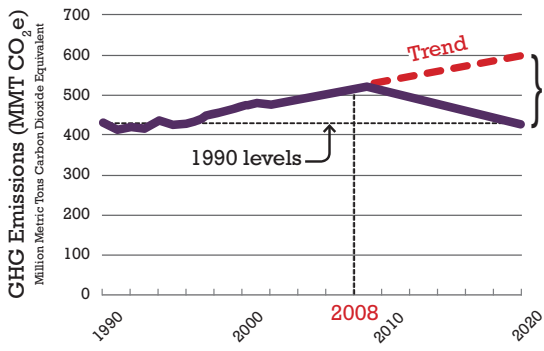


CAN WE REDUCE GREENHOUSE GASES (GHGs)?

The Challenge

California is taking the lead in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reductions



If trends continue, Californians will emit more GHGs every year. Under **AB 32**, we must cut emissions dramatically.



AB 32 - A MANDATE FOR ACTION. Governor Schwarzenegger signed California State Assembly Bill 32 (AB32) into law in 2006. It requires comprehensive action to reduce GHG emissions to **1990 levels by 2020**.



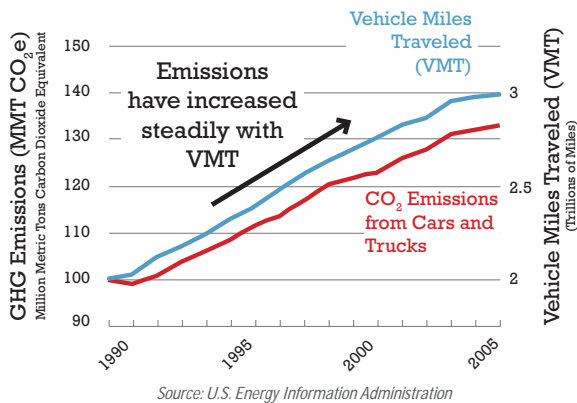
WATER AND AGRICULTURAL IMPACTS. Global warming would diminish snowpack in the Sierras and decrease the availability of surface water in summer months. Warmer temperatures and reduced water supplies could critically affect the growth cycles and productivity of crops.

Source: State of CA, climatechange.ca.gov

Where do our GHGs come from?

Almost 50% of our Greenhouse Gas emissions come from cars and trucks.

Source: California Energy Commission

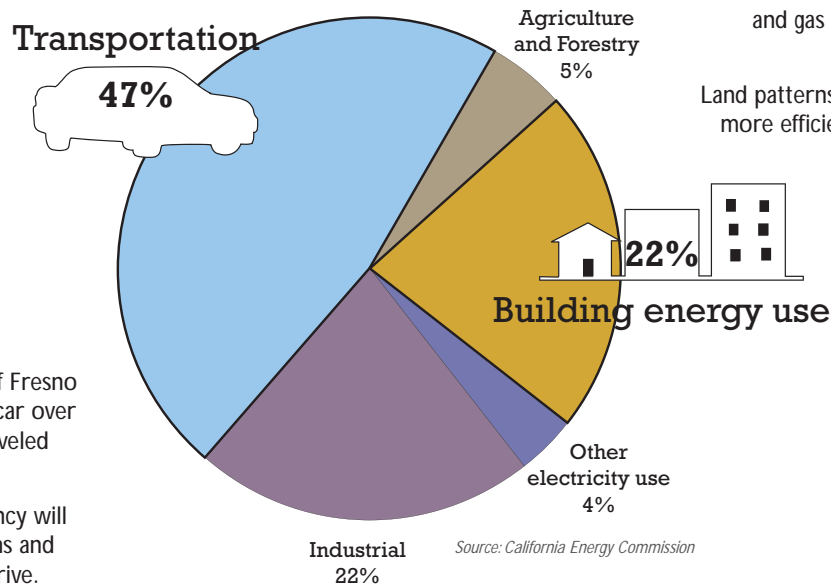


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

MORE DRIVING MEANS MORE GHGs. Residents of Fresno and the Valley have become more and more reliant on the car over the past decades. In the San Joaquin Valley, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is growing at twice the rate of population.

