Written Testimony of Piscataway Mayor Brian Wahler

on behalf of The U.S. Conference of Mayors

before the House Energy and Commerce Committee on

LIFT America: Modernizing Our Infrastructure for the Future

May 22, 2019

Good morning Chairman Pallone, Ranking Member Walden, and Members of the Committee. I want to thank you for this invitation to discuss the nation's infrastructure needs, with a particular focus on H.R. 2741, the *Leading Infrastructure for Tomorrow's America Act* or LIFT Act.

My name is Brian Wahler and I am Mayor of Piscataway, New Jersey, where I am now in my fifth term, having first been elected in 2000. I appear today on behalf of The U.S. Conference of Mayors, a national nonpartisan organization, representing mayors of the more than 1,400 cities with a population of 30,000 or more. I appear today on behalf of the U.S. mayors' organization, where I serve as an Advisory Board Member and as Chair of the organization's Membership Committee.

Piscataway is a community of more than 58,000, home to much of Rutgers University, and by order of General George Washington in 1778, the site of the first, national Fourth of July celebration. We are proud to be the seventh most diverse municipality in New Jersey – a state itself vibrant and multi-cultural. We're a telecommunications town – lots of IT service clusters – and great, new local jobs are being created each day by new, state-of-the-art fulfillment centers in the Township.

In my capacities at the Conference of Mayors, I have seen firsthand the broad and enduring support and advocacy of the nation's mayors – Democrats, Independents and Republicans, representing cities big or small in every part of the nation – as they called for increased federal investment in our nation's infrastructure.

I also appear here today as a representative of local government, the level of government which has outperformed its partners –the federal government and the states – in growing new revenue support for our infrastructure needs. I asked the Conference of Mayors to analyze infrastructure investment data for the most recent decade (2005 – 2015, the last 10-year period with available data) where it found that local governments raised their new revenue commitments to water/wastewater and highways by nearly $80 billion annually. In these two areas, albeit our top two largest sectors of infrastructure spending, local governments raised their commitments by

the same amount that would be required to achieve the $2 trillion in new federal investment being discussed at a recent White House meeting. A goal of $2 trillion over 25 years can be achieved by raising $80 billion annually in new revenues.

These efforts have not come without a price. As cities and counties have directed a larger share of their local tax capacity to grow their infrastructure commitments, the federal government has mostly treaded water, seemingly content with maintaining historic spending levels or adjusting them slightly for inflation. One exception to this has been the rapid rise in federal spending to rebuild infrastructure following climate-related disasters, where Hurricane Sandy funding, as one example, proved so vital to recovery efforts in my state, and we thank you for that.

Importantly, we are now seeing more examples of cities that do not have the tax capacity to grow their infrastructure (and other local service) commitments as dramatically, as others have. As such, the LIFT Act, when enacted, is both timely and vital to future infrastructure investment. The LIFT Act reverses flat and/or declining federal spending commitments, by expanding investment levels in water and transportation and stepping up efforts in the energy sector that are so important now.

As you address the larger issues of infrastructure, let me just share a few additional points before I speak to the provisions of the LIFT Act before us. The biggest challenge before you today is how to get something done this year or certainly in this Congress – to get started in reversing the decline of federal investment in these vital systems. This explains why when the mayors came together to craft their infrastructure plan – *Mayors' Infrastructure Priorities for the 116th Congress* – we focused on traditional infrastructure issues.

Specifically, we set forth recommendations in these issue areas:
1. Transportation: Highways and Transit, Ports and Aviation;
2. Water Infrastructure: Water, Wastewater and Water Resources;
3. Energy: EECBG, Renewable Energy and Energy Assurance;
4. Community Infrastructure: CDBG and Brownfields; and
5. Tax Law: Renewable Energy and Storage Tax Credits, and Tax-Exempt Bonds.

You will note that broadband and wireless infrastructure is not in our plan and let me talk about this issue briefly. In larger cities, broadband networks are largely being provided by the private sector. The private sector's willingness to extend networks into low-income and disadvantaged neighborhoods, however, has been uneven. Mayors further recognize there are challenges in the economics of broadband access in more remote and hard to serve areas where public investment, public-private partnerships and federal investment in the form of Connect America Funds or new investments will be required. We support those efforts as we support the efforts of the universal service funds to make broadband services available to urban constituents that cannot afford to pay the price of services. For our cities, we would simply ask that Congress not act (nor allow the FCC to act) in ways that diminish our property rights and existing authorities to manage and seek market-based compensation for the use of our local rights-of-way and other public property. Legislation, such as HR 530, that seeks to return local authority over wireless deployments is just the type of leadership that mayors need from Congress. Further, Congress can provide a service to all Americans by refusing to accept the false narrative that diminishing

or subordinating larger cities' property rights will somehow translate into industry investment in rural America with new state-of-the-art technologies.

We have come to the point where it is time to act and respond to the urgency of all of this. We know about the threats of a failing infrastructure – and they are growing. And, there are new challenges that most days seem even more immediate, like reducing our carbon use and fortifying and hardening existing infrastructures including addressing cybersecurity threats. And, new opportunities as more cities work toward a different and more sustainable future, one we often characterize as a future of "smart cities."

Mayors and other local leaders have had some success in raising revenues from the voters and we have proven that voters are not reflexively opposed to fee or tax increases. If you make the case and tell the voters what the funds pay for and what the benefits will be, they are more likely to support new revenues including tax and fee increases.

Making this case here can be challenging given the distance between Washington and your districts. As such, we have been urging you as policy-makers to "localize" as much of this new infrastructure funding as possible so voters have confidence and certainty that portions of any new funding will actually reach their communities and other places in their districts.

As such, we urge you to:

- Renew funding to the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant, as the LIFT Act proposes to do, whereby we know that 68 cents of every dollar is directed to individual cities and counties throughout the U.S. to help them reduce energy use and emissions.
- Increase funding commitments to the Community Development Block Grant Program, an initiative developed and advocated by President Nixon, where 70 cents of every dollar goes to a specific list of cities and counties by formula to improve neighborhood infrastructure, allowing us to serve more people at less public cost by using existing infrastructure already in place.
- In transportation, when we invest in public transportation, we know that 79 cents of every dollar is directed to a specific transit provider and that 34 cents of every dollar allocated to the Surface Transportation Block Grant is delivered to the MPO areas with 200,000 or more people.

Localizing these funds will help each of you tell the story of where these infrastructure dollars will be invested, and your legislation will help local taxpayers who now understand that our needs have grown beyond the capacity of cities, towns and counties to fund alone. As I mentioned, local officials are unified more than ever on the importance and urgency of infrastructure investment, and they will support you.

THE LIFT ACT

I join the Conference of Mayors in endorsing H.R. 2741, the LIFT Act. This bill addresses many priorities for the nation's communities including the additional allocations for the Safe Drinking Water SRF program as well as resources to help us deal with PFAs and lead that is found in our schools and child care facilities. We also support additional funding for the Brownfields program

which this Committee reauthorized last year and which my colleague, Elizabeth Mayor Chris Bollwage, testified. We commend the Committee for recognizing the importance of both of these topics and for authorizing the needed resources to help our communities. I want to thank this Committee for their work on these issues and endorse the additional funding for these programs.

I also would like to make the case not just for why this legislation is needed but also why it will be successful. Infrastructure is inherently local and place-based, even infrastructure that links states relies on the specific use of land or air corridors. This is where the infrastructure improvements are most needed, and experience demonstrates that local governments are the most effective level of implementation, even commercial or industrial infrastructure relies on local government cooperation.

Cities must be an integral part of our nation's strategy to dramatically increase energy efficiency and conservation practices, increase the electricity generated by clean energy sources, and achieve clean air goals. Cities often play the role of driving the nation's economic engine, and this is important because the high level of economic activity yields federal government revenue streams through fees and taxes and that is necessary to provide federal financial assistance for national programs. An IHS Markit and U.S. Conference of Mayors, City/county study estimated metro economies in 2017 were home to 91.2% of the nation's Gross Domestic Product; 91.6% of wage income; and 88% of the nation's jobs. In that same year, 95.9% of all new jobs occurred in US metro cities and counties.

US Metros continue to be the engines of our nation's growth. The metro proportion of GDP is 0.5 percentage points higher than a decade ago, and 1.5 percentage points higher than two decades ago. Their share of economic growth in 2017 was even greater – metros contributed 99.5% ($337 billion) of the increase in real GDP.

These economic factors suggest that any national strategy to address climate change and reduce pollution must include a local/metro component given the role cities play in the national and global economy and the ability to bring projects to market.

And while the Conference is supportive of the entirety of the LIFT Act, I want to focus my comments today on Title III that deals with Clean Energy Infrastructure.

Weatherization grants and smart buildings

Local governments recognize the value in energy demand management made possible by weatherization and smart building technology because it achieves the efficiency, conservation, clean air and cost control objectives we pursue. Buildings may account for 30 percent or more of carbon emissions. Weatherization programs have proven reliable over time. Local governments have developed Best Practices based on retrofitting or redesigning public buildings. Now smart building controls combined with weatherization practices have the potential for effective reductions in the carbon footprint of buildings.

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program Reauthorization

The Conference of Mayors commends this Committee for including the reauthorization of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program (EECBG). This component places a clear emphasis on energy infrastructure investment at the local level that will help deliver energy independence, diversity of energy for reliability, real-time improvement of building energy efficiency, more efficient city lighting and the ability to achieve clean energy, clean air and consumer savings from cheaper renewable energy as prices continue to decline.

The Conference of Mayors has studied both the roll-out of the EECBG program and project performance in the form of best practices reviews. The EECBG program has allowed communities to develop a variety of successful energy efficiency and conservation projects and programs. In particular, communities receiving EECBG are required to develop comprehensive energy audits and develop plans to reduce energy use and cost of service. The projects and programs include more than a dozen eligible applications of grant money. Communities leverage local resources to add to the grant award amount, so the community has skin in the game, and there is a positive local-regional multiplier. Communities receiving EECBG awards are required to report on the implementation of projects/programs, and an Oak Ridge Laboratories report commended the program as one of the most successful programs in bringing energy efficiency and conservation to communities.

Why Local Government Needs Grants

The EECBG program relies on direct to local government grants to develop and execute energy efficiency and conservation projects/programs. The grant program is population based but makes room for rural and low population areas to receive awards. EECBG is the single most important way to kick start local investment because the single greatest impediment to infrastructure investment is finding the capital for the investment. This grant provides some or all of the funding needed to commit to proceed.

What are the grants used for? The EECBG program has more than a dozen eligibilities that have created possibilities that are now best practices in many communities. Grants in this program provide for planning and feasibility studies, technical assistance to local government, purchase and deploy technology, develop long range energy planning. One of the most important lessons community leaders have learned is that the future of energy in those communities will soon be clean energy, and that the independent actions of a thousand communities will proceed. We urge the Committee to be a partner by approving HR 2741.

The EECBG Program Structure and Why It Works

The EECBG program is designed to move funds directly to local governments without lengthy application processes and overly bureaucratic hoops to delay implementation. Through a formula based principally on population, cities over 35,000 in population and counties over 200,000

population receive funds without going through state bureaucracies or federal competitions where there are more losers than winners.

For non-entitlement communities who do not meet these employment thresholds, states receive about 28% of EECBG funds to distribute to these smaller communities. Smaller states are guaranteed a minimum level, and the ten most populous cities and counties in every state can participate in the directly-funded formula program.

This Block Grant approach recognizes that cities and smaller communities all across the country would like to improve efficiencies that in turn reduce pollution and GHG emissions.

The broad array of eligible energy efficiency and conservation activities ensures that the plans can be tailored to meet the energy needs and clean air goals of each jurisdiction. Investments made in the first set of EECBG awards yielded energy cost savings and reduced carbon emissions. Some of these projects have become Best Practices (and I have attached a report on these), expediting significant and sometimes transformational change.

- One example is the dramatic shift to LED street lighting, which started around 2009, the year that EECBG was funded. Up to that point, most cities relied on older and more inefficient street lighting technologies, as LEDs were mostly deployed on traffic signals. Through the initial and only round of EECBG funding, cities and urban counties were able to pilot and even broadly deploy the more efficient LEDs for street lighting, moving beyond LEDs only for traffic signals. In our own backyard, Arlington County was able to pilot 1,800 LED street lights with EECBG funding, which was so successful the county eventually purchased 7,000 LED street lights. It is this kind of leveraging that is possible under the EECBG program that not only saves energy and reduces emissions but also saves taxpayers' money.

- The same potential is possible in the energy retrofit of existing buildings. Cities have begun to work with existing building owners to encourage the development of green roofs, the installation of solar panels and energy efficient windows, and the application of smart building technology to provide households with the ability to control energy consumption, a critical factor in optimizing demand management and save money.

- Energy efficiency and conservation codes for new building construction are effectively reducing the traditional carbon footprint of new infrastructure and this bakes in carbon reductions and energy savings from day one.

- Local governments are also switching their fleets to lower carbon fuel alternatives as well as promoting alternative fuel infrastructure, such as Electric-Vehicle Charging Stations, that will be needed if we want citizens to use this technology.

In my own city, we require many new developments, to have Electric Vehicle plug-in charging stations in their parking area which includes our new community center.

We also used our EECBG money to put solar panels on our public works building. This solar array has produced more than 1.5 million kilowatt hours for the Township, replacing fossil fuels and resulting in avoiding pollution of nearly 1.9 million pounds of carbon dioxide (CO2), more than 2,700 pounds of sulfur oxides (SOx), and almost 13,000 pounds of nitrogen oxide (NOx).

We also signed a contract with Great Eastern Energy that starting on June 1, 2018, 20 percent of the energy that the Township uses for municipal purposes comes from environmentally friendly, renewable sources. This is projected to save more than 4.3 million kilowatts of fossil fuel-created electricity over the subsequent two years.

The federal government simply does not have access to the broad and diverse building and fleet sector in every community to expedite implementation of these technologies. Some cities have already begun to pass local laws and ordinances establishing timelines for energy retrofits and carbon reduction. Essential to achieving clean energy is a "bottoms up" community level approach to work particularly with the transportation, residential and commercial sectors to achieve as much energy efficiency, renewable clean energy, and conservation as possible to dramatically reduce CO2 emissions. Local government needs a strong federal partnership and HR 2741 provides the practical framework to move forward.

Why Urgent Action is Needed

The National Climate Assessment and the IPCC reports indicate that we must limit global warming by 1.5 degrees by 2030 in order to avoid catastrophic impacts on the world. The nation's mayors take the threat of widespread catastrophic impacts seriously and are called to action. Local government leadership is committed to lowering the economy's carbon foundation with due diligence. Additionally, military leaders have repeatedly warned about the impact that climate change, severe weather events, and sea level rise may have on destabilizing communities. They have stressed the strategic importance of our country becoming energy independent and self-reliant as it relates to our energy needs.

A recent EPA report (see Table) provides estimates of the volume of CO2/GHG emissions. Local governments are targeting these emission sources and will need help from the federal government. Cities and rural communities seek to fast-track projects to reduce the volume of CO2 emissions.

End-Use Sector Emissions of CO2 Eq. from Fossil Fuel Combustion, 2017

Transportation 1,805 MMT
Industrial 1,315 MMT
Residential 912 MMT
Commercial 839 MMT

CO2 was 81.6% of all GHG emissions.

{SOURCE: Inventory of US Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2017 (EPA 430-R-19-0010)}

Mayors have been actively engaged in learning about decarbonization and placing policies and practices in effect to achieve that goal. Since 2005 the nation's Mayors of cities of all sizes have been on the forefront of reducing our dependence on fossil fuels and reducing our greenhouse gas emissions through increasing energy efficiency and conservation efforts and promoting renewable energy sources.

The Conference of Mayors' Alliance for a Sustainable Future conducted a 2018 Survey of 158 cities of which about half were communities that were less than 100,000 in population. Some of the major findings indicated that:

- 60% of cities have launched or expanded a climate initiative or policy in the past year;
- 65% of cities procure renewable electricity for municipal operations;
- 70% of cities have energy efficiency policies for new and existing municipal buildings;
- 83% of cities are partnering with the business community for support in advancing transportation, renewable energy, and energy efficiency solutions.

We know we need to do more. There is tremendous potential to expand these activities and expedite implementation of technologies. However, we cannot do it alone and especially not without resources. Which is why the reauthorization and fully funding the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) program is vitally important.

Clean Distributed Energy Systems and Solar Installations in Low Income and Underserved Communities

The Conference of Mayors supports both clean distributed energy systems and solar installations in low income and underserved communities. These provisions are both inclusive and innovative. The low-income solar grant program targets an income group that struggles to afford basic utilities and could help reduce household energy costs as well as reducing carbon emissions.

The Clean Distributed Energy Systems in this provision (Local Energy Supply and Resilience Act) promotes energy diversity and resilience by providing loans for a variety of activities. Mayors learned from investments made under the EECBG program that renewable and clean fuels energy generation also allows communities to act in conjunction with the grid and as an island. The loan program can unleash the potential of distributed energy systems and microgrids as islands, thereby creating redundant energy systems that are not totally reliant on a central transmission line and their traditional vulnerabilities.

