



# Invest to Grow

Investing AB 32 Proceeds to Grow  
California's Clean and Efficient Economy

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## *Authors*

Timothy O'Connor

Sara Dewey

Lucy McKenzie

Jackie Roberts

Jenna Skowronski

*Environmental Defense Fund*

Environmental Defense Fund is dedicated to protecting the environmental rights of all people, including the right to clean air, clean water, healthy food and flourishing ecosystems. Guided by science, we work to create practical solutions that win lasting political, economic and social support because they are nonpartisan, cost-effective and fair.

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# Table of contents

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<b>Executive summary</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Part I: Background and history</b>	<b>1</b>
California's legacy of innovative clean energy policies	1
California's economic challenges and the growth of key sectors	1
Examples of homegrown companies providing solutions in key sectors	5
<b>Part II: The need for AB 32 investments</b>	<b>8</b>
Cutting pollution to protect Californians	8
State and federal budget constraints	10
Accelerating energy independence	11
Untapped investment and savings potential	11
<b>Part III: Recommendations for investment</b>	<b>14</b>
Directly helping California businesses grow	14
Supporting local communities	15
Better transit and transportation	17
Investing in upgrades to K-12 schools, colleges, universities and hospitals	18
<b>Notes</b>	<b>21</b>

# Executive summary

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California's total clean economy employs an estimated 308,000 people and results in over \$26 billion in economic output yearly.<sup>1</sup> Sectors that deliver reductions of greenhouse gases—clean energy, energy efficiency, clean transportation, energy storage, clean tech finance and investment, advanced materials and energy infrastructure—account for almost half of this important economic driver. Growth of these sectors continues to significantly outpace California's economy as a whole, providing new jobs and economic opportunities while delivering solutions that cut climate change pollution and save consumers money.

Targeted investments of AB 32 auction proceeds can act as a catalyst for even faster growth of California's clean and efficient economy. This report tells the story of the environmental and economic opportunity to invest AB 32 proceeds in solutions that facilitate growth and cut climate change pollution. The opportunities discussed in this report include:

- Directly helping California businesses grow by investing in energy efficiency and clean energy retrofits for the industrial and commercial sectors.
- Investing in municipal projects that support local communities, improve air quality and save taxpayers money.
- Improving transit and transportation options in the state that put Californians to work and make the air healthier to breathe.
- Making upgrades to K-12 schools, colleges, universities, and hospitals that create well-paying jobs and cut energy bills for local and state governments, leaving more for education and healthcare.

Targeted investment of AB 32 proceeds offers California an opportunity to invest wisely in sectors of the economy that generate both economic and environmental benefits. Clean and efficient companies throughout California, from high-efficiency-window installers to LED manufacturers, are ready to supply even more manpower and technology to enable the state to meet its greenhouse gas reduction targets while forging ahead on the path to sustained economic growth.

## PART I

# Background and history

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### California's legacy of innovative clean energy policies

California is on the path to a clean and efficient economy. Since the early 1970s, the state has deployed powerful clean energy and energy efficiency policies that have delivered billions of dollars in consumer savings and cut greenhouse gases across the economy. Key developments have included utility-scale investments in energy efficiency; unprecedented construction of renewable energy facilities; divestments from inefficient and polluting power plants; cutting-edge codes and standards for buildings, appliances and vehicles; large subsidies from the federal government; and the enactment of laws such as Clean Car standards, the Emissions Performance Standard for power plants, the 33 percent Renewables Portfolio Standard and the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32).

AB 32 requires California to reduce greenhouse gas pollution to 1990 levels by 2020. To reach this target, the California Air Resources Board identified a package of about 70 measures to reduce pollution—a mix of standards and economic incentives for energy efficiency and clean energy. The cornerstone of AB 32 is a statewide cap-and-trade program that sets a declining cap on emissions in sectors producing the most greenhouse gas pollution.<sup>2</sup> The state will sell a portion of the emissions allowances to capped entities in transparent public auctions, the proceeds of which are the focus of this report.

Over the past four decades, California's forward-thinking policies have created an entire landscape of companies that provide the products and services to deliver clean energy and efficiency solutions in California. These companies are the backbone for growth of the clean and efficient economy and stand ready for the new opportunities that investment of AB 32 proceeds creates.

Despite California's continuous progress, significant opportunities for increased efficiency and deployment of clean energy exist throughout the industrial, residential, commercial, governmental, transportation and power-generation sectors. These opportunities for growth involve individual businesses both large and small; municipal governments and communities; universities, schools and hospitals; land use planners and conservationists; and builders and transportation system experts—just to name a few. California has an opportunity to build on its legacy of innovation and invest AB 32 revenue to grow the clean and efficient economy.

### California's economic challenges and the growth of key sectors

The need for solutions to the state's economic challenges compounds the need for energy efficiency and clean energy solutions. The state has confronted budget shortfalls since 2001, and the budget deficit is projected to exceed \$16 billion this year. The state has also encountered a lower-than-expected reduction in unemployment stemming from the recession: As of April 2012, California's unemployment rate was 11 percent, the third-highest in the country.<sup>3</sup>

Despite these significant challenges, California has seen notable growth in sectors directly tied to the development of clean energy and energy efficiency solutions. Recently, EDF worked

with Collaborative Economics to analyze and profile this growth, targeting the seven key sectors that provide the infrastructure critical to advancing AB 32 goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions while transforming the way business, government and others use and produce energy.<sup>4</sup>

**TABLE 1**  
**Seven growth sectors driving California's clean and efficient economy**

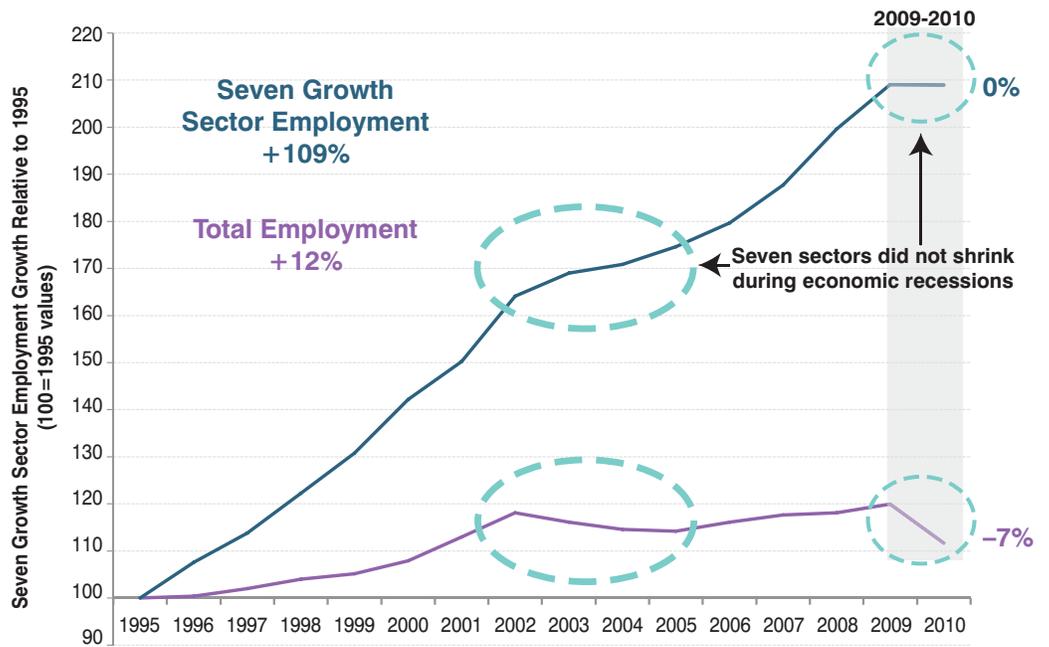
Sector	Activity of California companies operating within the sector	
<b>1. Energy generation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy generation (all forms of solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, hydro, marine and tidal, hydrogen, co-generation)</li> <li>Research and testing in renewable energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associated equipment, controls, and other management software and services</li> <li>Renewable energy consulting services</li> </ul>
<b>2. Energy efficiency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy conservation consulting and software</li> <li>Energy efficiency research</li> <li>Building efficiency products (cables, glass, machinery)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative energy appliances (solar heating, lighting)</li> <li>Energy efficiency meters and measuring devices</li> </ul>
<b>3. Clean transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative fuels (biodiesel, hydrogen, ethanol, fueling infrastructure)</li> <li>Logistics (traffic monitoring software, transportation efficiencies)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motor vehicles and equipment (electric, hybrid and natural gas, components and engines)</li> </ul>
<b>4. Energy storage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advanced batteries (Li-ion, ultracapacitors, charging, thin film, nickel-zinc)</li> <li>Hybrid systems (flywheels) and uninterruptible power supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel cells (methanol, PEM, solid oxide, zinc air, systems integrators)</li> <li>Battery components and accessories</li> </ul>
<b>5. Finance and investment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment advisory, asset management and brokerage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project financing and insurance</li> <li>Emission trading and offsets</li> </ul>
<b>6. Advanced materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New materials for improving energy efficiency</li> <li>Nano (additives, detectors, sensors, gels, coatings, lubricants, films)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemical (composites, polymers)</li> <li>Bio (advanced processes, biodegradable products)</li> </ul>
<b>7. Energy infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transmission (smart grid, sensors)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power management, monitoring, metering, quality and testing</li> </ul>

The clean energy policies California has put in place have been delivering results for the state economy and creating jobs for years. As shown by Collaborative Economics, the seven clean and efficient sectors most closely related to efforts that cut greenhouse gases have grown rapidly since the 1990s, consistently outpacing the growth of the overall California economy.

