

November 2012

400+
Sustainability Element Update
Town of Southampton
Comprehensive Plan
APPENDIX



A blue-tinted photograph of a city street scene. The image shows a row of brick buildings with storefronts and awnings. Several people are walking on the sidewalk. The overall atmosphere is that of a busy urban environment. The word "Appendix" is overlaid in white text on the right side of the image.

Appendix

01 PRECEDENT STUDY	page 06
02 WORKSHOP PRESENTATION	page 28
03 CONTEXT MAPS	page 88

APPENDIX

TABLE OF CONTENTS



PRECEDENTS STUDY

INTRODUCTION

The Precedents Study examines other sustainability plans for key lessons that can be applied to the Town of Southampton. Beyond the potential for lessons learned, these precedents will become important reference points for an informed discussion about sustainability, and can help to inform and inspire a broader audience about the potential of a greener future for Southampton.

As evidenced through current media, academic reports, and town websites, sustainability is a ubiquitous term today in town and city governments across the country. Municipalities in every US region are addressing a range of environmental issues, from water conservation, to residential recycling.

Although the Town of Southampton's goals, needs, processes, and people are unique, there is a lot the town can learn from others. While no other town or city will have the same demographics, environmental stresses, or political processes, it is just as important for the Town of Southampton to glean lessons learned from other towns, especially those in its "affinity group"--that is towns with a key feature in common, such as similar populations, waterfront land, or seasonal population swings.

Hundreds of towns, cities, and counties have plans that address sustainability in one way or another. In fact, any master plan developed today will likely addresses sustainability as many regions are facing population growth, resource and land scarcity, and increased environmental stresses. We chose to highlight several plans for Southampton, as they were particularly germane to Southampton, either because of a trait the town or city shared with Southampton or because of the plan demonstrates a strategy, procedure, or implementation mechanism that will serve as a best practice as Southampton moves forward in the development and actualization of its own plan. All the reports we highlight on the adjacent page demonstrate transparency in the reporting, analysis, and results tracking that is displayed in a clear, graphic way.



BEST PRACTICES

City / Town	Topic Area	Best Practice
Albuquerque, NM	Waste	Working partnerships with producers and retailers, educational institutions, commercial and residential sectors, government and non-profits to achieve zero waste and recycling goals by 2020
Annapolis, MD	Carbon Reduction	Robust plan to achieve 2012 25% (of 2006) carbon reduction target, which outlines dozens of strategies, each with a calculated percentage contribution towards final target
Aspen, CO	Transportation	Increased transit service by implementing a bus lane down Main Street that greatly improved traffic flow and ease of transportation
Berkeley, CA	Land Use	Implemented several successful land use policies on things like local food production and walkability through the collaboration of town departments, including department of public works, parks and rec and economics.
Boston, MA	Transportation	Tracks and reports on transportation's contribution to overall GHG reduction goal. Tactics include a robust car sharing program and encouraging use of public transportation by raising parking rates.
Brattleboro, VT	GHG Emissions	Adopted ICELEI's Five Milestone Process which includes critical the following steps: Conduct a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, Set a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Target and Monitor Emissions Reductions
Chattanooga, TN	Climate Action	The town developed a strong Climate Action Plan, which include 47 recommendations, in order to reduce its GHG emissions 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.
Columbia, MO	Green Cleaning	A green cleaning program has been adopted by the City's custodial staff for all city office complexes
Dublin, CA	Green Infrastructure	In 2009, the City passed a Green Building Ordinance (DMC Chapter 7.94) requiring residential projects over 20 units to reach 50 points on the GreenPoint Rating or LEED for Homes system.
Eugene, OR	Transparency	Adopted a very transparent and culturally-relevant mechanism for tracking progress on an annual basis. Four icons, No Movement, Getting Started, Striding, Finished, track the city's progress
Houston, TX	C&D Waste	In order to divert some of this waste away from landfills, the City of Houston will build and operate a warehouse to collect and redistribute reusable materials
Madison, WI	Transparency	Set up report in a way that clearly indicates the strategy, strategy type, funding source, agency responsible and timeframe to insure accountability and progress
Manhattan Beach, CA	Public Participation	The formation of a 19-member citizens' Environmental Task Force to advise Council on environmental policies and programs.
Milwaukee, WI	"Green Collar" Jobs	The community is benefitting from green collar job training and job placement as it provide employment opportunities to underserved urban populations and builds clean and green communities
Nantucket, MA	Anti-Idling	Nantucket's Climate Action Plan recommends an anti-idling policy based on Denver's successful pilot program with the use of a Vehicular Greenhouse Gas Tracking System on 146 city vehicles and 240 community vehicles.
New York City	Brownfields	New York City has an 11-initiative plan to clean up contaminated land in order to recover up to 7,600 acres of city land for development.
Orleans, MA	Economics	With a seasonal swing population similar to Southampton's, Orleans developed a sustainable economic policy that includes measures like facilitating businesses that provide quality year-round employment and improving the telecommunications infrastructure
Pleasanton, CA	Street Design	Multifunctional or "complete streets" accommodate automobiles, public transit traffic, bicycle and pedestrian traffic
San Francisco, CA	Culture	San Francisco addresses community identity and cohesion in Hunters point by providing a range of housing to meet community needs, including housing designed for seniors, special needs residents and families
Santa Barbara, CA	Progress Tracking	Annual report highlights town's environmental achievements
Santa Cruz, CA	Water	As a coastal town, Santa Cruz values its water supply. They have many strategies in place around water including an innovative Water Demand Monitoring Program to monitor changes in categorical water use.
Vancouver, BC	Green Buildings	Vancouver requires all buildings constructed from 2020 onward to be carbon neutral in operations



FOCUS AREAS

Our first task was to determine which focus areas the precedent reports addressed. The chart below summarizes our findings. As noted below, many towns and cities address most if not all of the areas. Waste is the only area that is addressed by every town. Southampton addresses every issue in one way or another, although some areas have more developed implementation plans than others.

Although each town and city categorizes their actions and strategies differently, we think the 13 categories below capture everything that addressed in the 22 plans we looked closely at. There were some areas that were less well defined than others. For example, “Open Space” was noted in some plans, but based on the way most cities were organizing their documents, “Open Space” could be absorbed by both “Density” and “Nature & Ecology”.

Additionally, we originally included “Health & Wellness” was typically only addressed in sections discussing biking and walking as alternative forms of transportation. Likewise, Density is usually linked to the transit or transportation category and thus, is not its own category.

