Critical Questions

- What are the relevant land use-related policy responses?
- How do these policies stack up against others?
- How much emissions reduction potential might land use-related policies have?
- How cost effective are these policies?

Critical Questions

- How widespread is their implementation?
- Barriers to implementation?
- Strategies to overcome?

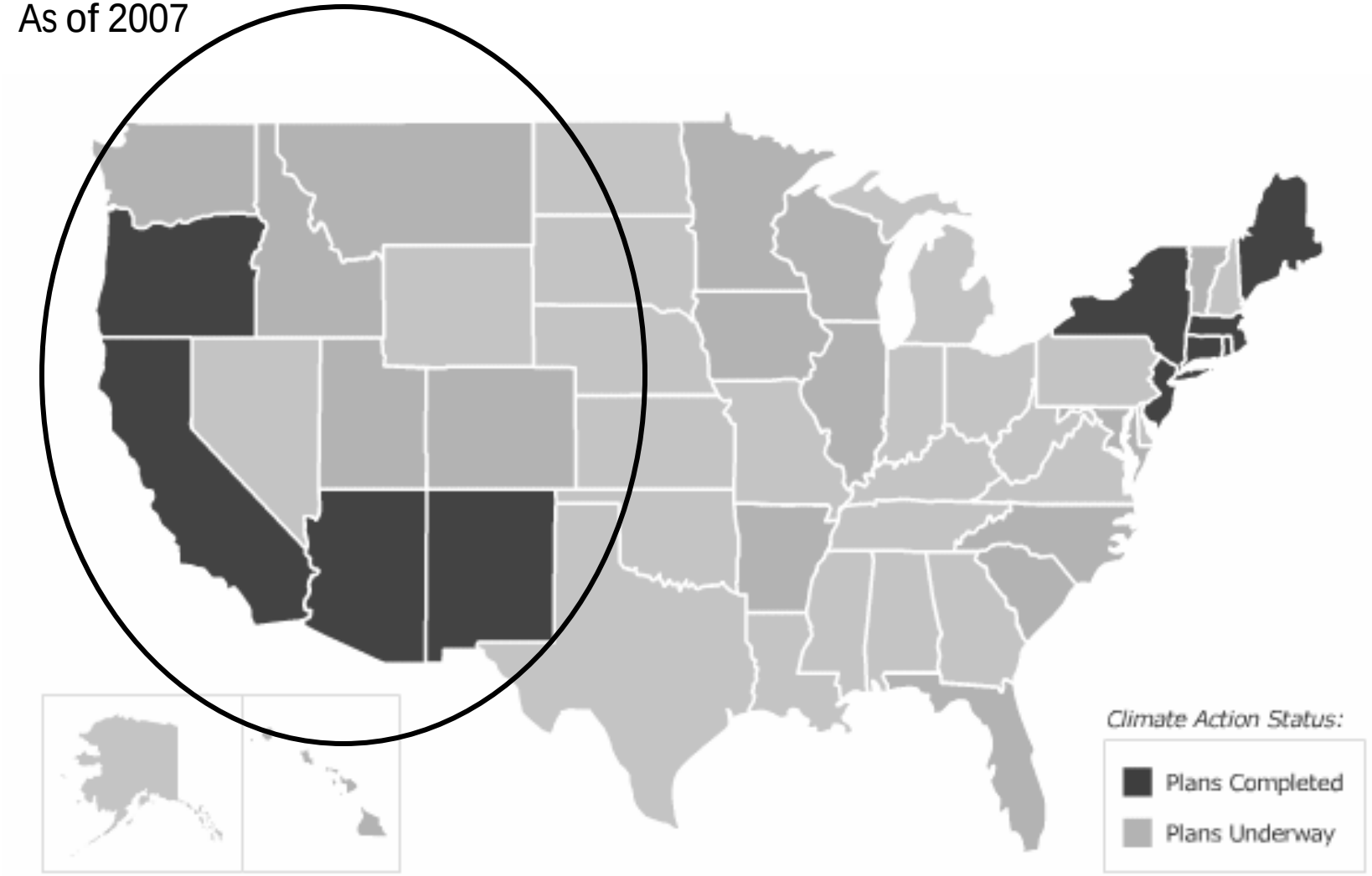
Western State Climate Action Plans

Identified policies with a land use planning/local decision making dimension from multiple sectors:

- Transportation and Land Use
- Green and Energy Efficient Building Practices
- Energy planning
- Forestry and Wildfire Planning
- Local Agriculture and Open Space Preservation
- Water Use Efficiency

State Climate Action Plans

As of 2007



Map from Center for Climate Strategies, www.climatestrategies.us

Analysis of State Climate Action Plans

- 2004 – Utah
- 2006 – Arizona, California, New Mexico
- 2007 – Colorado, Montana, Utah, Washington

What are the relevant land use-related policy responses?

- Green building – municipal, industrial, commercial, residential
- Energy efficiency in municipal, industrial, commercial, or residential buildings
- Compact building design
- Reduction in VMT (through walkable communities, mixed use, high density development)
- Increase in mass transit
- Transit-oriented development

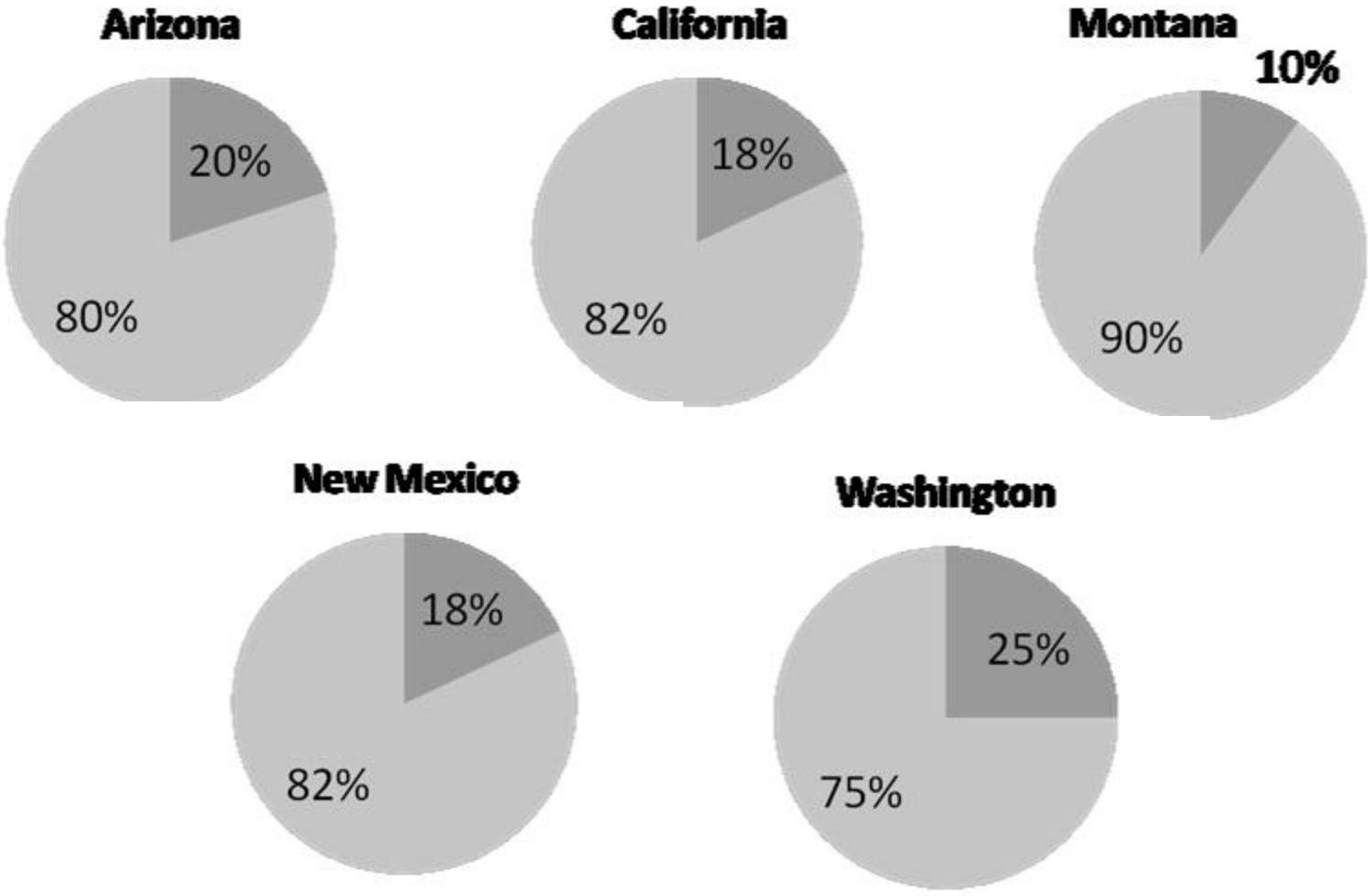
What are the relevant land use-related policy responses?