During the recent economic recession, these seven sectors have shown greater resilience in terms of employment stability than the economy as a whole. In the last observable year, statewide employment fell 7 percent, while jobs in the seven sectors remained stable, maintaining their employment levels from the year before. From January 1995 to 2010, statewide employment in the seven sectors more than doubled (an increase of 109 percent), while jobs in the overall California economy expanded by 12 percent.

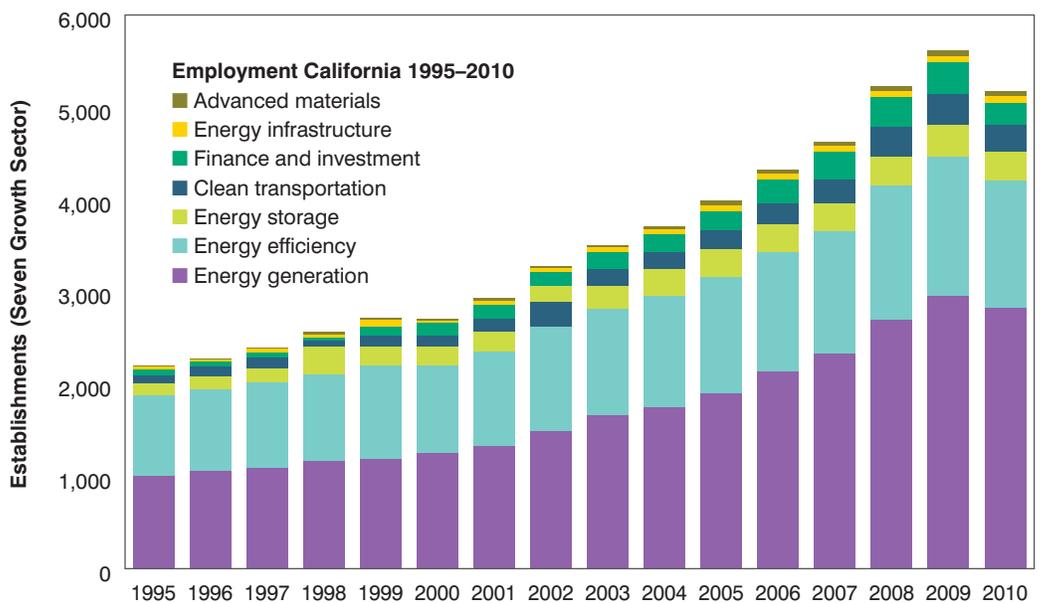
Conservatively, Collaborative Economics has estimated that these seven sectors currently represent more than 90,000 jobs in the state.<sup>5</sup> Other estimates from Environmental Business

**FIGURE 1**  
**Employment growth relative to 1995: California**



Source: Collaborative Economics, "Seven Growth Sectors Driving California's Clean and Efficient Economy," May 2012

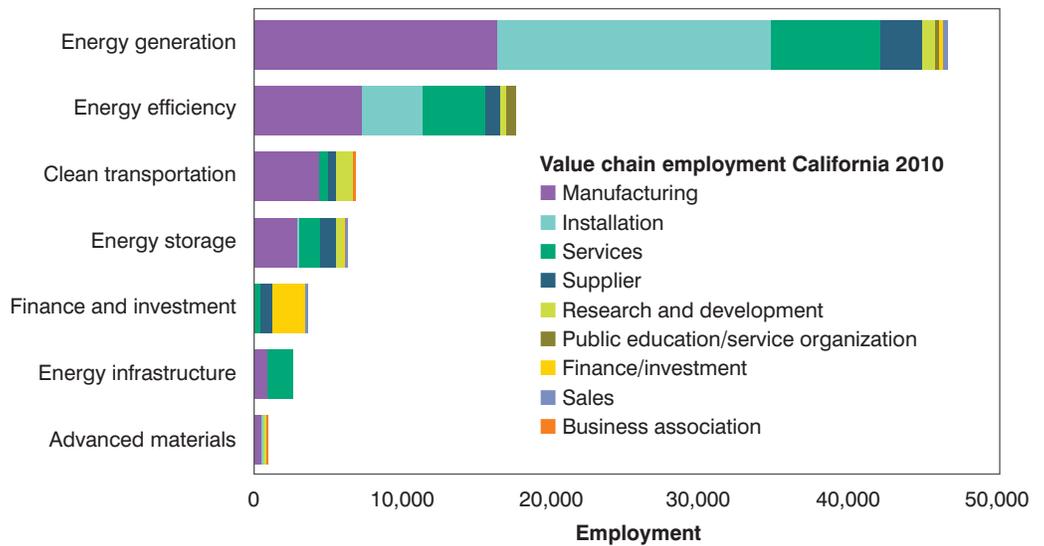
**FIGURE 2**  
**Seven growth sectors driving California's employment**



Source: Collaborative Economics, "Seven Growth Sectors Driving California's Clean and Efficient Economy," May 2012.

FIGURE 3

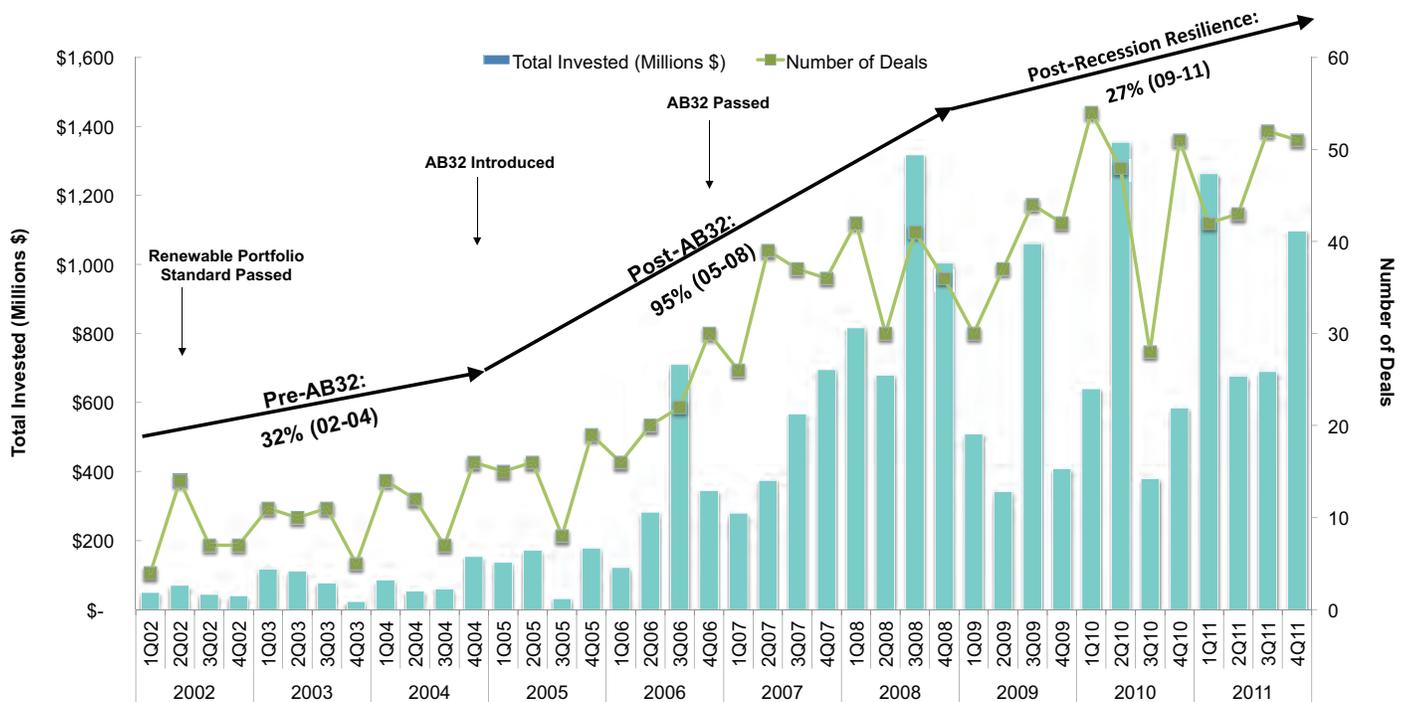
## Seven growth sectors driving California's clean and efficient economy



Source: Collaborative Economics, "Seven Growth Sectors Driving California's Clean and Efficient Economy," May 2012

FIGURE 4

## Venture investment in clean energy technology: California



Source: Cleantech Group's i3 platform.

