



Hamilton
County
Climate
Initiative

ENERGY GREEN GUIDE

This document contains a straightforward checklist of options for local governments, businesses, individuals/households and schools to reduce energy consumption and costs within our communities. It has been developed specifically for smaller local governments with limited resources that nevertheless need a customized approach to energy management. (If you click on the highlighted, underlined subjects below, a link will take you directly to that subject in the body of the document.)

- Reduce Energy Use in New and Existing [Buildings](#)
- Manage [Heating and Cooling Systems](#)
- Reduce Energy Use by [Equipment/Appliances](#)
- [Electricity/Lighting](#)
- Management for [Energy Efficiency](#)
- [General Resources](#): Important background on emerging issues related to energy reductions, efficiencies, and potential regulations

Each section contains Fast Facts, a checklist of potential actions that can be adopted, background WEB resources including examples from other communities that have adopted similar actions and additional references for the interested reader.

Strategy- Energy: Reduce Energy Use in New and Existing Buildings

Fast Facts-

- In the United States buildings account for:
 - 72% of electricity consumption,
 - 39% of energy use,
 - 38% of all carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions,
 - 40% of raw materials use,
 - 30% of waste output (136 million tons annually), and
 - 14% of potable water consumption (USGBC, 2008; WBDG, 2009).
- Building “green” could cut CO₂ emissions by 35% in North America (CEC, 2008).
- Fewer than 4% of new buildings meet LEED standards (CEC, 2008).
- Heating, cooling, lighting and operating of commercial buildings account for about 1/3 of energy use from existing local power plants (OEQ, 2008).
- Worldwide, better insulation of buildings would save 1.6 gigatonnes of CO₂ emissions annually (Enkvist et al., 2007).
- Payback for insulating hot water pipes may take up to a year, but saves 150 pounds of CO₂ emissions and \$15 annually (Energy Saving Trust, 2009).
- Inefficient windows and doors in U.S. buildings waste \$40 billion each year, the amount of energy provided by the Alaska pipeline (Common Fire Foundation, 2009).
- White roofs can cut a building’s energy use by 20%; the average house would cut CO₂ emissions by 10 metric tons per year (San Francisco Business Times, 2008).

Actions for:				
G (local governments), B (businesses), I (individuals / households) or S (schools)				
G				Give recognition, awards, or incentives for energy efficient design in commercial building construction.
G	B	I	S	Adhere to LEED standards in construction of new buildings.
G	B	I	S	Employ energy modeling programs early in the design process.
G	B	I	S	Think smaller; make building sizes appropriate to use.
Build for the site.				
G	B	I	S	Orient buildings to take advantage of natural sunlight and breezes.
G	B	I	S	Utilize natural daylight by installing skylights and windows appropriately.
G	B	I	S	Plant trees to shade buildings in summer (see Strategy – Landscaping in land use and development section).
G	B	I	S	Install skylights and utilize natural daylight to reduce energy usage.
G	B	I	S	Consider building underground to take advantage of thermal benefits; a root cellar can store local farmers’ market produce and basements reduce heating and cooling costs.
G	B	I	S	Use alternative energy sources for central heating, cooling and heating water (see Strategy – Use alternative energy sources).
G	B	I	S	Use roofing materials that provide maximum energy efficiency, such as “green” or “white” roofs.
G	B	I	S	Use only Energy Star appliances.
G	B	I	S	Install energy efficient windows and doors.
G	B	I	S	Use maximum insulation in walls (R-30), roofs (R-50), and floors and around hot water pipes.
G	B	I	S	Install water efficient fixtures.
G	B	I	S	Buy construction products locally.
G	B	I	S	Buy used and salvage materials when possible to reduce energy needed for new production.
For retrofitting existing buildings:				
G	B	I	S	Install storm windows over existing windows.
G	B	I	S	Plug all leaks; install caulking or other draught-proofing around windows, doors and floors.

