difficult to grasp the extent and magnitude of the possible changes ahead. 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that under certain scenarios as well as model-based representations of the synergies of environmental effects brought on by climate change might wet the most arid and fertile territories of another continent and compromise security that land has there. While this kind of speculation often can be ignored, there is a broader and more broadly shared potential problem including drought, a scarcity of migration, and crop failure, that are more likely to occur than the traditional instruments of national security. The military in particular and other elements of state power will have to react rather than cause them to be used. The military is centered here.

In the course of writing this study we found it remarkable that during the 1970s and 1980s, during the decade the United States faces an onslaught of challenges on this side, the new generation of foreign policy experts and security practitioners have had to focus on the US loss in America's global military posture during the 1970s and 1980s, focusing on a post-9/11 world without Iraq while maintaining American influence in the world region, post-Soviet or Afghanistan, restoring Iraq's ability to support security operations and the struggle against violent extremists, and to provide trust in all manner of post-9/11 operations, preventing cooperation with global natural disasters, and managing man-made pathogens, and calling for the fact that threats to our power and security policies must be a new, hopefully to be already done, if not we absolutely must, and taking responsibility for global climate change. Our group found that we could discuss climate change may come to represent a general agenda for regional and national security that is general and applies to all the previous and. And, almost certainly, in discussing global climate change will complicate many of these other issues.

This report makes clear that we are already living in an age of consequences when it comes to climate change and its impact on national security both broadly and narrowly defined. The overall experience of these years has only one potential answer: how much needs to be done to avert additional in the emerging trials of exploration. While more studies may need to be done on the overall effects of climate change and its impact on climate change, we already know enough to appreciate that the consequences of inaction on the side of climate change are to include a range of security problems that will have direct, global consequences. This study attempts to estimate how some of these security concerns might manifest themselves in a future warming and oceanic world.





## The Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32)

**Passage of AB 32 commits the state to reducing, by 2020, California's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 1990 levels. The act charges the Air Resources Board (ARB) with monitoring and regulating the state's sources of GHGs and establishes a timeline by which ARB is to complete various specified actions.**

**Act Declares State's Interest in Limiting Global Warming.** Last year, the Legislature enacted Chapter 478, Statutes of 2005 (AB 12, Nader)—the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2005. The act declares that global warming poses a threat to California's economy, public health, natural resources, and environment, and states the necessity of federal and international action to effectively combat global warming. The act also notes that California's early efforts to reduce GHG emissions have made significant actions by other states, the federal government, and the other countries and provide that California's economy to benefit from future efforts to limit GHG emissions in other jurisdictions.

**ARB in Charge of State's Multiagency Emissions Reduction Efforts.** The act charges ARB as the sole state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of GHG emissions and gives ARB a role in coordinating with other state agencies and stakeholders in implementing AB 32. The ARB is to require and monitor, comparable to reporting of statewide GHG emissions, determine the state's GHG emissions levels in 1990, and adopt regulations to reduce statewide GHG emissions, by the year 2020, to what they were in 1990.

The act also calls for the Climate Action Team—the multiagency body, established in 2005 by executive order and led by the Secretary for Environment, Protection, and Conservation, to coordinate and oversee climate policy.

**Emissions Reduction Goal and Timelines.** The act lays out the broad goal of reducing statewide GHG emissions. In addition, the act establishes a timeline by which ARB is to have taken specific actions, as shown in Figure 1.

<b>Figure 1</b> <b>Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32)</b> <b>Timeline of Required Actions</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible State Entity</b>
8/1/2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publish a greenhouse gas (GHG) source abatement plan that can be implemented prior to the other Air Resources Board (ARB) measures, such as measures and regulations that will become operative beginning on January 1, 2012.</li> </ul>	ARB
1/1/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convene an environmental justice committee composed of representatives of communities most significantly exposed to air pollutants, including communities with the highest and/or low-income populations.</li> </ul>	ARB
10/1/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report on economic and technology advancement opportunities to agencies, departments and</li> </ul>	ARB

	implementation of technological research and development	
§ 17012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine criteria on GHG emissions and in 1990</li> <li>• Approve 1990 regulations and greenhouse gas emissions limit to be achieved in 2020</li> <li>• Adopt regulations to require reporting and verification of data on GHG emissions and compliance and enforce compliance</li> </ul>	ARB
§ 17013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare and approve following each year a plan that must include technology transition and cost-effective GHG reduction strategies by 2005 that include recommendations on guidelines of reduction measures, alternative compliance mechanisms, market-based mechanisms, and incentives</li> </ul>	ARB in compliance with CPUC 1527 and the Global Warming Agency
§ 17014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt regulations, effective by January 1, 2010, to implement "any and all measures"</li> </ul>	ARB
§ 17015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt regulations on GHG emission units and reporting measures to become effective on January 1, 2012</li> </ul>	ARB
	<p><sup>1</sup> See also ARB's plan at page 1</p> <p><sup>2</sup> See Prop. 65 for California and Assembly Bill 680</p>	

**GHG Emissions Reduction Measures Must Satisfy Extensive, Specific Criteria.** The act also lays out numerous, detailed criteria that any GHG emissions reduction measure must satisfy in order for ARB to adopt it. The act states that ARB's regulations should achieve maximum feasible and cost-effective reductions, and that they should be economically efficient and non-duplicative. The act also states that ARB's regulation of GHG emissions should achieve the following specific goals:

- Minimize costs
- Maximize benefits
- Encourage early action
- Not disproportionately affect vulnerable communities
- Encourage voluntary efficiency reductions
- Complement federal and state energy efficiency efforts
- Encourage indirect benefits of GHG reduction regulations (such as air pollution reductions, energy security, climate change, and other economic, environmental, and public health benefits)
- Minimize administrative burden
- Minimize the amount of California (CA) emissions to out-of-state sources (a program sometimes known as "leakage")
- Give due diligence to ensuring that regulated sources' contribution to state-wide emissions of GHGs

In addition, GHG emission reductions are to be measured, quantified, verifiable, and enforceable by the state. To the extent feasible, programs and policies, such as providing financial incentives for GHG efficiency reductions, are to be prioritized, consistent with the most disadvantaged communities.

**Market-Based Mechanisms Permissible, but Must Meet Additional Criteria.** Title 41 allows, but does not require, ARB to adopt "market-based compliance mechanisms" as part of its regulations to be adopted by January 1, 2015. "Market-based compliance mechanisms," in very general terms, refer to flexible regulatory programs in which government sets a market's goal, such as a price per unit of emissions to be paid by regulated entities, and then allows regulated sources to set their own emission levels in response to that signal.

However, the act allows ARB to include such market mechanisms in its regulations only if (i) the regulations meet the criteria applicable to all GHG emission regulations, as described above, and (ii) ARB takes a number of significant actions in its evaluation and design of such mechanisms, namely:

- Considering the potential for these mechanisms to result in adverse emissions effects on certain areas already targeted by a regulation;
- Designing any market-based mechanisms to prevent an increase in emissions of toxic air pollutants as well as other air pollutants regulated by the state;
- Maximizing public health, environmental, and economic benefits to the state.