International (123,000 jobs)<sup>6</sup> and the Brookings Institution (111,000 jobs)<sup>7</sup> put this number higher. Nearly two-thirds of the jobs in the two largest sectors of California's clean and efficient economy—clean energy generation and energy efficiency—are in installation and manufacturing.<sup>8</sup> Accordingly, it is clear that California companies are able to provide the products, services and manpower demanded by other in-state businesses seeking emissions reductions and efficiency solutions.

In addition to generating jobs, California firms are also leaders in clean technology innovation, which is bolstering state exports. From 2002 to 2011, California accounted for almost 9 percent of worldwide clean energy patents.<sup>9</sup> In 2010 alone, clean energy sectors created \$16,314 of export value per job versus \$10,390 of export value per job for the overall economy.<sup>10</sup> Additionally, in 2011, California accounted for 13 percent of all “environmental goods” exported by the U.S., with the majority of those goods in renewable or efficiency products and services.<sup>11</sup>

Even in difficult economic times, the products and services of companies in these growth sectors have had sufficient market demand to continue attracting large new investments. Since 2009, venture capital investment has grown almost 30 percent growth,<sup>12</sup> an increase likely tied in part to implementation of AB 32 and other state policies.

## Examples of homegrown companies providing solutions in key sectors

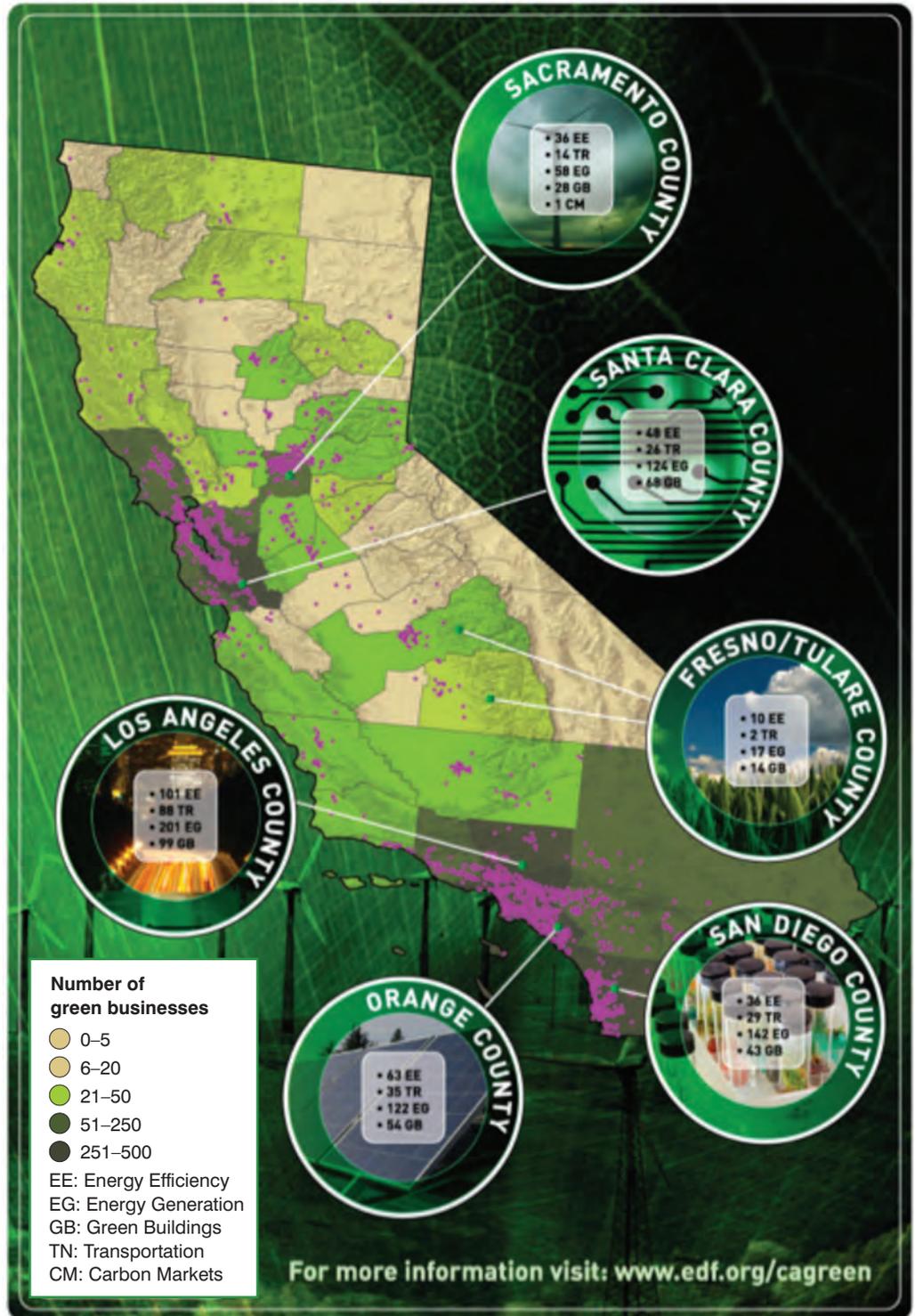
California firms engaged in the seven key growth sectors are located throughout the state and are well positioned to help businesses, institutions and individuals cut their energy use, save

**TABLE 2**  
**Sample firms driving California's clean and efficient economy**

Company	Sector	Description	Employees*
<b>OSRAM Opto Semiconductors</b>	Advanced Materials	LED manufacturing	3,500
<b>KLA-Tencor</b>	Advanced Materials	LED manufacturing	6,000
<b>LEDtronics</b>	Advanced Materials	LED manufacturing	300
<b>Zenergy Power</b>	Energy Infrastructure	Transmission technology	25
<b>Siemens</b>	Clean Transportation	Passenger rail coach construction	405,000
<b>Kontron AG</b>	Clean Transportation	Rail driving control systems	160
<b>AeroVironment</b>	Clean Transportation	Electric vehicles	750
<b>Philips Lumileds</b>	Energy Efficiency	LED lighting	220
<b>Davis Energy Group</b>	Energy Efficiency	Building efficiency consultancy	20
<b>Evergreen Engineering</b>	Energy Efficiency	Green building	51-200
<b>Advantech</b>	Energy Generation	Computing platforms	1,360
<b>GE Wind Energy</b>	Energy Generation	Wind turbines	322,980
<b>Ameron</b>	Energy Generation	Wind towers	2,800
<b>First Wind</b>	Energy Generation	Wind power	155
<b>BrightSource</b>	Energy Generation	Solar	400
<b>International Solar Electric Technology</b>	Energy Generation	Solar	10
<b>Atmel</b>	Energy Storage	Lithium-ion battery management	5,600
<b>Intersil</b>	Energy Storage	Lithium-ion battery management	1,500

\*As of September 2009. Source: Duke University Center on Globalization, Governance & Competitiveness, “Manufacturing Climate Solutions,” 2009.

**FIGURE 5**  
**California green businesses identified by EDF**



money and meet the goals of AB 32. These businesses provide the products and services needed to retrofit homes and schools, build new renewable energy facilities and install state-of-the-art energy-saving technology. Since most relevant work in manufacturing, installing and retrofitting cannot be exported, the businesses that drive the clean and efficient economy are here to stay.

California businesses involved in manufacturing, installation and retrofitting are associated with a wide range of products and services such as wind energy, LED lighting, high-efficiency windows and other building materials, rail and lithium-ion batteries.