Similarly, if a town or city’s primary goal is to reduce GHG emission, Energy, Waste, Green Infrastructure, Traffic, and Transit strategies all contribute to the larger goal, and thus the structure of the report will reflect that. In these instances, other categories and environmental concerns, like Quality of Life, are often neglected.

In addition, we found that cities that model their document around ICLEI–Local Governments for Sustainability and Cities for Climate Protection [CCP] have a very strong but somewhat rigid structure for their report, and thus do not have as far reaching and as broad of goals as towns and cities that initiate their own structure for their sustainability plan.

The categories are intended to relate to the focus areas that we are recommending for Southampton, although they will not reflect them exactly. We developed 12 focus areas for Southampton based on the towns environmental stresses, demographics, needs, processes, and what we heard at the Workshop.

Town	Carbon Reduction	Economics	Energy	Green Infrastructure	Health & Wellness	Information Infrastructure	Land Use	Nature & Ecology	Operations	Quality of Life	Transportation	Waste	Water
Albuquerque, NM													
Annapolis, MD													
Aspen, CO													
Berkeley, CA													
Boston, MA													
Brattleboro, VT													
Chattanooga, TN													
Columbia, MO													
Dublin, CA													
Eugene, OR													
Houston, TX													
Madison, WI													
Manhattan Beach, CA													
Milwaukee, WI													
Nantucket, MA													
New York City													
Orleans, MA													
San Francisco, CA													
Santa Barbara, CA													
Santa Cruz, CA													
Southampton, NY													
Vancouver, BC													

 = best practice; see case study on following pages

BEST PRACTICES: EFFICACY & TRANSPARENCY

The most thorough reports came from Madison, WI, Boston, MA, Eugene, OR, and San Francisco CA. Albuquerque, NM's report had a strong organization and clear implementation strategies. Although most reports only highlighted their major successes, we found that the reports that were transparent about what did not work and why were the most helpful.

All the information highlighted in this study is publicly available on the internet. We found in our research that increasingly, towns are pulling their sustainability goals and climate action plans forward onto the town's homepage. The cities of Santa Cruz, CA, Milwaukee, WI and Aspen, CO highlight their plans on the front of their website homepages. Boston, MA, Chattanooga, TN and Columbia, MO all house their plans within town department pages. Although Madison, WI has a very strong plan, it was not easily accessible on its website, as it was buried at the very bottom of its site.

In the following pages, we will highlight five case studies: Albuquerque, NM, Berkeley, CA, Boston, MA, Eugene, OR, and Madison, WI in the areas of Waste, Land Use, Transportation, Green Infrastructure, and Economics, respectively. We felt that these were the most transparent reports in terms of tracking progress, efficacy, and reporting results. Many reports have strategies and tactics, but it is most important that Southampton understand how these towns got from point A to point B.

We added report highlights below with corresponding page numbers to illustrate best practices in efficacy and transparency for future reference. Each of these are good examples of instances where the town was transparent about how it achieved their goals and at what cost. It is critical to know: is it working, what legislation was necessary, etc. Please see resources page at the end of the appendix for links to all the reports.

Town	Peer Attribute	Focus Area 1	Ref. Page Number	Focus Area 2	Ref. Page Number	Focus Area 3	Ref. Page Number
Albuquerque, NM	N/A	Open Space: City Parks	pp108-109	Water Consumption	pp125		
Aspen, CO	Seasonal Population Swings	Green buildings "Energy Tracker"	pp22	aspengreentags.com	pp36		
Boston, MA	Waterfront Community	Water: Long-range plans for sea-level change	pp11				
Eugene, OR	Seasonal Population Swings	Pedestrian / Bike master plan	pp30	Nature & Ecology: Agriculture	pp26,28-89, 47	Water: Stormwater Management	pp44
Madison, WI	Seasonal Population Swings	Renewable Energy	pp4	Alternative Fuel Fleet	pp4		
Park City, UT	Similar Density	Street Reconstruction: Parking analysis	pp21				



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

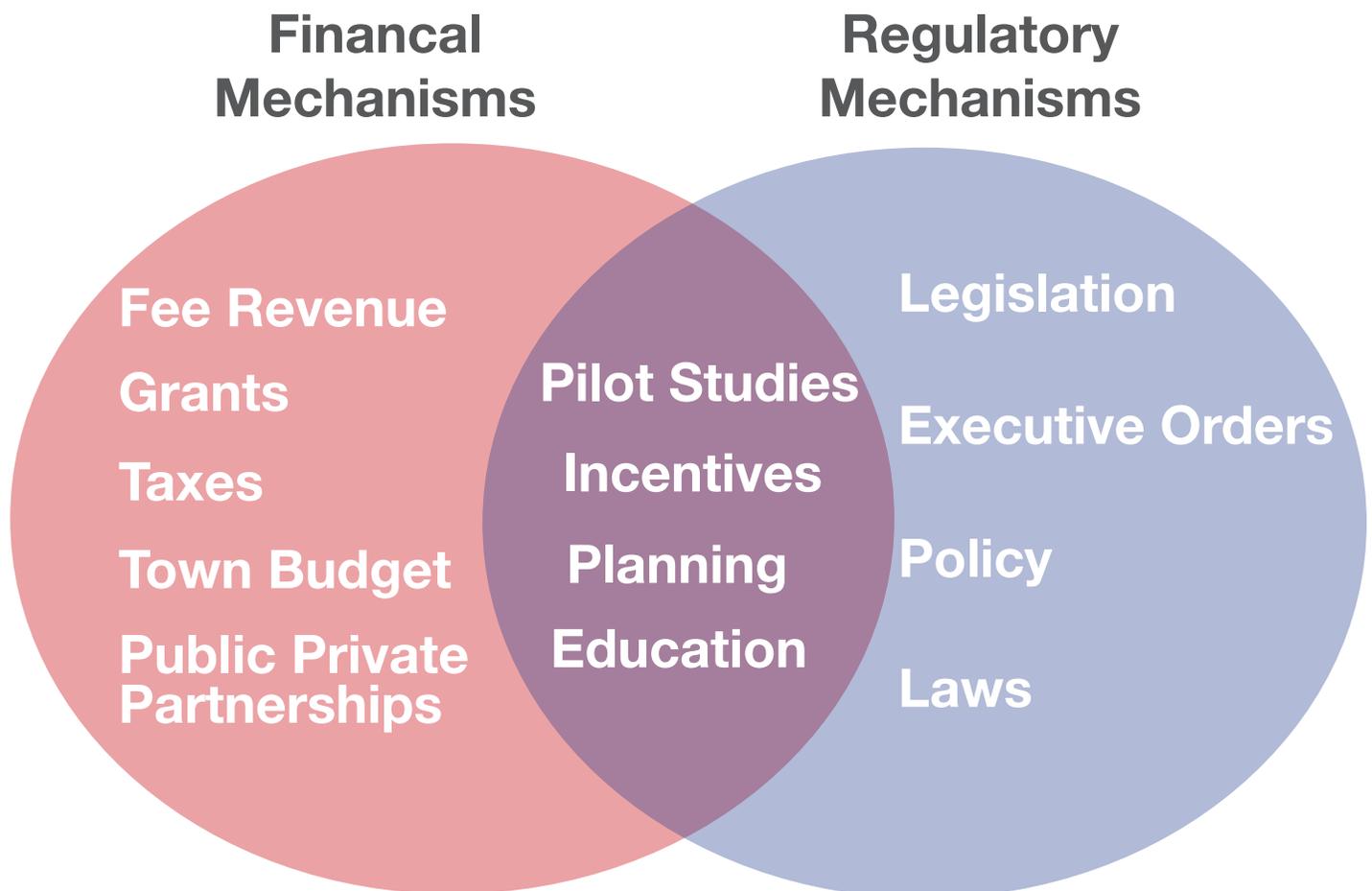
We used the Mayors and Climate Protection Best Practices report to locate good examples of implementation and action. Each of the cities and towns highlighted in the report provides Southamptton with good examples of programs, policies, studies, and initiatives that have been implemented to a successful outcome.