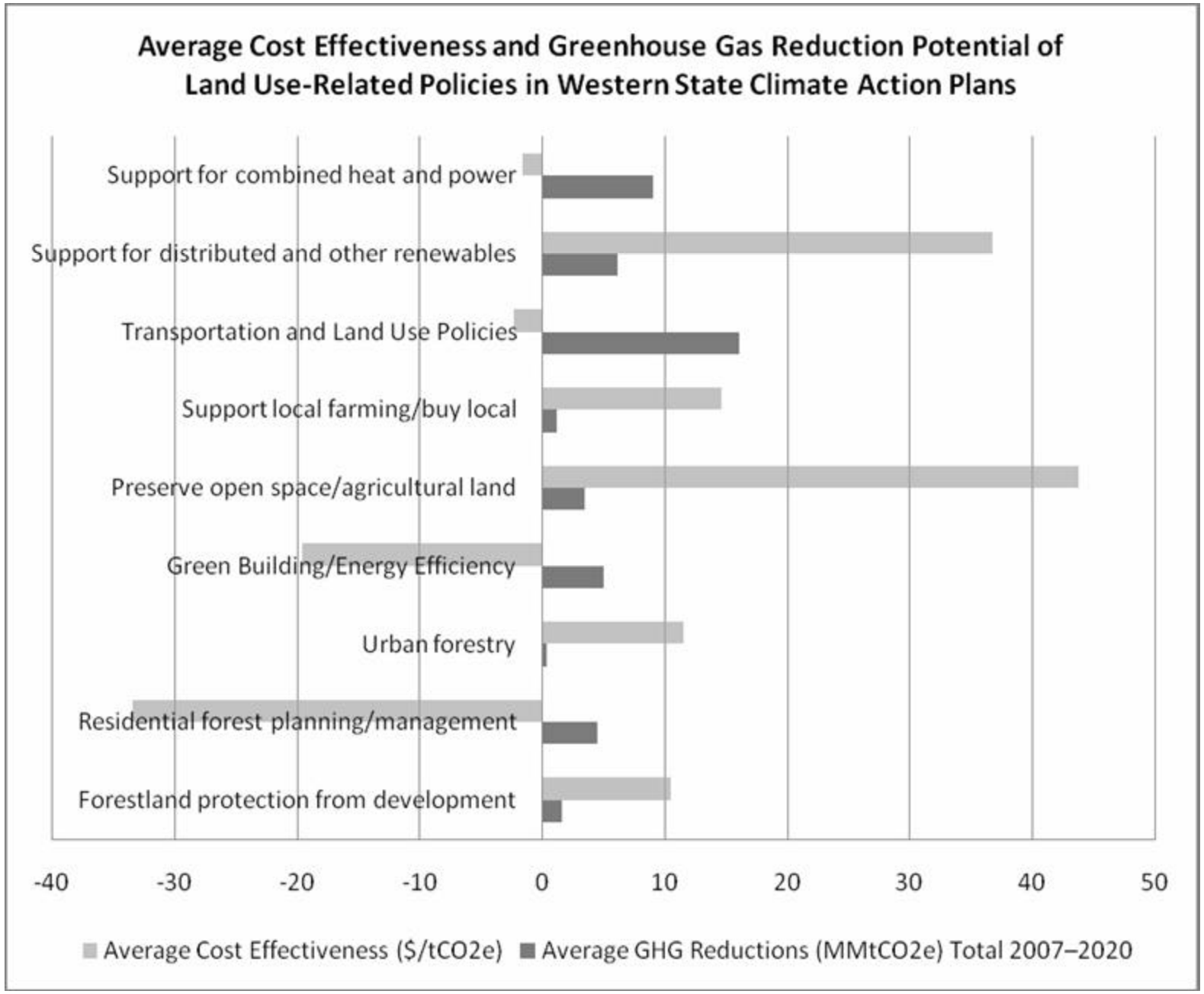
- Alternative energy – distributed generation within urban areas
- Open space conservation
- Urban forestry
- Wild land – urban interface fire management (building or zoning regulations)
- Comprehensive drought planning
- Water efficiency measures