Studies are showing that cleaner fuels and improved efficiency will only get us so far. We need to address our land use patterns and transportation options in order to reduce how much we drive.

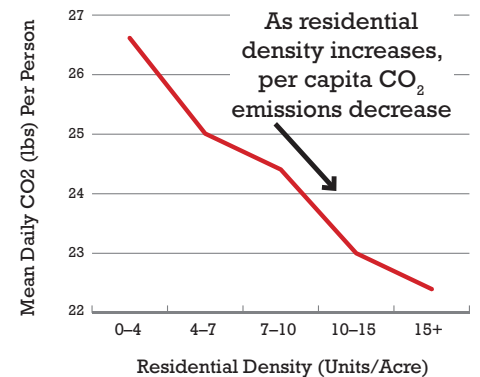
Source: Fresno COG



Source: California Energy Commission

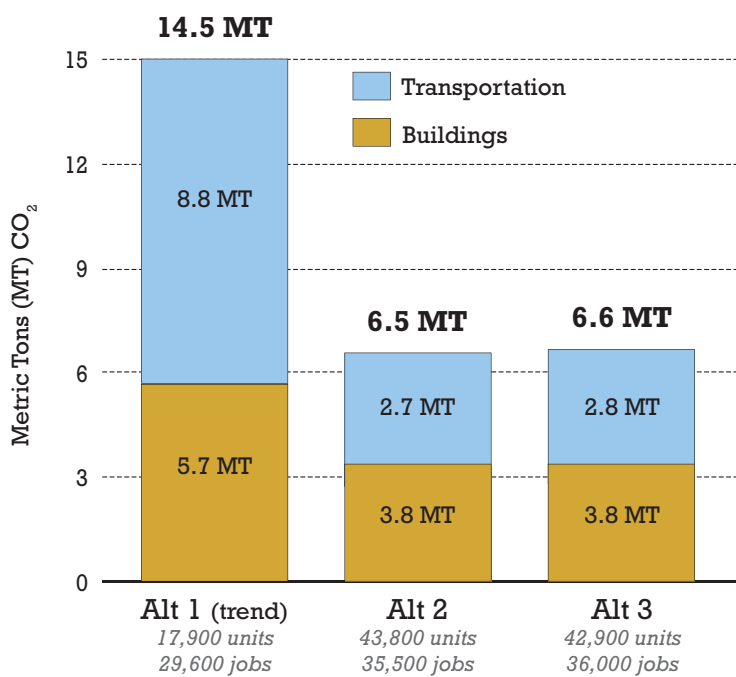
LAND USE AND BUILDING EFFICIENCY. The electricity and gas we use release GHGs from our homes and from the power plants that produce our energy.

Land patterns that accommodate more people at higher densities, more efficient buildings, and clean/renewable energy production significantly reduce per capita GHG emissions.



Source: Center for Clean Air Policy

How can SEGA help?



Annual Per Capita GHG Emissions from Buildings and Transportation

This chart shows annual GHG emissions per person from transportation and residential buildings in the SEGA alternatives. It does not include the application of building efficiency standards.

Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions By Design

SEGA Alternatives 2 and 3 significantly reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from automobiles, buildings, and energy production.

LESS DRIVING:

The mix of land uses in Alternatives 2 and 3 are organized to reduce reliance on the automobile. More everyday needs are within walking or biking distance, or a short drive or transit trip. Less driving means fewer GHG emissions.

CLEANER BUILDING PROGRAM:

Alternatives 2 and 3 include a broader mix of multifamily and smaller-lot single family homes. These homes use less energy and thus emit fewer GHGs (at power plants and from the home) than their larger counterparts. Building efficiency standards can also reduce the GHGs coming from our homes and businesses.

CLEANER ENERGY:

Policies that promote or require renewable energy production in the SEGA can reduce GHG emissions even further.