Conclusion

I want to thank Chairman Pallone and this Committee for inviting me to testify before you on the LIFT Act. We are at a critical juncture on infrastructure investment, and I strongly urge you, on behalf of the nation's Mayors, that this Committee and this Congress pass and fully fund this much-needed legislation.

City Initiatives under the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program

Selected Mayoral Profiles

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THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

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Akron (OH) – Mayor Don Plusquellic

The City of Akron received $2,048,800 in EECBG funding, directing $1.4 million (74 percent) to private facilities and operations for an energy retrofit loan and grant program for businesses and non-profits (40-50 businesses and agencies), energy retrofit loan and grant program for residences (50 homes in the first round of the revolving loan with repayments funding more loans), and ultra-low, energy-use subsidy for new residential construction (10-20 homes). City facilities and operations will receive the remaining $500,000, supporting a hybrid vehicle, city fleet enrichment program (10 new vehicles), Bicycle Transit Improvement Project (estimated potential to remove 90 commuters and their emissions), traffic signal LED retrofit program (915 bulbs in existing traffic signals), and city facility lighting retrofit (130 lighting fixtures in the downtown, 24/7 Cascade Parking Deck). In addition, a share of these funds will be used for sustaining and promoting energy efficiency through the Greenprint for Akron and providing middle school energy efficiency/conservation curriculum and household Energy Efficiency Kit (distribution to over 1,700 families).

The city's most innovative program is the Energy Efficient New Residential Construction Grant program, utilizing the Department of Energy's Builders Challenge Program. This initiative will enable homebuilders to receive a $7,500 grant for new homes rated at a minimum of 50 on the E-Scale using the Builders Challenge Performance Path (approximately 50 percent more energy efficient than a typical new home built to code - 10 homes) or $15,000 if the new home is verified and rated at zero (or net zero) on the E-Scale (5 homes). A net zero energy home combines energy efficiency and renewable technologies to offset energy typically supplied by utility providers.

The City of Akron has already committed to energy efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. Akron was one of the first cities to join The U.S. Conference of Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement. The city joined the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) and completed a 2005 baseline Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis, followed by a greenhouse gas reduction commitment of five percent by 2013, 10 percent by 2018, and 20 percent by 2025. The city committed to developing a sustainability plan, called "Greenprint for Akron," which was delivered to the public on April 22, 2009. It set forth seven guiding principles which visualize and mirror the principles of the EECBG. Based on these commitments and activities, the City of Akron has chosen nine strategic projects to be supported by its EECBG funding. These investments will create and/or retain about 200 jobs. In addition to estimated energy costs savings of between 10-30 percent based on project types, these funds will also hopefully stimulate small businesses to reduce their energy dependency and use the savings to create jobs.

Alexandria (VA) – Mayor William D. Euille

The city has proposed to use EECBG funding for following eight program categories: 1) Energy Conservation Program to conduct employee education, develop measurement and verification protocols, and identify energy efficient technologies for City owned facilities and implement elements of Phase II of the Green Building Program such as conducting energy conservation workshops, developing a virtual Green Building Resource Center/Program, etc. for privately-owned buildings and homes; 2) Green Revolving Loan Program to provide loans for improvements such as energy efficient windows, weatherization, or solar panels, with energy audits possibly a component of this program; 3) Street Light and Traffic Signal LED Lamp Conversion; 4) Install Renewable Energy Technology at a city building; 5) Green Fleet Purchase Program, where funds will be used to pay the incremental costs of purchasing hybrid vehicles thus leveraging City's existing resources; 6) Green Jobs Training for Weatherization Technicians/Energy Auditors providing technical training to local residents in support of development of Green Jobs workforce; 7) Energy Audit Program for City Buildings at least two of the top energy-consuming buildings; and 8) Energy Retrofit Program of City Hall where plans are being made to install a green roof.

The city's most innovative program is the installation of renewable energy technology whereby the city will undertake a renewable energy technology analysis and then install solar technology at one of its facilities. The project will serve as an example for the community, visibly demonstrating how green technology can power the city's future energy needs.

EECBG funds used for green infrastructure, such as LED street lights and traffic signals, renewable energy technology on buildings and hybrid vehicles, will produce energy savings during the EECBG funding period and will be sustained over the useful life of the facilities. The green revolving loan fund (GREF) will result in reduced energy use and cost savings immediately and into the future, as funds are recycled and support additional lending in the future. Education and outreach tools will continue to be available and encourage citizens and businesses to take actions and change behaviors that will ultimately result in sustainable reductions in per capita energy consumption. Given current economic circumstances, EECBG funds allow the city to go forward with the implementation of its action plan. The city estimates an energy cost savings of approximately $1.2 million over the life of the projects.

Arlington (TX) – Mayor Robert N. Cluck, M.D.

The City of Arlington has planned nine projects to be funded with its EECBG grant: 1) Development and administration of an emissions reduction goal and Energy Efficiency Action Plan, a detailed strategy for the actions, policies, programs and projects that the City of Arlington as an organization, its citizens and businesses will undertake to meet an adopted GHG reduction target (anticipating the establishment of a 15 percent or greater reduction goal over a 10-15 year period from the 2005 emission inventory benchmark); 2) City Hall public space energy efficiency building retrofit which includes replacement of existing heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in the existing City Hall Council Chambers (total improvements anticipate an energy savings of 25 percent); 3) City Facility Service Building energy efficiency retrofit that includes replacement of existing heating, ventilation, lighting and air conditioning (HVAC) systems with new energy efficient HVAC equipment (anticipated energy savings on this renovation project will be 30 percent); 4) Convention Center LED lighting upgrade which involves replacing current incandescent lighting in all 12 meeting rooms and Grand Hall, 30,000-square-foot ballroom (anticipated emissions decrease of carbon output by approximately 174 tons of CO2 per year or 1500 tons over the life of the LED lights); 5) Internal facilities lighting upgrades, replacing fluorescent lamps and ballasts from conventional F40T12 type to more energy efficient T8 lamps in seven city buildings; 6) City Tower energy efficiency retrofit that includes installing insulated furred walls at the interior face of the perimeter of an eight-story, existing office building of tinted, single-pane glass covering the entire exterior of the building (anticipated energy savings of16 percent, with CO2 emissions reduced by 16.6 percent); 7) Energy Code Enhancement Study, with a consultant-led, external stakeholder task force to evaluate the economic and environmental impacts from a potentially more energy efficient, base-line energy code for existing and future buildings; 8) Commercial Sustainability Outreach Program with expansion of commercial recycling to commercial sustainability, energy and water conservation and greener policies (energy, water, waste diversion, and GHG reductions will be tracked); and 9) Anti-idling vehicle emissions reduction pilot program, utilizing 16 idle-reduction technology units for municipal fleet vehicles.

Most notable among these activities is the effort to address the city's (and region's) non-attainment status where maximum fuel efficiency in all vehicle operations is especially critical. EECBG program funds will support a pilot program utilizing 16 idle-reduction technology units in police vehicles. As one of largest sources for idling emissions, the city hopes to eventually revolutionize its entire fleet with these idle reduction units which are non hazmat, solid state cells that are 98 percent recyclable and manufactured in Texas. The $65,000 expenditure to launch this anti-idling pilot program seeks to maximize resources available for public safety services by displacing up to 80,000 gallons of gasoline, saving up to an estimated $226,400 on fuel costs, reducing almost 1.84 million pounds of CO2 emissions and reducing more than 2.8 million wear and tear miles over the (minimum 5 year) life of the project.

Utilizing EECBG funding to focus on the most significant energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction activities is a Mayor and City Council priority. Our strategy focuses the city's efforts, throughout the entire community, on six areas: 1) Residential and Commercial Buildings and Audits; 2) Energy Efficiency Retrofits; 3) Transportation; 4) Codes and Inspections; 5) Reduction/Capture of Methane/Greenhouse Gases; and 6) Lighting (as described by the EECBG Program). In 2007 the City of Arlington signed on in support of The U.S. Conference of Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement. In 2008 the city completed a municipal and community carbon footprint (emission inventory), based on 2005 data, and adopted The Plan for a Clean Green Arlington. This combination of these activities underpin Arlington's foundational theme of environmental leadership to reduce unnecessary emissions, improve air quality and attain Federal Clean Air Standards, along with others, in the North Texas Region. All six of these selected areas

will help Arlington make strides in demonstrating significant results within each efficiency and conservation area. The EECBG project activities will support our existing energy efficiency strategy and performance contract building retrofits, while engaging the residential and commercial community to join, following our example, in reducing operational costs, conserving resource, water and electricity consumption, and reducing related emissions. Through alignment with existing programs and initiatives, our strategy seeks to reach the following goals: 1) Reduction of the City's operational energy consumption (total kWh) by 15 percent from the 2005 baseline year; 2) Tracking and allocating energy savings (kWhs and dollars) for reinvestment into additional energy efficiency activities; 3) Reduction of municipal fleet vehicle emissions through anti-idling equipment; 4) Adopting greener and more energy efficient development codes; 5) Adoption of a municipal and community emission reduction goal; 6) Development and implementation of a comprehensive Energy Efficiency Action Plan (containing additional focused and detailed activities, timetables, milestones and goals to be met); and 7) Conversion of additional city facilities to higher efficiency lighting systems. Through the implementation of the nine individual projects, the city anticipates saving 41,343,415 kWh of energy and reducing GHG emissions by 21,392 tons of carbon (CO2e) equivalents.

Arlington Heights (IL) – Mayor Arlene J. Mulder

Arlington Heights's proposed Energy and Conservation Strategy (EECS) consists of a broad spectrum of programs and projects designed to reduce fossil fuel emissions in a manner that is environmentally sustainable and, to the maximum extent practicable, maximizes benefits locally and regionally, curbs total energy use of the village and its stakeholders, and improves energy efficiency in the building, transportation and other appropriate sectors of the community. The successful implementation of the village's EECS will create and/or retain jobs and stimulate the economy while meeting long term goals. Among the EECBG-funded activities, the village has secured Technical Consultant Services: GHG Emissions/Implementation of EECS to support measurement of the benefits and success of emission reduction efforts and EECS implementation. With the North Side Deco Lights project, decorative low-mast street lights will be replaced with high efficiency LED lighting. A similar South Side Deco Lights project will also replace existing lighting with LEDs. Under the village's Hybrid Vehicle Acquisition program, standard gasoline burning vehicles will be replaced with more efficient hybrid electric vehicles. EECBG funds will also support the use of 20 percent bio-diesel for its diesel fleet. The use of bio-diesel is expected to reduce the carbon emissions of the fleet. The village will also be retaining technical services to conduct an energy audit of its water pumping and distribution system and conduct a LEED Certification analysis of the its Public Works Building. Finally, the village will use EECBG funds to establish revolving loan programs for residential homeowners, supporting energy audits and implementation one or more of the recommended energy efficiency improvements, and small businesses.

One of the Village's more innovative projects was deemed ineligible by the Department of Energy. The proposed project was a solar bike shelter. The intent was to install solar panels on the roof of a newly constructed bike shelter building in the Downtown Business District. The installation of Solar Panels at this location will provide some of the energy needed for the shelter as well as lighting for the adjacent park and parking lot. It was the Village's intent to use this project as a showpiece for the community and help promote solar power as a beneficial and renewable energy alternative. The Department of Energy determined that this project was ineligible because the bike shelter was not deemed a public building even though it is a publicly owned facility. This interpretation also prohibit the funding of wind spires and other free standing renewal energy systems that would be publicly owned but not located on a public building.

Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grant funding has been extremely important in advancing the village's short and long term efforts. As a direct result of this funding program, the Village has prepared a very detailed Energy Efficiency & Conservation Strategy, which consists of a broad spectrum of programs and projects designed to reduce fossil fuel emissions, reducing greenhouse gas emissions (CO2e) by an estimated 174,141 and leveraging its EECBG grant of $714,100 by at least another $473,347.

Boston (MA) – Mayor Thomas M. Menino

The City of Boston's EECBG funding will focus on providing Boston's residents and small businesses with the financial resources they need to make their homes and workplaces more efficient while also helping them cut their energy bills. Additionally, a small portion of the EECBG award will fund various municipal energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

Under the Energy Retrofit Program for Existing Homes project ($2 million and 79 Green Jobs), the City of Boston will encourage homeowners to make energy-efficient home improvements by leveraging EECBG funds to establish a weatherization program for homeowners with 60-120 percent of state median income. The new retrofit program will augment existing utility energy efficiency programs to provide no-cost or low-cost home energy retrofits to Boston residents. The city plans to retrofit more than 2,000 Boston homes.

The city has developed a plan that will stretch Boston's federal dollars by leveraging $20 million from existing utility programs and by accessing private-sector financial resources. The EECBG program will help promote Mayor Menino's "Renew Boston" initiatives goals of: 200 megawatt electricity demand response and avoided demand growth through energy efficiency and alternative energy installations by 2017; 25 megawatts of solar power installations by 2015; and 7 percent reduction of greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2012 and an 80 percent reduction by 2050. Under the EECBG program, the City of Boston plans on creating/maintaining an estimate 235 Green Jobs. In addition to stimulating the local green economy, the city has set an ambitious goal of reducing Boston's greenhouse gas emissions by 40,000 metric tons annually.

Bowling Green (KY) – Mayor Elaine Walker

The city will use a portion of its EECBG funds for small ($1,000-$2,500) grants to allow property owners, particularly those who can't apply for weatherization funds to either weatherize their homes or purchase energy efficient appliances or alternative energy sources, such as solar, wind or geothermal. The city will also use mid-range grants ($5,000-$25,000) to organizations seeking to explore unique ways of conserving energy, creating green jobs and/or reducing the carbon footprint. Another block of funds are allocated to the metropolitan planning organization (MPO) for "Rethinking Transportation" to help reduce traffic congestion from development and promote carpooling and vanpooling with a guaranteed ride home component, public transit, flex-time and other ways of using existing transportation infrastructure more efficiently. The city will also use EECBG funds to retrofit city facilities to make them more energy efficient, reducing energy costs and carbon emissions. Finally, $5,000 is directed to a local bicycle-friendly community program to promote bike routes.

"Rethinking Transportation" is the initiative that could have the most significant impact on our community. While Bowling Green's traffic congestion is not significant relative to other places, certain major routes during peak hours are congested. By simply reducing the number of vehicles that travel those routes during peak hours, the city can reduce congestion through this initiative, as compared to what would cost millions of dollars in road construction dollars to do.

EECBG funds are the only significant source of monies available to Bowling Green to allow us to determine how we can save energy, reduce pollution and address transportation congestion. With only $585,600, we have the opportunity to generate green jobs and address issues specific to our community. With regard to the city's facilities retrofit, we are projecting an annual savings of $90,000 per year. For the homeowner grants and private/non-profit grants, we are projecting a total energy savings of 20,506 MBtus.

Bridgeport (CT) – Mayor Bill Finch

The goals of the City of Bridgeport's EECBG program are in conformance with the city's B-Green 2020 Environmental Sustainability Initiative. EECBG projects include the purchase of solar powered recycling compactors for parks and downtown, the creation/management of an energy improvement district, development of a weatherization / renewables loan write-down program, development of a comprehensive Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy, energy efficient LED lighting in downtown Bridgeport, energy efficiency upgrades to main public library, and a biomass waste-to-energy feasibility study of the city's sewage treatment and energy facilities.

The retrofit of Bridgeport's main library will reduce energy use and energy costs. An educational B-Green kiosk (hopefully, the first of many to be established in the city) will also be set up in the library to enable library patrons to learn more about energy savings at the library, B-green 2020, and at-home opportunities. This supports Bridgeport's aggressive door-to-door campaign to encourage residents to sign up for energy audits, use rain barrels, get a recycling bin and learn about solar energy and tree planting. Retrofit activities are expected to include upgrades to boilers, chillers, air handlers, as well as lighting. This action supports Bridgeport's strategies to both reduce energy use in municipal buildings and educate residents on energy-reduction opportunities. If possible, renewable energy options, such as solar PV, will be incorporated into the retrofit. Completed work will support Bridgeport's goal of reducing energy use in municipal and educational facilities, serving as a model project that can be duplicated within the city as well as surrounding communities.

Bridgeport's current Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy results from a year-long sustainability planning initiative, called B-Green 2020, and includes a set of goals and broad framework for action in the following areas: Greenfields and Green Wheels (land use and transportation); Green Spaces, Recycling, and Water Resources; Green Energy and Buildings; Green Businesses, Jobs and Purchasing; and Green Marketing, Education and Outreach. Since many of the proposed B-Green activities have significant implications for reduced energy use, the B-Green 2020 Sustainability Plan can be viewed broadly as the city's energy efficiency and conservation strategy.