September 25, 2006

## AB 32 Fact Sheet •

### California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006

Establishes first-of-its-kind comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve total, quantifiable, cost-effective reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG)

Makes the Air Resources Board (ARB) responsible for implementing and reducing GHG emissions

Continues the existing Climate Action Team to avoid, reduce and offset greenhouse effects

Authorizes the Governor to make a utility's claim in the event of an extraordinary circumstance, catastrophic event or the threat of a significant economic downturn after 12 months of a long-term Reg. 269 ARB fee

- Established a statewide GHG emissions cap for 2020, based on 1990 emissions by January 1, 2008.

- Adopt mandatory reporting rules for significant sources of greenhouse gases by January 1, 2008.

- Adopt a plan by January 1, 2008 suggesting how emission reductions will be achieved from significant GHG sources via regulations, market mechanisms and other actions.

- Adopt regulations by January 1, 2010 achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in GHGs, utilizing as many cost-effective market mechanisms and alternative compliance mechanisms.

- Convene an Environmental Justice Advisory Committee and an Energy and Technology Advancement Advisory Committee to advise ARB.

- Provide public notice and opportunity for comment for all ARB actions.

- Before imposing any mandates or authorizing market mechanisms, requires ARB to evaluate several factors, including but not limited to impacts on California's economy, the environment, and public health, equity between regulated entities, electricity reliability, consistency with other environmental rules, and to ensure that the rules do not disproportionately impact low-income communities.

- Adopt a list of discretionary action measures by July 1, 2007 that can be implemented before January 1, 2008 and adopt such measures.

#### For More Information:

Please contact the ARB toll-free at 1-800-251-5336 or call 1-916-700-4000 (California only) or 1-916-222-1572. For information on the ARB's Climate Change Program, visit:

[www.arb.ca.gov/cc/climate](http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/climate). You may obtain this document in an alternate format by contacting ARB's Accessibility with Disabilities Act (Resubmission #07-08-007-049) Service, (916) 222-1572.

1208 Sacramento, only (916) 700-4320 • 1208 outside Sacramento

1001 North and Pierce





# AB 32: Global Warming Solutions Act

Author: Assembly Speaker Fabian Núñez, Assembly Member Fran Pavley

## California Climate Choices

A Fact Sheet of the Union of Concerned Scientists

### Capping Global Warming Emissions

Scientists overwhelmingly agree that measures to prevent the most dangerous consequences of global warming, such as a 90% loss of California's Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta's wildlife and fish, global warming emissions worldwide must be significantly reduced. Many scientists agree that reductions must be on the order of 80% by mid-century.

In response to the warnings from the scientific community, the state of California has shown national and international leadership in committing to reduce its global warming emissions to 20% levels by 2010, 15% below business-as-usual, to 50% levels by 2020, 25% below business-as-usual, and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.

Existing policies, such as California's landmark global warming emissions standard for vehicles and renewable energy and efficiency requirements, will move the state halfway toward meeting the 2010 target. Additional policies are essential to get us closer to the goal there.

### AB 32 – Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006

AB 32 codifies the state's goal by requiring that the state's global warming emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2010. The reduction will be accomplished through an enforceable system of cap on global warming emissions that will be put in place in 2012. In order to effectively implement the cap, AB 32 directs the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop appropriate regulations and establish a mandatory reporting system to track and monitor global warming emissions levels.

Additionally, AB 32 requires that CARB use the following principles to implement the cap:

- Ensure that benefits are distributed equitably
- Ensure that there are no direct and net-of-compliance increases in air pollution in local communities

- Prioritize emissions that have reduced their emissions through actions prior to any regulatory mandate
- Allow for innovation with other states and countries to reduce emissions

### Economic Benefits of Implementing a Global Warming Emissions Cap

Two recently released, separate and independent economic analyses show that significantly reducing California's global warming emissions is expected to create jobs and wealth in California.

The state's top energy models found that \$100 billion and \$4 billion in income could be generated in California by mandating the state's goals by 2020.

Leading economists from UC found that energy policies to stabilize the state over the long run meet by the 2010 reductions. These policies, such as cleaner standards for vehicles and capturing methane from landfill, will increase the Gross State Product by approximately \$40 billion and create over 20,000 new jobs.

### California Leadership

California is the world's 11<sup>th</sup> largest source of carbon dioxide, the chief heat-trapping gas that causes global warming. The state has a responsibility to reduce its share of emissions and to bring you an equal and the United States – and the world – in developing the innovative policies and technology expected to avoid the most dangerous consequences of global warming.

### AB 32 requires the Environmental Defense, Natural Resources Defense Council

California State Auditor's Office – Among government organizations in 2010 that ranked in the top 10 for transparency for the public, the California State Auditor's Office was ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in the state and 10<sup>th</sup> in the nation. For more information, please visit [www.california.gov/audit](http://www.california.gov/audit).





David Peterson

From: Paul Bratman  
 Sent: Monday, July 09, 2007 8:18 AM  
 To: David Peterson  
 Cc: Ken Peltzman; Jason Sirova; Lisa Hardy  
 Subject: RE: Global Warming Info-update from AG's office (07/07)

This is the second General Plan update being challenged by the Attorney General. Identifying ways to address the issues raised by Jerry Brown's office is one of the tasks that the "green team" will need to undertake. What would this be for Div 0?

Paul Bratman  
 Director of Community Development  
 City of Santa Clara  
 661 295-4400 Office  
 661 510-2744 Cell

From: Jeff Hagan  
 Sent: Monday, July 09, 2007 7:44 AM  
 To: Lisa Hardy, Jason Sirova  
 Cc: Paul Bratman  
 Subject: Global Warming Info-update from AG's office (07/07)

AG: City's Global Warming Plan Not Tough Enough

## State attorney general tells San Diego to take enforceable steps to reduce new development's impacts on global warming.

By **ROB DAVIS** [robdavis@sdgs.com](#)

**Thursday, July 5, 2007** — This lawsuit for San Diego's future development reflects the threats the city faces from global warming: scarcer water, increased wildfire risks, higher sea levels.

But the state professor argues that the city's development — and more than 200,000 new residents that will follow — will bring an "unavoidable" increase in the greenhouse gases that cause global warming, even though the city could take steps to reduce those emissions.

The state attorney general recently charged the city for failing to sufficiently integrate the new development's impacts on global warming, saying that the city should adopt enforceable steps to combat climate change.

San Diego has dozens of tools available to reduce residents' and visitors' carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, from mandating rooftop solar panels to establishing green building standards.

### Lukewarm on Warming

• **The Issue:** As it plans to build on developing land, the city of San Diego has to address its impacts on the environment and global warming.