From 2008 to 2011, the Duke University Center on Globalization, Governance & Competitiveness, with assistance from EDF and labor groups, analyzed the value chains behind different products and services in the seven clean and efficient sectors.<sup>13</sup> This work identified firms' locations along the value chain in order to better understand which states could benefit from growth in demand for clean energy products and services. When coupled with corroborating data from Collaborative Economics, the report clearly demonstrates that the state's manufacturing and service firms are ready to provide the products and services that will be in increasingly high demand as California makes further investments to reduce emissions and conserve energy.

In addition to the Duke work, EDF has profiled more than 5,000 companies and identified job opportunities in the clean economy throughout the state. This work has yielded findings similar to those of Duke: A broad spectrum of companies located up and down the state are ready to provide the products and services necessary to propel California into a clean and efficient 21st-century economy.

These results can be found at [www.edf.org/cagreenn](http://www.edf.org/cagreenn).

## PART II

# The need for AB 32 investments

Targeted investment of AB 32 proceeds can catalyze even greater growth of California's clean and efficient economy and deliver a new wave of customers to California businesses operating in these sectors. Furthermore, since many investments in clean technology solutions, retrofits and efficiency upgrades and clean energy installation are with California companies, money put into these solutions is actually recycled throughout the state's economy, multiplying economic benefits.<sup>14</sup> An economic analysis of investment options for AB 32 revenue found an almost ten-fold multiplier effect from investments in energy efficiency.<sup>15</sup>

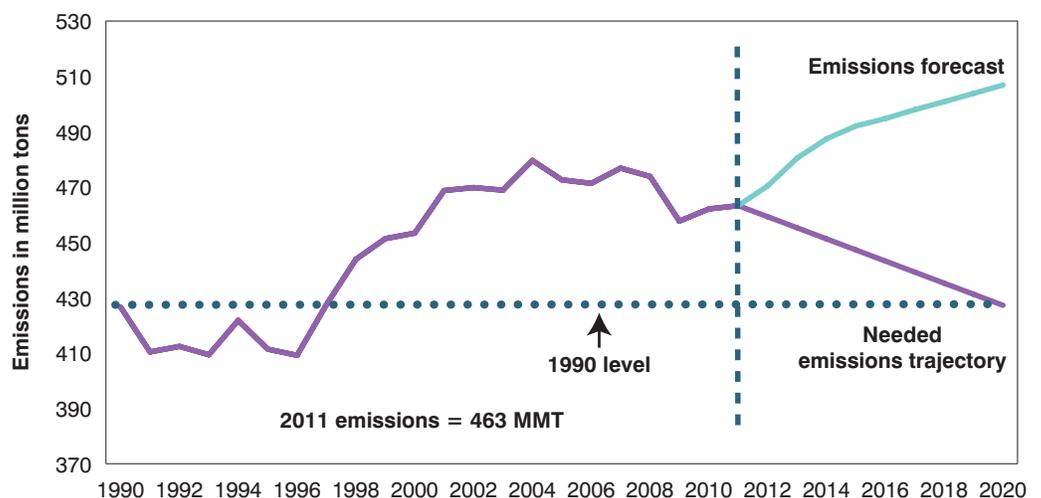
In addition to bolstering California's economy, AB 32 investments can reduce air pollution, fill gaps created by reduced state and federal funding, accelerate energy independence and save businesses money. As detailed in Part III of this report, investing in industrial and commercial businesses, municipal governments, colleges and universities, schools, hospitals and the transit and transportation sector most clearly meets the need and delivers the benefits described.

## Cutting pollution to protect Californians

To achieve the ambitious greenhouse gas reduction target set in AB 32, California must reduce emissions by about 20 percent of projected emissions levels in 2020, reaching an emission rate of 427 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.<sup>16</sup>

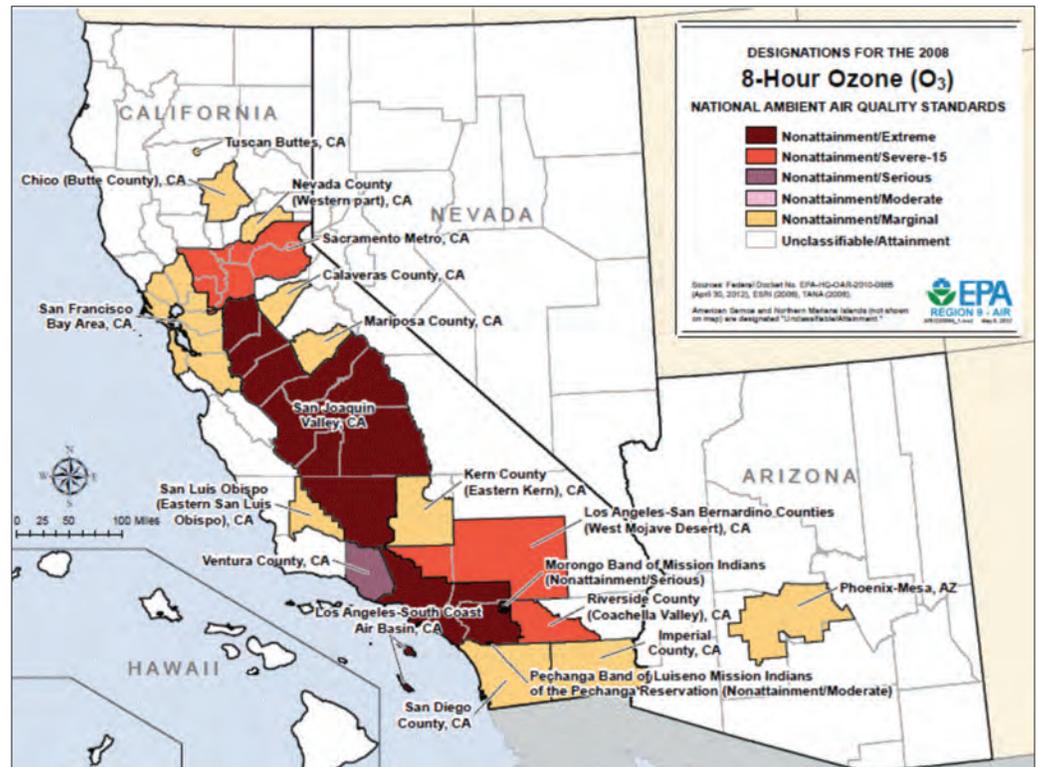
FIGURE 6

### California greenhouse gas emissions by year



Source: CARB emissions forecast, October 2010.

**FIGURE 7**  
**EPA ozone designations**



Source: U.S. EPA, 2008.

**TABLE 3**  
**Health impacts of five criteria air pollutants currently emitted in California**<sup>20</sup>

Pollutant	Sources	Health effects
Carbon monoxide	Motor vehicle exhaust, wood-burning stoves	Headache, cardiovascular disease, heart attack, impaired fetal development, death
Sulfur dioxide	Coal-fired power plants, petroleum refineries, other industrial sources	Lung damage, shortness of breath, wheezing, eye irritation
Nitrogen dioxide	Motor vehicles, electric utilities, other industrial and commercial sources	Respiratory infection, irritation of lung and respiratory systems
Ozone	Motor vehicle exhaust, other fumes	Eye and throat irritation, respiratory tract problems, asthma, lung damage
Particulate matter	Diesel engines, power plants, other industries	Asthma, bronchitis, eye irritation, lung damage, cancer, heavy metal poisoning, cardiovascular damage

Source: U.S. EPA, 2012

In the long term, the state aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent of 1990 levels by 2050. Aggressively investing in energy efficiency and clean energy solutions using AB 32 funding can help cut climate change pollution to meet this goal.

Efforts to cut greenhouse gas emissions in many cases also reduce harmful co-pollutants that acutely threaten public health.<sup>17</sup> California must reduce these pollutants to meet federally mandated standards for air quality. As of March 2012, at least 38 of 58 counties in California were in non-attainment for at least one criteria air pollutant as determined by the Environmental Protection Agency.<sup>18</sup> Investments of AB 32 proceeds will provide much-needed co-benefits for public health and air quality.

Smog-related ground-level ozone concentrations are just one example of the air quality problems California faces. Non-attainment of federal standards for this pollutant is associated with increased risk of mortality. Children and elderly populations are most vulnerable to health impacts.

Particulate matter (PM) offers another example of the harmful impacts of air pollution in California. A recent study found that PM, primarily emitted from power plants and diesel engines, causes 130,000 premature deaths, 110,000 emergency room visits due to asthma and 18,000,000 lost workdays due to illness in the United States annually.<sup>19</sup> Los Angeles is among the cities with the highest estimated rate of premature deaths due to particulate matter and ozone air pollution in the country.