Resources:Tips for building design-

Cool or white roofs <http://sciencenow.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/2008/916/4>

DOE - Buildings - energy data book <http://buildingsdatabook.eren.doe.gov/>

Green Building Initiative [http://www.thegbi.org/Green roofs](http://www.thegbi.org/Green_roofs) <http://www.greenroofs.com/>

Greener Buildings <http://www.greenerbuildings.com/news/2008/05/20/epa-recognizes-energy-efficient-building-designs>

NAHB – National Association of Home Builders

<http://www.nahb.org/generic.aspx?genericContentID=80110>

Pittsburg example of white roof

<http://pittsburgh.bizjournals.com/pittsburgh/stories/2008/10/06/focus9.html>

Schlumberger http://www.seed.slb.com/en/scictr/lab/engineer/energy_building.htm

US Green Building Council <http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=1935>

Whole Building Design Guide http://www.wbdg.org/design/minimize_consumption.php

Energy saving tips for businesses-

BOMA – Assoc. of Building Owners and Managers <http://www.boma.org/AboutBOMA/>

Salt River Project- Phoenix <http://www.srpnet.com/energy/biztips.aspx>

Duke Energy <http://www.duke-energy.com/ohio-business/energy-management/toolkit.asp>

Tips for energy reduction-

Energy Star (US EPA/ USDE) http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=about.ab_index.

Duke Energy <http://www.duke-energy.com/ohio/savings/lower-your-bill.asp>

Freeware for calculating building energy use and costs <http://www.doe2.com/>

Home energy audits – Energy Star

http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=home_improvement.hm_improvement_audits

References:

CEC (Commission for Environmental Cooperation). 2008. Green building in North America: Opportunities and challenges. Communications Dept., CEC Secretariat: Montreal, Canada. Available online at http://www.cec.org/files/PDF//GB_Report_EN.pdf. Accessed January 21, 2009.

Common Fire Foundation. 2009. 17 ways to green a new building. Available online at The Common Fire Foundation home page <http://www.commonfire.org/community/greenwelcome.html> Accessed January 21, 2009.

Energy Saving Trust. 2009. Tanks and pipe insulation. In Energy Saving Trust online: Home improvement, home insulation and glazing. Available from <http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/Home-improvements/Home-insulation-glazing/Tanks-and-pipes-insulation> (accessed January 20, 2009).

Energy Star, 2008. United States Environmental Protection Agency/ United States Dept. of Energy. Accessed on January 9, 2009 from <http://www.energystar.gov/>.

Enkvist, Per-Anders, Tomas Naucler, and Jerker Rosander. 2007. A cost curve for greenhouse gas reduction. The McKinsey Quarterly 2007: Number 1. <http://www.naepnet.org/Microsites/sustainability/McKINSEY%20REPORT%20Cost%20curve%20for%20GHG%20STRATEGY.pdf> (accessed January 20, 2009).

San Francisco Business Times, September 9, 2008. Scientists develop formula to calculate CO2 savings from 'cool roofs'. Accessed on January 20, 2009 from <http://sacramento.bizjournals.com/eastbay/stories/2008/09/08/daily35.html>.

USGBC (U.S. Green Building Council). 2008. Green building research. Available online at <http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=1718> Accessed January 21, 2009.

Whole Building Design Guide, 2009. National Institute of Building Sciences. Accessed on January 9, 2009 from <http://www.wbdg.org/about.php>.

Strategy – Energy: Manage Heating and Cooling Systems

Fast Facts

- About 86% of U.S. annual energy use is created by the combustion of fossil fuels (Energy Star 1, 2008).
- Total U.S. residential energy consumption is projected to increase 17% from 1995 – 2015 (Solar Energy International, 2008).
- The U.S. uses about 15 times more energy per person than the typical developing country uses (Solar Energy International, 2008).
- The average household spends 45% of its energy dollars (~\$1,000) on heating and cooling (DOE, 2008).
- Heating and cooling systems in the United States emit 150 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere each year (DOE, 2008).
- Geothermal systems use 50% less energy to heat homes and 25% less to cool them (Common Fire Foundation, 2008).
- For every degree you lower your thermostat in winter or raise it in summer, you cut 3% of your energy use (Consumer Reports, 2008).
- Proper use of programmable thermostats will save the average homeowner \$180 per year and eliminate 1.5 tons of CO₂ emissions (Energy Star 2, 2008; Consumer Reports, 2008).