City / Town	Program	Mechanism for Implementation	LINK
Denver, CO	FasTracks transit initiative	Initiative	http://www.rtd-fastracks.com/main_1
Wilkes-Barre, PA	Efficient Energy Service Program	Study	
Boston, MA	Local Solar Energy Program	Initiative	http://solamericacommunities.energy.gov/pdfs/boston.pdf
Charleston, SC	Comprehensive Building Energy & Water Efficiency Plan	Plan	
Colorado Springs, CO	Greenback Education Campaign	Education Campaign	
Frisco, TX	Updating Residential Green Building Program	Mandatory Program	http://www.ci.frisco.tx.us/departments/planningDevelopment/greenbuilding/Pages/default.aspx
Honolulu, HI	Sustainable Actions tied to Local Culture	Pilot Project	
Houston, TX	Comprehensive Renewable Energy Program	Voluntary Program	http://www.houstonconsumerchoice.com/
Louisville, KY	Challenge to Engage Commercial Building Owners in Energy Efficiency Improvements	Public-Private Partnership	http://www.louisvilleky.gov/GoGreen/News/2008/10-21-08+Kilowatt+Crackdown+launch.htm
San Francisco, CA	Recycling Restaurant Grease into Fuel Source	Municipal Program	http://www.sfwater.org/index.aspx?page=154
Seattle, WA	Agreement with Seattle-Area Employers to Assess Carbon Footprint	Voluntary Agreement	http://www.ecoss.org/images/industrial_climate_action_guidebook.pdf
Stamford, CT	City Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Community Plan	http://www.cityofstamford.org/filestorage/25/52/138/164/202/Stamford_Local_Action_Plan.pdf
Tallahassee, FL	Downtown Commercial Recycling Pilot Program	Pilot Program through municipal partnership	
Carmel, IN	Walkable Community	New Development Planning Guidelines	
Chapel Hill, NC	Green Skills-to-Service Youth Program	Education Program	http://www.ci.chapel-hill.nc.us/index.aspx?page=1164
Highland Park, IL	Green Initiatives Alliance: Community-Wide Sustainability Projects	Collaboration	http://www.cityhpil.com/index.aspx?nid=97
Manhattan Beach, CA	Community Engagement: Citizens Environmental Task Force	Task Force	http://www.ca-ilg.org/node/1587
North Miami Beach, FL	Green Housing Rehabilitation Guidelines	Mandatory Program	
Pleasanton, CA	Solar Cities: Energy Providers Educating the Public on Energy Efficient Systems	Education Campaign	http://www.solarcitiesnow.com/
New York, NY	PlaNYC	Plan	http://www.nyc.gov/html/planyc2030/html/home/home.shtml
Chattanooga, TN	Building Program	Two-part initiative	http://www.greenspaceschattanooga.com/
Oakland, CA	Residential Composting Program	Public Education Campaign and voluntary policy adoption	http://www2.oaklandnet.com/Government/o/PWA/o/FE/s/GAR/OAK024364

Source: Mayors and Climate Protection Best Practices, June 2009

LESSONS LEARNED: ACTUALIZATION

Through our research, we found that there were two primary mechanisms for implementing sustainability strategy: Financial and Regulatory. Financial mechanisms include but are not limited to: Fee revenue, grants, taxes, town budgets, and public private partnerships. Regulatory mechanisms include legislation, executive orders, policies, laws, resolutions, or codes. Things like pilot studies, incentives, planning, educational campaigns are important implementation strategies, but don't fall directly into one of the aforementioned categories. Please see the Means of Implementation chart in the report for a more specific explanation of how Southampton can implement some of these strategies.





SEASONAL
COMMUNITY

EUGENE, OR

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE



DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 156,185

Density: 3,572 people / square mile

Land Area: 40.54 Square Miles

**Lesson Learned:
Accountability =
Progress**

Mechanism For Implementation

Building Code		■		
Education Campaign		■ ■		
Legislative		■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	
Partnership	■	■ ■		■
Grant Funded		■ ■ ■		
City Funded	■			
Public Utility Funded		■ ■ ■ ■		
Library Funded		■		