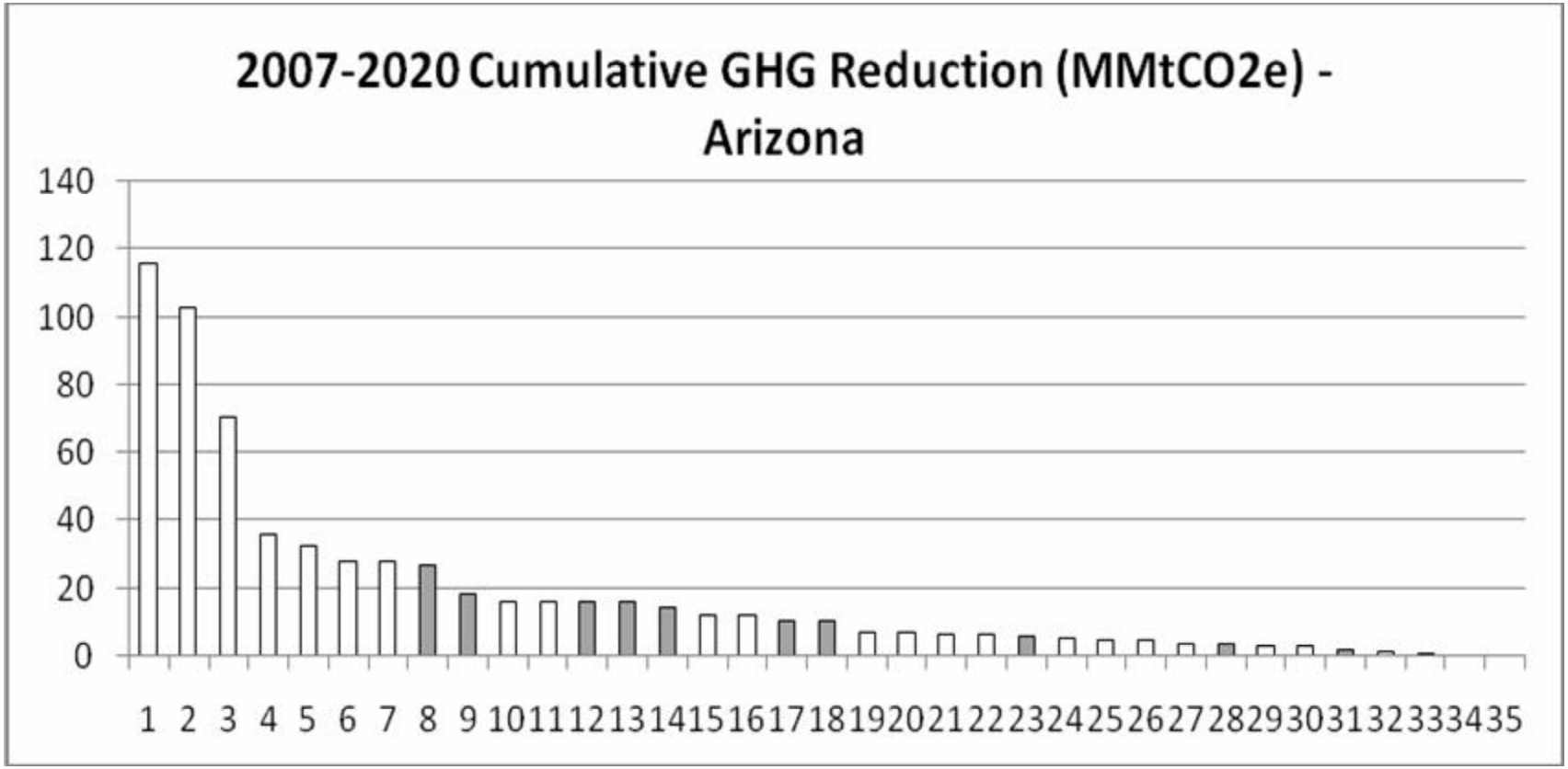
How much impact might land use-related policies have?