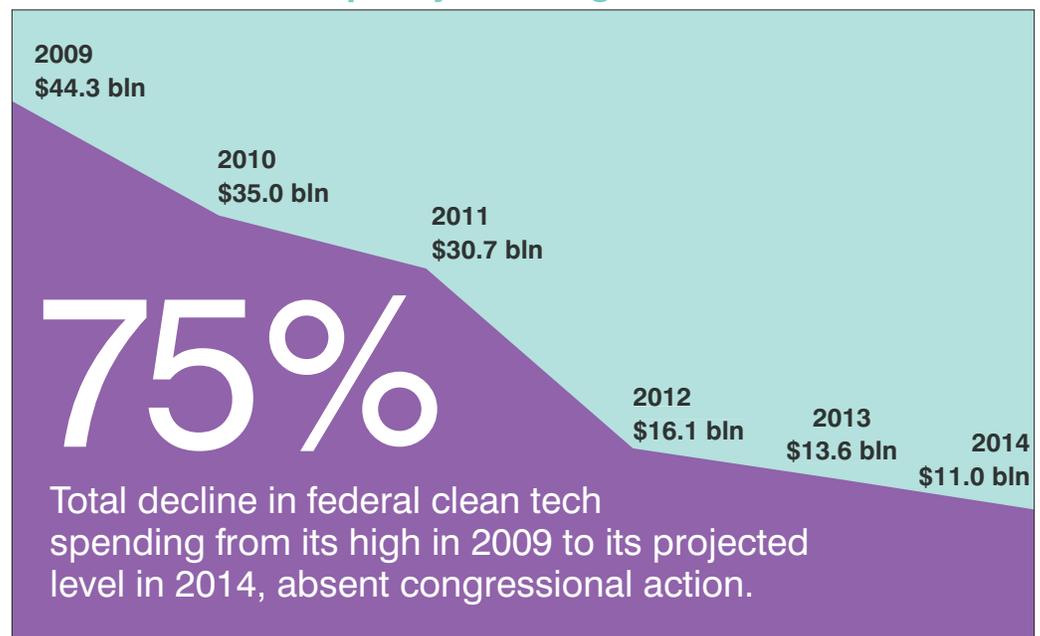
## State and federal budget constraints

In light of the severe state budget crisis and continued high unemployment, numerous opportunities to reduce energy consumption, expand renewables and invest in clean transportation are currently unfunded.

In the clean energy arena, drastic cuts in state and federal funding have become commonplace. In fact, federal clean technology investment is expected to plummet 75 percent from 2009

FIGURE 8

### Federal clean tech policy is falling off a cliff



Source: Brookings Institution, "Beyond Boom and Bust: Putting Clean Tech on a Path to Subsidy Independence," 2012.

to 2014. As a result, California cannot rely on federal funding to drive the clean economy's growth. AB 32 revenue offers an opportunity to make up the shortfall in state and federal funding and deliver new customers to clean technology companies.

In addition to diminished funding for clean technology, other sectors face significant budget shortfalls. For example, in the transit sector, the California Transit Association identified over \$42 billion in unmet capital investment need for projects over the next 10 years—much of which is tied to reductions of greenhouse gases. Given state budget projections, existing transit systems will face a \$22.2 billion shortfall over the next 10 years.<sup>21</sup> Accordingly, AB 32 proceeds could be a crucial source of money for unfunded and underfunded projects to move forward.

**TABLE 4**  
**Funding for transit projects in California, fiscal years 2011–2020**

Funding type	Funding need (10 yr)	Funding trend (10 yr)	Funding gap (10 yr)
<b>Operating funding (operations, maintenance)</b>	\$109.7 billion	\$87.5 billion	\$22.2 billion
<b>Capital funding (equipment, new purchases)</b>	\$72.9 billion	\$30.9 billion	\$42.1 billion

Source: Grant, Y. and Shaw, J., “Unmet Transit Funding Needs in California: FY2011-2020,” April 2012.

## Accelerating energy independence

Investing in solutions to reduce greenhouse gases decreases California's dependence on foreign energy imports, in particular gasoline. Fifty percent of the crude oil in California comes from foreign sources, which gives California a high level of energy insecurity despite the fact that the state leads the country with its investments in renewables.<sup>22</sup> In fact, California spends \$20 billion to \$40 billion every year on imported fossil fuels. This reliance on imported fuels makes California drivers vulnerable to political instability abroad and susceptible to fuel price swings outside the control of domestic policies. Targeted investments to increase California's energy independence—through reduced gasoline consumption by the existing automotive fleet, for example—will reduce the impacts and risks of fluctuating energy prices.

## Untapped investment and savings potential

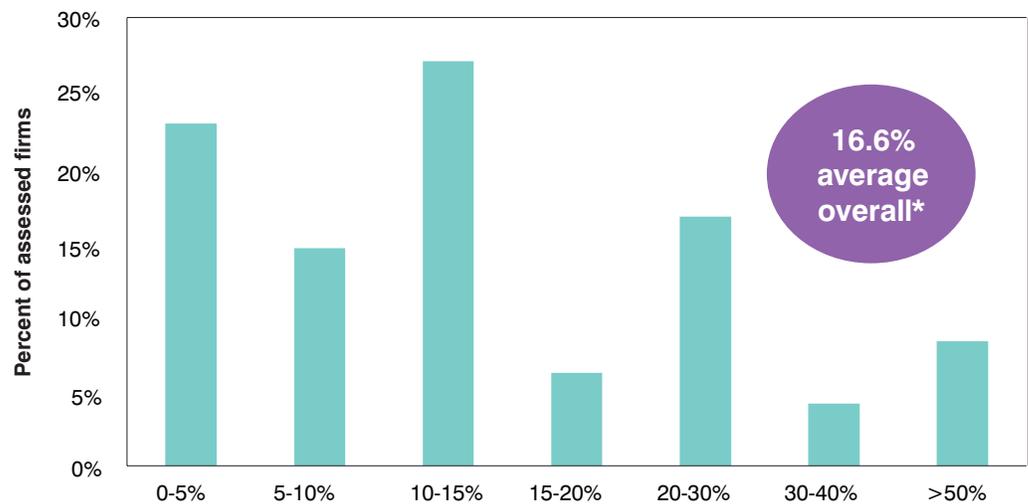
Sectors across the state have tremendous untapped opportunity for energy savings and job creation. Although efficiency programs have targeted many large industrial businesses in the past, an enormous potential for energy savings still exists.

In the industrial sector, the Department of Energy Industrial Assessment Center identified an average of 17 percent in electricity-savings opportunity per firm in audits conducted on 48 firms in 2010 and 2011.<sup>23</sup> Notably, in 2006, the Industrial Assessment Center identified an average of only 13.6 percent energy savings opportunity per firm. Manufacturing firms are identifying more savings now than in 2006.

In a recent interview, Ahmad Ganji, Ph.D., director of the San Francisco State University Industrial Assessment Center, sponsored by the Department of Energy, explained why many opportunities still exist:

*“Despite progress to date, California manufacturers still have a vast number of significant, untapped energy efficiency opportunities. We know this because every industrial assessment audit completed by our team identifies energy saving opportunities, and we’ve only audited a small number [about 420 total] of California manufacturing firms in Northern and Central California. We’re finding just as many savings today as five years ago, partially due to new knowledge and partially due to new technologies. Energy efficiency has proven to be a continuous improvement process. In one of our recent audits, we identified and recommended 18 energy efficiency opportunities that could result in 15 percent decrease in the plant’s energy cost, and with less than one year payback.”*

**FIGURE 9**  
**Potential energy savings per firm audited by DOE in California, 2010–2011**



Source: Industrial Assessment Center database  
 \*Excludes potential savings from load shifting from peak to non-peak usage.