No Movement



Getting Started



Striding



Finished

Green Infrastructure Tactic	Timeframe	How Completed	Mechanism
Identify the most cost effective opportunities for increasing efficiency in existing buildings	Complete	Creation of Resource Plan to determine investment	Resource Plan
Expand assistance and incentives for building retrofits	Getting started	Education for Business Owners on lighting and refrigeration upgrades	Education
Expand assistance and incentives for building retrofits	Getting started	\$5.5-\$6 million annually on retrofits	Public Utility Funding
Expand assistance and incentives for building retrofits	Getting started	Financial Assistance or affordable housing	Public Utility Funding
Expand assistance and incentives for building retrofits	Getting started	state legislature reduced program funding for the Business Energy Tax Credit program	Legislative
Focus on improving efficiency in buildings that are heated with natural gas	No progress	Private Partnership	Partnership
Target sectors with high-efficiency potential including rental buildings, multifamily housing, remodels, and commercial tenant infill	Getting started	Local partnerships	Partnerships
Target sectors with high-efficiency potential including rental buildings, multifamily housing, remodels, and commercial tenant infill	Getting started	Funding from Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant	Grant Funding
Establish a project fund to complement existing loan and incentive programs	Getting started: project is on hold due to changes in staffing and a lack of information	Financing Program with private, county partnerships	Partnerships
Establish a project fund to complement existing loan and incentive programs	Getting started: project is on hold due to changes in staffing and a lack of information	Legislature reduced program funding for the Business Energy Tax Credit program that provided tax breaks and grant funded incentives	Legislative
Target occupant behavior in order to reduce energy use in all types of buildings	Getting started : over the course of 6 months BRING's RE:think program helped 33 business owners reduce energy	Funded by County Waste Prevention program	Funding
Target occupant behavior in order to reduce energy use in all types of buildings	Getting started : over the course of 6 months BRING's RE:think program helped 33 business owners reduce energy	Free resources / tools at library	Library Funded
Target occupant behavior in order to reduce energy use in all types of buildings	Getting started : over the course of 6 months BRING's RE:think program helped 33 business owners reduce energy	Education through City Rec Department	Education
Target occupant behavior in order to reduce energy use in all types of buildings	Getting started : over the course of 6 months BRING's RE:think program helped 33 business owners reduce energy	Implement Advanced Metering Structure	Public Utility Funding
Adopt energy performance score program to disclose total energy use in new and existing buildings	In progress: energy score now available for residential construction	New Legislation requires mandatory use of energy performance score tool	Legislative
Lobby for adoption and actively participate in development of building code amendments that meet the Architecture 2030 standards for energy efficiency	Getting started: City of Eugene provided input during the 2011 legislative session	Building code amendment	Building Code
Increase incentives for highly energy-efficient new buildings aiming towards zero net energy and carbon neutral buildings	Getting started: getting program funding for rebates. Also supporting first affordable housing project using a Passive House approach	Grant Funding for Permit rebates	Grant Funding
Increase incentives for highly energy-efficient new buildings aiming towards zero net energy and carbon neutral buildings	Getting started: getting program funding for rebates. Also supporting first affordable housing project using a Passive House approach	Funding Passive House Project	Public Utility Funding
Revise or expand incentives to encourage smaller homes that require less energy to operate and fewer building materials to construct.	No progress	Eugene's Green Building Incentives Program provides incentives	City Funded
Increase the use of on-site renewable energy systems	Getting started: recent decrease in residential tax credit has dampened activity levels	residential tax credit for renewable energy	Legislative
Encourage the use of passive systems in buildings and incorporate climate change preparation strategies into building design and construction	In progress: green building staff actively engaged in legislative discussions	green building staff actively engaged in legislative discussions	Legislative
Lobby to improve state building codes	In progress: Oregon Environmental Quality Commission approved rules that create a new, statewide program permitting greywater reuse and disposal systems.	statewide program permitting greywater reuse and disposal systems	Legislative

ALBUQUERQUE, NM



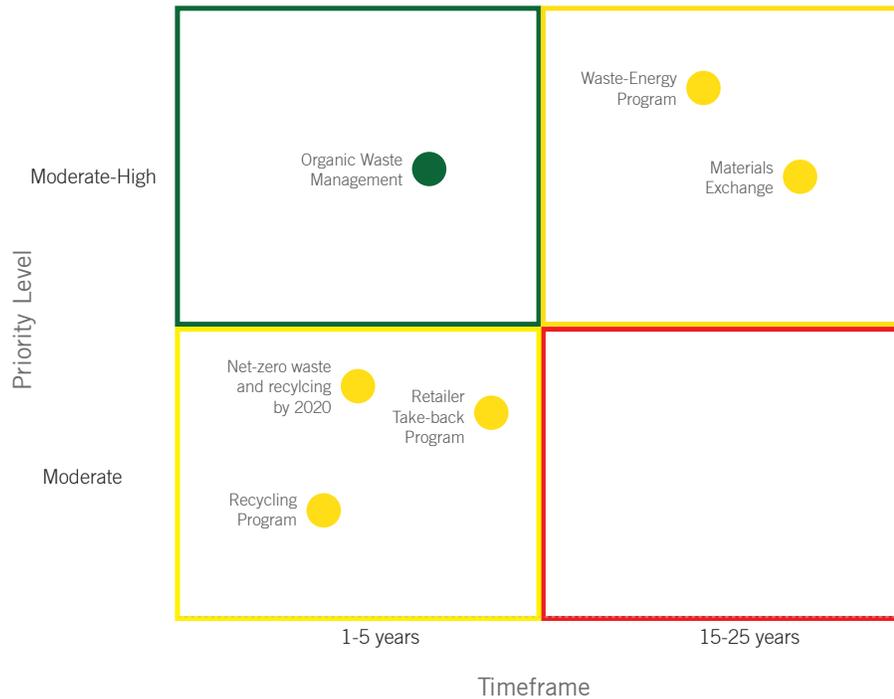
WASTE



DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 545,852
 Density: 3,010 people / square mile
 Land Area: 180.6 Square Miles

**Lesson Learned:
 Prioritization = Action**



Waste Tactic	Timeframe	How Completed	Prioritization	Rewards
Recycling program - increase residential recycling to achieve a recycling rate of 30% by 2020	less than 5 years	City Solid Waste, City council	moderate	green jobs, quality of life, water conservation
Product stewardship and extended producer responsibilities - provide incentives to retailers and manufacturer doing business in Albuquerque to take back products and packaging at the end of their useful life;	less than 5 years	City Solid Waste, City council	moderate	green jobs, quality of life, water conservation
Organic waste management - implement system for residential and commercial customers by 2020	less than 5 years	City Solid Waste, City council	moderate-high	green jobs, quality of life, water conservation
Materials exchange - develop a program and resource center for donation of unwanted materials for use by classrooms and non profits	15-25 years	City Solid Waste, City council	moderate-high	green jobs, quality of life, water conservation
Waste-to-energy - develop program that consumes no more than 50% of the waste stream by 2020	15-25 years	City Solid Waste, City council	moderate-high	green jobs, quality of life, water conservation
Partnerships and Coalitions–Create working partnerships with producers and retailers, educational institutions, commercial and residential sectors, government and non-profits to achieve zero waste and recycling goals by 2020.	less than 5 years	City Solid Waste, City council	moderate	quality of life