Burnsville (MN) – Mayor Elizabeth B. Kautz

The City of Burnsville is allocating its $559,300 to six projects: 1) Ice Center Dehumidification System Replacement (part of a larger project of renovating a 37-year old Ice Plant); 2) City Hall Energy Upgrades (convert the existing pneumatic heating and ventilation control systems to digital control and add the converted systems to the existing building management system); 3) LED Lighting for Heart of the City Seasonal Lighting (replaced the standard incandescent holiday lighting with LED Energy Star lighting); 4) Greenhouse Gas Inventory (retain consultant to conduct an inventory of the GHG emissions in city operations); 5) Energy Audits (to be conducted on five city buildings with recommendations for energy efficient changes); and 6) Financial Incentives for Energy Efficiency projects for Local Businesses: Provides energy grants to local businesses to conduct energy audits and make energy efficient improvements to commercial and industrial buildings.

The city is planning to renovate its 37-year old Ice Center this year, with EECBG grant funds paying a portion of the dehumidification system replacement costs. The improvements at the Ice Center will be directly focused on reducing the use of natural gas and electricity by improving the energy efficiency of the mechanical, ice, and lighting systems. The improvements at the Ice Center will take advantage of the large amounts of electrical and thermal energy, from the ice system that is currently dissipated to the atmosphere, by capturing and reusing this energy. Dehumidification units will use the thermal energy from the ice system, in place of natural gas, to dehumidify the space in the arenas. The dehumidification process will reduce the loading on the ice rink floors and reduce the energy use of the refrigeration system. Other uses for the thermal energy created by the ice system include: melting snow in the snow melt pit; providing frost protection beneath the existing ice rink floors; and pre-heating domestic water. The estimated energy saved per year is 1,800,000 kWh, for an estimated cost savings/year of $90,300.

In conjunction with EECBG-funded energy upgrades for the dehumidification system, the 37-year old Ice Center ice making system is being replaced with a geothermal system. With both the new dehumidification system and the new geothermal system, the annual energy consumption will be reduced by 1,800,000 kWh. The city will also complete a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory to establish baseline data and then establish a GHG emission tracking system with annual reporting to determine whether or not we are meeting the state-wide goal of reducing emissions 15 percent by 2015. By replacing incandescent holiday lights with LEDs, annual energy savings is approximately $8,500. A City Hall energy audit identified improvements that EECBG funds will make, saving $6,000/year in energy costs. Planned audits of city buildings will set an agenda for efficiency upgrades. Burnsville, which is home to more than 2200 businesses, will be using EECBG funds to help businesses improve their bottom line by reducing energy consumption. The Burnsville Energy Efficiency Grant will provide grants of up to $1,000 for an energy audit and up to $7500 for energy efficient projects. These grants will require a one to one match from participating businesses and funds will be available on a first-come, first served basis.

EECBG funds will directly save the city over $100,000 annually in energy costs. In addition, planned energy audits and the Green House Gas Inventory will also provide valuable information on how to further save energy and expense into the future.

Carmel (IN) – Mayor Jim Brainard

The City of Carmel is using a portion of its EECBG funds to replace existing street lights with LEDs. In addition, funds will be used to deploy windmills to power its sewer treatment plant. In addition to creating 30 jobs and anticipated energy savings, hundreds of thousands of dollars will be leveraged.

Charleston (SC) – Mayor Joseph P. Riley, Jr.

The City of Charleston will be initiating five projects with its EECBG funds: Charleston Energy Efficiency Partnership and Financing Design, a municipal energy efficiency program; LED traffic/pedestrian signals replacement, an energy efficiency improvement; Energy Conservation Corps, a community training and weatherization program; Green Roof for Charleston City and Charleston County School District building at 75 Calhoun, an energy efficiency retrofit; and HVAC systems upgrade at the Arthur W. Christopher Community Center, an energy efficiency project.

The Charleston Energy Efficiency Partnership and Financing Design is one of the EECBG-funded activities that we feel is the most important and the most innovative. The entity is a non-profit public/private partnership acting as an energy efficiency financing mechanism for low-cost financing of energy efficiency improvements for citizens, businesses and institutions within the city. Development of the organization follows the Charleston Green Plan's recommendations to offer low-interest loans for weatherization and energy efficiency improvements to local residents and business owners. Of key importance is how the program is able to leverage resources to achieve a breakthrough in terms of market transformation. Serrafix, a private consultant hired by the city to study the viability of such an entity, determined through analysis of the general and local barriers to the installation of energy efficiency improvements, could reasonably expect market penetration of at least 30 percent of existing buildings over the next 7 years. The City is preparing to use approximately $250,000 funds to support proposals that will help the city and its program partners create a "one stop shop" public/private partnership dedicated to increasing energy efficiency through weatherization and conservation measures. This partnership is already in the process of building the expertise and capital necessary to establish a separate business entity, revolving loan fund or financing district, marketing, education, outreach and training program. The city's plan calls for it to remain a key leader, partner, and facilitator in this undertaking. The energy efficiency partnership will take the form of a non-profit entity operating throughout the region to provide expertise, education, and financing solutions for energy efficiency improvements to all commercial and residential customers or owners of existing building stock. An on-bill financing and repayment mechanism is proposed to be offered through the Charleston Water System (CWS) for program participants in addition to a variety of loan products, contractors and other energy efficiency programs, such as those offered by Charleston County, existing energy service providers or demand management programs offered through SCE&G and Berkeley Electric Cooperative (utility providers).

EECBG funding is vital to City of Charleston's efforts to promote greater energy independence, lower carbon based emissions, reduce energy costs, and fuel the local green economy. Short term, EECBG already has and continues to provide jobs and technical training to local workers through the Energy Conservation Corps program. Reduced energy costs are seen through the installation of LED traffic lights throughout the city and the HVAC retrofits at the Arthur

W. Christopher Community Center. In addition, people are being put to work in the design and installation of those projects. The green roof installation at 75 Calhoun (home of the Charleston County School district as well as several of the City offices) is a multi-benefit project as well. In addition to the design and installation tasks putting people to work, the city will reap the increased energy efficiency benefits, including lower energy costs. Also, the green roof will be a model project to demonstrate the power of energy efficiency and the savings realized by large scale projects for other large organizations in the City of Charleston and surrounding areas. Finally, the energy efficiency partnership has the potential to drive new green jobs, green business, and energy efficiency improvements this year and for years to come with its low cost revolving energy loan design, allowing citizens to improve their buildings' performance at little to no cost. EECBG funds for the above projects contribute greatly to the economic and energy prosperity of the City of Charleston.

Chattanooga (TN) – Mayor Ron Littlefield

The city is committing its EECBG funds to the following programs and projects: Office of Sustainability ($501,186); Green Roofs ($285,980); Energy Efficient Lighting Demonstration on the Veterans Bridge ($46,779); Lighting Retrofit on the Walnut St Bridge ($319,626); Inductive Lighting Retrofits for City Buildings ($429,729); and its Bike Share Program ($281,000).

This combination of projects gives the city an opportunity to achieve several goals at once. The lighting retrofit of city buildings is the largest energy savings which we plan to use to fund future energy efficiency initiatives. Funding the new Office of Sustainability provides the opportunity to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions through extensive community outreach and education. Comparing different energy efficient lighting fixtures on our downtown bridges – and perhaps using wind to power the lights – is a high-profile project for the community.

Without these funds, the city would not be able to undertake these initiatives, especially during these economic times. All of these activities were recommendations in Chattanooga's recently adopted Climate Action Plan; however, implementation of these projects would have taken much longer if they were dependent solely on the city budget to fund them. These projects will result in an estimated reduction in greenhouse gases of 56,539 tons and estimated energy savings over the 3-year period of 10,840,568 kWh. The city also estimates a reduction of 3,640,875 vehicle miles traveled from the Bike Share program.

Cincinnati (OH) – Mayor Mark Mallory

With its EECBG funds, the city will undertake energy upgrades to its buildings as well as private buildings, enhance the city's recycling program, expand its urban agriculture program and develop a bike path network, among other activities.

The City of Cincinnati has developed the Green Cincinnati Plan, a comprehensive roadmap for moving Cincinnati toward sustainability and for making Cincinnati successful in the economic competition of tomorrow. EECBG funds enable the city to accelerate implementation of that plan.

Direct job creation from the EECBG funds is anticipated to total about 54 jobs; indirect job creation will be significantly higher. Of the $3,520,600 in EECBG funds Cincinnati was awarded, the leveraging value is anticipated to be worth $35,183,964, roughly nine times the amount invested.

Columbia (MO) – Mayor Darwin Hindman

The City of Columbia is directing its EECBG funds to three Strategic categories: 1) "Seed" start up funding money for the Office of Sustainability; 2) Energy Audits of City Owned Facilities; and 3) Energy Retrofitting of City-Owned Facilities in Excess of 6,000 Square Feet.

"Seed" funding for start up of the Office of Sustainability has allowed the city to hire a Sustainability Manager whose primary responsibility is to administer and coordinate the grant and city's overall Sustainability Action Plan. This is a huge undertaking, one that would have been very difficult without a key administrative position in place. A Business Plan based on the "Seed" funding, General Fund infusion, and energy savings/cost avoidance has been developed for this Office, to be reviewed in 3 years.

The city must lead by example if it desires the community to initiate greater energy efficiency efforts, curb carbon emissions, and advance sustainable near and long term goals. Funding will provide dollars to complete baseline audits of all city-owned facilities, make many necessary retrofits, and put into place systems to measure, monitor, and track progress towards reaching goals of energy and GHG reduction.

Columbus (OH) – Mayor Michael B. Coleman

With the EECBG program funds, the city will retrofit twenty-nine city buildings with energy efficient technologies as well as retrofit pedestrian traffic light signals to LED. The city is also establishing a GreenSwitch revolving loan fund, capitalized at $1 million, to serve as an incentive for businesses that are looking to expand and rehabilitate their current site or relocate into one of the targeted areas within the city, whereby loan funds can be used for energy efficiency retrofits. The city is also constructing bike parking facilities in five downtown garages, four bike shelters along downtown intersections, two secure shelters and two sets of 10-bike lockers along the downtown city core, with a capacity to store 260 bicycles. To reduce energy consumption and assist Columbus Power low-income customers in reducing their electric bills, the city is developing the Home Energy Efficiency Baseload Reduction Program to retrofit approximately 60 homes. This initiative includes an electric energy audit, installation of energy efficient lighting (cfls) and installation of Energy Star appliances, such as refrigerators and freezers. Among these projects, the bike infrastructure parking in the city's downtown is the most innovative and visible project.

EECBG funding has helped Columbus kick-start our energy and carbon reduction strategy in a meaningful way. Columbus is committed to a 2 percent annual reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; these funds will help the city achieve this goal, reducing the city's annual operating budget and stimulating green job creation. The city estimates approximately 80 jobs will be created or retained due to EECBG funds, with a total energy savings of $837,421 per year (exclusive of the loan program). The city's operating budget will be reduced by $614,531 each year and nearly 10,000 MTeCO2 of greenhouse gas emissions will be avoided (equivalent to the electricity use of 1,178 homes for one year).

Dallas (TX) – Mayor Tom Leppert

The City of Dallas will support numerous initiatives with its EECBG funds, totaling $12,787,300. The Dallas Sustainable Communities Initiative - Residential Energy Efficiency Retrofits will reduce energy consumption by at least 15 percent in approximately 480 homes, by completing weatherization/minor repair projects at $5,000 each in designated NIP areas along with Energy Star appliances, energy audits, and Energy Star inspections. Green Building Office in Building Inspection will support greater energy efficiency and conservation through implementation of the green building ordinance, beginning October 1, 2009. This measure requires every new residential and commercial construction project within the city to meet green building requirements. This initiative supports four chief green inspectors (one per city district office) to train and integrate the green inspection components into all building inspections, one green coordinator to integrate green requirements into development, plan review and permitting, and one green supervisor to monitor program process, procedures, resources and develop measurement and verification protocols to track progress and to integrate into city's environmental management system (6 FTEs). The 21st Century Municipal Buildings Program seeks to increase energy efficiency, reduce energy consumption beyond the annual five percent required by the Texas legislature (SB 5, 2001; SB 12, 2007 - Texas Emissions Reduction Plan) and reduce energy costs through energy efficiency improvements in city facilities through three initiatives: 1) Facility Preventive Maintenance (focusing on systems such as chillers, boilers, air handling units and electrical systems, regularly scheduled air filter replacement, thermostat adjustments and energy-related minor repairs); 2) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design – Existing Buildings or LEED-EB (LEED-certified architect made responsible for designing a long-term plan to bring existing facilities up to LEED-EB standards as well as managing LEED certification for city facilities constructed since 2001); and 3) Major Maintenance (consists of two sub-elements: a) Lighting and Control Upgrades which will achieve an immediate energy reduction and cost savings impact by contracting out energy auditing, and lighting, motion sensor and controls upgrades in more than 100 City Police, Fire, Park, and Library facilities, and b) Facility Upgrades, a comprehensive set of measures for larger buildings as outlined by respondents to a Competitive Sealed Proposal process).

EECBG funding will ensure continued success in lowering greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, conserve energy and water, reduce storm water impacts, minimize waste, preserve natural resources, and enhance human health. Through our 21st Century Municipal Buildings Program, we will be able to make city-owned and operated facilities significantly more efficient which will promote greater energy independence, curb carbon emissions and reduce taxpayer's energy costs. EECBG funding for our Dallas Sustainable Communities Initiative (Residential Energy Efficiency Retrofit) will help to create green jobs and stimulate green businesses through green building practices. Continued funding will also ensure that our Green Building Office will continue to affect long-term development patterns in Dallas by ensuring that all new building construction adheres to green building principles. Environmental Management System (EMS), certified by a third-party independent auditing firm in June 2008, includes a number of objectives and targets related to energy usage and emissions reductions: Dallas City Council's Key Focus Area to achieve a 'Clean, Healthy Environment' adopted as part of the City's Strategic Plan in September 2007; Dallas Sustainable Skylines Initiative (DSSI), a partnership begun in March 2007 with EPA Region 6 and the North Central Texas COG to address air quality and climate change through public/private partnerships; city's May 2006 resolution in support of the U.S. Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement to reduce greenhouse gases in Dallas; and the city's newest initiative, a citywide collaborative effort to develop a long-term Sustainability Plan.

Des Moines (IA) – Mayor T.M. Franklin Cownie

EECBG-supported projects include building retrofits, a mortgage buy-down program for energy efficiency improvements in residential buildings, energy benchmarking activities and trail/cycle projects.

The City of Des Moines, working with the resources of the city's banking and financial sector and local non-profit organizations, seeks to establish a mortgage buy-down program for energy-efficient residential buildings, based on the model established by the 2030 Challenge Stimulus Plan. The sustained benefits for homeowners are reduced monthly mortgage payments and reduced utility bills. For the City of Des Moines, it means increased public awareness of energy efficiency and reduced greenhouse gas emissions due to increased energy efficiency in the residential sector. Under this program, the city will buy down mortgage interest rates by one percent for qualifying homes (existing or new), translating into a buy-down equivalent of four (4) points, or 4 percent of the mortgage amount. Thus, for a $250,000 mortgage, the cost to the City of Des Moines is $10,000. The program therefore projects an average of 45 mortgage buy-downs over the 3-year performance period.

EECBG activities coincide with the energy efforts the city is already involved with, such as new municipal construction of LEED buildings, purchase of hybrid and fuel efficient vehicles, installation of efficient lighting systems, and so on. The grant-funded projects will have a direct impact by reducing GHG emissions, reducing the amount of kWhs and Btus that must be purchased and thereby directly saving tax dollars spent on energy. Retrofitting buildings, improving trail systems, purchasing hybrid vehicles, and other initiatives will assist in providing jobs in Des Moines and support industries in other parts of the country.

Investments through this program are estimated to be $15 million, resulting in 130,000 less MBtus purchased and a reduction of 12,200 tons of CO2 equivalents.

Durham (NC) – Mayor William V. "Bill" Bell

The City of Durham is using half of its EECBG funds for energy retrofits of city facilities. These include upgrading lighting in a parking deck and other facilities to LEDs, installing solar hot water systems on fire stations, improving the energy efficiency of the city's IT server room, purchasing energy tracking software, and initiating performance contracting on 10-12 buildings. The city has also hired an Energy Program Specialist to assist in developing and implementing an energy reduction strategy. Remaining funds are for a Neighborhood Energy Retrofit Program to increase energy efficiency in homes.

The Neighborhood Energy Retrofit Program (NERP) is the most innovative of the city's programs. It is working with 5-7 neighborhoods, focusing on energy retrofits in those areas. Retrofits will include sealing air ducts, adding insulation, sealing air leaks and adding in a programmable thermostat. The retrofit work will be supplemented with neighborhood do-it-yourself workshops and other educational components.