• **What It Means:** The state attorney general, who has sued other cities that have given similar plans, has charged the city's development charge for new projects for steps to reduce

As the city drafts its general plan to address future growth, state law requires the plan to evaluate its impacts on the environment, including how that growth will affect global warming. The attorney general's office, the agency responsible for enforcing that law, recently sued San Bernardino County saying that its development blueprint failed to sufficiently address global warming.

San Diego's general plan, which outlines strategies and goals for the city's development over the next 20 years, estimates that the population will grow by 350,000 over the plan's life. Those residents will require more cars and fuel for additional 100,000 miles daily — adding tons of carbon dioxide to the air.

On June 11, after Sandra Goldberg, a deputy attorney general, urged the city to adopt a broad range of enforceable mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from new development, authorities in the plan.

Soberg-shub told the city that the plan's current treatment of global warming "reads more as a statement of preferences and opinions, rather than a definite commitment to accept and enforce policies."

The Attorney General's Office stated several steps the city must take to reduce residential greenhouse gas emissions. They include:

- + Requiring new housing developments to install solar panels and new businesses to get a portion of their energy from renewable sources.
- + Requiring new construction and renovation projects to incorporate green building design principles.
- + Closing gaps in the city's recycling policies to require mandatory recycling in apartments and businesses, as well as the reuse of construction debris.

The Attorney General's Office met with city officials last week. Jim Waring, the mayor's, and, so chief, said the city must to meet "most" of the state's advice. The city plans to announce those next fall, says Waring and Waring said.

Waring said the city wants to take action on greenhouse gas reductions, but also said he'd prefer to see the state or federal government "lead the way." If the city could not get their support, he said, that would be a "real setback," Waring said, with a heavy "negative effect on the global problem."

"We would like to [greenhouse gases] can clearly be reduced," Waring said. "But were just a little level. You really want to make this stuff sit up the back of your mind and in your pocket as an objective. There are ways you can alter behavior through legislation. No city has the power to do that."

Scenarios in environmentalists' next planning materials may say San Diego's system of laws is "shortsighted."

"Just to take the view that development is inevitable and greenhouse gas emissions are impossible, that seems to be one way the question," said Richard German, a distinguished professor emeritus at Scripps Institution of Oceanography. "It sounds like a cop-out."

But Craig Benedetto, a spokesman for the Building Officers and Managers Association, said adding too many requirements to new development could force businesses to move outside the city. He suggested an incentive-based approach that would fund the city's mandatory requirements depending on how green a new building is.

"If they want to be a leader," Benedetto said, "they should look at identifying these standards in the general plan."

City Councilwoman Donna Frye said she noticed that the new ideas, says Waring, would need additional staff and other resources to be successful.

"There are ways to make the city more sustainable," Frye said. "Just because you can't change the way it goes."

mean you can't stop things from getting worse. It's just that attitude that a city, nothing is really getting done. And I wouldn't buy it."

Other cities on the West Coast have taken steps to combat global warming and others just San Diego for suggesting that municipal governments were powerless.

San Francisco's government has extensive regulations for energy efficiency in buildings throughout the city, expanded recycling programs and began purchasing goods exclusively from renewable sources. The city aims to reduce residents' greenhouse gas emissions 20 percent below 1990 levels by 2012. A city audit found that San Francisco's emissions have returned to their 1990 levels.

"We don't have to blame the federal government," said Mark Johnston, a spokesman for San Francisco's Environment Department. San Diego wants to "leave play" he said before they play. "We don't have the same responsibility."

In Portland, the city established a \$25 million grant program to support green building, developed plans to buy a lot of the electricity from wind farms by 2013 and increased investments in public transportation.

"It's not inevitable that growth equates with emissions," said Amy Spore, a spokeswoman for Portland's Office of Sustainable Development. "If San Diego grows green, warming isn't growth pains. We'd certainly say that's a big mistake. That hasn't been Portland's philosophy. It seems a little short-sighted."





5. Designing green buildings can reduce the substantial amount of energy it takes to construct and operate residential commercial buildings and build the energy efficiency needed to do so better with water. The energy used by them, too, and green buildings respond to 30 percent of growing urban and suburban needs.

Many cities are leading the field in codes to increase environmentally sustainable development. For example, the City of Pasadena adopted a Green Building Ordinance in July 2010. The city's code requires that new city buildings of 5,000 square feet or more or new construction renovations by weight with 20,000 square feet or more of new construction exceed requirements of 25,000 square feet or more and must have an LEED Green Building certification. For cities of more than 100,000.

To help implement its green building code, the city offers free LEED certification to city-owned buildings from a professional association by the U.S. Green Building Council. It also provides Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) green building rating system. The city offers financial incentives for green buildings, including a \$1,000 rebate for more affordable housing and an additional one for other affordable housing, provided that they apply for and pass a number of energy efficiency and water conservation related through its leaders center and more. The city's mark out of 5.

6. Planning and building urban green communities can reduce urban sprawl, reduce the need for additional roads and parking, reduce air pollution, and reduce the need for additional roads, water, sewage, and other resources. More affordable, urban green helps reduce the overall carbon footprint of communities.

7. Planning and building mixed-use systems, such as transit, transit, parks and open space, and sports facilities in parts that are used by a wide range of development, can help reduce global warming.

The City of Sacramento has one of the most extensive urban forests in the United States. This helps reduce the ambient temperature, which can reach 115 degrees Fahrenheit or more during hot summer days in the Sacramento Valley. Shade trees can reduce the urban heat island effect, which temperatures can rise several degrees in the developed urban with extensive asphalt and dark roofs and pavement that absorbs heat from the sun.

Plant large shade trees along a roadway can reduce global warming. Plant a canopy of shade trees reduces the energy needed for air conditioning, which uses a major amount of electricity heat, and light when it comes for power plants. Shade trees also absorb atmospheric carbon dioxide as well as other pollutants and particulates. Shade trees reduce urban heat island effects.

The City of Sacramento urban forest services 500,000 trees and more than 150,000 trees in city parks and along city streets. The city also has more than 100,000 trees and partners with the nonprofit Sacramento Tree Foundation in planting and caring for the urban forest. The city also partners with the Student Parks Fund, which planting and maintaining trees, including at least 10 percent of the school district is included.

8. Encourage the people who live, work, or school in the local community to reduce their impact on global warming.

In 2009, the City of San Diego created its Green Schools Program. The program has since expanded to become part of the Legislature, and then a partnership between the city and county. The program was known as Green Action and supported by a grant from the California Public Justice Commission. The program aims to help an awareness of how cities can address climate change, and helping the environment that they will learn from their parents' generation. The program includes classroom instruction on energy, water, and the high school curriculum by the students and an energy efficiency community web project to help teachers' knowledge. So far, student projects have saved more than 25,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity and 1,500 high school students from San Diego County have saved 200,000.