State	AZ	CA	MT	NM	WA
Total Number of Climate Action Policies	35	39	48	64	58
Total Potential GHG Emissions (MMTCO2e)	645.3	138.5	125.5	322.9	104.6
Total Land Use Planning-Related Policies	11	8	10	19	13
Percentage of Total GHG Reductions Possible from Land Use Planning-Related Policies	19.9%	18.3%	10.2%	17.5%	24.7%

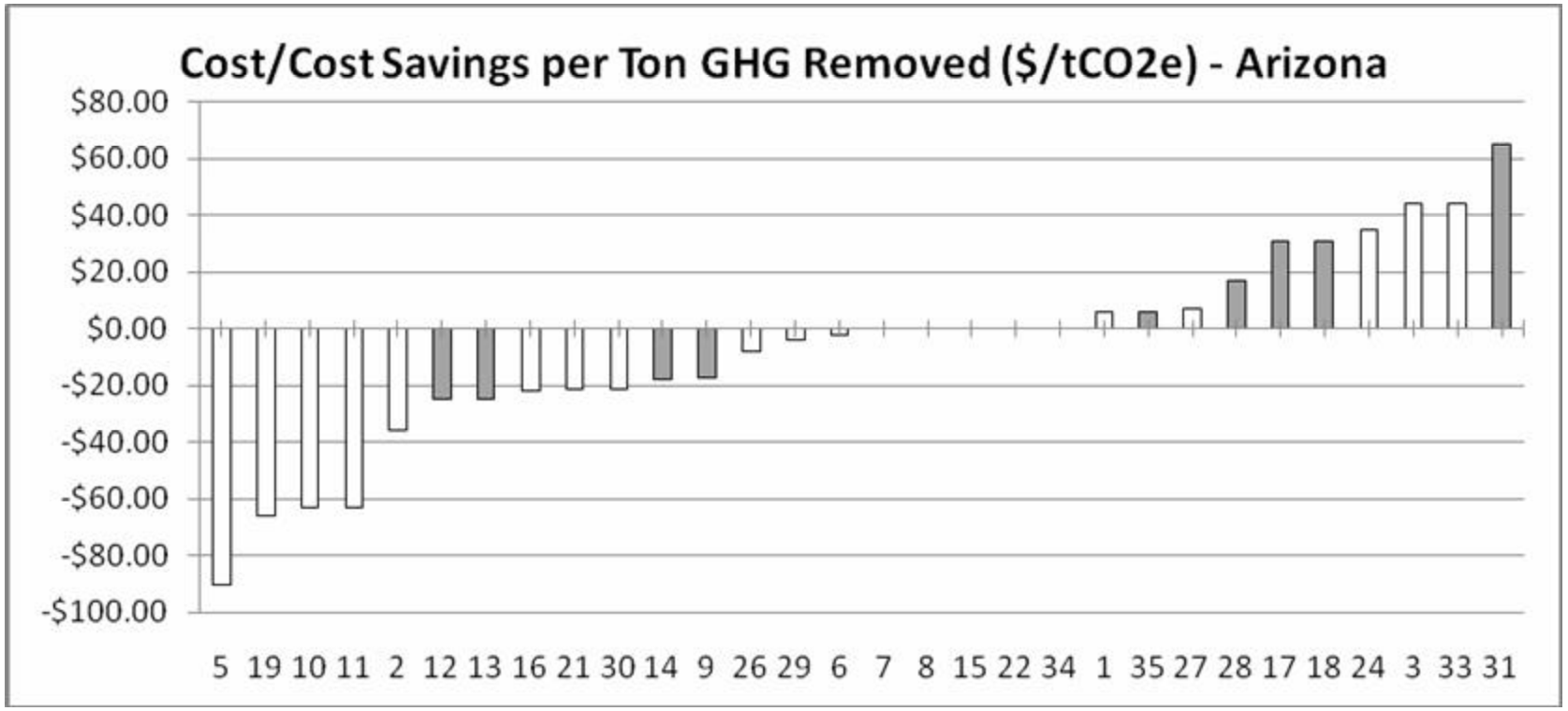
Percent of Total Emissions Reductions Possible from Land Use-Related Policies