**TABLE 5**  
**Sample options for energy efficiency identified by DOE’s California Industrial Assessment**

Eliminating air and steam leaks	Insulating bare equipment
Using multiple-speed motors	Installing occupancy sensors
Establishing a burner maintenance schedule for boilers	Reducing pressure of compressed air to minimum requirement

California’s commercial sector may offer even greater untapped energy efficiency prospects. For example, in a May 2012 decision during the review of the California utility long-term energy efficiency plans, the California Public Utilities Commission reported that small commercial buildings (< 200 kilowatts per month usage) have been virtually untouched by efficiency programs. In one example, the commission found that although medium-size commercial businesses represent over 90 percent of a particular portion of Southern California Edison’s and San Diego Gas & Electric’s customer base, on average less than 3 percent participated in energy efficiency programs.<sup>24</sup>

Similarly, EDF's Climate Corps program, which tasks MBA and MPA students with finding energy savings in businesses and public sector entities across the country, has demonstrated the kinds of savings possible in California's commercial spaces. In just 14 California companies evaluated from 2008 to 2011, Climate Corps participants identified potential savings of over \$13 million and tens of thousands of tons of carbon dioxide.<sup>25</sup> Climate Corps has also observed that companies often defer implementation of options that exceed a two-year payback period. Accordingly, modest financial assistance can change the payback period for a project and accelerate its implementation.

**TABLE 6**  
**Examples of potential savings identified by California EDF Climate Corps Fellows**

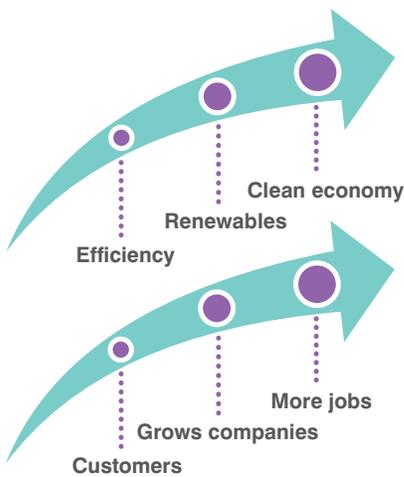
Company	Facility type	Annual cost savings	Annual CO <sub>2</sub> savings (tons)	Annual electricity savings (kWh)
Advanced Micro Devices, 2009	Office building			512,000
Cisco, 2009	Data center	\$1,800,000		18,000,000
eBay, 2010	Data center		5,000	7,000,000
Facebook, 2011	Office building		5,000	
Hewlett-Packard, 2009	Data center		650	2,000,000
Intuit, 2008	Office building	>\$500,000		
Intuit, 2009	Office building	\$400,000		2,600,000
Shorenstein Properties, 2011	Office building	\$120,000		
Sony Pictures Entertainment, 2009	Data center		900	3,000,000

Source: EDF Climate Corps data available at <http://edfclimatecorps.org/organizations>

Across many sectors, lack of access to capital is a major barrier to retrofits, clean energy installations and other energy-saving projects. This year, the Institute for Building Efficiency surveyed 1,139 executives and building owners responsible for building energy management and investment decisions in the U.S. and Canada.<sup>26</sup> The obstacle to energy efficiency improvements most frequently cited by executives is available capital; 37 percent of respondents said it is the top barrier. AB 32 proceeds invested in financial assistance programs linked to energy efficiency can help firms and governments access savings and reinvest in the state economy.

## PART III

# Recommendations for investment<sup>27</sup>



Targeted investments of AB 32 proceeds are needed to jump-start investments in key areas that will create jobs, cut harmful pollution and help California continue to lead the country in clean technology innovation and manufacturing. The industrial and commercial sectors, municipal governments, universities, schools, hospitals and transportation and transit are all areas where smart investments can reap enormous benefits. These areas each have considerable unmet needs, and AB 32 investment can unlock energy savings, pollution reduction and economic growth for California.

## Directly helping California businesses grow Investing in industrial energy efficiency

AB 32 regulates large industrial facilities' emissions. Making money available for energy efficiency and clean energy financing can help firms reduce compliance costs, overcome capital access barriers and drive additional reductions. In addition, providing financing to California businesses to make efficiency improvements recycles money back into the state and supports the businesses in the clean economy.

Because of high capital costs, proceeds from AB 32 could also be crucial to unlocking industrial sector energy savings. Industrial retrofits require large up-front investments. A study commissioned by the California Public Utilities Commission last year estimated that installation costs for a 25 percent reduction in California's industrial energy consumption would be \$2 billion.<sup>28</sup> Firms often have trouble sourcing capital for these improvements despite their long-term cost savings.

At a conference hosted last year by the California Energy Efficiency Industry Council, energy efficiency, financing and policy experts identified several challenges of working with financial institutions on energy efficiency projects, including:

- Financers do not adequately understand efficiency projects and associated risks
- It can be difficult to aggregate projects for private equity markets<sup>29</sup>
- The cost of retrofit projects is frequently too small for lenders<sup>30</sup>

However, despite financing challenges noted by the council, industries remain eager to use available funding for efficiency improvements. In response to the Institute for Building Efficiency's 2012 survey, 42 percent of executives said tax credits, incentives and rebates are the biggest policy driver for decisions to undertake energy efficiency projects.<sup>31</sup> AB 32 revenue can fill this gap to invest in energy savings and reduce pollution.

## Investing in non-industrial commercial energy users

AB 32 proceeds could provide the resources to implement programs needed to engage the state's commercial entities and reduce greenhouse gases. In the U.S., commercial buildings

account for 19 percent of energy consumed, and more than half of this energy is used for heating and lighting.<sup>32</sup>

Research by EDF Climate Corps fellows has demonstrated tremendous energy-saving opportunities in office buildings, data centers and other commercial buildings across the country, as well as their associated cost savings. Since 2008, EDF Climate Corps fellows have identified efficiencies in lighting, computer equipment and heating and cooling systems that could save \$1 billion in net operational costs over the project lifetimes, cut the energy usage to power 100,000 homes annually and avoid the carbon dioxide emissions of the equivalent of 200,000 cars each year.

For example, a summer fellow at AT&T in 2010 identified lighting as a major area of energy use for the company's office buildings. The fellow determined that lighting in offices was on 50 percent of the time, while office spaces were occupied on average 10 percent of the time. The fellow recommended occupancy sensors for lighting in AT&T's central offices across the country, estimating that the sensors could save 80 percent of lighting system energy use. Retrofitting lighting in more than 100 million square feet of office space could save hundreds of millions of kilowatt-hours annually. Another fellow working at the real estate firm Shorenstein Properties identified an opportunity for thermal energy storage at a Shorenstein property in Southern California. He found that by chilling stored water during off-peak hours, the property would save \$120,000 annually in electric energy costs.

Another area of opportunity identified by EDF Climate Corps is energy savings in multi-tenant buildings. The California Public Utilities Commission also reported this opportunity, recommending that the state implement incentive programs to increase the installation of sub-meters, plug load control technologies and energy management systems.<sup>33</sup>

Despite the clear advantages of cutting costs, energy and pollution, these changes require employee time and capital to identify and implement potential savings. AB 32 proceeds could provide direct loans and other incentives for commercial entities to fully integrate energy savings into their business plans. This strategy will cause companies to perform more targeted energy audits, undertake retrofitting and implement energy-saving measures that pay back over time.

## **Supporting local communities**

### **Investing in municipal efficiency**

California's municipal- and state-owned buildings and structures provide another important investment opportunity to improve air quality and cut local budgets to save taxpayers money. Savings from upgrading and retrofitting municipal buildings permanently reduce city expenditures on fuel and electricity, a direct benefit to municipal budgets. EDF Climate Corps data and interviews with California municipal government representatives demonstrate the huge emission and cost savings in municipal buildings and operations in cities and counties. The five municipal projects representing the largest greenhouse gas emission reductions are listed in Table 7.

Beyond the projects with the largest pollution reductions, Climate Corps has identified many smaller-scale improvements that produce major benefits. For example, Climate Corps fellows worked to improve the energy efficiency of Atlanta fire stations. The team recommended projects across the city's 17 fire stations that included temperature setbacks, increased use of natural lighting, installation of occupancy sensors, ceiling and HVAC insulation and replacement of single-pane windows with double-pane windows. The proposed projects would save more than \$90,000 annually, save 1 million kilowatt-hours and avoid 550 metric tons of carbon emissions.

AB 32 proceeds could be key to unlocking these types of taxpayer savings while also supporting local communities.