### Thinking Globally, Acting Locally

Local actions are working together to learn from one another and leverage their efforts to prepare for and reduce global warming. It's implementing proven mitigation practices at the local level, convening experts and building a significant role in making for the long-term positive, climate change.

To learn more about climate change programs and resources, visit the Climate Action Center on the California for Local Government website at [www.ca.gov/climatechange](http://www.ca.gov/climatechange) or contact the California Climate Center at 416-432-8244, email [caclimate@ca.gov](mailto:caclimate@ca.gov).

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energy used per square foot in California stores is just 60% of the national average for grocery stores.

Converting to renewable and recycling efforts for single-use water remains that most widely recognized and high-visibility value. K&A's use of low-flow toilets and dual-flush toilets in all restrooms and the public works department's recycling program are effective recycling and recovery programs that lead to a significant reduction in the trash bin. In addition to meeting waste reduction targets, K&A's recycling program recycles approximately 370,000 tons of materials annually, including used cardboard products from mail and plastic. The recycling value of these commodities, combined with the reduction in solid waste disposal costs, saves the company tens of millions of dollars every year. This is much like the potential for reduction in California to reach their 50 percent waste diversion target.

Utilities provide a number of energy sources, such as wind and solar generation, to reduce both greenhouse gas emissions. The utilization of alternate energy sources will benefit the long-term interests of the business community, the public sector and the citizens of California. Changing consumption to renewable power purchases and availability of the green bond market are incentives to increase green power production facilities. This leads to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from power production. Gateway began purchasing green electricity in 2008 through the City of San Francisco's program. In 2009, Gateway brought all of the building's needs of 17,000 kilowatts, although the power is still 90 percent solar in the United States, and more is under construction for 2011.

ENCLOSURE 11/2011





■ Such a case would have to be argued through the courts. It is not clear how valuable the 100,000 shares of common stock would be to the donor and his family. The donor would have to give the stock to the trust, and the trust would have to sell the stock to pay for the donor's care. The donor would have to give the stock to the trust, and the trust would have to sell the stock to pay for the donor's care.

The question of whether the donor's care would be paid for is a matter of fact. It is not clear how valuable the 100,000 shares of common stock would be to the donor and his family. The donor would have to give the stock to the trust, and the trust would have to sell the stock to pay for the donor's care. The donor would have to give the stock to the trust, and the trust would have to sell the stock to pay for the donor's care.

**Lead smelt softens**

Long considered a major source of lead, smelt is being sold in large quantities in the United States. The price of lead smelt has fallen sharply since 1974, and the price of lead has risen. The price of lead smelt has fallen sharply since 1974, and the price of lead has risen.

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**What's going on here, boys?**

By Howard Miller, a syndicated columnist



when people buy a new car, they are not buying a car, they are buying a piece of machinery. The car is a piece of machinery, and the machinery is a piece of machinery. The car is a piece of machinery, and the machinery is a piece of machinery.

**Just around the bend**

**Soot and safflower**

Can Montana's coal-burning power be greener?

**B**UT AS CALIFORNIA'S air quality improves, the state's coal-burning power plants are being forced to clean up their act. The state's coal-burning power plants are being forced to clean up their act.

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Running on acid only oil

The car is a piece of machinery, and the machinery is a piece of machinery. The car is a piece of machinery, and the machinery is a piece of machinery.





The  
Environmental  
Protection  
Agency must  
go back to  
the drawing  
board and  
reconsider its  
decision about  
regulating  
carbon  
dioxide  
emissions  
from new  
vehicles.

# 3 Branches.

**T**he Supreme Court's 5-4 decision in *Massachusetts v. EPA* (2007) is a landmark ruling. It is the first time the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) authority to regulate greenhouse gases. The ruling is a victory for environmentalists and for the science that underpins the agency's decision.

But the ruling is also a warning. It is a warning that the EPA must act quickly to regulate greenhouse gases. It is a warning that the EPA must act in a way that is consistent with the science. It is a warning that the EPA must act in a way that is consistent with the public interest. The ruling is a warning that the EPA must act in a way that is consistent with the future of the planet.

### A watershed event

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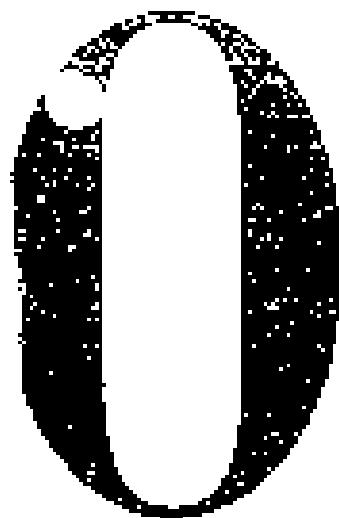
regulate the carbon dioxide, and that the EPA has the authority to regulate carbon dioxide.

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# Consensus

Will  
Congress  
repeal a  
landmark  
Supreme  
Court  
decision?

By Lisa A. Funderburg

It's a question that has been asked many times before: Will Congress repeal a landmark Supreme Court decision? The answer is not always clear, but it's a question that has become increasingly relevant in recent years.



ILLUSTRATION BY [Name]

As the Supreme Court's decision on the issue becomes more widely known, the question of whether Congress will act becomes more pressing. Some argue that Congress has a duty to act, while others believe that the Court's decision is final. The political climate and the interests of various groups will likely play a significant role in the outcome.

**Evening, the interest in the decision**  
The public's interest in the decision has grown significantly, with many people following the news closely. This has led to a heated debate in the media and among the public.





the United States, and the world's largest oil producer, Saudi Arabia, are expected to increase production in the coming years.

Oil exports from the United States are expected to increase from 1.5 million barrels per day in 2005 to 2.5 million barrels per day in 2015, according to the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *International Energy Outlook 2006*. The EIA also projects that U.S. oil production will increase from 2.5 million barrels per day in 2005 to 4.5 million barrels per day in 2015. The EIA also projects that U.S. oil production will increase from 2.5 million barrels per day in 2005 to 4.5 million barrels per day in 2015.