Actions for: G (local governments), B (businesses), I (individuals / households) or S (schools)				
G	B	I	S	Use combined heating and cooling systems, rather than window air conditioners.
G	B	I	S	Use Energy Star certified heating and cooling systems.
G	B	I	S	Improve air conditioner efficiency of buildings to federally mandated standards of 30%.
G	B	I	S	Regularly maintain air conditioners, heat pumps and chillers.
G	B	I	S	Inspect all heat/air ductwork, piping, coils and fittings to ensure there are no leaks. Repair or replace if necessary.
G	B	I	S	Clean or replace air filters on heating/cooling systems monthly.
G	B	I	S	Install programmable thermostats on heat/ air units.
G	B	I	S	In winter, set thermostats between 66 ^o and 68 ^o F and lower at night. In summer, set thermostats between 76 ^o and 78 ^o F.

Resources:

Consumer Reports – CO₂ and money savings.

<http://www.greenerchoices.org/globalwarmingssavecarbon.cfm>

Consumer Reports - heating and cooling calculators.

<http://www.greenerchoices.org/globalwarmingathome.cfm?page=Toolkit#Heatingandcoolingcalculators>

Guo, J., and H. G. Shen. 2009. Modeling solar-driven ejector refrigeration system offering air conditioning for office buildings. *Energy & Buildings* 41, (2) (02): 175-81.

Rocky Mountain Institute – home energy efficiency briefs.

<http://nc.rmi.org/Page.aspx?pid=217&srcid=217>

Techato, Kua-anan, Daniel J. Watts, and Sumate Chaiprapat. 2009. Life cycle analysis of retrofitting with high energy efficiency air-conditioner and fluorescent lamp in existing buildings. *Energy Policy* 37, (1) (01): 318-25.

US Department of Energy - tips on saving energy and money at

home. http://www1.eere.energy.gov/consumer/tips/home_energy.html

References:

Common Fire Foundation. 2008 <http://www.commonfire.org/community/15existing.pdf> (accessed January 21, 2009).

Consumer Reports. Greener Choices: Global warming solutions center. Available from <http://www.greenerchoices.org/globalwarmingsavecarbon.cfm> (accessed January 20, 2009).

DOE (U.S. Dept. of Energy). 2009. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Available from http://www1.eere.energy.gov/consumer/tips/heating_cooling.html (accessed January 22, 2009).

Energy Star 1. 2008. Fast facts on energy use. *In* Energy Star [database online]. Available from http://www.energystar.gov/ia/business/challenge/learn_more/FastFacts.pdf (accessed 01/13/2009).

Energy Star 2. 2008. Programmable Thermostats. *in* Energy Star [database online]. Available from http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=thermostats.pr_thermostats (accessed January 20, 2009).

Solar Energy International. 2008. Energy facts. *In* Solar Energy International [database online]. Available from <http://www.solarenergy.org/resources/energyfacts.html> (accessed January 13, 2009).

Strategy- Energy: Reduce Energy Use by Equipment / Appliances

Fast Facts

- Appliances account for about 20% of a household's energy consumption, with refrigerators, clothes washers, and clothes dryers at the top of the consumption list (DOE, 2008).
- Since their inception, Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER) standards have saved consumers over \$200 billion, about \$2,000 per household, while cutting electricity use 5% (NRDC, 2004).
- Energy Star appliances use 10-50% less energy than a standard appliance, saving almost \$80 a year (Common Fire Foundation, 2008).
- If just 1 in 10 homes used Energy Star appliances, the change would be like planting 1.7 million new acres of trees (Common Fire Foundation, 2008).
- If all computers sold in the United States meet the ENERGY STAR requirements, the savings in energy costs will grow to about \$2 billion each year and greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced by the equivalent of those from 2 million cars (Energy Star, 2009).
- A typical laptop uses 15 watts of energy, while a typical desktop uses 130 watts (Lance, 2007).
- Refrigerators with freezers on top use 10-15% less energy than a similar side-by-side model (NRDC, 2004).
- A water heater blanket saves over 400 pounds of CO₂ emissions and \$55 per year, but costs only about half that amount (Energy Saving Trust, 2009).
- Adding a heat trap to your water heater will save about \$15-30 on your water-heating bill annually, so has a payback time of 1-2 years (DOE, 2008).