Durham has a goal of reducing GHG emissions by 50 percent in the government and 30 percent in the community by 2030. EECBG funds are instrumental in helping the city achieve these goals. It is anticipated these funds could create more than 80 jobs and reduce energy use by at least 20 percent in the public buildings and residences benefiting from the program. This will save taxpayers dollars in public buildings through lower energy bills and will also help lower energy costs for the households participating in the retrofit program.

Elizabeth (NJ) – Mayor J. Christian Bollwage

By implementing its Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy, the City of Elizabeth can reduce total energy use, fossil fuels, emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases, lower energy costs, and improve the reliability and security of our energy system. Clean energy can also spur local economic development, improve public health and quality of life, as well as help communities achieve sustainability and "green-building" goals.

In addition to procuring an audit of the city's private and transportation infrastructure for energy usage, the city will leverage New Jersey's Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Program, which is part of the State's Clean Energy Program. LGEA helps local governments improve the energy efficiency of their buildings and provides financial assistance so that governmental entities can perform audits of their buildings. This program further enables the identification of the most cost-effective, energy efficient measures to be utilized in order to achieve maximum results. Once all of the audits are concluded and finalized, the remaining funds will be utilized for energy efficiency upgrades and retrofits recommended through the LGEA and NJBPU Clean Energy Program, along with other necessary audits. The city will determine implementation feasibility and prioritize efficiency measures recommended through funding from the Clean Energy Program (CEP). Once an internal review of the audit is conducted, identified recommendations will be implemented through funding from the EECBG and the Clean Energy Program, which provides incentives for efficiency. The EECBG funds will be used to cover all or part of the costs beyond the CEP incentives. This use aligns with EECBG program goals of supplementing the benefits offered which allows local government units to finance energy savings improvements through the value of those energy savings. (NJ P.L. 2009, cA.) The EECBG funds may be used to pay the energy efficiency costs for upgrades on various buildings, prioritizing efforts based on cost benefit analysis provided by the building energy audit. Implementation of this program will serve as an example to the community and region on the benefits of reducing energy consumption.

In a constantly changing world, where needs are expanding and new initiatives are incorporated to meet increased demands and populations, there is a need to continue reevaluating policies and measurements contained within the city's strategy to address trends and future recommendations. Therefore, to improve the overall quality of life and achieve greener operations, the city has developed an Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy. This EECBG grant will provide the city with an unprecedented opportunity to achieve significant cost savings, reduce our carbon footprint and create jobs. It intends to utilize the funds available from the EECBG to incorporate a broader and more extensive approach to energy efficiency and conservation. Funds will be utilized for items to include, but not be limited to: Energy Efficiency Upgrades and Retrofits Recommended Pursuant to NJBPU Clean Energy Program and other necessary audits and establishment of a Revolving Loan Fund - Revolving Loan Program.

Evansville (IN) – Mayor Jonathan Weinzapfel

With its EECBG funds, the city will perform energy audits on selected city buildings and infrastructure. Based on energy audit results, energy efficiency retrofits will be undertaken, using city funds, EECBG funds and energy performance contracting. The city will investigate installing PV panels at a soccer field and use net-metering to pay for part of the night-time lighting costs.

Among these initiatives, the city is looking to install Smart Meters and real-time energy usage tracking in buildings which are large energy users to maximize energy savings.

While the City of Evansville is very grateful, $1,206,000 in EECBG funds really doesn't go very far. The city is using existing staff and city funds to implement EECBG to get the greatest energy conservation per dollar spent. Energy performance contracting will leverage EECBG funds and allow more projects to be completed. Restrictions on the dollar amount which can be used for an EECBG-assisted revolving loan fund and the lack of ongoing funding limit the city's ability to effect long-term improvements. The main impact of these efforts will be reduced energy costs for the buildings which are retrofitted, with the city expecting at least a 10 percent decrease in energy usage.

Garland (TX) – Mayor Ronald Jones

The city will utilize its $1,978,800 in EECBG formula funding for the following three important project activities: 1) Install a high-efficiency HVAC system in City Hall (requiring the retrofit of more than 56,000 square feet of an intensively-used government facility); 2) Craft a city-wide plan for long-term energy efficiency and sustainability ("Sustainability Plan"); and 3) Establish a permanent Office of Environmental Quality.

Establishing the Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ) will foster greater energy efficient and sustainable practices for Garland as a city government and the community. It will do so by establishing energy reduction goals, benchmarking the city's successes, incorporating best practices and ensuring that the city's policies and corporate culture result in reducing the city's energy consumption and greenhouse gas footprint. To marshal the city's diverse activities and community resources, the OEQ consists of two full-time staff members, who will also oversee the development of a Sustainability Plan to guide the actions of the city for many years to come.

Second only to the Garland Independent School District (GISD), the City of Garland is the second largest employer, with 2200 full-time employees and an annual budget of over $300 million. The municipality owns its own electric power production and distribution system (Garland Power & Light: GP&L) and transfer station and landfill. Furthermore, it controls and runs its own water service, wastewater treatment plants, refuse collection and a myriad of municipal services required by a growing population of more than 225,000 citizens. Despite all of its assets, the city does not yet have a strategy, either for itself as a corporation or for the community as a whole, for it's or the community's greenhouse gas footprint. The city cannot take on this leadership role without getting its own house in order.

Gastonia (NC) – Mayor Jennifer T. Stultz

The City of Gastonia's will use EECBG funds to reduce energy consumption and costs and improve air quality through the reduction of fossil fuel emissions. The city's strategy focuses on: 1) Energy Efficiency Retrofits; 2) Traffic Signals and Street Lighting; and 3) Development and Implementation of Transportation Programs. Projects include lighting and equipment upgrades in municipal buildings, water and wastewater treatment energy monitoring, conversion to LED-lighted pedestrian signal heads, purchase of electric vehicles for park and recreation and police use, and route planning software for utility vehicles.

Replacing outdated equipment and inefficient lighting in municipal buildings will have a major impact on energy savings for the taxpayer, and the implementation continues energy saving efforts first initiated by the city, which are estimated to save 970,955 kWh/year, with an annual estimated expected GHG reduction of 864 metric tons of CO2. The project includes replacing outdated HVAC units in six municipal buildings (total of 24 new units). The older facilities are known to contribute to energy loss through inefficiency, creating hot and cold spots throughout the buildings. Other equipment upgrades include replacing a 22-year old technology static switch, which receives power from multiple power sources and automatically switches to an alternate source when a power loss occurs (which is critical in making sure that municipal computer systems have a constant source of power) and replacing an outdated walk-in freezer at the City owned Schiele Museum of Natural History and Planetarium. (As a collecting museum with natural history specimens, the museum requires a walk-in freezer that will drop the ambient temperature to -20 degrees Fahrenheit in one hour. This requirement is necessary to combat insect pests generally and specifically the beetle family Dermestidae, which are harmful to pelts, mounted specimens, feathers, and fibers.) Lighting upgrades will include replacing outdated T12 florescent lighting fixtures with T8 ballast fixtures in multiple buildings, installing motion sensing light switches, and replacing halogen bulb track lights with LED lighting in the Schele Museum of Natural History.

EECBG funds will help the city meet the long-term goals of reducing energy consumption and costs and improving air quality through the reduction of fossil fuel emissions. It is currently involved in several energy conservation strategies to promote efficient energy (utility customers participate in NC GreenPower to increase renewable green energy and the city offers rebates for energy efficient heat pump installations and offers free energy profiles), and will use EECBG funds to expand our effort. The city will lead the way in energy efficiency and conservation practices by replacing older, less efficient building equipment in city-owned facilities to encourage similar measures throughout the community. In April 2008, the city completed an energy efficiency audit, which included suggestions on building upgrades and improvements to further energy efficiency, a previous effort that is now guiding building equipment and lighting replacements. The goal is to reduce energy consumption by 10 percent at affected municipal facilities by replacing older, inefficient equipment, including HVAC units, lighting systems, a technology switch, and a walk-in freezer, and installing diagnostic equipment on water and wastewater systems. The City will also use EECBG funds to continue efforts to improve air quality through the reduction of fossil fuel emissions. Gastonia is part of the multi-county Charlotte Metropolitan region which is failing to meet the health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ozone. The city, along with the Gaston Urban Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, has pursued pro-active solutions to the region's ozone problem. The City has distributed energy efficient light bulbs to residents through a joint venture with Electricities, provides on-line options for paying utility bills, has a public education and awareness program to install flags at local businesses and public facilities on high alert ozone days, and has requested funding to purchase hybrid electric transit busses. The city has implemented environmentally sensitive land use policies, directing growth to reduce travel demand, which in turn leads to energy conservation and reduced pollutants, and offers

transportation choices through greenways, transit, and carpooling. Multiple local solutions are required to help the region obtain conformity. Specifically, the city seeks to continue this work with EECBG funding by replacing gasoline powered vehicles with zero emission alternatives and reduce vehicle miles traveled by using technology to determine the need and most efficient routes for solid waste and public works vehicles. The city's goal is to reduce annual fuel costs, reduce fossil fuel emissions, and assist the region in meeting the 8-hour ozone standard through these reductions.

These EECBG-supported projects will have a substantial impact on the local economy and energy use, saving an estimated 3,287,489 kWh/year and reducing GHG Emissions (CO2 Equivalents) by 2,077,153 annually. The route planning and data collection project and the purchase of electric vehicles are estimated to save 31,650 gallons of fuel over 5 years.

Green Bay (WI) – Mayor Jim Schmitt

The City of Green Bay plans to direct its $1,003,000 in EECBG funding to a comprehensive energy audit of municipal buildings and fleet vehicles ($60,000), improvements to buildings and vehicles ($692,700), Sustainability Coordinator position ($100,300), and a Home Energy Audit Rebate Program ($150,000).

The City's Home Energy Audit Program provides a $100 rebate to homeowner's who complete a home energy audit and another $100 rebate for the audit if the homeowner makes three of the recommendations in the audit report. This program, combined with a state audit incentive program, will make most home audits free in the City of Green Bay. It is anticipated that this program will assist nearly 1,000 homeowners and leverage over $1.1 million in privately funded improvements to area homes. Overall, these activities are estimate to reduce energy costs by $2,020,000, electricity use by 70 million kWh and GHG emissions by 1,283 tons

Hallandale Beach (FL) – Mayor Joy Cooper

Hallandale Beach plans to direct its EECBG funds to the Municipal Complex (i.e., City Hall, Police Department, and Commission Chambers building) and its lighting system, where old and inefficient lighting fixtures will be replaced with lower energy consuming/newer technology units. In addition, motion sensors will be installed to automatically switch-off unoccupied areas and eliminate unnecessary energy waste. This project will kick start the city's proposal for LEED certification for the facility since additional funds were budgeted in FY'10 to make the facility more efficient to operate, reduce its reoccurring operating costs and provide a better environment for employees and visitors.

The replacement of more than 1,100 indoor lighting fixtures with high efficiency lighting units and the installation of more than 400 new motion sensors will be the most cost-effective investment for a public facility like the Municipal Complex. Lighting is the fourth largest electric use application in a building's operation (17 percent) after heating, cooling and office equipment. This overall project will provide considerable annual electric savings, calculated at close to 250,000 kWh (60 percent of current consumption), with an additional (equivalent) reduction in the lighting cooling load. It will also provide annualized savings in lamp replacements and maintenance (landfill impact not included) of approximately $12,000 or 77 percent, and a reduction of approximately 459 metric tons of greenhouse gases (CO2) annually.

The city has also partnered with the local Chamber of Commerce group through the recently-established Green Leadership Organization (GLO) to reinforce the green message of sustainable living throughout the community and promote the use of green products, services and the sharing of information on green technologies. This EECBG-funded project will provide a first-hand illustration on a high-returns/energy efficiency retrofit opportunity and provide actual product specifications and replacement guidelines for similar undertakings within the community to facilitate similar green investments.

Honolulu (HI) – Mayor Mufi Hannemann

The City and County of Honolulu is using EECBG funds to improve the energy efficiency of government buildings. This will reduce the city's carbon emissions and reduce energy costs for the city and taxpayers. These projects include lighting retrofits, installation of photovoltaic systems, and air conditioning system improvements, helping the city achieve its goal of reducing electricity consumption by 10 percent within the next 10 years.

The largest project is the installation of a 354 kW photovoltaic system on the roof of the Pearl City Bus Maintenance Facility. The baseline energy consumption for this facility is 2,009,040 kilowatt hours per year (FY 2005). The PV system should generate approximately 326,339 kilowatt-hours per year of electricity, or 16.7 percent of its energy consumption.

The EECBG funding allows Honolulu to accelerate progress toward goals set by the Mayor's Energy and Sustainability Task Force (MESTF). The city's current budget contains $7 million in capital improvements funds for energy efficiency projects. The EECBG funds provide an additional $3.7 million to increase renewable energy use in public buildings. The city's larger plan includes water conservation and other sustainability goals not incorporated in the EECBG block grant program. With additional EECBG funds, the city could put more funds toward the complementary sustainability goals contained in the MESTF report. The projects under the city's EECBG program will have far-reaching effects. An estimated 74 jobs will be created or retained with these eight projects. The energy savings will be more than 1.5 million kilowatt hours per year. For a state with the highest electricity costs in the nation, this represents a significant savings to the taxpayer and supports Honolulu's goal of a 10 percent reduction in total energy consumption from public buildings by 2017.

Laredo (TX) – Mayor Raul G. Salinas

The city has developed a plan for the use of EECBG funds in the following categories: Planning/Administration; Retrofit/Rehab Projects; Energy Efficiency Projects; Alternative Energy Projects and Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) to provide loans to residents for home energy improvements.

The RLF fund will first help residents make their homes more energy efficient, with the city seeking to expand this program to businesses as well. EECBG funding is especially critical for jump-starting the city's efforts to promote energy independence, curb carbon emissions and reduce taxpayers' energy costs. Through these funds, the city is able to develop programs that will lead to long term energy efficiency and reduced energy costs. The City anticipates that these monies will help create/maintain at a minimum 73 jobs, expecting that the RLF will further add to local job creation.

Lincoln (NE) – Mayor Chris Beutler

Cleaner Greener Lincoln, Mayor Chris Beutler's sustainability initiative, is working through public-private collaborations to coordinate and leverage a broad number of projects through funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, including EECBG funds. These include projects intended to bolster the city's energy savings, use of renewable energy, and reduction of greenhouse gases. Some of this exciting work in 2010 includes: Completing the voluntary construction of Lincoln's landfill gas retrieval project, removing huge quantities of methane from the city's air and directly providing many megawatts of renewable energy for uses across the city; Creating a "green energy zone" through central and downtown Lincoln, in which dozens of applications of clean energy use (including solar, wind, and geothermal) and new approaches to energy savings found in public, private, and educational buildings will be highlighted and featured as demonstrating Lincoln's commitment to energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable building practices, and resource conservation; and Installing solar and wind energy generators at public "centers of attention" (e.g. City Hall, libraries, traffic intersections, etc.) to build the public's knowledge and appreciation for clean energy. Other activities include: Updating fire houses, libraries, community centers, parking garages, and other public buildings with energy efficient lighting and heating/cooling systems (including a broader use of geothermal district energy projects), saving hundreds of thousands of taxpayer dollars; Working with the city-owned Lincoln Electric System to provide energy audits and energy upgrades to dozens of small businesses, non-profits, and schools; Creating community-based door-to-door and marketing campaign in Lincoln's older neighborhoods to promote energy audits, energy upgrades, and financing opportunities for hundreds of low to moderate income families; Adopting "Complete Streets" transportation plans for the city, boosting the use of Lincoln's remarkable trail systems and streets for greater bicycle and pedestrian commuting; Supporting StarTran public transit system's move to hybrid buses and combined bicycle/bus commuting options; Replacing thousands of city traffic and street lights and updating them with new LED low-energy bulbs and technology; Aiding the Lincoln Electric System's move to "Smart Grid" technology, and provision of energy efficiency financing options for business and industry; Expanding the use of alternative fuels in city fleets, and preparing for installation of electric vehicle charging stations across city; Working with the region's extensive LEED-certified development and housing leaders to promote "green building practices" in the community through City permitting, code updates, and development agreements; Planting over 1,500 new energy saving residential shade trees in the city core with City Arborist, neighborhood associations, and community and business volunteers; Providing capacity-building "green" job training funding for local non-profits working in partnership with community colleges, development agencies, and job training programs in major Recovery Act-funded local "green" job training collaboration; and Supporting new "green" entrepreneurs through "business plan" grants/awards and similar approaches to financial support for new entrepreneurs with energy efficiency and clean energy applications, in collaboration with local investors, entrepreneurship centers, LPED, and colleges.

Especially innovative among these initiatives is supporting new "green" entrepreneurs through "business plan" grants/awards and similar approaches to provide financial support for new entrepreneurs with energy efficiency and clean energy applications, in collaboration with local investors, entrepreneurship centers, Lincoln Partnership for Economic Development, and local colleges.