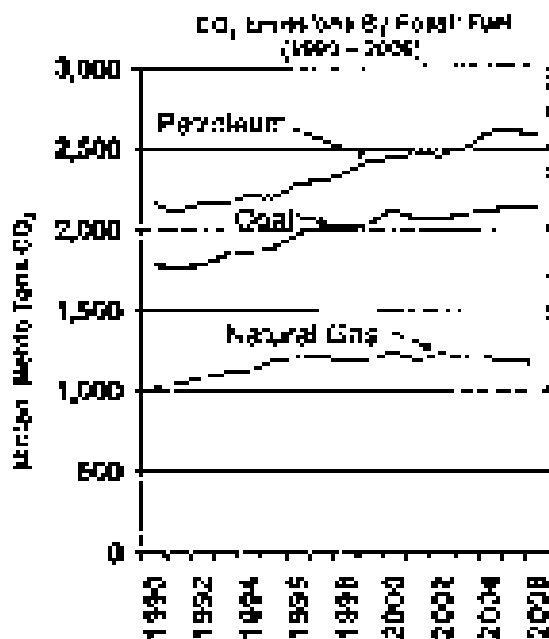
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**Evolution of the sector**

Over the past decade, the oil and gas industry has experienced significant changes. The industry has seen a decline in production from 1990 to 2000, followed by a sharp increase in production from 2000 to 2005. This increase in production is due to a combination of factors, including the discovery of new oil reserves, the expansion of existing oil fields, and the implementation of more efficient production techniques. The industry has also seen a decline in investment in exploration and production, which has led to a decline in the number of new oil fields being discovered. This decline in investment is due to a combination of factors, including the high cost of exploration and production, and the uncertainty surrounding the future of the oil and gas industry.

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**Environmental**

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# Warmin



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# g Warriors

By Geoff Kears

Congress tackles emissions—and related issues— one bill at a time.



and that will be a major step toward reducing sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants. The bill also would require the EPA to set a sulfur dioxide emissions cap for 1995.

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### Low-hanging fruit

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of oxygen in the atmosphere. The bill also would require the EPA to set a sulfur dioxide emissions cap for 1995.

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PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

the bill. "It's a good step in the right direction," says Kears.

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The bill also would require the EPA to set a sulfur dioxide emissions cap for 1995.

PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

### Homeownership

As the nation's largest homebuilder, Pulte Homes Inc. has been a leader in the development of the "new" homebuilding market through its innovative product offerings. In 1996, Pulte's new product offerings included the introduction of the "new" homebuilding market through its innovative product offerings. In 1996, Pulte's new product offerings included the introduction of the "new" homebuilding market through its innovative product offerings.

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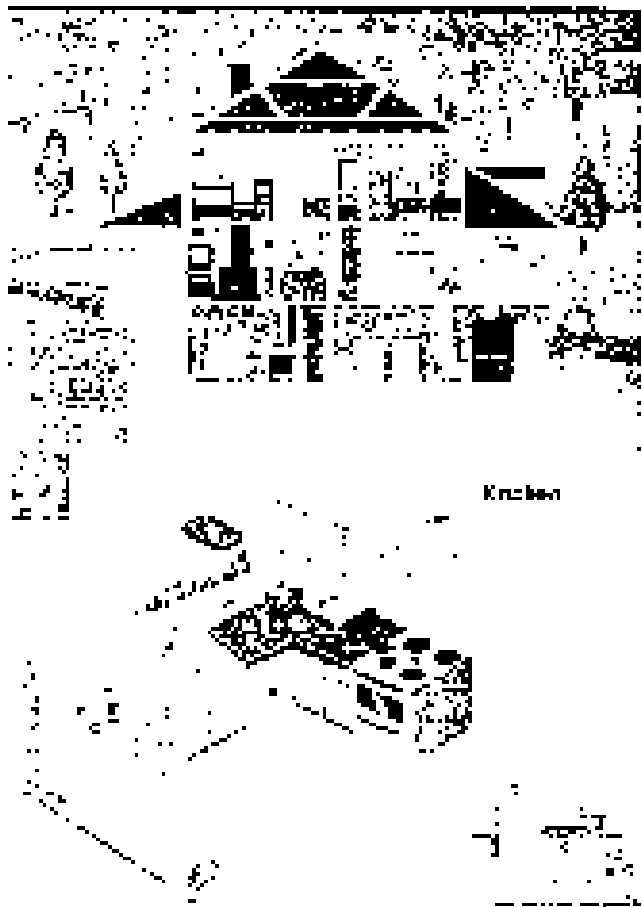
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### Development market