Actions for:				
G (local governments), B (businesses), I (individuals / households), S (schools)				
G	B	I	S	Upgrade to Energy Star appliances.
G	B	I	S	When comparing similar units, buy the one with the higher EER rating.
G	B	I	S	Unplug appliances and equipment when not in use.
G	B	I	S	Adjust computer sleep modes to turn on more quickly; screen savers use as much energy as word processing.
G	B	I	S	Use laptops instead of desktop computers when possible; they save 80-90% in energy.
G	B	I	S	If window air conditioners must be used, use the appropriate size.
G	B		S	Demand Energy Star vending machines at your place of employment.
G	B		S	Encourage staff to turn off PCs, monitors, printers, copiers and lights every night and weekends. If the entire computer systems cannot be turned off, turn off monitors and printers.
	B	I	S	Install heat traps and water heater blankets on water heaters.
	B	I	S	Use refrigerators with automatic moisture control.
	B	I	S	When possible, choose appliances that run on natural gas rather than electricity – no efficiency is lost to transport from power plants.
	B			Make ice during off-peak hours.
		I		Purchase the proper size of appliance – washer, dryer, water heater - for your needs.
		I		Set your refrigerator between 35 ^o F and 38 ^o F and your freezer at 0 ^o F.
		I		Avoid using the pre-rinse, rinse-hold, and heat-dry features on your dishwasher; open the door before dry cycle or use the air-dry option.
		I		Run your dishwasher only with a full load.
		I		Wash clothes in cold water.
		I		Run washing machine only with a full load.
		I		Use the highest spin cycle available on your washer to reduce drying time.
		I		Use a drying rack or hang clothes outside when possible.
		I		Use the moisture sensor option on your clothes dryer.
		I		Clean the lint filter on your clothes dryer often.

Resources:

Energy saver tips <http://www.solarenergy.org/resources/energyfacts.html>

Fast Facts on Energy use

http://www.energystar.gov/ia/business/challenge/learn_more/FastFacts.pdf

Appliances

Commercial equipment standards - US DOE-

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/residential/central_ac_hp.html.

Moisture control refrigerators-

<http://www.nextag.com/Amana-ATB1932MR-19-cu-556029173/prices.html>

Incentives

Rebates for Energy Star products-

http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?fuseaction=rebate.rebate_locator

http://www.pnm.com/rebates/energy_star_builder.htm

http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?fuseaction=CFsrebate.CFsrebate_locator

Austin Energy – commercial rebates on installation of high efficiency lighting

<http://www.austinenergy.com/energy%20efficiency/Programs/Rebates/Commercial/Commercial%20Energy/lightingQualifications.pdf>

References

City of Cincinnati. The climate protection action plan-the green Cincinnati plan. in City of Cincinnati [database online]. Cincinnati, June 18th, 2008 [cited January 14th, 2009]. Available from http://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/cmgr/downloads/cmgr_pdf18280.pdf (accessed January 14th, 2009).

Common Fire Foundation. 2008 <http://www.commonfire.org/community/15existing.pdf> (accessed January 21, 2009).

DOE (U.S. Department of Energy). 2008. Install Heat Traps on a Water Heater Tank for Energy Savings. A consumer's guide to energy efficiency and renewable energy. Available online from

http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/consumer/your_home/water_heating/index.cfm/mytopic=13100 (accessed January 20, 2009).

Energy Star 1. 2008. Office equipment; computers. *In* Energy Star [database online].

