

Local Climate Action Plan - Community Action

Although we have not yet established a community baseline, Salt Lake City has several projects underway that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality city-wide. In phase 2, we will establish a community baseline emissions inventory and begin monitoring the emissions reductions from these projects.

One of Salt Lake City's highest priorities is to expand mass transit in order to decrease automobile dependence. Salt Lake City now has light rail access on north/south and east/west routes. The tremendous success of light rail in Salt Lake City has created an increasing demand for extensions to cities throughout our region.

This year our expanded city-wide recycling program has increased the amount of material recycled in Salt Lake City by over 60%.

E2 Businesses is a budding initiative to recognize and promote businesses that excel both in environmental protection and economic welfare. Businesses that take part in the program undergo an environmental audit and attain goals in at least three areas of environmental improvement.

We are also aggressive in promoting and marketing energy-efficiency programs and renewable energy. For example, we recently partnered with Utah Power, our local electrical utility, on a direct-mail marketing campaign of their Blue Sky program, which allows customers to purchase pollution-free wind energy.

Salt Lake City saw a major victory recently when we were able to stop a state highway construction project that would have increased air pollution, sprawl development, and auto dependence in our region.

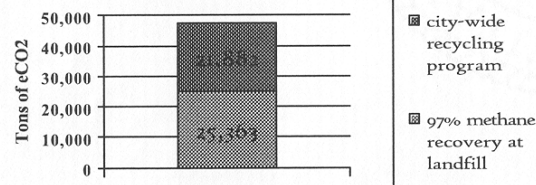


Table 5: Emissions reductions of progressive waste management projects.

A sampling of the remarkable emissions reductions we will achieve as we begin tracking the effect of new projects in the community is contained above in Table 5.

Salt Lake City Local Climate Action Plan: COP 8 2002

Salt Lake City's Local Climate Action Plan Real action, real results, no excuses.

Overview:

Salt Lake City's Local Climate Action Plan aims to bring Salt Lake City into compliance with the goals set forth in the Kyoto Protocol. Despite the abandonment of U.S. national leadership, we will demonstrate, on a local level that committed, practical, and foresighted Americans can work with the rest of the world to ensure the health of the world's climate.

The major emission sources that impact global warming are the same sources that pollute our air and create immediate health risks for our citizens. In Salt Lake City, our urban pollution problem is compounded by a winter temperature inversion that traps emissions in the valley. We are committed to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels, especially with regard to industry, heat and electric energy production, and vehicle emissions. These actions will improve economic development efforts, enhance public health, and demonstrate our commitment to stopping global climate change.

Action Plan Phases:

Phase 1 will address Salt Lake City government operations. A critical part of this phase was to implement a means for establishing a baseline and to monitor our progress. This brochure is primarily a review of phase 1 baseline emissions and reduction measures.



Phase 2 will extend the application of the Salt Lake City Local Climate Action Plan to the entire community. This will require in-depth, quantitative analysis of every source of greenhouse gas emissions in our region.

Local Climate Action Plan - Baseline & Analysis

Energy Sectors	Eqv. CO ₂ (tons)	Energy (Million Btu)
Buildings	68,985	333,033
Vehicle Fleet	18,134	215,746
Employee Commute	494	5,781
Water/Sewage	24,496	182,366
TOTAL 2001	111,658	736,927

Table 1: 2001 Municipal emissions

In 2001, Salt Lake City government generated approximately 111,658 tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions. As Table 1 exhibits, the buildings sector produced the largest portion of equivalent CO₂, followed by water and sewage, and vehicle fleet sectors.

Table 2 illustrates the importance of electrical conservation and utilization of renewable energy sources. Salt Lake City will also focus on reducing vehicle emissions and improving heating efficiency.

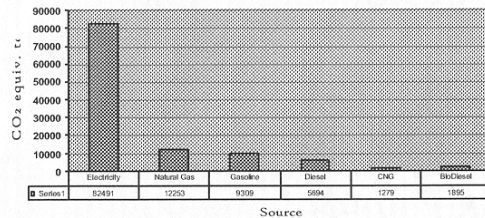
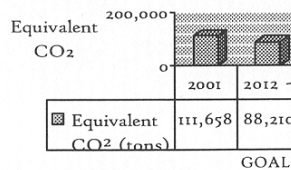


Table 2: Greenhouse gas emissions by source.

Local Climate Action Plan - Goal

Data going back to 1990, the baseline year under the Kyoto Protocol, is extremely difficult and expensive to retrieve from our local utilities. As a result, 2001 data was used to determine baseline emissions.

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2000 were up 14% from 1990 levels. Based on this estimate, Salt Lake City government must reduce our emissions from 2001 by 21%, or 23,448 tons of equivalent CO₂.



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Local Climate Action Plan - Measures

Salt Lake City government projects that are part of our local climate action plan will set the standards for responsible growth and resource use in Salt Lake City in the future.

The following four projects - lighting efficiency retrofitting, our wind power purchase, installation of LED traffic signals, and a B20 biodiesel mix in the Salt Lake City Airport fuel - have been in place for no more than a year. Although they are only a sample of the operations projects being implemented in Phase 1 of our Action Plan, these quantifiable measures make considerable contributions toward meeting our Kyoto goal. By the end of 2002 these measures will have reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 1,028 tons of equivalent CO₂.

2002 Emissions Reduction Measures	Eqv. CO ₂ (tons) Reduced	Cost Savings
Lighting efficiency retrofits	344	\$33,571
Blue Sky wind power purchase	215	
Installation of 861 LED traffic signals	242	\$32,962
B20 biodiesel fuel at airport	277	
TOTAL	1,028	

Table 3: 2002 measures reductions

Not only do these first projects demonstrate significant emissions reductions, they also show that successes such as these can be accomplished at a savings or no net cost to the taxpayer.

The improvements these measures will make in 2001 to regional air quality are outlined in Table 4.

Measures	NOY	SOY	CO	VOC	PM ₁₀
Lighting upgrades	795.2	713.1	425	46.9	305.4
Wind power	497.5	446.1	265.9	29.3	191
681 LED traffic signals	557.7	500.1	298.1	32.9	214.2
Biodiesel airport fleet	-346	112	1,153	118	132
TOTAL 2001	1544.4	1771.3	2142	227.1	842.8

Table 4: 2002 measures reductions in criteria air pollutants.

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