Lincoln's leaders have made the decision that it must go beyond the traditional commitment to a healthy environment, and boldly act to insure Lincoln is also a highly sustainable community—one committed to meeting the needs of its growing population and economy today without sacrificing the needs of its next generations, by balancing economic, social, and environmental concerns. However, without EECBG funding, these extensive local efforts will be delayed due to the lack of local resources, and will seriously jeopardize meeting any goals related to job creation, energy savings, and carbon emission reductions. The city expects approximately $2.5 million in reduced energy costs.

Lombard (IL) – Mayor William Mueller

Lombard is focusing its EECBG funds on the retrofitting of existing streetlights with LED lights. Over the long term, the LED lighting will reduce taxpayers' energy costs, totaling about $160,000 in energy cost savings over the next 15 years. The annual estimated expected energy savings (million source Btu) is 68,032, and annual estimated expected GHG reduced (metric tons CO2e) is 6,194.

Los Angeles (CA) – Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa

The City of Los Angeles has proposed a varied program for its EECBG funding. In addition to $250,000 for development of its Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (EECS), the city has proposed: municipal building retrofits (about $14 million); efficient street lights replacements ($2 million); energy efficiency retrofits for foreclosed properties and non-profit orgs ($4 million); Green Workforce training program ($750,000); enhanced utility incentives for customers ($3.5 million); financing programs for single-family residential (PACE-type program through LA County) and multi-family residential energy improvements ($4.4 million); commercial properties financing ($3 million); incentives for efficient goods movement equipment/vehicles ($1.75 million); Regional Climate Action Plan ($600,000); community outreach, research and education efforts ($2 million); and energy efficiency studies/strategy development such as on-bill financing, clean tech corridor ($750,000).

Notable among these initiatives is the commercial properties financing program, which will be the first, or one of the first in the country. This program would utilize the EECBG funds to establish a loan-loss reserve to buy down the cost of privately-financed loans for energy efficiency improvements to commercial properties in the city. This initiative is expected to generate interest from property owners and encourage private financing, helping establish the market in Los Angeles. The city is working with the Clinton Climate Initiative to develop this program.

EECBG funding is critical to Los Angeles programs, not only in reducing the city's energy consumption but assisting residents and businesses so they benefit from reduced energy costs. EECBG-assisted programs are a critical element of the city's Green LA Climate Action Plan, and capitalize on on-going work on municipal buildings, green job training, and customer incentives from our municipally-owned utility. The city expects these programs will result in short-term energy reductions and cost savings, as well as lay a solid foundation for citywide sustainability plans/programs. The city also expects to stimulate new green businesses in the area and solidify the market for energy efficient products and technologies.

The city's preliminary calculations show approximately 400 jobs will be created or retained just from EECBG funding. Including proposed leveraged funding, this estimate could increase to 1,600 jobs over the next three years. The municipal building retrofit program anticipates reducing energy consumption by 20 percent or more, generating a similar reduction in energy costs. Most of the EECBG programs are intended to be sustainable, either through attracting new sources of funding to continue established programs or through reinvestment of funds (loans paid back and/or energy savings).

Louisville (KY) – Mayor Jerry E. Abramson

Using EECBG funds, the city will establish a new "Green Jobs" revolving loan fund to provide low-interest loans as a new business incentive to local companies creating "green" jobs, processes, or products. Additionally, EECBG funds will support the installation of energy-efficient street lights, synchronized traffic lights on major corridors, energy audits for non-profit sector entities to identify improvements which may be eligible for a grant through the EECBG non-profit energy efficiency building improvements grant program, and improving energy efficiency in Metro Government buildings and facilities.

With EECBG seed money to start the new "Green Jobs" revolving loan fund, the city will provide low-interest loans to local businesses utilizing "green" jobs, processes, or products. The revolving loan fund, as designed, will have a longer term impact by allowing loan repayments to revolve into new loans thereby creating additional jobs.

Given current budget constraints, the city would not be able to invest $7 million on these types of projects, absent EECBG resources. It is estimated that several hundred new permanent jobs will be created by leveraging millions in private funding, while reducing energy costs and increasing energy efficiency.

Manhattan (KS) – Mayor Bob Strawn

The City of Manhattan is using its EECBG funding for three projects: LED traffic signals; LED pedestrian streetlights; and Solar-powered school zones flashers.

While these projects are not particularly innovative, the city is applying proven strategies to maximize the return in the form of energy savings. The city is stretching these dollars by using existing city crews to install the traffic signals and solar panels, as time allows within existing responsibilities.

Given the current state of the economy, budgets are tighter than ever. Without EECBG funds, it is likely that these projects now underway would not have been pursued for many years. Even with proven payback in terms of energy savings, it is hard to justify the upfront cost of green initiatives when the city is struggling to keep its tax burden low.

The city retained only a modest one percent of its award for our administrative costs, which means almost all of the dollars are going directly to private sector vendors and contractors.

Montgomery (AL) – Mayor Todd R. Strange

EECBG funds will be expended to increase the energy efficiency of the city's infrastructure in four departments. These include: an excavator and horizontal grinder to handle all storm and some construction waste to keep these materials out of landfill and convert them into usable products (boiler fuel, mulch); increased capacity for the "Clean City Commission" for recycling household trash; purchase of LED traffic signals to complete a conversion to total LED lighting; and energy efficiency improvements for city hall by refurbishing historic windows and adding low E film and installing solar panels and a green roof.

The city hall project plans to use EECBG funds to leverage greater investments to complete all our stated tasks. By adding Utility bond funding and possibly some CRA funds to the EECBG funds, the city expects to accomplish all three of its energy saving goals.

EECBG funding has made it possible for the city to take some leadership in guiding the community into a green future, setting the bar higher than it could have by changing all traffic signals to LED and turning city hall into a model for energy efficiency. By using public and private funds to accomplish these tasks, the city hopes the collaboration will also be a role model for future behavior and a "can do it together" spirit.

Newark (CA) – Mayor David Smith

With EECBG funds, the city is participating in the countywide Green Package program, upgrading the energy efficiency of a HVAC system in a community center and will install test project of solar pedestrian lights.

The solar test project, a program that we consider most innovative, involves installing solar lighting along a busy walking path with information placards explaining the lights, the benefits of solar energy and the City efforts on climate protection.

New Orleans (LA) – Mayor Ray Nagin

The City of New Orleans has three projects that it will be coordinating through the EECBG program: Energy efficient enhancements to five new construction libraries; LED street light enhancements; and Establishment of a revolving loan fund. Funds are also paying for an Energy Policy Analyst position for the city for purposes of coordinating energy efficiency efforts over the long term.

The EECBG program is assisting the City in developing a comprehensive energy program that will bring together several sources of funding for energy efficiency. These programs will stimulate growth in the construction industry by better coordinating weatherization and energy auditing programs currently taking place in the private sector. The weatherization that will occur with these dollars will significantly decrease the cost of energy for property owners while increasing property values. The revolving loan fund project is the most innovative project that we have. It will work in tandem with a city wide energy efficiency initiative funded through our local utility called Energy Smart.

While the Energy Policy Analyst is the only position being created at the city, a position that will be coordinating the city's energy efficiency efforts in the long term, other direct and indirect jobs will be created or saved through projects funded with EECBG funds, as new construction projects have incremental benefit on the employment at construction companies and the materials/equipment manufacturers.

North Little Rock (AR) – Mayor Patrick H. Hays

The City of North Little Rock developed programs to provide a broad mix of opportunities for citizens of all income levels and North Little Rock businesses. Its EECBG-assisted programs include: Residential rebates for Energy Star refrigerator replacements, Energy Star central air conditioner or heat pump replacements, and HVAC annual maintenance agreements; and Commercial rebates for Energy Star refrigerator replacements, Energy Star central air conditioners or heat pump replacements, and High Efficiency Lighting conversions (T-12 to T-8 or T-5). In addition, the city will undertake high efficiency street lighting replacements (200 street light replacements), municipal lighting efficiency retrofit design study (e.g., city building lighting redesign), CNG study, SmartGrid, automatic meter reading to advanced metering infrastructure study, and QuikSaver Kit Program (provide twelve non-profit groups EECBG funded weatherization kits for installation in 100 homes per group, benefiting 1,200 homes under this program).

The QuikSaver Kit Program leverages the EECBG funds used to purchase the efficiency kits with volunteer labor to install the items. Products include a high-efficiency showerhead, bathroom faucet aerators, kitchen faucet aerators, pipe wrap, five compact fluorescent bulbs, and energy efficiency educational information. This program has a proposed EECBG-funded budget of $35,488 and will leverage over $63,320. The funds leveraged include volunteer labor of $17 per hour with two people per site for one hour. The time at the residence includes both the retrofit time and the consumer education time. Groups are encouraged to perform other weatherization actions while at the home. This program will achieve an annual energy savings of 422,666 MMBtus. Estimated annual CO and CO2e savings is 79 tons. Based upon the EECBG funds, this program projects an energy savings of 11.9 MMBtus/$1,000 spent.

North Little Rock selected programs that will reduce fossil fuel emissions, reduce energy use, and improve the energy efficiency of residences and businesses within the city. EECBG investments will advance the city's efforts to reduce its

carbon footprint. North Little Rock is currently in the process of developing a Sustainability Plan, with the selection of EECBG-assisted programs becoming a solid platform to build upon for future programs.

All of the North Little Rock programs offer energy savings well beyond the three-year EECBG period. The city anticipates its rebate programs will stimulate the economy by facilitating the market transformation from inefficient HVAC and appliances to Energy Star products. The rebates incent the purchase of Energy Star refrigerators, Energy Star heat pumps and Energy Star central air conditioners. Energy reductions and cost savings resulting from the rebate programs will be sustainable over the lifetime of the installed equipment, with added assurances of proper HVAC performance from the HVAC maintenance agreement rebate. The annual estimated expected energy savings for all of the North Little Rock EECBG programs is 8,562,719 kWh. The CO and CO2e annual estimated GHG reduced is 6,139 metric tons per year. The leveraging elements of the EECBG programs will total $2,325,407 for the $599,200 invested in EECBG grants. This does not include potential federal tax credits or the Arkansas Energy Star rebate program

Oklahoma City (OK) – Mayor Mick Cornett

The city is investing its EECBG funds in several projects and program activities: 1) Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy and Office of Sustainability; 2) Sustainability Plan; 3) Lighting Retrofits; 4) Energy Management System Retrofits; 5) Benchmark, Audit, Retrofit of City Facilities; 6) CNG Fast Fill Fueling Station retrofit; 7) Recycling Receptacles for Downtown; 8) Recycling Drop-off facilities in downtown and Ward 4; 9) Bike Share Program; 10) Public Education and Outreach Planning and Implementation; 11) Revolving Loan Fund for Energy Efficiency Upgrades for Homeowners; and 12) Energy Efficiency Improvements to Building Code and Historic Preservation Guidelines.

Our most innovative program is the revolving loan fund for homeowners. Households making up to $100K a year will have an energy audit done on their home and be eligible for up to a $5,000 low-interest loan to make energy efficiency upgrades. While the weatherization programs target the lower income residents, this program will enable more middle income families to see savings through these upgrades.

The majority of our EECBG funding is directed towards upgrades to our facilities and supporting the conversion of our fleet to alternative fuels (compressed natural gas). The energy efficiency upgrades to our City facilities will curb carbon emissions significantly (as will the upgrades done under our revolving loan fund) and create jobs through the auditing and retrofitting process. The fast-fill CNG fueling station will allow General Services to continue converting our fleet away from standard gasoline and diesel combustion engines. CNG vehicles have a much smaller carbon footprint than gasoline and diesel vehicles. Our recycling programs are supported by a partnership with "It's My Community Initiative" (a recipient of a green jobs training grant from the U.S. Department of Labor) wherein low income residents will receive training to collect recyclables, staff the drop-off facilities, and help process the recyclable materials. Our Office of Sustainability and the Sustainability Plan will establish additional long-term and comprehensive goals for the City to continue its green initiatives. Anticipated benefits of these activities include 59 jobs, 126,940,360 kWh/year saved, and 149,028 (C02 equivalents) in GHG emissions reduced.

Philadelphia (PA) – Mayor Michael A. Nutter

The city has adopted an eleven-part plan that makes investments in energy efficiency and conservation programs: 1) Replacement of 85,000 Traffic Signals with LED Lights (convert 58,000 yellow and green traffic signals and replace approximately 27,000 red LED lights that have come to the end of their useful life, saving $1 million in electric costs annually); 2) Greenworks Loan Fund and Rebate Programs; 3) Municipal Building Energy Efficiency and Renewable Retrofits (supplemented by $1 million to the Municipal Energy Efficiency Fund to assist departments in conducting audits and making upgrades at city facilities though a competitive grant process); 4) Purchase of RFID Readers to Support Incentive-Based Recycling Program (supporting the Philadelphia Recycling Rewards, a citywide incentive-based recycling. EECBG funding supports the acquisition of technology to read the tags from the recycling truck fleet, that the city anticipates that the program will increase the percentage of waste diverted to recycling by 5-10 percent, resulting in an additional 30,000 - 60,000 tons being diverted from trash to recycling and saving millions of dollars in tipping fees each year); 5) Bicycle Parking (fit 1,600 decommissioned meter poles with a bike rack attachment and place another 1,000 bike racks on commercial corridors); 6) Target Energy Budget Support and Training (set target energy budgets for each department, establishing a 10 percent reduction in energy costs during FY2010, with additional decreases identified in out-years, saving a projected $3 million annually); 7) Greenworks Philadelphia Monitoring and Reporting (support implementation of the city's comprehensive sustainability plan); 8) Building Code Development and Compliance (support training and public/private coordination necessary to advance goals for building energy efficiency); 9) Development of the City's Energy Management Capacity (staff an effective energy management office and increase capacity to implement advanced aspects of energy management on the both the demand and supply sides of the city's energy use); 10) Placement of 260 Solar Compacting Litter Baskets and 115 On-Street Recycling Units (replace traditional wire litter baskets along commercial corridors citywide, with scheduled collection reduced to twice a week, down from five times a week in this project area, providing a significant reduction in the vehicle miles traveled by diesel powered trash trucks and diverting tons of material from landfills through on-street recycling units); and 11) Philadelphia Water Department 396kW Solar PV Installation (develop a significant solar project at the South East Water Pollution Control Plant).

Most notably among these activities is the Greenworks Loan Fund The Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC), on behalf of the City of Philadelphia, is managing the Greenworks Loan Fund - a $9M loan program ($4.5m in EECBG funds) to promote energy efficiency and conservation, create/retain jobs, stimulate economic development, and leverage private investment. PIDC is partnering with The Reinvestment Fund (TRF) to offer this program to Philadelphia businesses and nonprofits. The Greenworks Loan Fund will offer construction loans, term loans, and lease financing to support energy-efficient building retrofits, energy-efficient machinery and equipment, building-sited renewable energy systems and combined-heat-and-power systems, and energy-efficient building practices in new construction projects. The city will also use approximately $500,000 of its EECBG allocation to fund the Greenworks Small Business Energy Efficiency Rebate Program to encourage Philadelphia small businesses and property owners to improve the energy efficiency of their operations by investing in structural retrofits, and energy efficient processes and equipment.

EECBG funds are providing critical means of advancing our energy efficiency and renewable energy agenda during a time when investments in these programs would otherwise be halted. With these resources, the city is able to: 1) Continue the momentum around our Greenworks sustainability plan; 2) Launch programs that will help residents and businesses to reduce energy use and cost; 3) Roll out programs that provide public benefit, and; 4) Invest in city

facilities that will help to save taxpayer dollars in both the short and long-term. As we transition towards a clean energy economy at scale, these investments together demonstrate our commitment in this regard and significant movement towards market transformation. Using DOE information, we project that these 11 activities together will create approximately 446 jobs and retain 5 jobs (It is important to note, however, that these jobs numbers are only estimates at this point in the process.)

Piscataway (NJ) – Mayor Brian C. Wahler

The City of Piscataway is using its EECBG funding to initiate a Solar Panel Project on its buildings, an innovative project will result cost savings and reducing energy needs at these facilities by generating energy onsite at these facilities.

Pleasanton (CA) – Mayor Jennifer Hosterman

The city has taken a comprehensive approach to maximizing the long-term benefits of the stimulus money, with the specific intent of leveraging partnerships, competing for other grants available and programs that will produce results for the long term. A couple of examples are developing a Climate Action Plan so we have a road map in the community to reduce GHG and develop a sustainable economy. The city also will use a portion of our money to hire a limited Energy Manager to help facilitate other grant opportunities and partnerships. We are investing in the development of a property assessed financing district as well to provide more residents and business the chance to save money and reduce emissions. We are also working closely with our local utility to maximize rebate opportunities for commercial and residential retrofit projects, and as part of this work we have planned an aggressive outreach program to maximize program success.