Available from

http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?fuseaction=find_a_product.showProductGroup&pgw_code=CO (accessed 01/13/2009).

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<http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/Home-improvements/Home-insulation-glazing/Tanks-and-pipes-insulation> (accessed January 20, 2009).

Lance, Jennifer. 2007. Daily Tip: Use a Laptop to Save Energy. From Greenoptions, available online from <http://jenniferlance.greenoptions.com/2007/08/16/daily-tip-use-a-laptop-to-save-energy/> (accessed January 21, 2009).

NRDC (Natural Resources Defense Council). 2004. Efficient Appliances Save Energy -- and Money. NRDC online – Issues: Energy. Available online from

<http://www.nrdc.org/air/energy/fappl.asp> (accessed January 22, 2009).

US Department of Energy. Energy savers tips on saving energy and money at home. in US Department Of Energy [database online]. Department Of Energy, 01/21/2008 [cited 01/12 2009]. from

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/consumer/tips/home_energy.html Available (accessed 01/12/2009).

Strategy- Energy: Electricity/Lighting

“The economic benefits for municipalities to invest in LEDs are clear – they save energy, reduce environmental impact and improve the quality of light.”

(Charles Meeker, Raleigh mayor; The Energy Blog)

Fast Facts

- Lighting accounts for 20-25% of the electricity used in the US (Flex your power, 2009).
- Ohioans spend about 10% of their household energy budget on lighting (Alliance to Save Energy).
- If Ohio households replace the four most-used bulbs with CFLs, they will save \$120 over the life of the bulbs (Alliance to Save Energy).
- LED holiday lights save 10 to 100 Killowatt hours of energy and \$1 to \$10 per strand (Consumer Reports, 2007).
- If everyone in the U.S. switched inside and outside holiday lights to LEDs, the savings would be \$250 million per year (Britt, 2008).
- Vancouver’s replacement of mercury vapor street lights with high pressure sodium ones saves the city \$600,000 per year (Rocky Mt. Institute).
- Denver’s replacement of incandescent pedestrian and traffic signals with LED lights saves the city \$360,000 per year and allowed it to earn \$500,000 in rebates from the local utility company (Southwest Energy Efficiency Project).

Actions for:				
G (local governments), B (businesses), I (individuals / households), S (schools)				
G				Replace incandescent traffic signals with LED lights.
G				Replace mercury vapor street lights with high pressure sodium lights.
G	B		S	Reduce or replace inefficient lighting in buildings, and exit signs in parking lots.
G	B		S	Replace T8 ballasts with T12 ballasts in fluorescent tubes.
G	B		S	Replace incandescent exit signs with LED exit signs.
G	B	I	S	Install timers or occupancy sensors to turn off lights when rooms are unoccupied.
G	B	I	S	Replace incandescent bulbs with more efficient bulbs such as compact fluorescent lighting (CFLs) or LEDs.
G	B	I	S	Install lighting sensors to turn off outdoor lights.
G	B	I	S	Take advantage of natural daylight when possible to reduce lighting cost
		I		Turn off lights when leaving the room.

Web Resources:

Tips to save energy and money-

Consumer energy Center <http://www.consumerenergycenter.org/tips/index.html>

Duke Energy <http://www.duke-energy.com/ohio/savings/lower-your-bill.asp>

Rocky Mountain Institute <http://nc.rmi.org/Page.aspx?pid=217&srcid=217>

Salt River Project- Phoenix <http://www.srpnet.com/energy/biztips.aspx>

Save warm. save money <http://www.energysavers.gov/tips.html>

Tips for energy reduction from Energy Star (US EPA/ USDE)

http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=about_ab_index.