Goal: Create working partnerships with producers and retailers, educational institutions, commercial and residential sectors, government and non-profits to achieve zero waste and recycling goals by 2020



BERKELEY, CA



LAND USE



Increase and enhance urban green and open space, including local food production, to improve the health and quality of life for residents, protect biodiversity, conserve natural resources, and foster walking and cycling



Increase access to healthy and affordable foods for the community by supporting efforts to build more complete and sustainable local food production and distribution systems

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 112,580
Density: 10,721 people / square mile
Land Area: 10.5 Square Miles

**Lesson Learned:
Collaboration =
Actualization**



Encourage development of housing, retail services, and employment centers in areas of Berkeley best served by transit



Promote tree planting, landscaping, and the creation of green and open space that is safe, attractive and that helps to restore natural processes

	Planning & Development Dept.	Dept. of Public Works	Dept. of Health & Human Services	Dept. of Parks, Rec & Waterfront	Office of Economic Development	Municipal Utility District
Identify opportunities to open up City-owned vacant land to encourage local food production for local consumption	●			●		
In partnership with business associations and others, create incentives for restaurants that feature local, organic foods	●				●	
Support state and federal legislation that prioritizes local food production	●		●			
Through the city's website and publications, make information available to the public to facilitate consideration of a less carbon-intensive diet	●	●			●	
Consider a program that would provide reduced water rates for community gardens as an incentive for residents to utilize community garden space to grow their own food	●			●		●

Sample Land Use Tactic	Timeframe	How Completed
Conduct a "land use scenario study" in order to help visualize, quantify and compare impact on VMT	medium term	planning and development
Implement zoning adjustments to facilitate a mix of housing and commercial development in certain transit served areas	short to long term	planning and development
In order to improve livability and reduce VMT in existing neighborhoods that are not well served by transit, consider where in-fill neighborhood-serving retail, that is oriented to basic daily needs may be feasible	medium to long term	planning and development
Develop tools and guidance that the ZAB, planning commission and city council can utilize in order to effectively consider and reduce the impact on GHG emissions of a given land use-related proposal	medium term	planning and development
Partner with UCB to assess and address unmet housing demand of UDC employees and student	medium to long term	planning and development
Partner with UCB and BUSD to identify opportunities to site affordable housing near transit for faculty and staff	medium term	planning and development
Provide enhanced assistance during the permit process for transit-oriented development projects	medium term	planning and development
Encourage the adaptive reuse and intensification of historic buildings in proximity to transit	short term	planning and development
Establish an Open Space Fee of similar mechanism for the creation of new and enhancement of existing streetscapes and public open space	medium term	planning and development
Allow multi-unit residential projects to provide street-level public open space in lieu of some required on-site private open space	medium term	planning and development
Maintain and protect mature trees wherever possible and maximize tree planting as part of public open space and street improvements	short to long term	planning and development, dept of parks, rec & waterfront
Consider developing street tree master plans for sub-areas within the City	medium to long term	planning and development, dept of parks, rec & waterfront
Encourage the development of greenroofs by providing outreach and guidelines consistent with the building code	short term	planning and development, dept of parks, rec & waterfront
Encourage and support existing community gardens as well as neighborhood initiatives to launch additional community gardens	short to long term	planning and development, dept of parks, rec & waterfront
Include community gardens and orchards in the planning to Santa Fe Right-of-Way	medium term	planning and development
Encourage local community gardens to donate excess produce to local food banks	medium term	planning and development, dept of parks, rec & waterfront
Continue to provide compost to community and school gardens	short to long term	planning and development, dept of parks, rec & waterfront
On collaboration with local business associations and merchants, continue to expand and promote the Buy Local Berkeley Campaign	short to long term	planning and development, office of economic development
Consider developing and adopting a Buy Local Ordinance that would give preference to local businesses	medium term	planning and development, office of economic development
In partnership with business associations and others, create incentives for restaurants that feature local, organic foods	short to long term	planning and development, office of economic development
Support local educational institutions to continue educating students in growing and preparing their own food	short to long term	BUSD, Berkeley Adult School, UCB
Promote the purchase of food from local producers for schools, senior centers, after school programs, the summer food program and others	short to long term	planning and development, dept of parks, rec & waterfront
Support state and federal legislation that prioritizes local food production	short to long term	planning and development, department of health and human services
Continue to make street space available for farmers markets and explore opportunities for additional markets in Berkeley so as to increase access to local, healthy food	short to long term	planning and development
Encourage and provide guidelines consistent with the building code for buildings to incorporate rooftop gardens that can be used for food production	medium term	planning and development, dept of parks, rec & waterfront
Through the city's website and publications, make information available to the public to facilitate consideration of a less carbon-intensive diet	medium to long term	planning and development, office of economic development, department of public works
Support local efforts to provide training to residents in farming and gardening	medium to long term	
Work with East Bay Municipal Utility District to consider a program that would provide reduced water rates for community gardens as an incentive for residents to utilize community garden space to grow their own food	medium term	planning and development, dept of parks, rec & waterfront
Identify opportunities to open up City-owned vacant land to encourage local food production for local consumption	medium term	planning and development, dept of parks, rec & waterfront
Support the development of local food distribution and processing facilities	short to long term	planning and development, office of economic development



BOSTON, MA



TRANSPORTATION



DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 617,594
 Density: 12,752 people / square mile
 Land Area: 48.43 Square Miles

**Lesson Learned:
 Tracking =
 Evolution**

Transportation accounts for 25% of Boston's GHG emissions. The city's goal is to reduce GHG emissions from transportation by 28% by 2020.

Progress to date:
31% of goal met

How is Boston Meeting 31% of its Transportation Goal?