TABLE 7

## Examples of energy efficiency opportunities identified by EDF in cities and counties

Project	5-year CO <sub>2</sub> reductions (tons)	5-year cost savings	Capital investment	Net present value	Average payback (years)
NYC Housing Authority, New York	930,000	\$290,000,000	\$217,000,000	\$457,000,000	2
Mecklenburg County, North Carolina	6,700	\$970,000	\$730,000	\$660,000	3.8
Middletown, New Jersey	3,600	\$1,000,000	\$340,000	\$830,000	2.2
New Hanover County, North Carolina	3,300	\$500,000	\$38,000	\$440,000	1.2
Cary, North Carolina	3,200	\$2,200,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,600,000	4
<b>Total</b>	946,800	\$294,670,000	\$219,908,000	\$460,530,000	

Source: EDF Climate Corps data available at <http://edfclimatecorps.org/organizations>

TABLE 8

## Options for municipal energy savings identified by EDF Climate Corps

Lighting timers	LED exit signs
Occupancy sensors	Upgrade boilers, HVAC, building systems
Water heater insulation	Outsource boiler plant maintenance
Weather stripping	Improve ceiling insulation
Delamp vending machines	Low-flow water systems
LED lighting retrofits	Appliance upgrades
Thermostat setback	Switch from incandescent to CFL bulbs
Window film	Automated thermostat controls

Source: EDF Climate Corps data available at <http://edfclimatecorps.org/organizations>

One specific short-term opportunity for local governments and communities in California is funding to improve street lighting, which contributes up to 60 percent of municipalities' electrical bills and 1 percent of the state's total energy use.<sup>34</sup> More than 76 percent of streetlights surveyed recently by the University of California, Davis, still use high-pressure sodium lamps, which consume roughly twice as much energy as more advanced lighting options.<sup>35</sup> In addition to using less energy, advanced street lamps are more durable, can be more aesthetic and contribute to public safety by significantly increasing visibility.<sup>36</sup>

Since ownership of street lighting systems is typically centralized, many cities could act swiftly to make the upgrades needed to lower their bills and emissions. However, one of the most commonly cited obstacles to retrofit projects is finance.<sup>37</sup> This combination of factors makes street lighting upgrades an ideal candidate for investment of AB 32 proceeds. In addition to emission and cost reductions, these infrastructure projects would provide jobs to Californians at all points along the manufacturing and installation pipeline. Eighty-three of the U.S.'s LED supplier firms are in California, more than in any other state.<sup>38</sup> The spike in demand that would flow from municipal upgrades could help California grow as a leader in the modern lighting industry.

## Better transit and transportation

Targeted investments in innovative transportation policies can reduce the carbon intensity of the sector as a whole, thereby achieving large reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and growing the economy. In addition to cutting greenhouse gas emissions, decreased fossil fuel combustion reduces risks to public health and the environment and puts California on the path to attaining federal air pollution standards.

In California, the transportation sector accounts for 38 percent of carbon dioxide emissions and significant levels of particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and other dangerous co-pollutants, the bulk coming from passenger automobiles. A 2010 study found that exposure to motor vehicle air pollution exacerbates childhood asthma and may also be related to other respiratory problems and cardiovascular disease.<sup>39</sup> Taking steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in California improves public health outcomes and reduces illnesses and associated medical expenditures in the state by reducing dangerous co-pollutants.

Despite considerable progress in developing an innovative low-carbon transit system, California faces enormous unmet funding needs for both new and existing projects across the state. Funding transportation projects creates jobs while cutting pollution. For example, in public transit, every \$1 billion invested in new projects supports 24,000 jobs annually, while every \$1 billion used for existing public transit systems supports or retains 41,000 jobs.<sup>40</sup> For more traditional transportation infrastructure, the Federal Highway Administration estimated in 2007 that \$1 billion spent on highway construction supported 30,000 jobs, including 10,300 construction-oriented jobs, 4,675 jobs in supporting industries and 15,094 induced jobs.<sup>41</sup> These projects include congestion-relief improvements and adding HOV lanes, both of which cut greenhouse gases by eliminating traffic, cutting driving times and increasing carpooling.

There are many innovative policy options for investing in transit and transportation throughout California, from expanding public transit systems to improving the efficiency of vehicles. *Reinventing Transit*, a 2009 EDF report, highlighted some of these opportunities by evaluating the accomplishments of King County, Los Angeles County, and other California communities in developing affordable, reliable transportation systems.<sup>42</sup> Similarly, *Moving Cooler*, an analysis of transportation strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by the Urban Land Institute in 2009, identified a suite of options for the transit and transportation sector.<sup>43</sup>

In addition to strategies outlined in *Reinventing Transit* and *Moving Cooler*, efforts such as regional greenhouse gas reduction plans required by SB 375 and other sustainable community planning have identified measures that reduce pollution and increase the overall efficiency of the transit and transportation sector. These measures include the integration of transportation

TABLE 9

### Key investment ideas identified for California's transportation sector in *Reinventing Transit* and *Moving Cooler* reports

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Investing in public transit system expansion and improvement to connect more riders to innovative transit options

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Investing in multimodal transportation systems that give travelers more options, including walking and bicycling

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Investing in upgrades to a cleaner, more efficient vehicle fleet through innovative technologies and targeted regulations

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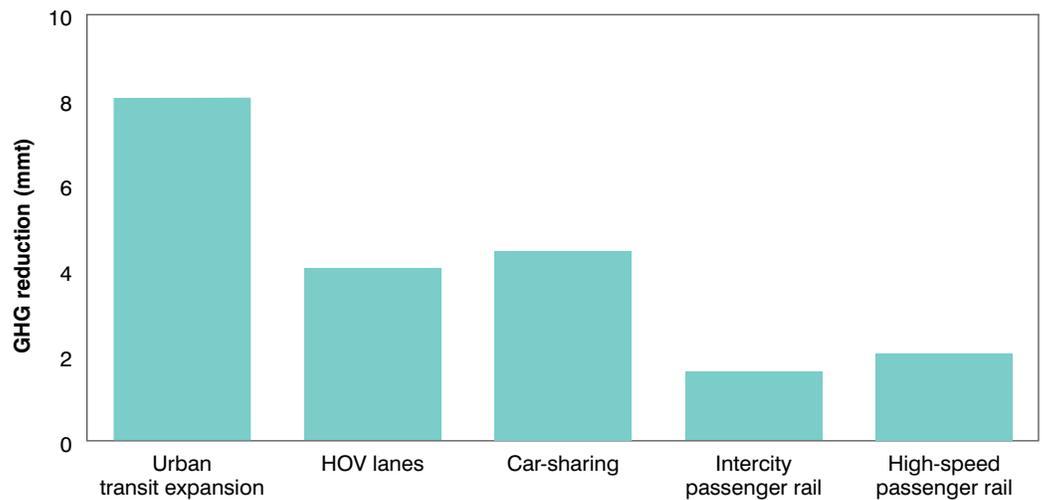
Investing in smart growth strategies that reduce the distances traveled and improve accessibility and efficiency in communities

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Investing in public education about eco-driving and other fuel-efficient driving strategies

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**FIGURE 10**  
**Greenhouse gas reductions by 2020**



Modeled with aggressive deployment of transportation investment options. Source: Cambridge Systematics, *Moving Cooler*, 2009.

system improvements and modifications into local and regional plans, resulting in a comprehensive evaluation of investments to achieve larger overall reductions. This coordinated approach to transportation system investments—on a regional scale—is another important focus for AB 32 revenue investment and has the potential to result in larger, longer-term reductions that place California on a path toward a low-carbon economy.

In addition to cutting greenhouse gas emissions, investments in innovative transportation policies can generate savings that exceed implementation costs by up to \$112 billion over 40 years.<sup>44</sup>

## Investing in upgrades to K-12 schools, colleges, universities and hospitals

### Saving money in our schools

There are more than 2,000 high school campuses in California and thousands more elementary and middle schools.<sup>45</sup> School buildings account for about 12 percent of commercial energy use in California, and over 70 percent of these buildings are over 25 years old. In addition, California schools spend \$700 million a year—nearly 3 percent of their total budget—on energy.<sup>46</sup> By improving energy efficiency using AB 32 proceeds, schools can cut energy bills by 20 to 40 percent, leaving money for other educational priorities.

Cost-effective energy efficiency upgrades can help schools save on their energy bills and return that money to the classroom. These improvements include well-established solutions such as lighting, windows and HVAC retrofits as well as distributed renewable energy generation. A research study conducted by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory found that upgrading HVAC units in relocatable classrooms could reduce the energy needed for HVAC by 50 to 70 percent while improving air quality for California’s students and teachers.<sup>47</sup>

In addition to needing basic efficiency upgrades, schools face a common challenge in lowering electricity usage through energy-saving behaviors. Since the cost of utilities is often passed on to the district, school personnel, who have the most access to energy savings, do not necessarily have the incentive to implement the savings. Finding solutions to this problem could have a tremendous impact on emissions and costs.