For government-

Energy efficient street lights http://www.energyfinder.org/images/other/CEOF_CityLighting.pdf

Energy efficient traffic lights <http://www.swenergy.org/casestudies/colorado/trafficlight.htm>

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- Alliance to Save Energy. 2008-2009 Winter State Fact Sheets. Available from http://ase.org/extensions/state_facts/. Last accessed Jan. 18, 2009.
- Britt, Robert R. 2008. Bright Future: LEDs Revolutionize Lighting. LiveScience, Dec. 17, 2008. Available online at <http://www.livescience.com/technology/081217-led-lights.html> (accessed January 21, 2009).
- City of Cincinnati. Climate protection action plan - the green Cincinnati plan June 19, 2008. in Office of the City Manager [database online]. Cincinnati, Ohio, 2008 [cited January 18 2009]. Available from <http://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/cmgr/pages/-17659-/> (accessed January 18, 2009).
- Consumer Reports. 2007. Holiday lights: Incandescent vs. LED. Available online from Consumer Reports.org <http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/home-garden/home-dcor/furnishings-dcor/outdoor-lighting/holiday-lights-incandescent-vs.-led-12-07/overview/holiday-lights-overview-1.htm> (accessed January 21, 2009).
- Flex Your Power. 2009. High Intensity Discharge (HID) Lamps. In Flex Your Power online database. Available at http://www.fypower.org/agri/tools/products_results.html?id=100206 (accessed January 21, 2009).
- Rocky Mountain Institute. RMI's guide to energy efficient traffic signals and street lighting. in Rocky Mountain Institute [database online]. Snowmass, Colorado, 2009 [cited January 21 2009]. Available from http://www.energyfinder.org/images/other/CEOF_CityLighting.pdf (accessed January 21, 2009).
- Southwest Energy Efficiency Project. City of Denver LED traffic lighting retrofit. in Southwest Energy Efficiency Project [database online]. Boulder CO., 2009 [cited January 21 2009]. Available from <http://www.swenergy.org/casestudies/colorado/trafficlight.htm> (accessed January 21, 2009).

Strategy: Energy Efficiency: Management for Energy Efficiency

“The most cost effective means of meeting our energy needs whilst tackling climate change is by using energy more efficiently and utilizing renewable energy.” (Towards Sustainability, 2009)

Fast Facts

- Government agencies spend more than \$10 billion a year on energy to provide public services and meet constituent needs (ENERGYSTAR, 2009).
- Retail companies spend nearly \$20 billion on energy each year (Energy Star, 2009).
- Operations and management programs targeting energy efficiency can save 5% to 20% on energy bills without significant capital investment (DOE, 2007).
- Save Energy Now energy assessments have helped manufacturing plants save over \$2 million, equal to 8% of their energy costs (DOE, 2008).
- Ford Motor Company has saved over \$75 million through effective energy management (Energy Star).
- Tax incentives could reduce energy bills by \$27 billion

Actions for: G (local governments), B (businesses), I (individuals / households) or S (schools)			
G			Join the ENERGY STAR Challenge - a national call-to-action by USEPA to improve the energy efficiency of America’s commercial and industrial buildings by 10 percent or more.
G			Join the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency – a private-public initiative towards energy efficiency through the collaborative efforts of gas and electric utilities, utility regulators, and other partner organizations.
G			Track energy usage and costs for all department and sectors.
G			Develop and implement codes and development strategies for building and renovation.
G			Work in partnership with agencies responsible for advising local businesses about how to increase their energy and resource efficiency.
G			Promote energy efficient building upgrades in public facilities.
G			Provide energy efficiency information to local community.
G			Provide energy advice to households to help in choosing most appropriate renewable and low carbon energy technologies for their homes.
G	B	S	Develop an energy management plan.
G	B	S	Take advantage of federal and state incentives for energy efficiency upgrades for building structure, central heating and cooling systems and weatherization programs.
G	B	S	Pursue and apply for grants for investing in renewable sources of energy.
G	B	S	Train local authority staff to be energy-aware.
G	B	S	Encourage staff to turn off PCs, monitors, printers, copiers, and lights every night and every weekend. If the whole computer can’t turn off, turn off the monitor and the printer.
G	B	S	Form a local ‘save energy’ partnership.
G	B	S	Provide incentives for energy saving innovation.
G	B	S	Create a ‘wall of pledges’ for individuals to commit to conserve energy.