- Increase fuel efficiency of vehicles
- encourage use of mass transit; raise parking costs
- Encourage use of car sharing
- Expand bicycle infrastructure
- Motivate public to use vehicles more efficiently
- Reduce greenhouse gas from vehicle fuels
- Increase enforcement, expand education on idling

Topic Area	Energy Strategy	Timeframe	Mechanism
City Fleet	Purchase hybrid vehicles	expanded	Boston Public Health commission
City Fleet	Hybrid fleet	expanded	executive order
City Fleet	Promote wider use of alternative-fuel vehicles	proposed	executive order
City Fleet	Encourage manufacturers to produce flexible fuel plug-in hybrid vehicles		
City Fleet	Continue to host AltWheels sustainable transportation and energy festival		
City Fleet	Improve on the current mass transit options	existing	research/study, smart growth
Biking	Accelerate the construction of bike lanes	expanded	
Biking	Accelerate the construction the planned bike sharing program	proposed	
Biking	Accelerate the construction of other bike infrastructure	expanded	
Vehicles	Support, promote, and expand car-sharing throughout the city	expanded	
Vehicles	Raise parking meter rates and extend parking meter hours	proposed	
Vehicles	Strengthen the downtown parking freeze	existing	
Vehicles	Expand programs that help businesses reduce commuting by car by encouraging ridesharing, mass transit, and walking	expanded	
Vehicles	Use planning requirements more aggressively to reduce commuter driving and downtown commercial parking and create more pedestrian friendly and bike-friendly streets	expanded	
Vehicles	Anti-idling law	existing	
Vehicles	Renewable fuel standard	existing	
Vehicles	Low carbon fuel standard	expanded	
Vehicles	Mileage standards	existing	
Vehicles	GHG standards	existing	
Walking	Continue to promote safe walk initiative	expanded	initiative



SEASONAL
COMMUNITY

MADISON, WI



ECONOMICS



DEMOGRAPHICS

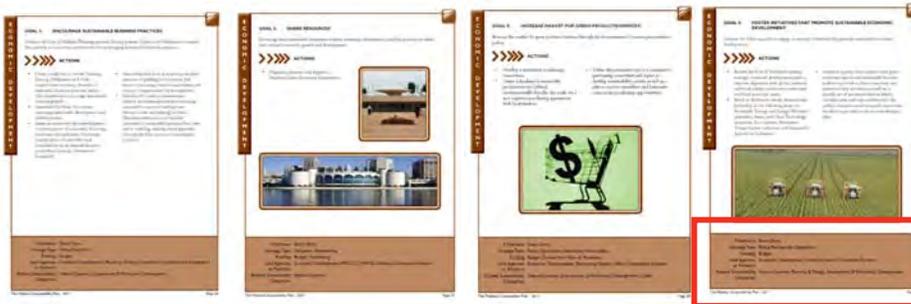
Population: 233,209
Density: 3,029 people / square mile
Land Area: 67.3 Square Miles

**Lesson Learned:
Transparency =
Success**



GOALS:

1. Encourage sustainable business practices.
2. Share resources.
3. Increase market for green products/services.
4. Foster initiatives that promote sustainable economic development.
5. Create sustainability index tool.
6. Promote consumption of local foods.
7. Support diversified economy.



Timeframe: Short-Term
 Strategy Type: Policy
 Funding: Budget
 Lead Agencies or Partners: Economic Development, Facilities & Sustainability, Mayor's Office, Planning,
 or Partners: Community Partners
 Related Sustainability Categories: Natural Systems, Planning & Design

Goals	Energy Strategy	Timeframe	How Completed
promote and foster local food systems	identify and support the use of naturally unbuildable properties adjacent to parkland, greenways, railroad right of way, former landfills, etc. for agricultural use	short-term	research/study
promote and foster local food systems	identify and develop strategies to eliminate "food deserts"	short-term	research/study
promote and foster local food systems	plant low-maintenance fruit and nut trees in public areas	short-term	community organization
promote and foster local food systems	continue allowing chickens and other species in low population density areas	short-term	
promote and foster local food systems	encourage use of community garden plots and increase number of plots as needed to meet demand	short-term	
promote and foster local food systems	identify and prioritize use of public open space for community gardens	short-term	City of Madison Planning Division
promote and foster local food systems	assure that zoning regulations allow urban agricultural uses in all districts	short-term	City of Madison Planning Division
promote and foster local food systems	indemnify private landowners who voluntarily allow private property to be used for community gardens and also protect their ownership rights to terminate gardens if necessary	short-term	
promote and foster local food systems	offer incentives to owners who offer space for urban agriculture	short-term	Community development Block Grant Office
encourage sustainable business practices	create a taskforce to review planning, zoning, ordinances and code requirements to reduce obstacles to sustainable business practices and to offer incentives to encourage sustainable business growth	short-term	research/study
encourage sustainable business practices	assess whether these documents encourage sustainable development and redevelopment	short-term	research/study
encourage sustainable business practices	assess incentives for the redevelopment or development of sustainable buildings, business, or industries	short-term	research/study
encourage sustainable business practices	assess obstacles, such as requiring excessive amounts of parking for a business that wants to encourage mass transportation and non-car transportation for its employers	short-term	research/study
encourage sustainable business practices	develop recommendations that encourage sustainable economic development related to new and existing facilities	short-term	Economic development
share resources	organize, promote and support a Madison Green Economic System	short-term	MTCCC, THRIVE, utilities, community partners
increase market for green products and services	develop a sustainable purchasing consortium	short-term	economic development, purchasing
increase market for green products and services	create a database of sustainable products/service and negotiate purchasing agreements with local vendors	short-term	purchasing
increase market for green products and services	define the potential scope of a sustainable purchasing consortium and a plan to develop sustainability criteria as well as a plan to explore immediate and long-term consortium purchasing opportunities	short-term	research/study, purchasing
foster initiatives that promote sustainable economic development	review the city of madison's existing strategic economic development plan to improve alignments with global, national and local market trends and community and local economic assets.	short-term	economic development
foster initiatives that promote sustainable economic development	build on madison's already demonstrated leadership in renewable energy, energy efficiency, smart and clean technology, eco-tourism, alternative transportations and sustainable agriculture	short-term	economic development
foster initiatives that promote sustainable economic development	assemble a group that includes local green economy experts and sustainable business leaders to provide a cluster inventory and analysis of key industries and a specific set of recommendations that would be appended to the current strategic plan.	short-term	economic development, community partners
create sustainability index tool	develop a sustainability index that would include a number of easily determined baselines in key sustainability categories including energy use, transportation, human resources, and waste management and provide that information as a web tool for people to access and use	short-term	economic development, facilities & sustainability
promote consumption of local foods	identify the amount of money currently being spent on local food production and consumption	short-term	research/study
promote consumption of local foods	create accurate and meaningful metrics to measure local food production and consumption	short-term	research/study
promote consumption of local foods	define "local" food for this study and work with Dane county institutional food market coalition to increase local food production, processing, distribution and consumption	short-term	research/study
promote consumption of local foods	increase support for ongoing public market and packaging facility efforts	short-term	community partners
promote consumption of local foods	designate a staff member from the planning, economic and community development department to work in coordination with the office of business resources as a resource for both projects	short-term	budgeting
promote consumption of local foods	ensure that these projects are adequately funded and remain a priority for the city.	short-term	MMSD, budgeting
support diversified economy	identify and support entrepreneurs that utilize the informal economy and move them towards standard business formation	short-term	research/study
support diversified economy	starting in 2011, city economic development staff will monitors and promote informal activities	short-term	community development
support diversified economy	generate an annual report to the mayor and city council that recommends specific resources and activities to assist entrepreneurs that use these business methods into a more formalized business structure	short-term	economic development, community development