The financing district is the most important element, especially in this tough economy, and it will help people who want to save money and protect the environment by providing a way to participate in creating jobs that we need to turn things around. Broadly, EECBG funding is particularly important in this economic downturn because many of the things we are doing we would have had to wait to do. It is really important not to wait and that we do as much as we can, as fast as we can, both for long-term viability of our economy and the environment. The city simply would not have been able to leverage these programs without financial help. Obviously, the city has high hopes for the success of the programs we are involved in but putting a number to jobs and investment is very difficult and won't be known for some time yet. It obviously could be in the millions of dollars of investment and thousands of potential jobs if you count all of the various programs included the competitive grants we are pursuing with other agencies. What we know now is that we are seeing benefits already and we have only received 15 percent of our initial grant to date. But the program start up and jobs created preparing for the work is apparent. We estimate approximately 80 jobs will be created or retained due to EECBG funds, with a total energy savings of $837,421 per year (without loan program), specifically saving the city's operating budget $614,531 annually and avoiding nearly 10,000 MTeCO2 greenhouse gas emissions (equivalent to the electricity use of 1,178 homes for one year).

Pompano Beach (FL) – Mayor Lamar Fisher

The city's EECBG strategy commits funds to the retrofit of 52 individual air conditioning units in city hall with one efficient central cooling tower ($819,000) and city street lights with more efficient fixtures, possibly LEDs ($178,000), and reserves funds to pursue additional state or federal grant funds and undertake a planning study to research ways to re-deploy rapid transit in the city's major traffic corridors.

Retrofitting street lights with more efficient fixtures is important because these improvements will be a very visible symbol to the community that the city is committed to becoming more energy efficient and reducing its greenhouse gases.

EECBG funding is also very important to stimulating the economy, and the city was committed to addressing these investments prior to the availability of grant funding. These funds will allow the city to further stretch its established Energy Savings Performance Contract and make investments in the city's infrastructure that it might not be able to accomplish otherwise with a lean budget.

The city currently is conducting a citywide energy audit which is expected to shed light on the potential for energy cost reductions as well as jobs created with the implementation of such energy enhancement projects.

Portland (ME) – Mayor Nicholas Mavadones

EECBG funds will support the city in hiring a Sustainability Coordinator to assist with the implementation of its climate action plan, which includes educating employees on energy conservation, providing staff support to an interdepartmental sustainability committee and updating and maintaining the city's greenhouse gas inventory. These funds will also support consultant services on the city's behalf during the development of an energy services performance contract, supporting the city in contract negotiations, development of M&V protocols and an independent commission. These funds will also upgrade the laundry facility at the city-owned nursing home with energy efficient and water efficient equipment and a combined heat and power system to generate electricity while heating water for the facility.

Improvements at this city-owned facility will include new, energy and water efficient washers and dryers, an ozone treatment to increase the effectiveness of the washers and reduce the temperature requirements for the laundry, and a gas-powered microturbine to simultaneously heat hot water and generate electricity. Improvements to recycle water will conserve over one million gallons annually; the microturbine will replace 235,000 kWh that would have come from the grid.

Lack of staff resources has been an impediment to implementing several measures in the city's Climate Action Plan, which will be addressed by EECBG funding to hire a Sustainability Coordinator and also allow the city to retain an energy consultant to support the development of an energy savings performance contract.

Providence (RI) – Mayor David N. Cicilline

With EECBG funds, the city will complete the 100 percent conversion of its traffic and pedestrian crosswalk lights to LED. The city will also conduct an LED Streetlight Pilot in a residential neighborhood and a neighborhood commercial district, promote increased recycling, energy efficiency investment in public buildings, advance a solar energy project on municipal buildings, and initiate a loan program for residential energy efficiency retrofits. Specifically, the Residential Energy Retrofit Loan program will serve as a pilot for a potential of undertaking a broader loan program in the future to assist residents seeking to make energy efficiency investments in their homes.

EECBG funds have been instrumental in advancing several projects that will have long-term environmental, energy efficiency and economic benefit to the City of Providence. In a very challenging budget environment, this grant is allowing the city to leverage funds to undertake projects that otherwise would not be funded. The Residential Retrofit program also offers an opportunity to pair investments in job training with opportunities that will be created under this program. Among the benefits of these projects, an estimated 26 jobs will be created or retained, $800,000 in energy saved and clean energy generated and reduced electricity use of 8,900,000 kWh and GHG Emissions Reduction of 15,750 (CO2 Equivalents).

Redondo Beach (CA) – Mayor Mike Gin

The city plans to use its entire allotment of $618,100 to purchase energy-efficient Light Emitting Diode (LED) streetlight fixtures. Replacing existing high pressure sodium light fixtures with LED fixtures will reduce the city's energy usage, energy cost and greenhouse gas emissions.

One of the most important aspects of the city's EECBG-funded project is the reduction of greenhouse gases. It is estimated that the LED fixtures will result in an annual GHG emissions reduction of approximately 11,471 CO2 equivalents. This reduction is consistent with the city's commitment to protecting the environment.

Projects that produce substantial energy reductions typically require a sizable financial investment. The city is currently not in a position to make such an investment. EECBG funding will allow the city replace approximately 1,500 inefficient streetlights and reduce energy usage by approximately 600,000 kilowatt hours per year. It is estimated that the city LED lighting project will reduce annual energy costs by $40,000-$50,000.

Rochester (NY) – Mayor Robert Duffy

The city's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy funded by the EECBG program includes a greenhouse gas inventory; City of Rochester Climate Action Plan; city facility energy audits; city facility energy efficiency upgrades; energy management system maximization; business energy efficiency revolving loan fund; city facility solar energy installation; and bicycle infrastructure improvements.

Among these initiatives, the city is developing an Energy Efficiency Improvements Revolving Loan Fund for businesses to provide loans for businesses to make energy and money saving improvements to their facilities.

EECBG funding is critical to advancing our sustainability efforts, supporting our efforts to measure our greenhouse gas emissions and make realistic plans on how to reduce those emissions and save energy. Energy efficiency improvements to city facilities will allow us to immediately begin to save energy and money by implementing projects that may not have been possible without EECBG funding. Audits will also be a critical tool for us to focus on where the make the most effective improvements. All of our planned activities will promote green business and create jobs for those vendors who assist us in implementing our planned activities. The Revolving Loan Fund, in particular, will be a project that will create jobs over and over again as the seed money is repaid and reloaned over time. We estimate approximately 25-30 jobs will be created, 9,899,104 kWh electricity saved, and 6,838 metric tons CO2 reduced by implementing the city's planned EECBG activities.

San Leandro (CA) – Mayor Anthony B. Santos

The City of San Leandro proposes to leverage its Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant funds to implement near-term, high-priority measures as outlined in its Climate Action Plan. The Climate Action Plan serves as a roadmap to promote sustainability in the community, with EECBG funds jump starting the implementation of near-term high priority actions. The San Leandro Climate Action Plan is a comprehensive plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 25 percent below 2005 levels by 2020 across both community and municipal operations, and maximize benefits across all sectors of the community. The EECBG Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy is a near-term implementation strategy for the Climate Action Plan, which outlines a wide number of specific implementing actions.

Building upon San Leandro's very successful do-it-yourself seismic retrofit class for homeowners, the city plans to run three Home Performance classes per year, serving approximately 20 to 25 people per class. The city will develop curriculum to educate city residents on simple, cost-effective measures that can be taken to save energy in their home. Example measures may include weather stripping, and proper maintenance of HVAC and water heater equipment in the home. In addition, the city will also invest funds in HERSII training for approximately 3 building inspectors and equipment needed to do the home audits (e.g., blower door assembly, fan with variable speed controller, smoke generator and analysis software and combustion safety equipment). Classes will be held monthly and staff training will be divided into two phases to meet the city's primary obligations.

EECBG funds will be leveraged to help City of San Leandro to implement core components of the Climate Action Plan related to energy consumption in existing community building stock and related to municipal operations (i.e., city facilities and street lights). With the city facing severe budget and personnel reductions, the EECBG program is extremely important in helping the city to meet GHG reduction goals. The City has designed the first phases of the EECS to focus on the energy efficiency of existing buildings and operations in the community. Considering efficiencies before renewable energy generation is important because investments in energy efficiency upgrades are many times more cost-effective than dollars spent on renewable energy. The City of San Leandro recognizes that ensuring the most energy efficient buildings can reduce the size and cost of installing renewable energy generation during the next phase.

Santa Ana (CA) – Mayor Miguel Pulido

With its EECBG funds, the city will be undertaing energy efficiency retrofits (HVAC and lighting) of city buildings and energy efficiency retrofits (lighting) at city parks. In addition, the city is installing an IceBear, a system that uses off-peak electricity to create ice, which is then used during peak load times to condense the refrigerant in lieu of an energy-intensive compressor.

EECBG funding is critical at this time due to limited project dollars for anything that is not urgent, allowing the City to reduce its energy usage, greenhouse gases, and energy bills. In addition, these projects allow the city to demonstrate further leadership to the community in promoting energy efficiency and conservation.

Sacramento (CA) – Mayor Kevin Johnson

The city expects to commit about 45 percent of its EECBG funds to help our residents and small businesses reduce their energy use and save money, 40 percent of its funds to Municipal operations that reduce energy use and save money, and 15 percent to create a long-term climate action plan and green building ordinance which will guide our future decisions in reducing energy use and saving money. More specifically, the city will use a share of its funds to provide residents and business owners with rebates to reduce the cost for energy efficiency improvements, establish a municipal revolving loan program to reduce municipal energy usage for perpetuity, and fund an LED street light pilot to test the best LED for the city.

All the work funded by the EECBG is critical and important to our community and our future sustainability. If forced to choose one activity, it would be the Regional Property Assessment Clean Energy Financing Program (or PACE). This program will create the most leverage with our EECBG. Essentially, we will be helping our businesses and residents understand, access, and participate in a financing program to improve the energy efficiency of their homes and businesses. This program has the potential to create up to 700 jobs, $170 million in economic output, and reduce our community participants' energy usage a minimum of 20 percent.

The EECBG funding is critical to our City making significant strides toward all our goals including increasing energy efficiency, energy independence, green job creation, and reducing taxpayer energy costs. Without this funding there is no foreseeable way we would be able to meet our near-term and long-term climate change goals. At a time when our city budgets are being reduced significantly, the EECBG is the only source of funding available to jump start important programs that will be sustained over the long-term. The EECBG funding will advance our goals of reducing energy use in municipal operations as well as in the community. Our long-term goals for GHGs and energy reduction are 20 percent reduction by 2020, 30 percent reduction by 2030 and 80 percent reduction by 2050. This funding source is setting the foundation for the City to meet these goals. Meeting the city's energy reduction goals will go hand-in-hand in helping us meet our goals of creating new green jobs, being leaders in the new green economy, and increasing our energy independence. The city estimates that EECBG funds will create 143 jobs directly and up to 700 indirectly. At a minimum, the city will be helping our residents and business owners save 20 percent on their energy usage. The city will directly save $1.5 million in energy costs, or $156,000 annually for 10 years and there is a potential of up to $170 million in economic output for our region.

Salt Lake City (UT) – Mayor Ralph Becker

EECBG-funded activities include the conversion of city-owned street lights and traffic lights to LED fixtures, implementation of a Revolving Loan Fund to support businesses making energy efficiency upgrades, three transportation projects to reduce energy use by vehicles in the community, solar hot water on one city facility, comprehensive city code rewrite to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy, and a comprehensive energy/carbon inventory and reduction strategy development. The Revolving Loan Fund will encourage and enable businesses to make energy efficiency upgrades without impacting cash flow or requiring capital.

EECBG funding has allowed the city to take on projects that we have been committed to for a long time, but could not start due to lack of funding. It will result in significant decrease in electricity use (which is sourced from coal-fired power plants here), as well as significant decreases in air pollution from electricity generation and vehicle emissions. This is also creating a significant market for our Community College's brand new energy auditor and energy manager degrees.

Schenectady (NY) – Mayor Brian U. Stratton

A portion of the city's EECBG grant will be utilized to develop an overall energy efficiency and conservation strategy for the City of Schenectady to set a course of actions to ensure a healthy energy and environmental future for its citizens and the world. The remainder of the EECBG will be used to supplement funding for the Schenectady Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) sludge thickening, digester upgrades and cogeneration project.

The Schenectady Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) sludge thickening, digester upgrades and cogeneration project. The project will add a combined heat and power plant fueled by methane gas produced in the WPCP's digesters. The process will reduce emissions from the digesters by fully utilizing the methane gas to produce electricity and heat for the WPCP.

EECBG funding is of vital importance to the City of Schenectady in realizing our long and short-term vision in all areas of energy efficiency and energy conservation. As evidenced by the city's EECS and our 2020 Comprehensive Plan, EECBG monies will provide needed funding for specific activities that will reduce carbon emissions, promote renewable energy, and encourage energy efficiency and economic development through job creation. The city has identified seven strategies with specific actions for immediate and long-term energy and emission reductions. These strategies are: renewable energy technology, energy efficient buildings, transportation, water conservation, waste management, energy management and education. Through the EECBG, the city can now begin to implement many of its strategies. The EECBG will create approximately fifty (50) jobs during the construction period of the Schenectady Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) sludge thickening, digester upgrades and cogeneration project and save the City approximately $390,000 annually in energy and operations and maintenance costs.

Springfield (IL) – Mayor Tim Davlin

With EECBG funds, the City of Springfield has designed three customer rebate programs - one residential and two commercial - to promote electrical energy efficiency. A residential high-efficiency air conditioner program offers customers a percentage rebate, calculated on the installation cost of a 16 SEER or higher AC. The rebate amount is calculated on a sliding scale linked to the size of the unit and the SEER. A commercial lighting retrofit program rebates customers up to a maximum of 35 percent of project cost (maximum rebate per project of $15,000) for upgrading inefficient with efficient lighting and includes a delamping element. Actual rebate is calculated based on the wattage reduction of the new configuration. A commercial retro-commissioning program rebates customers who undertake a retro-commissioning of buildings over 50,000 sf of conditioned space and with building system controls. This program is targeted to attain immediate energy efficiency within the current stock of large office and specialty (e.g., laboratory, hospital, education, etc.) buildings. Customers share in the cost of the retro-commission study and quick payback energy efficiency fixes (maximum rebate of $25,000 per project).

The commercial lighting retrofit program is the most important as it will accelerate the conversion of a large stock of currently inefficiently lit space to more efficient lighting. This initiative is linked to the State's adaption of new building codes for all new major renovations and new construction with more efficient lighting. This energy efficiency, target-rich environment should see major gains over the next two years.

All three programs being undertaken were being considered by the city before EECBG funds were available, but these resources advanced their initiation by two years. These programs will be maintained after the EECBG funding is expended as long as significant energy efficiency gains are being achieved. These programs are projected to save 7,475 MWH and 7,067 tons of CO2 annually.

St. Louis (MO) – Mayor Francis G. Slay

With its EECBG funds, the City of St. Louis will reduce city government GHG emissions and energy consumption by obtaining a baseline GHG inventory and performing building and infrastructure (street light) retrofits, reduce City residence/business energy consumption by distributing CFLs to low income residences, test/promote/encourage new energy reduction technologies and techniques by supporting off the grid demonstration project and researching innovative financing mechanisms for energy reduction, reduce energy consumption of transportation by promoting alternative modes, such as encouraging commuter bicycling by supporting a public bike station.

The city is burdened by the operational inefficiencies associated with an aging public building stock. The EECBG funding will enable the city to perform several energy retrofits on some of the largest energy-consumers in its building portfolio. The projected savings will greatly benefit the city's operational budget by reducing energy costs between 30 and 40 percent. Anticipated savings from the initial energy efficiency measures is approximately $417,000 annually.

As noted, the city expects to benefit by realizing substantial energy savings and reducing GHG emissions. Low-income families are targeted in one of the planned activities, and we expect them to realize between $200 and $400 in savings over the lifetime of the CFL bulbs they receive. The city is also using EECBG funds to establish a limited innovative financing mechanism to encourage energy retrofits in the city's private sector.

Texas City (TX) – Mayor Matthew T. Doyle

Texas City will use its EECBG funds to upgrade fluorescent lighting from T-12 to high or super efficient T-8s with the superior ballasts in four buildings, saving on energy costs and reducing energy consumption. In two buildings, the city will add a solar film that is also a protective film for high wind resistance. These projects would not have been funded because of the cost and the economy being what it is, making it hard to justify something that does not have an immediate pay back.

Trenton (NJ) – Mayor Douglas H. Palmer

The funds from the EECBG will be used first to perform energy audits on all municipal buildings as well as developing a comprehensive Energy Master Plan for the City of Trenton. Once the master plan has been completed, energy efficient retrofits and upgrades will be performed throughout the city. This includes, but is not limited to, replacing traffic lights with LEDs, redoing the lighting in municipal buildings, exploring the replacement of chillers and controls, and other potential cost-saving measures. We expect to use the EECBG as leverage to pay down the initial cost of performance contracting work as well, which will allow us to provide nearly 10 times the value of the grant in total work done. All in all, these upgrades will not only provide jobs and reduce carbon emissions, but will decrease the City of Trenton's operating expenses in the years to come.