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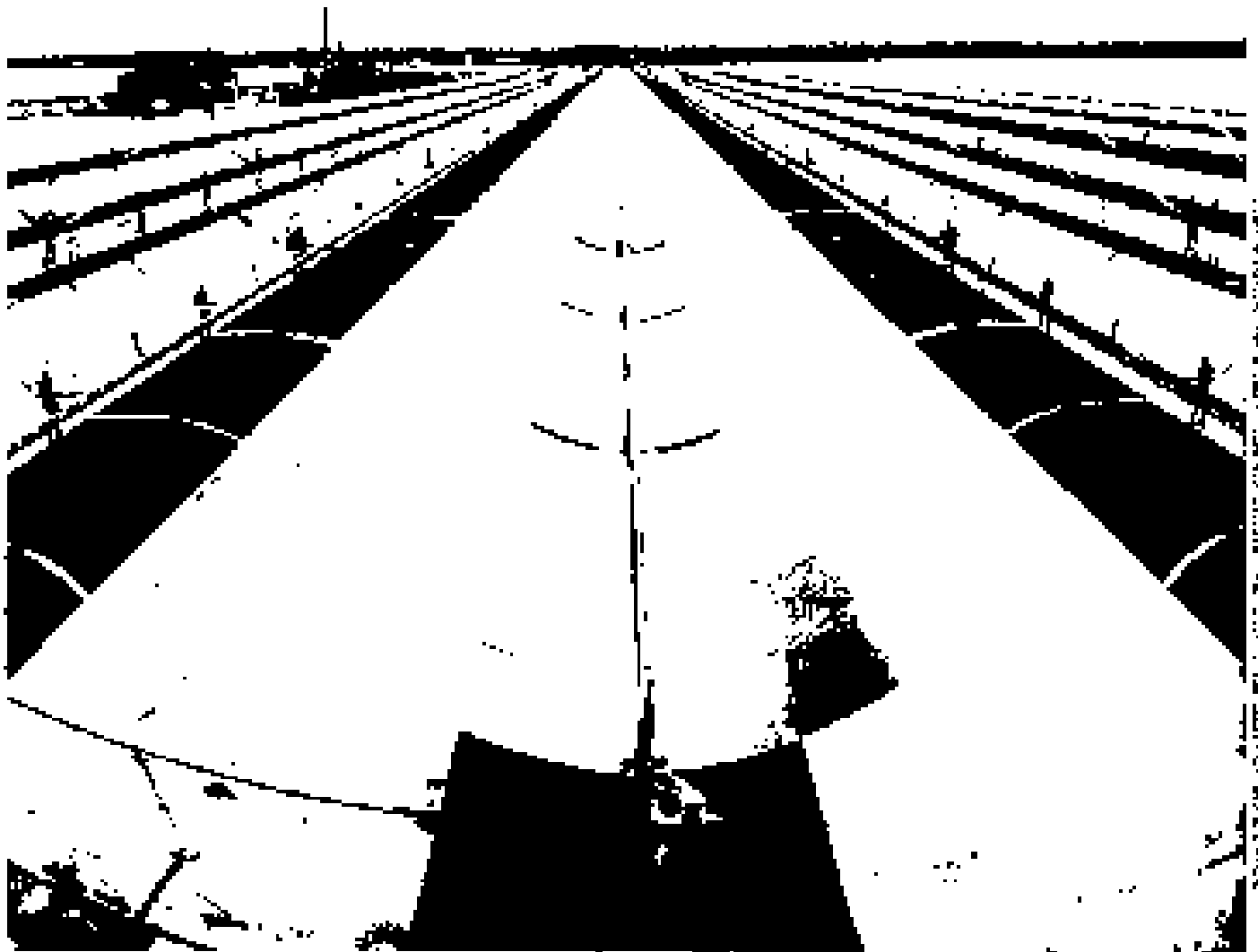
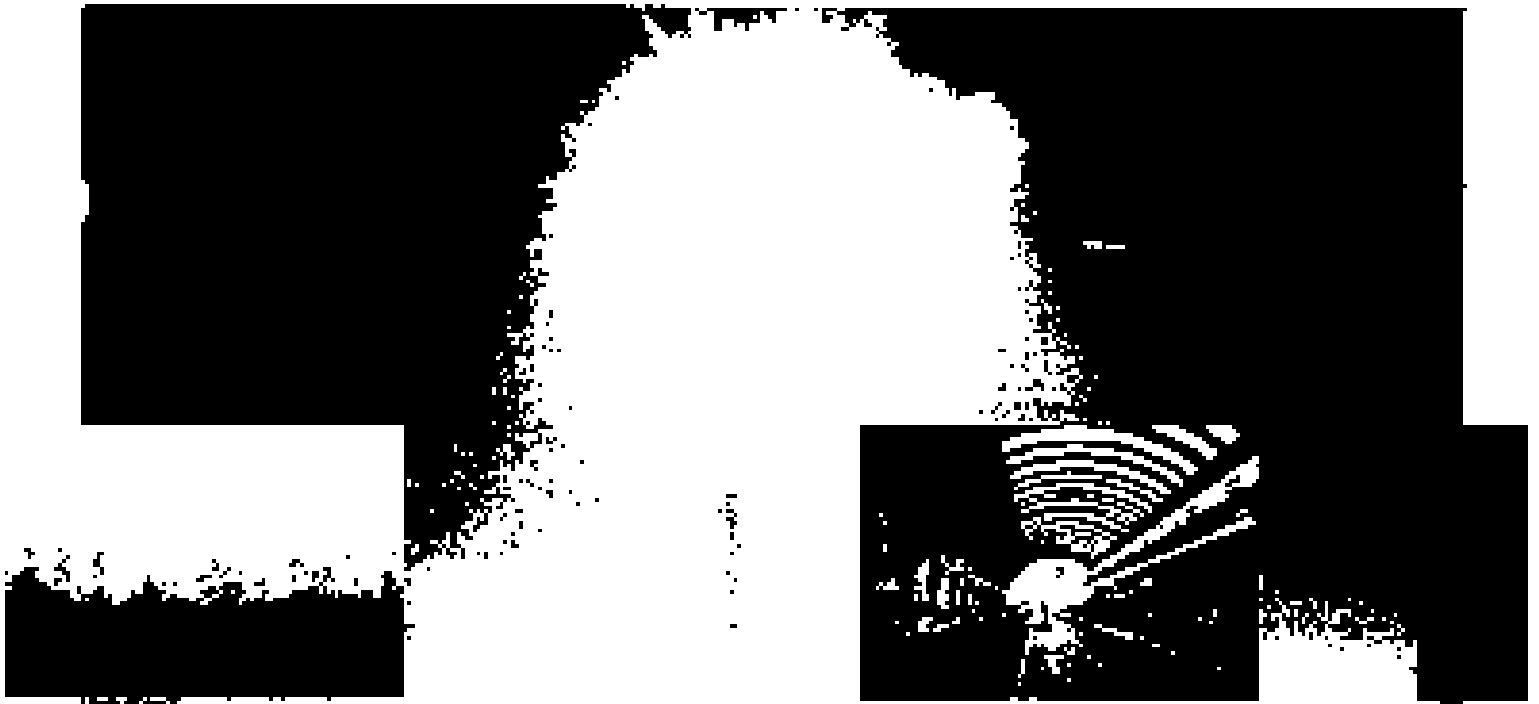
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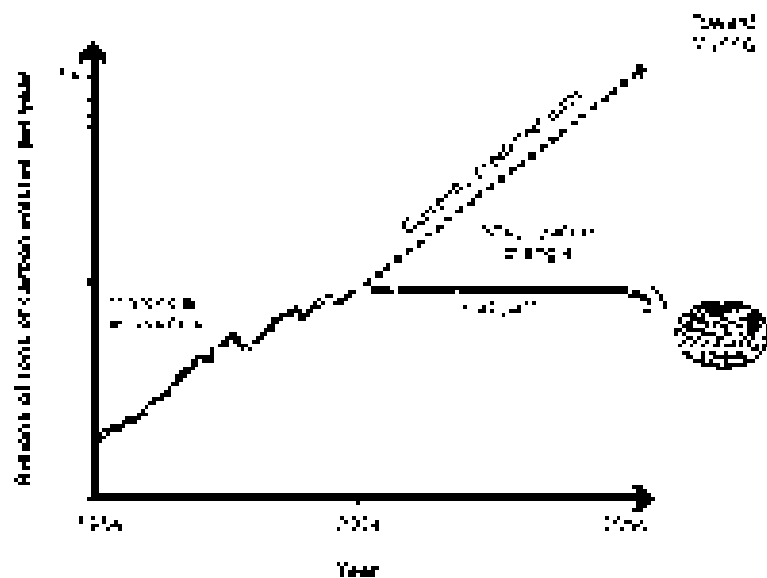
particular, the effect of energy efficiency for mass housing.

For example, the details of the construction of an apartment building, and the use of materials, construction techniques, etc., will be very important in determining the amount of energy needed for heating and cooling. The energy needed will vary according to the materials for these walls, floor, ceiling, etc., and the energy efficiency of the building.

As projects move to the construction phase, there are several more important places for energy saving. For example, a model that is expected to maintain this level of the next 50 years. Most of the energy of power to generate electricity is the cost of fuel. For this, an advanced energy plant, or industrialized consumer may reduce the resistance of developing a plant to build a new one. The carbon capture facilities are possible. New energy sources, such as solar, are also possible. The energy efficiency of the system is also possible. The energy efficiency of the system is also possible. The energy efficiency of the system is also possible.