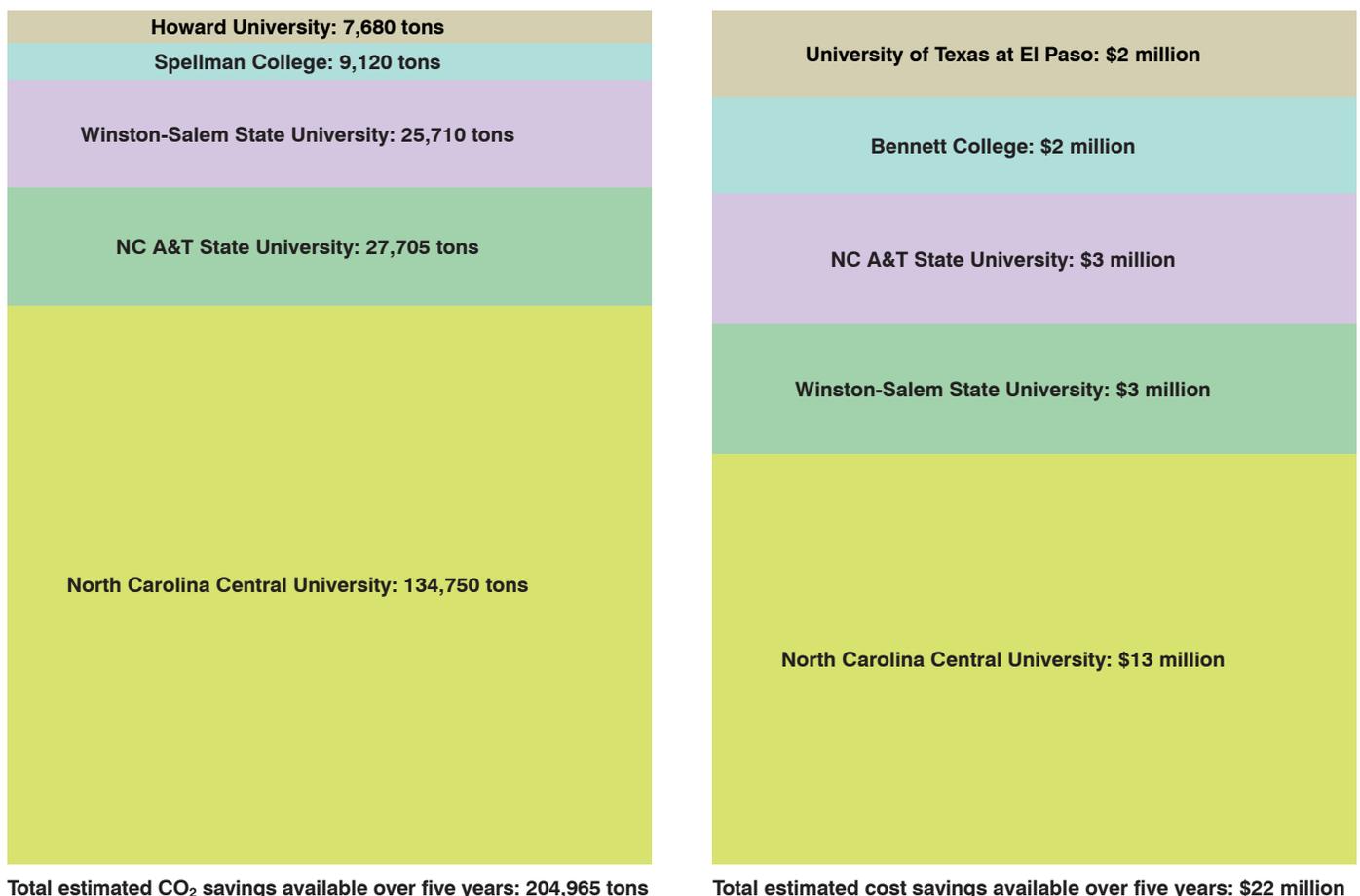
One solution developed and implemented by the San Francisco Unified School District is a shared savings plan that encourages and rewards schools that successfully reduce their utility bills through a coordinated district-wide plan. With small amounts of initial funding, individuals on each campus become environmental coordinators to manage energy savings, and individual schools receive half of the savings generated. The future stipend for the coordinator is taken from the school's savings, allowing the program to continue without any capital investment. Several pilot schools within this program were able to reduce their utility use by 30 percent in a single year.<sup>48</sup>

### Generating savings for universities

Proceeds from the AB 32 program could also assist California's colleges and universities to study and undertake measures that reduce their energy purchases, direct on-site emissions and overall operations costs. Since public college and university energy purchases (electricity and natural gas) are funded through state budgets, cutting these expenditures means one-to-one reductions for statewide spending needs. When colleges or universities are able to cut these operations budgets, more funding is directed to areas within the core business framework, making the education system more accessible and rewarding for students.

One clear example of the ready-made investment potential for AB 32 proceeds is the University of California. Every year, the UC system consumes 250 megawatts of electricity,

**FIGURE 11**  
**EDF Climate Corps universities estimated savings over five years**



Source: EDF Climate Corps data available at <http://edfclimatecorps.org/organizations>

which is similar to that of a medium-sized city.<sup>49</sup> To manage this need, the UC system has created system-wide and individual campus strategic energy plans that detail potential energy efficiency savings.<sup>50</sup> Savings from current efficiency projects on UC campuses since 2004 total 230 million kilowatt-hours and approximately 168,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. These projects are expected to save about \$32 million per year. While the UC system has already implemented some of the most cost-effective near-term energy-efficiency measures on its campuses, UC can realize even greater savings: The administration has identified \$480 million of efficiency projects that will result in energy savings of over 50 percent.<sup>51</sup>

State universities are a significant investment opportunity for AB 32 proceeds. EDF Climate Corps' work on college and university campuses also demonstrates this potential. From the five universities with the biggest potential savings identified in 2010, Climate Corps found reductions of \$20 million in energy costs and more than 200,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions available over the next five years.

### **Making hospitals more efficient**

Hospitals are among the most energy-intensive buildings in the United States. National hospital energy bills total more than \$5 billion annually and often equal 1 to 3 percent of a hospital's operating budget, or an estimated 15 percent of profits.<sup>52</sup> Although hospitals require special equipment that must be run around the clock and results in high energy use, experts agree that steps can be taken to reduce energy use and produce cost savings for hospitals.<sup>53</sup> For example, some energy auditors for hospitals report finding 10 to 40 percent energy savings on routine evaluations when taking into account capital investment opportunities.<sup>54</sup> To illustrate the importance of cutting costs at hospitals, the Department of Energy's Energy Star program reports that every \$1 saved on energy is equivalent to generating \$20 in new revenues for hospitals or \$10 for medical offices,<sup>55</sup> and these savings can be directed to improving patient care. Accordingly, AB 32 investments in the roughly 500 hospitals in California can result in significant savings and improved patient care.

Another example of the efficiency improvements available at hospitals is Climate Corps' work with the Hospital Corporation of America (HCA) to develop a lighting retrofit program. Upgrading the lighting in most of HCA's 160 hospitals will save the company 82 million kilowatt-hours of electricity per year, avoiding 52,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions annually and \$14.7 million in net operating costs over the project's lifetime.<sup>56</sup>

# Notes

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**National Headquarters**

257 Park Avenue South  
New York, NY 10010  
**T** 212 505 2100  
**F** 212 505 2375

**Austin, TX**

301 Congress Avenue  
Austin, TX 78701  
**T** 512 478 5161  
**F** 512 478 8140

**Bentonville, AR**

1116 South Walton Boulevard  
Bentonville, AR 72712  
**T** 479 845 3816  
**F** 479 845 3815

**Boston, MA**

18 Tremont Street  
Boston, MA 02108  
**T** 617 723 2996  
**F** 617 723 2999

**Boulder, CO**

2060 Broadway  
Boulder, CO 80302  
**T** 303 440 4901  
**F** 303 440 8052

**Raleigh, NC**

4000 Westchase Boulevard  
Raleigh, NC 27607  
**T** 919 881 2601  
**F** 919 881 2607

**Sacramento, CA**

1107 9th Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
**T** 916 492 7070  
**F** 916 441 3142

**San Francisco, CA**

123 Mission Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
**T** 415 293 6050  
**F** 415 293 6051

**Washington, DC**

1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20009  
**T** 202 387 3500  
**F** 202 234 6049

**Beijing, China**

East C-501  
No. 28 East Andingmen Street  
100007 Beijing, China  
**T** +86 106 409 7088  
**F** +86 106 409 7097

**La Paz, Mexico**

Revolución No. 345  
E/5 de Mayo y Constitución  
Col. Centro, CP 23000  
La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico  
**T** +52 612 123 2029