Resources:

Advancing Colorado to a New Energy Economy.

<http://www.colorado.gov/energy/greening/energy.asp>.

Appliances & Commercial Equipment Standards. US Department of Energy.

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/residential/central_ac_hp.html.

Center for Energy. <http://www.centreforenergy.ca/fastFacts.asp?tid=16>

Energy efficiency planning and management guide – CIPEC)-

http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/publications/infosource/pub/cipec/Managementguide_E.pdf

Energy Star for Local Government.

http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=government.bus_government_local

Energy Star Guidelines for energy management

http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=guidelines.guidelines_index

References:

Department for business enterprise and regulatory development. Energy Measures Report. September 2007. Department for Transport: Welsh Assembly Government

<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file41260.pdf>. Accessed January 12, 2009

DOE, EERE. 2007. Operations and maintenance. In EERE online database, available from

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/operations_maintenance/index.html (accessed January 21, 2009).

DOE, EERE. 2008. Energy assessments. In EERE online database, available from

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/industry/saveenergynow/assessments.html> (accessed January 21, 2009).

Energy Star. Fast facts on energy use. in Energy Star [database online]. Energy Star, 2008 [cited 01/13 2009]. Available from

http://www.energystar.gov/ia/business/challenge/learn_more/FastFacts.pdf (accessed January 13, 2009).

San Diego Region Local Government Energy Efficiency Program. April 2, 2004. Program Implementation Plan. San Diego Regional Energy Partnership.

http://www.sdenergy.org/uploads/PIP_2004_LGEEP.pdf. Accessed January 14 2009.

General Resources

Center for American Progress- <http://www.americanprogress.org/>
Energy & environment- <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/domestic/energy>
Heat for low incomes-
http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2008/12/liheap_report.html
Cap & Trade 101- <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2008/01/capandtrade101.html>

Coop America Quarterly- <http://www.coopamerica.org/pubs/caq/articles/>
“Climate Solutions”, No.70, Fall 2006- <http://www.coopamerica.org/PDF/CAQ70.pdf>
“Efficiency First!”- No.75, Summer 2008
<http://www.coopamerica.org/pubs/caq/articles/summer2008/EfficiencyFirst.cfm>
“Simple Things You Can Do Today”
<http://www.coopamerica.org/pubs/caq/articles/summer2008/LevelOne.cfm>

“Energy Uncertainty and Community Resilience” by Daniel Lerch, January 7, 2009
http://postcarbon.org/energy_uncertainty_and_community_resilience

‘How To Become Energy Literate and Battle Climate Change’ Worldchanging-Change Your Thinking <http://www.worldchanging.com/archives/007888.html>

“The 2030 Challenge Stimulus: Better Economy, Better Energy, Better Planet”, Julia Levitt, January 15, 2009 Worldchanging.com
<http://www.architecture2030.org/downloads/2030stimulusplan.pdf>

Architecture

Meeting the 2030 Challenge through Building Codes, Architecture 2030, Edward Mazria, June 20, 2008. http://www.architecture2030.org/pdfs/2030Challenge_Codes_WP.pdf

Alternative energy

Soapbox Cincinnati—Alternative Energy-
<http://www.soapboxmedia.com/innovationnews/green0617.aspx>

The Solar High-Impact National Energy (SHINE) Project-A Call to Action for U.S. Energy Security, Solar Catalyst Group, February 2005-
<http://www.coopamerica.org/PDF/CAQ66.pdf>

Utility Solar Assessment (USA) Study: Reaching Ten Percent by 2025, Clean Edge/Co-op America, June 2008 http://www.cleandedge.com/reports/pdf/USA_Study.pdf

Collaborative efforts and management

City of Cincinnati. The Climate Protection Action Plan-the Green Cincinnati Plan. In City of Cincinnati [database online]. Cincinnati, June 18, 2008. Available from http://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/cmgr/downloads/cmgr_pdf18280.pdf (accessed January 14, 2009)

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