GHG EMISSIONS TARGETS

GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTION TARGETS

Our research brought forward the importance of developing GHG emissions reduction targets. Because the US has not committed as a country to a GHG emissions reduction, many cities, towns, and counties are adopting emissions targets of their own, in lieu of a national target. The ICLEI is an association of over 1220 local government members committed to sustainable development.

When examining other towns and cities' environmental progress, it became apparent that Southampton would benefit greatly from a benchmarking exercise. We conducted the following benchmarking study of these towns using a common metric: publicly available GHG Emissions Reduction Targets. The Town of Southampton does currently have a GHG emissions reduction target. In order to develop one, the town needs to establish a baseline. This inventory analysis will allow the Town of Southampton to develop reduction goals. In addition, the town should be aware of what other towns are targeting for emissions reductions. The following is an analysis of GHG emissions by percentage reduction. The first data point for each town or city represents the baseline year (at 100%). The following point and subsequent points represent reduction targets by percentage. It is readily apparent that all towns are trending downward, with some more aggressive than others.

Another reason why the study of GHG emissions reduction will be of use to Southampton is because of the quantity and clarity of information available. Of any Sustainability metric, GHG emissions reductions targets allow us to study the largest sample size of towns, cities, and counties. We were able to explore opportunities for Southampton based on the sample size alone.

In Development.

CASE STUDY: ASPEN, CO

Each of the towns and cities that we examined set two reduction targets: Government emissions targets and Community emissions targets. Again, in both instances the trendlines show a steep reduction, approximately 30% by 2020.

TRANSPORTATION

The City Transportation department and RFTA experimented with several options to increase transit service, including implementing a bus lane down Main Street that greatly improved transit service. In 2005, the City of Aspen made a legally-binding commitment to reduce its GHGs (government operations only) by 1% per year by joining the Chicago Climate exchange and in doing so created the GHG cap and trade challenge of a 1% emissions reduction for all internal City departments. The High Performance Building Policy was incorporated into city policy, requiring all city-funded projects to establish performance targets, include them in the budget and bid process and provide lifecycle analysis. The Energy Tracker was introduced to individuals & businesses with the help of Maroon Corps. At least 4 major businesses are now tracking their energy consumption.

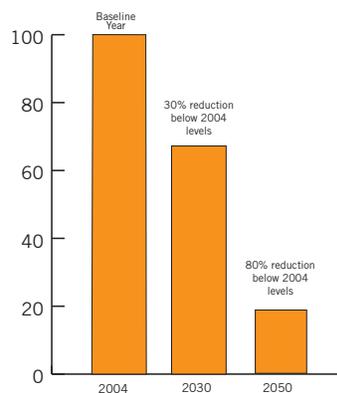


Downtown Aspen, CO.

In March of 2005, the City of Aspen adopted a plan to aggressively address global warming by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time other cities from around the county also recognized the need to address greenhouse gas emissions locally in the absence of federal action.

By the end of 2006 the City of Aspen reduced its emissions by 11.5% below 2005 levels. Aspen also made a commitment to reduce community-wide emissions when Mayor Klanderud signed the U. S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement in 2005. The Agreement calls for communities to meet the Kyoto Protocol, however, Aspen did not set an official community goal initially. After the release of the Aspen Climate Impacts Assessment (hereafter referred to as the ACIA), Canary Initiative staff held meetings with the community at large, representatives from the sectors specified in the Canary Action Plan, and with the Aspen Global Warming Alliance.

The consensus was that the City of Aspen needed to set a very aggressive reduction goal. Combining this directive with the information received from the ACIA, recommended targets from the IPCC, and the emissions reduction path laid out by state of California, the following community goal was established



Source: City of Aspen Canary Initiative: Climate Action Plan
<http://www.aspenpitkin.com/Portals/0/docs/City/GreenInitiatives/Canary/CAP-final%20without%20dates.pdf>