The replacement of the city's old and expensive incandescent traffic lights is a priority. It is a visible and cost effective strategy of not only greening the community, but showing our commitment to leading the way for energy efficient measures throughout the community. Aside from running cleaner and brighter, the switch over to LEDs is expected to save over 30 percent in energy costs, allowing the city to reinvest that money into further community improvements.

EECBG funds will also allow the city to develop a comprehensive Energy Master Plan. This will enable the city to detail, in both the long and short term, what the most effective strategies are for greening the city, increasing the number of green jobs created, and reducing the tax burden of high energy costs. By further exploring the possibility of photovoltaic cells, the city will be looking at avenues for not only producing its own energy, but also creating a new source of revenue by selling Solar Renewable Energy Certificates (SREC). This effort will build upon the Trenton Green Initiative, a group led by Mayor Palmer of local, county, and state officials, as well as local non-profits, utilities, and other interested business to discuss the needs of the City of Trenton when it comes to all things environmental. EECBG funds will help the city develop one part of the Trenton Green Plan, serving as the cornerstone of a push for greater energy efficiency city-wide, combining with other programs operating locally such as local utility-led residential energy audits/upgrades for local homeowners.

The city estimates that the $818,000 in EECBG funding will allow for the creation of nearly 100 jobs, by leveraging funds through performance contracting and other sources, resulting in an investment of almost ten times the city's allocation. The city also anticipates these upgrades will lead to a 20 percent reduction in municipal energy costs and similar reductions in residential energy bills, positioning the city as a leader in driving the community to undertake audits and perform their own upgrades.

West Palm Beach (FL) – Mayor Lois Frankel

The City of West Palm Beach will invest its EECBG funding in a Waterfront Green Pavilion project (installation of solar panels, solar monitoring station, energy and water conservation kits/ programs and other building upgrades including low-E glass, sunshade system, thermal comfort balance coupled with other funding to make this the City's first LEED certified building), energy savings performance contracts (utilizing EECBG funds to pay down the financing for retrofits for main City buildings and facilities, and transportation projects (installation of five electric vehicle charging stations and purchase of five electric vehicles – EECBG funds used to pay difference in costs of gas powered vehicles).

Energy savings performance contracting allows building upgrades for energy and water conservation that would not be other wise possible at this time due to budget constraints. It will address many 'low hanging fruit' opportunities that will allow the city to be a good example for others to follow. The city plans to utilize some of the savings to fund the Office of Sustainability, possibly being able to fund sustainable incentives for businesses and residences and to expand staffing and other resources for additional efforts.

The city has the goal of reducing its carbon footprint by 70 percent by 2050. EECBG funding along with other resources will be the main funding source for targeting energy reduction technologies and emission reduction. Additional EECBG funding could be used for further building retrofits or new building technologies, incentives for energy and water reduction strategies to businesses and residents either through grants or low interest loans, and incentives for new green tech companies and job training.

THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

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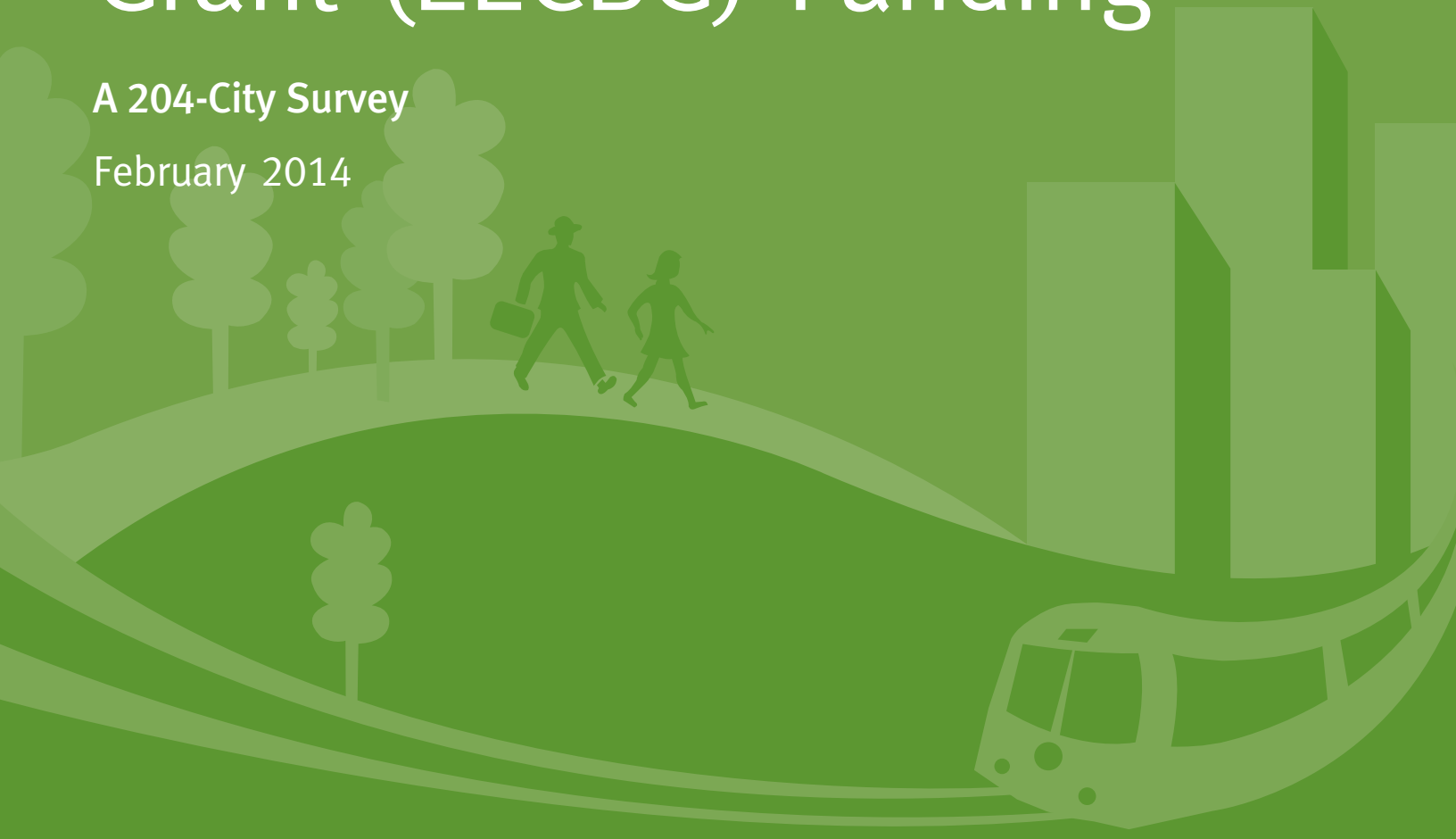
Mayors Climate Protection Center

Successful City Initiatives with Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Funding

A 204-City Survey

February 2014



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

The U.S. Conference of Mayors is the official nonpartisan organization of cities with populations of 30,000 or more. There are 1,398 such cities in the country today, each represented in the Conference by its chief elected official, the Mayor.

Foreword

Tom Cochran
CEO and Executive Director
The United States
Conference of Mayors

It was just about five years ago that The U.S. Conference of Mayors and the nation's mayors persuaded Congressional and Administration leaders to authorize and then fund the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program. In late 2007, Congress authorized a five-year, $10 billion commitment to cities, counties and states, providing for new federal investment in local energy and climate initiatives as part of the *Energy Independence and Security Act* (P.L. 110-140). About a year later in early 2009, President Barack Obama and Congressional leaders made the EECBG Program a top funding priority in the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act* (P.L. 111-5).

Appropriating $2.7 billion in formula grant funds (to be distributed directly to cities, counties, states and tribal governments) and another $400 million in discretionary grants (to be awarded competitively by the U.S. Department of Energy), a new and expanded federal/local partnership to further locally-directed energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives was launched. It has been a journey since that time – working to recover from such a deep economic recession and having to respond to significant federal budgetary constraints affecting all domestic activities, including energy.

These survey findings provide just a glimpse of the important changes now underway in our cities, driven by local energy innovations championed by mayors in every part of this great nation. These mayoral "best practices" we so often share at the Conference of Mayors and our work on surveys to compile a broader picture of city-based initiatives only scratch the surface of what has been achieved locally by this significant, although one-time, infusion of EECBG resources directly into cities.

The very positive results reported in this survey challenge the Conference of Mayors and its members to continue to tell the story of why sustained mayoral leadership is so important to the nation's efforts to find cleaner and safer energy solutions for the future. Recent national data also indicate that our many actions, including mayoral energy initiatives, are making a difference. America today produces a larger share of its energy than it has in many decades, an achievement made possible in part by the improving efficiency of local energy use and the deployment of more home-grown renewable energy in our cities. America is getting more economic output from each unit of energy, and carbon emissions are declining faster than experts predicted just a few years ago. And, we see changes every day in our cities, whether it is less energy to light, heat and cool our buildings, new renewable technologies powering our energy needs, or the fewer miles driven or less gas consumed to make our many daily trips.

We have started the journey toward a cleaner energy future where mayors and their cities are key drivers in getting us there faster. We welcome any and all partners to join mayors in this effort, and respectfully request the Federal government to take another look at renewing commitments to city- and local-based energy action, by providing additional EECBG funding and taking other actions to support mayors and other local leaders.

Survey Results

More than two-thirds of all mayors participating in The U.S. Conference of Mayors' 2014 energy efficiency and technologies survey provided information on their city's use of formula grant funding under the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program.

The Conference of Mayors "conceived" the EECBG Program to engage the Federal government in supporting the nation's mayors in accelerating local energy and climate initiatives, especially the more than 1000 mayors who have joined as signatories to the Conference's Mayors Climate Protection Agreement. Of the $2.7 billion to the program for formula grants, nearly half of these EECBG funds ($1.3 billion) were allocated directly to cities; the average EECBG formula grant to cities was about $1 million.

In 2009, as part of the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act*, this U.S. Department of Energy-administered program distributed $2.7 billion in formula grants (largely based on population) directly to:

- Cities with a population of 35,000 or more (including some cities below this population threshold depending on the state);
- Counties with a population of 200,000 or more (including some counties below this population threshold depending on the state);
- States to allocate funds to cities and counties not receiving direct formula funding; and
- Tribal governments.

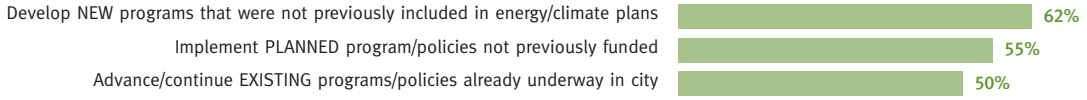
Specifically, 204 of 288 mayors – representing cities of all population sizes and from all regions of the country – responded to a series of questions designed to document how this direct funding helped further city initiatives to reduce energy use through greater energy efficiency and conservation, deploy new energy technologies especially renewable energy systems and curb harmful energy emissions, among other local outcomes.

This report and its findings provide an overview of the EECBG Program, highlighting generally how cities invested their formula grant funds to further their local energy and climate protection efforts.

A sizable majority of mayors used all or some portion of their EECBG funds to develop NEW programs rather than allocating funds to already PLANNED and/or EXISTING city programs and policies. More than six in ten cities (62%) invested EECBG resources in developing new programs that were not previously included in city energy and climate plans, followed by smaller majorities choosing to implement planned programs and policies not previously funded (55%) or advance/continue existing programs and policies already underway in the city (50%).

Use of EECBG Funds for NEW, PLANNED and/or EXISTING Programs

(percentage of cities)



In addition, one in five cities (21% of all respondents) used their EECBG grants exclusively for new programs not previously included in their energy and climate plans. For the half which invested in existing programs and policies, almost six in ten of them (58%) committed some share of their EECBG funds to new programs. Only about one in seven cities (14%) directed all of their funds to existing programs and policies.

This emphasis on new programs is notable because the prevailing view at the time was that many cities would simply substitute EECBG dollars for allocated local funding to existing city energy initiatives.

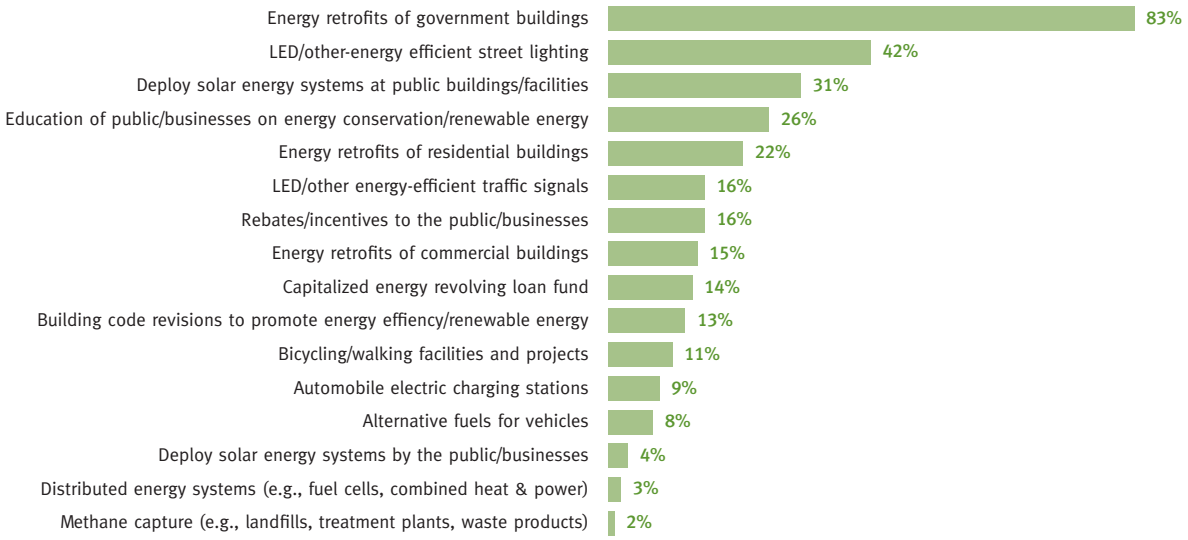
Most mayors directed a majority of their EECBG funds to investments in municipal projects and operations. Nearly seven in eight mayors (87%) expended a majority of their EECBG grant dollars on municipal projects and operations, such as improving city-owned buildings, upgrading streetlights, or deploying renewable energy; the remaining 13 percent of cities invested a majority of their funds in non-municipal programs, such as loans, rebates or programs benefiting homeowners and businesses.

When asked how EECBG dollars were invested in their cities, mayors were given 16 project/programmatic choices, categories that largely followed those set forth in the federal law (*Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007*) that authorized the EECBG program. While the category of government building retrofits was the top choice, the chart below illustrates the range of activities that mayors pursued in their efforts to promote greater energy conservation, improve energy efficiency and/or advance renewable energy supplies in their cities. In addition to retrofitting government buildings, more than four in ten cities (42%) invested EECBG dollars in LED/other energy-efficient street lighting, and about one in six cities (16%) invested in LED/other energy-efficient traffic signals. Nearly one-third of the cities (31%) used these flexible funds to deploy solar energy systems at public buildings and public facilities.

While some projects are generally considered municipal in scope, they are often designed to serve residents and businesses directly. Examples of these investments, as shown in the chart below, are electric charging stations for automobiles, bicycling projects, or city education campaigns designed to help inform the public and businesses about energy conservation measures or ways to deploy renewable energy systems.

How Did Cities Use EECBG Funds

(percentage of cities)



In addition to selecting from these pre-set categories, survey respondents could offer written descriptions of local projects/programs funded by EECBG dollars. Cities described a range of activities, from relighting parks and garages with LEDs to some unique energy initiatives.

EECBG funds in one city underwrote a neighborhood-based project, whereby energy technicians targeted underserved neighborhoods and retrofitted homes with energy conservation measures.

With its funds, one city undertook a lighting retrofit of its convention center, including installation of a green roof. Another city developed a program to provide for comprehensive audits for private commercial buildings in the downtown core that were predominately vacant; others used ENERGY STAR's Portfolio Manager to benchmark city-owned buildings and to support benchmarking efforts by commercial building owners. One city used some of its funds to modernize its development practices and rules to make it easier for businesses and homeowners to install renewable energy systems.

Among other renewable energy projects, a city installed a 135 kw windmill at an existing sports complex, and another installed a 100 kw wind turbine on top of a city building. A few cities cited acquired solar-powered garbage/recycling containers, while another installed solar water heaters on its city buildings. A city traffic signal optimization program, with solar-powered street crossing beacons, was also funded with these resources.

One city funded the construction of a central energy plant that now serves a high school, middle school and a civic center. Among several IT projects, conserving energy in one city will be easier now with installation of software that automatically shuts down city PCs at night as well as during weekends and holidays.

Workforce training initiatives also received some EECBG funding, with one city training private sector officials on energy efficiency and building rating. Another city developed a program for trades interns to train them on the installation of energy efficient technologies. One city paid for consulting services to be available to owners of industrial/manufacturing properties, helping them identify ways to cut energy waste and other production inputs.