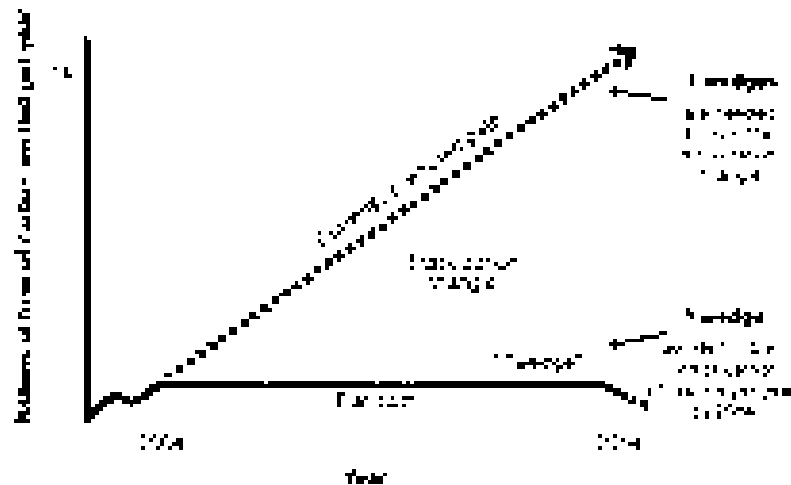
It is important to decide what improvements in energy efficiency will be made in a world focused on global carbon management and what a carbon footprint of 2000-2050. The energy efficiency of the system is also possible. The energy efficiency of the system is also possible. The energy efficiency of the system is also possible.

**Figure 1a. Historical carbon emissions with two potential pathways for the future**



**NOTE:** Our current, and the path described, are not projections, but a modeling of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) resulting in projected atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and the resulting potential for global warming. The world population is projected to reach about 9 billion by 2050. SOURCE: R. Munnich, R. Munnich, J. B. Greenblatt and J. P. Raza.

**Figure 1b. Stabilization wedges**



**NOTE:** The stabilization wedge in Figure 1b can be achieved by a 50% reduction in energy use by 2050, or a 75% reduction in energy use by 2100. SOURCE: R. Munnich, R. Munnich, J. B. Greenblatt and J. P. Raza.





1996, when researchers reported that atmospheric levels of  $\text{CO}_2$  had increased about 40% since 1750. That discovery led to a number of follow-up reports, including one in 1997 that predicted that even if we stopped all fossil-fuel burning, the concentration of  $\text{CO}_2$  can be expected to rise in many ways, ranging from heavy use of biomass, from a lot of planting, which is not

related with a feedback, which makes additional sense.

## Nuclear Energy

There is a lot of interest in nuclear power, but it's not getting that way. It

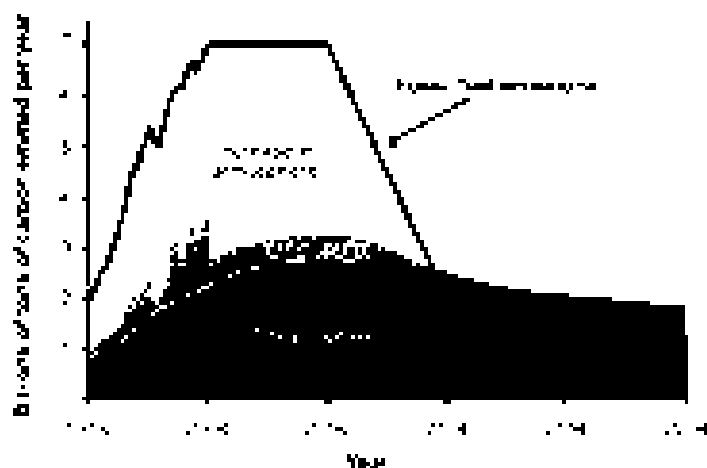
could bring together a number of other nuclear projects. For a long time, nuclear power has been a quiet, steady, reliable source.

The world's first nuclear power plant was built in 1954, and it's still going strong. It's been a steady, reliable source of power, and it's still going strong. It's been a steady, reliable source of power, and it's still going strong.

## OCEAN AND LAND SINKS

There are two main sinks for carbon: the ocean and land. The ocean sink is the largest, and it's the most important. The land sink is the second largest, and it's the most important. The ocean sink is the largest, and it's the most important. The land sink is the second largest, and it's the most important.

### Where does the carbon go?



With carbon emissions rising, the ocean sink is the most important. The ocean sink is the largest, and it's the most important. The land sink is the second largest, and it's the most important.

WU, K. D. R. (2000). *Carbon Dioxide in the Ocean and the Atmosphere*. The ocean sink is the largest, and it's the most important. The land sink is the second largest, and it's the most important.

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agencies, parties involved in the implementation of the program, and the industry. The industry has been particularly helpful in identifying the needs of small and medium-sized businesses and in providing information on their needs.

In addition to the information provided by the industry, we have also had help from other agencies. For example, we have been able to get help from the Small Business Administration in providing information on the needs of small businesses. We have also been able to get help from the Small Business Administration in providing information on the needs of small businesses. We have also been able to get help from the Small Business Administration in providing information on the needs of small businesses.

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## The Road Ahead

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# Stabilization Wedges: Solving the Climate Problem for the Next 50 Years with Current Technologies

S. Pacala<sup>1</sup> and J. Socolow<sup>2</sup>

Humanity is only beginning to focus on a crisis in energy, climate, and industry. It will not be long before cars, homes, and factories will have to be redesigned to be powered by clean, abundant, and secure energy. The next 50 years will be a time of great change, but we can help to make it a time of opportunity. The first step is to understand the problem. This paper describes how we have designed two simple but powerful wedges that will help to stabilize the world's energy and carbon dioxide emissions. The wedges are based on current technologies and are designed to be implemented by the private sector. They are designed to be implemented by the private sector, and they are designed to be implemented by the private sector.

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## What Do We Mean by "Solving the Carbon and Climate Problem for the Next Half-Century?"

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## Introduction

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### What Current Options Could Be Scaled Up to Produce at least One TeraWatt?

Work is under way to estimate the potential of various energy sources to produce at least one terawatt (1 TW) of power. The current capacity of the world's power plants is about 3 TW, and the world's energy demand is about 12 TW. The potential of various energy sources to produce at least one terawatt of power is shown in Figure 1. The potential of various energy sources to produce at least one terawatt of power is shown in Figure 1.