Average Cost Effectiveness and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Potential of Land Use-Related Policies in Western State Climate Action Plans
Support for combined heat and power
Support for distributed and other renewables
Transportation and Land Use Policies
Support local farming/buy local
Preserve open space/agricultural land
Green Building/Energy Efficiency
Urban forestry
Residential forest planning/management
Forestland protection from development
-40
-30
-20
-10
0
10
20
30
40
50
Average Cost Effectiveness ($/tCO2e)
Average GHG Reductions (MMtCO2e) Total 2007–2020



8 - Smart Growth Bundle of Options
9 - “Beyond Code” Building Design Incentives and Programs for Smart Growth
12 -Distributed Generation/Combined Heat and Power
13 - Reduce Barriers to Renewables and Clean Distributed Generation
14 - Building Standards/Codes for Smart Growth
17 - Distributed Generation/Renewable Energy Applications
18 - Direct Renewable Energy Support (including Tax Credits and Incentives, R&D, and siting/zoning)
28 - Forestland Protection from Developed Uses
31 - Reduce Conversion of Farm and Rangelands to Developed Uses
35 - Programs to Support Local Farming/Buy Local



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Barriers to Local Action in the West

Signatories to U.S. Mayor's Climate Change Agreement as of Feb. 1, 2008.
http://usmayors.org/climateprotection/ClimateChange.asp

ICLEI Cities and Counties in the Intermountain West as of 12/07/07

- Ada County, ID
- Boise, ID
- Arvada, CO
- Aspen, CO
- Boulder, CO
- Bozeman, MT
- Carbondale, CO
- Denver, CO
- Golden, CO
- Gunnison County, CO
- Hailey, ID
- La Plata, CO
- Las Vegas, NV
- Manitou Springs, CO
- Missoula, MT
- Moscow, ID
- Park City, UT
- Phoenix, AZ
- Riverside, CA
- Salt Lake City, UT
- Salt Lake County, UT
- Sandpoint, ID
- Santa Fe, NM
- Spokane, WA
- Spokane County, WA
- Taos, NM
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- Why is local action for climate change not as widespread in the Intermountain West as in other regions?
- What barriers might land use planners and other decision makers confront?
- How can these barriers best be overcome?
- Same or different barriers as with other land use policies?
- Does climate change offer new opportunities for removing these barriers?