Although some cities reported challenges in securing federal approvals, one city noted its geothermal project, funded with EECBG resources, which is now producing energy for the city.

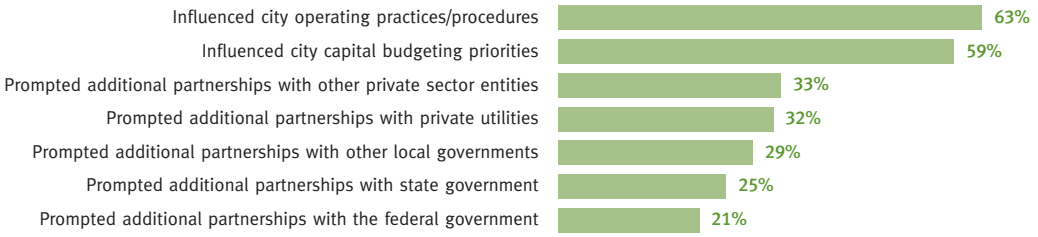
Although not a primary use of these funds, many cities directed resources to updating comprehensive plans and other specialized plans to reduce energy use, promote sustainability and/or advance climate action. Some invested in new city energy management systems, while others undertook greenhouse gas inventories, including developing emission reduction strategies. Finally, some unique projects included a feasibility study to convert grease to fuel and an evaluation of potential energy projects to be funded through a newly-established energy improvement district.

While not an area of inquiry in this survey, a 2010 Conference survey, *Mayoral Survey on Implementation of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program*, did query cities on the entities delivering EECBG-funded projects, whether they were municipal or non-municipal in nature. Cities reported then that more than three-quarters (77%) of all grant funds would be passed through to private firms.

The availability of EECBG funds to cities has influenced city budgetary priorities, and also prompted new partnerships with a range of private sector and governmental entities. More than six in ten mayors (63%) said EECBG resources influenced city operating practices and procedures, with almost the same share (59%) indicating that this direct federal funding influenced city capital budgeting priorities. About one in three cities said EECBG funds prompted additional partnerships with private utilities (32%), with other private sector entities (33%) and with other local governments (29%).

How EECBG Funds Influenced Budgets and Prompted New Partnerships

(percentage of cities)

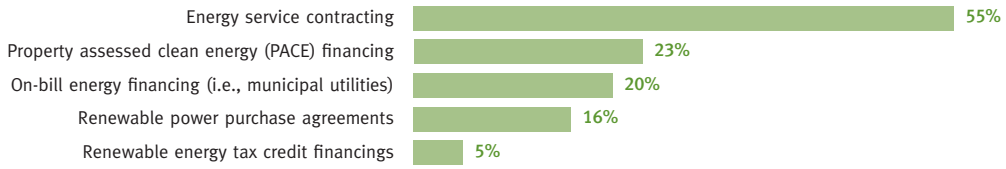


The "leverage" that comes from this relatively modest infusion of federal resources directly into the nation's larger cities and counties can't be overstated, considering the enormity of local operating and capital budgets. According to the U.S. Census and its 2011 *State and Local Government Finances* report, all local governments – cities, counties, towns and special districts – expended $1.3 trillion for current operations, with another $220 billion in capital outlays, with the direct EECBG formula recipients accounting for a substantial share of these expenditures.

A majority of mayors cited energy service contracting as the innovative energy financing strategy that EECBG funds helped most often. For cities responding to this question, energy service contracting was the top choice (55%) among energy financing strategies that benefited most from the availability of EECBG grant dollars. The next two choices – property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing and on-bill energy financings – were chosen by about one in five cities.

How EECBG Funds Advanced Innovative Energy Financing Strategies

(percentage of cities)



The dominance of energy service contracting among financing strategies is another example of how the conventional wisdom can miss the mark. During the ARRA debate, some private sector firms and their organizations claimed that funding the EECBG Program would discourage cities from utilizing this financing option, commonly called ESCO financing; as the findings of this report show, the availability of EECBG resources had the opposite effect.

Similarly, the Conference's 2010 EECBG survey found that for the more than two-thirds of the respondents (151 of 221 cities) that had not previously used ESCO-type financings, more than half said that EECBG funds had prompted their city to consider or include such financing in their EECBG strategies.

Of the 204 cities participating in this new EECBG survey, slightly more than half (108 cities) provided information on how these funds helped advance innovative energy financing strategies. In addition to the five choices shown above, cities could also provide written information on other locally-initiated financing structures.

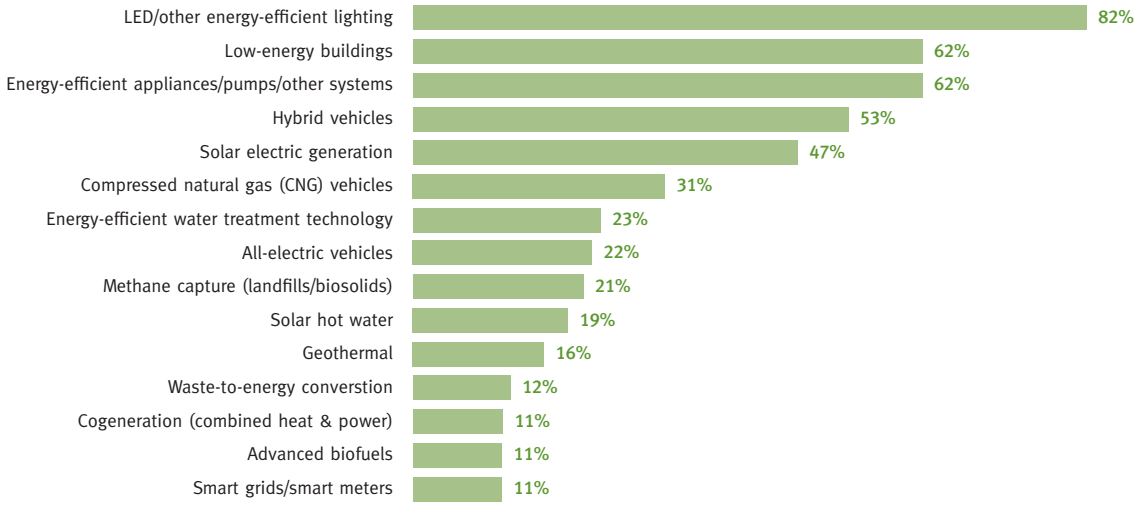
Among these responses, one city noted its loan-loss reserve program in partnership with a local credit union, allowing for no money down, no home equity-based energy loans to homeowners. Another city described its interest-free loans to help residents buy Energy Star appliances, high SEER ACs, and other energy efficient devices, reporting no loan defaults. Another one cited its multiple-city partnership in concert with its Council of Government to facilitate a regional PACE lending program.

LED/other energy-efficient lighting ranked first among energy technologies that have already been deployed by cities, with local and federal resources, most notably EECBG grants, providing the primary sources of funding for these deployments. The first table below shows the energy technologies that cities have already deployed, with more than four in five cities (82%) making LED/other energy-efficient lighting their top choice; the second table below shows the dominance of local funds and federal funds, including EECBG grants, in supporting city deployments of these energy technologies.

After lighting, more than six in ten cities have already deployed low-energy buildings (62%) and energy-efficient appliances, pumps and other systems (62%). More than half of the cities have used hybrid vehicles (53%), and almost half have installed solar technologies to generate electricity (47%). Notably, city use of all-electric vehicles increased to nearly one in four cities (23%), up considerably from the 2011 level of 13 percent.

Technologies Already Deployed by Cities

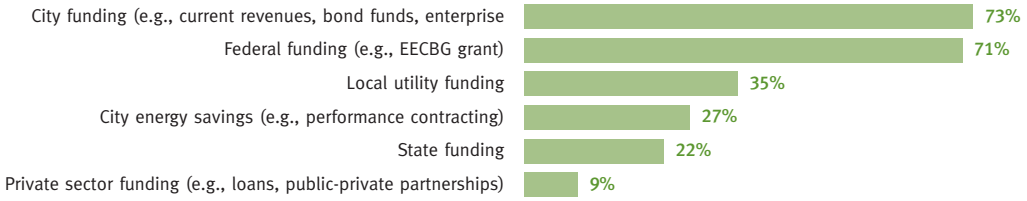
(percentage of cities)



As shown in the chart below, more than seven in ten cities used city funding or federal funding as their top sources for deploying energy technologies. City funding (73%) and federal funding (71%) were used most often, with about one in three cities using local utility funding (35%) and more than one in four utilizing city energy savings (27%) to fund their energy technology deployments.

How Cities Funded Previously-Deployed Energy Technologies

(percentage of cities)



Importantly, it is generally accepted that EECBG funds did help speed the deployment of new energy technologies, especially the use of LED technologies, in cities. The findings of this report and its January 2014 companion report adds further to the anecdotal and other information that the availability of EECBG grants helped accelerate demand for LED lighting. Certainly, such an outcome remains one of the legacies of the EECBG funding commitment to cities, reminding federal policy-makers of the potency of federal investments in city-based energy efficiency and technology initiatives.

The role of the Federal government as a funding partner for cities declined sharply over the last few years. In a January 2014 report by the Conference of Mayors, *Energy Efficiency and Technologies in America's Cities*, mayors ranked utilities (71%) as their top partner in advancing new technologies, followed by state governments (49%), the private sector (41%) and the Federal government (30%). In fact, the Federal government, previously the top choice in the Conference's June 2011 energy survey, *Clean Energy Solutions for America's Cities*, fell to the fourth position among potential partners for cities. This unprecedented decline – 71 percent in 2011 to 30 percent in 2014 – is certain to have been the result of the changed federal/local partnership; the Federal government did not renew its funding commitment to the EECBG Program.

When mayors were asked to give examples of successes with the use of EECBG funds, they often cited "energy firsts" for their cities, energy savings, greater energy efficiencies, and deployment of renewable energy systems, among scores of examples. This discussion provides a sample of successes by mayors in utilizing EECBG resources in their cities.

There were many examples of successes in retrofitting public and private buildings in making the city's building stock more efficient. "Electricity use at City Hall was cut by 47 percent, an outcome helped by the availability of EECBG funds," one city wrote. "There will be a 20 percent reduction in energy use in the largest government facilities," said another. Citing other achievements, one city reported that it had retrofitted 1,267 homes and over 130 businesses with its formula grant; another said it weatherized more than 200 income-qualified homes.

Some cities described how broader goals were being achieved. "Funds helped advance a non-controversial 'quick win' toward sustainable operations," said one city. "These funds helped change the mindset about energy reduction," said another. In touting its investment in renewable energy, one city wrote, "These funds helped establish the credibility of renewable energy as a reliable and affordable alternative."

Given its prominence in the survey findings, energy gains from more efficient lighting were touted often. A nearly 50 percent reduction in annual electricity costs due to LEDs was reported. Another installed over 2,000 LED streetlights with smart controls, while one said its retrofit of 2,000 city streetlights will save $50,000 annually.

Successes with other technologies were described, with solar energy systems mentioned often. One city said EECBG funds made its first municipal solar installation possible. Another said it leveraged $300,000 in EECBG grant funds into a $2.5 million solar array project. Two cities indicated that 2 or more MW of solar capacity had been installed in their communities. Another city noted its solar-powered hybrid charging station in the heart of its downtown.

Other city transportation projects were traffic light signalization projects, more traditional EV charging stations, and CNG fueling stations. Cities described geothermal installations, smart grid technology, and a wind demonstration program, with one city reporting that it had used its EECBG fund to achieve a total energy savings of 37,654 MMBTU. One city reported that it had leveraged its grant into an $8.7 million Energy Performance Contract.

The survey findings in this area follow what EECBG Program champions at The Conference of Mayors and among cities have expressed in advocating for this program. Simply, the flexibility of the block grant structure allows cities and other local governments to tailor solutions to their own communities' needs, which is especially important in the energy and climate arenas.

Finally, cities were asked to provide examples of impediments, federal and otherwise, to the most effective use of EECBG program resources. This information will be provided, upon request, to parties working to make improvements or legislative adjustments to the EECBG program in the future.

Participating Cities

Fairbanks, AK
Fort Smith, AR
Little Rock, AR
Avondale, AZ
Mesa, AZ
Oro Valley, AZ
Phoenix, AZ
Surprise, AZ
Tempe, AZ
Tucson, AZ
Alameda, CA
Alhambra, CA
Anaheim, CA
Cathedral City, CA
Chula Vista, CA
Costa Mesa, CA
Dublin, CA
Fontana, CA
Fresno, CA
Gardena, CA
Hemet, CA
Huntington Beach, CA
Irvine, CA
La Habra, CA
Long Beach, CA
Los Angeles, CA
Monrovia, CA
Newark, CA
Newport Beach, CA
Novato, CA
Ontario, CA
Palm Desert, CA
Palmdale, CA
Pasadena, CA
Pleasanton, CA
Redding, CA
Redondo Beach, CA
Rialto, CA
Sacramento, CA
San Clemente, CA
San Diego, CA
San Jose, CA
San Leandro, CA
Santa Ana, CA
Santa Barbara, CA
Santa Monica, CA
Santee, CA
South San Francisco, CA
Tulare, CA
Vallejo, CA
Ventura, CA
Westminster, CA
Woodland, CA
Aurora, CO
Denver, CO
Westminster, CO
Bridgeport, CT
Danbury, CT
Fairfield, CT
Milford, CT
Norwich, CT
Stamford, CT
Torrington, CT
Waterbury, CT
Washington, DC
Wilmington, DE
Boynton Beach, FL
Cape Coral, FL
Coral Springs, FL
Davie, FL
Deerfield Beach, FL
Hallandale Beach, FL
Jacksonville, FL
Lakeland, FL
Largo, FL
Lauderhill, FL
Miramar, FL
North Lauderdale, FL
North Miami, FL
Orlando, FL
Palm Bay, FL
Panama City, FL
Pembroke Pines, FL
Pompano Beach, FL
Port St. Lucie, FL
Tallahassee, FL
West Palm Beach, FL
Athens-Clarke County, GA
Atlanta, GA
Columbus, GA
Savannah, GA
Maui, HI
Davenport, IA
Des Moines, IA
Dubuque, IA
Urbandale, IA
Boise, ID
Idaho Falls, ID
Evanston, IL
Hanover Park, IL
Hoffman Estates, IL
Normal, IL

Participating Cities

Schaumburg, IL
Carmel, IN
Indianapolis, IN
Noblesville, IN
Richmond, IN
Olathe, KS
Shawnee, KS
Lexington, KY
New Orleans, LA
Boston, MA
Springfield, MA
Baltimore, MD
Portland, ME
Dearborn, MI
Farmington Hills, MI
Grand Rapids, MI
Rochester Hills, MI
Southfield, MI
Troy, MI
Westland, MI
Burnsville, MN
Eagan, MN
Minneapolis, MN
Minnetonka, MN
Columbia, MO
Kansas City, MO
St. Louis, MO
University City, MO
Burlington, NC
Charlotte, NC
Fayetteville, NC
Greenville, NC
Winston-Salem, NC
Grand Forks, ND
Lincoln, NE
Nashua, NH
Brick Township, NJ
Elizabeth, NJ
Albuquerque, NM
Clovis, NM
Santa Fe, NM
Carson City, NV
Henderson, NV
Las Vegas, NV
North Las Vegas, NV
Reno, NV
Albany, NY
Syracuse, NY
Cleveland, OH
Columbus, OH
Cuyahoga Falls, OH
Dayton, OH
Lancaster, OH
Lima, OH
Tulsa, OK
Beaverton, OR
Bend, OR
Gresham, OR
Hillsboro, OR
Lake Oswego, OR
Portland, OR
Tigard, OR
Lancaster, PA
Philadelphia, PA
Pittsburgh, PA
York, PA
Caguas, PR
Providence, RI
Charleston, SC
Summerville, SC
Sioux Falls, SD
Chattanooga, TN
Hendersonville, TN
Johnson City, TN
Knoxville, TN
Memphis, TN
Abilene, TX
Corpus Christi, TX
Dallas, TX
Denton, TX
Garland, TX
Mesquite, TX
Pharr, TX
Plano, TX
San Antonio, TX
Lehi City, UT
Salt Lake City, UT
Sandy, UT
South Jordan, UT
Alexandria, VA
Norfolk, VA
Burlington, VT
Everett, WA
Redmond, WA
Seattle, WA
Tacoma, WA
Vancouver, WA
Brookfield, WI
Green Bay, WI
Madison, WI
Milwaukee, WI
Gillette, WY

About the Survey

This report was prepared by The U.S. Conference of Mayors and was based on data collected in a mayoral survey sponsored by Philips. From November 25, 2013 through January 14, 2014, cities could complete the survey electronically. By email, the Conference contacted nearly 1,400 mayors, most representing cities with a population of 30,000 or more, requesting mayors to compete the survey. Survey responses from 204 cities were received and analyzed for this report. We would like to thank all those who participated in the survey for their efforts and timely responses.

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