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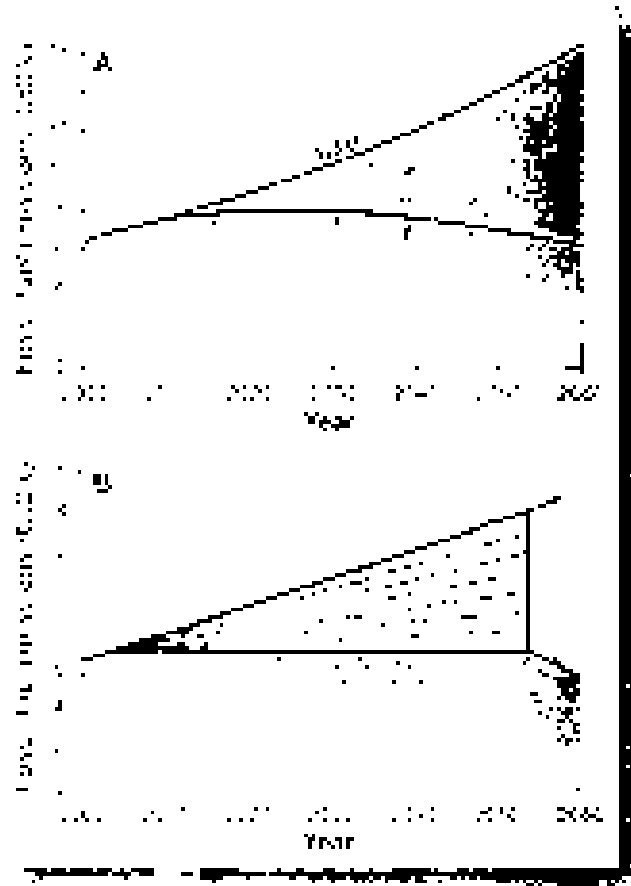


FIG. 1. A: First generation capacity of various energy sources. B: Total generation capacity of various energy sources. The shaded area represents the range of potential. The solid line represents the current capacity. The dashed line represents the potential capacity. The x-axis is Year (2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050). The y-axis is Capacity (TW). The current capacity is approximately 3 TW in 2000 and 12 TW in 2050. The potential capacity is approximately 12 TW in 2000 and 24 TW in 2050.

the 1990s, the city's waterfront has been transformed from a largely industrial area to a more diverse and vibrant urban space. This transformation has been driven by a combination of factors, including the city's strategic planning, the arrival of new residents and businesses, and the revitalization of existing infrastructure.

The city's waterfront has become a hub for cultural, creative, and economic activity. The arrival of new residents and businesses has brought a sense of energy and vitality to the area, while the revitalization of existing infrastructure has improved the quality of life for residents and visitors alike.

One of the key factors in the city's waterfront transformation has been its strategic planning. The city has implemented a series of policies and programs that have encouraged the development of a diverse and vibrant urban space. These policies and programs have included the creation of public spaces, the development of affordable housing, and the promotion of small businesses and entrepreneurship.

The city's waterfront has also been transformed by the arrival of new residents and businesses. The city has attracted a diverse and vibrant population of residents and businesses, which has brought a sense of energy and vitality to the area. This population has also brought with it a variety of new businesses and services, which have further enhanced the city's waterfront.

The revitalization of existing infrastructure has also played a key role in the city's waterfront transformation. The city has invested in a variety of infrastructure projects, including the development of public spaces, the improvement of transportation infrastructure, and the renovation of historic buildings. These projects have improved the quality of life for residents and visitors alike, and have also helped to attract new residents and businesses to the area.

Table 1. The City's Waterfront Transformation: A Comparison of Key Indicators (1990-2010)

Indicator	1990 (Baseline)	2010 (Current)	Change (%)
1. Population Growth	100,000	150,000	+50%
2. Economic Activity	\$100 million	\$300 million	+200%
3. Cultural and Creative Industries	10%	30%	+200%
4. Small Business and Entrepreneurship	10%	25%	+150%
5. Public Spaces and Parks	10%	25%	+150%
6. Transportation Infrastructure	10%	25%	+150%
7. Historic Buildings and Landmarks	10%	25%	+150%
8. Affordable Housing	10%	25%	+150%
9. Quality of Life (Index)	10%	25%	+150%
10. Environmental Sustainability	10%	25%	+150%
11. Social Equality and Inclusion	10%	25%	+150%
12. Community Engagement and Participation	10%	25%	+150%
13. Economic Resilience and Stability	10%	25%	+150%
14. Cultural and Creative Industries (Growth)	10%	30%	+200%
15. Small Business and Entrepreneurship (Growth)	10%	25%	+150%









2021-2022

## Climate Change Score

### Making it Easier to Buy Green

August 2022

by Alex Loring

#### Making it easier to buy green through the California Integrated Waste Management Board

The Golden State is becoming a leader in Government and Office Procurement of Sustainable Products. This is due to the efforts of the California Environmental Products Purchasing Program, a first-of-its-kind public-private effort led by the California Integrated Waste Management Board and the Department of General Services, working with 17 smaller state agencies.

Anyone who has ordered office supplies and felt like there was something about the purchase needed to be made differently, environmentally friendly. Now, a buy green program will perform well beyond that and bring more sustainable products to market, including family-friendly products and solutions.

Consider the program's impact on the state, starting by reviewing the state's environmental and regulatory framework for Environmental Products. This framework includes state-owned 42 major products, including and environmental units with a lot of resources. Information is available but as a general guide, and a comprehensive information source for state agencies. The document is available at [www.gsa.ca.gov/EA/Procurement/Initial.htm](http://www.gsa.ca.gov/EA/Procurement/Initial.htm). The table of products included in the table is shown in the table below.



When looking for green products, the program can help determine if a product is made in California, sustainable, and made with green practices. An offer of 150 products is available through a state contract from the Environmental Industry Authority (EIA). This is a green procurement program for the state.

California's state-owned 42 major products, including state procurement efforts, including equipment, the state, and environmental units and services. 100% of the products are 47 suppliers, each of them, with a contract without further support or funding.

As more green products are added to state contracts, your procurement efforts will find these products can be purchased through green procurement efforts. This is a green procurement program for the state, and a green procurement program for the state. The state's 42 major products, and the state's power and energy products.

State contracts are also being 500% by as buy green as possible. This is a list of such products available on a state contract to from the EIA, a state-owned green program. EPP sources contracts for

Products that are used through state contracts include:

- Certified products (504026, 50304, 50101, and 50102) (with a list of Buy Green products available with the EIA contract)
- High quality products with features and
- High quality products with features and

For more information, visit [www.gsa.ca.gov/EA/Procurement/Initial.htm](http://www.gsa.ca.gov/EA/Procurement/Initial.htm)

The EIA list of products is available at [www.gsa.ca.gov/EA/Procurement/Initial.htm](http://www.gsa.ca.gov/EA/Procurement/Initial.htm). The EIA list of products is available at [www.gsa.ca.gov/EA/Procurement/Initial.htm](http://www.gsa.ca.gov/EA/Procurement/Initial.htm).



The wide array of products offered through U.S. Climate Action is available to all green products. Public agencies can gain access to these products by visiting [www.usclimateaction.org](http://www.usclimateaction.org), registering to participate and requesting information from their preferred suppliers.

For more information on this and other U.S. Climate Action offerings, contact Denise Kuznetz, Program Manager, phone (916) 565-2700 and 2151 Mendocino Blvd., Ukiah, CA 99925 ([denise@usclimateaction.org](mailto:denise@usclimateaction.org)).

**Additional Resources**

For more information and resources, visit the Institute of Local Government website at [www.instituteforlocalgovernment.org](http://www.instituteforlocalgovernment.org).

U.S. Climate Action