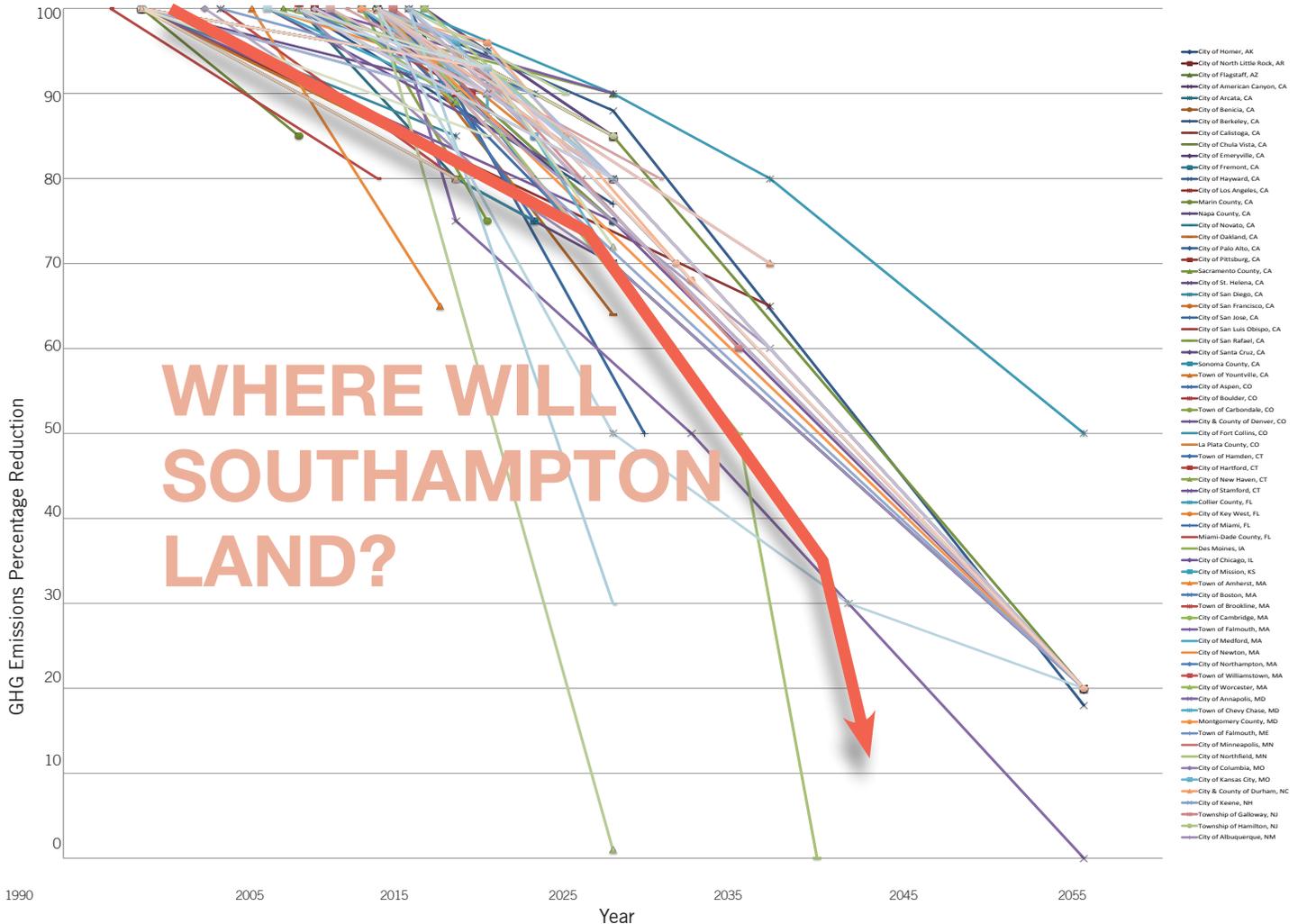
GHG REDUCTION SAMPLE GROUP

City of Anchorage, AK
 City of Homer, AK
 Clinton County, MI
 Town of Falmouth, MA
 Alachua County, FL
 Albemarle County, VA
 Blaine County, ID
 Broward County, FL
 City & County of Denver, CO
 City & County of Durham, NC
 City of Albuquerque, NM
 City of American Canyon, CA
 City of Annapolis, MD
 City of Arcata, CA
 City of Asheville, NC
 City of Aspen, CO
 City of Atlanta, GA
 City of Austin, TX
 City of Bellingham, WA
 City of Benicia, CA
 City of Berkeley, CA
 City of Boston, MA
 City of Boulder, CO
 City of Bozeman, MT
 City of Burlington, VT
 City of Calistoga, CA
 City of Cambridge, MA
 City of Charleston, SC
 City of Chattanooga, TN
 City of Chicago, IL
 City of Chula Vista, CA
 City of Cincinnati, OH
 City of Columbia, MO
 City of Dallas, TX
 City of Des Moines, IA

City of Edmonds, WA
 City of Emeryville, CA
 City of Eugene, OR
 City of Fitchburg, WI
 City of Flagstaff, AZ
 City of Fort Collins, CO
 City of Fremont, CA
 City of Gainesville, FL
 City of Hartford, CT
 City of Hayward, CA
 City of Ithaca, NY
 City of Kansas City, MO
 City of Keene, NH
 City of Key West, FL
 City of Kirkland, WA
 City of Knoxville, TN
 City of Las Vegas, NV
 City of Los Angeles, CA
 City of Madison, WI
 City of Medford, MA
 City of Miami, FL
 City of Minneapolis, MN
 City of Mission, KS
 City of Napa, CA
 City of New Haven, CT
 City of New York, NY
 City of Newton, MA
 City of North Little Rock, AR
 City of Northampton, MA
 City of Northfield, MN
 City of Novato, CA
 City of Oakland, CA
 City of Olympia, WA
 City of Palo Alto, CA
 City of Park City Muni.Corp., UT

City of Philadelphia, PA
 City of Phoenix, AZ
 City of Pittsburg, CA
 City of Pittsburgh, PA
 City of Portland, ME
 City of Portland, OR
 City of Roanoke, VA
 City of Rohnert Park, CA
 City of Salt Lake City, UT
 City of San Diego, CA
 City of San Francisco, CA
 City of San Jose, CA
 City of San Luis Obispo, CA
 City of San Rafael, CA
 City of Santa Cruz, CA
 City of Santa Rosa, CA
 City of Seattle, WA
 City of Spokane, WA
 City of St. Helena, CA
 City of Stamford, CT
 City of Syracuse, NY
 City of Tacoma, WA
 City of Union City, CA
 City of Worcester, MA
 Clallam County, WA
 Collier County, FL
 Des Moines, IA
 Hennepin County, MN
 King County, WA
 La Plata County, CO
 Leon County, FL
 Marin County, CA
 Metro. Gov't of Nashville, TN
 Miami-Dade County, FL
 Montgomery County, MD

Montgomery County, PA
 Napa County, CA
 Orange County, FL
 Roanoke County, VA
 Sacramento County, CA
 Snohomish County, WA
 Sonoma County, CA
 Town of Amherst, MA
 Town of Bedford, NY
 Town of Brattleboro, VT
 Town of Brighton, NY
 Town of Brookline, MA
 Town of Carbondale, CO
 Town of Chevy Chase, MD
 Town of Falmouth, MA
 Town of Falmouth, ME
 Town of Hamden, CT
 Town of Middlebury, VT
 Town of Williamstown, MA
 City of Windsor, CA
 Town of Yountville, CA
 Township of Galloway, NJ
 Township of Hamilton, NJ
 Township of Haverford, PA
 Township of Upper Dublin, PA
 Village of Howard, WI
 Westchester County, NY
 Whatcom County, WA

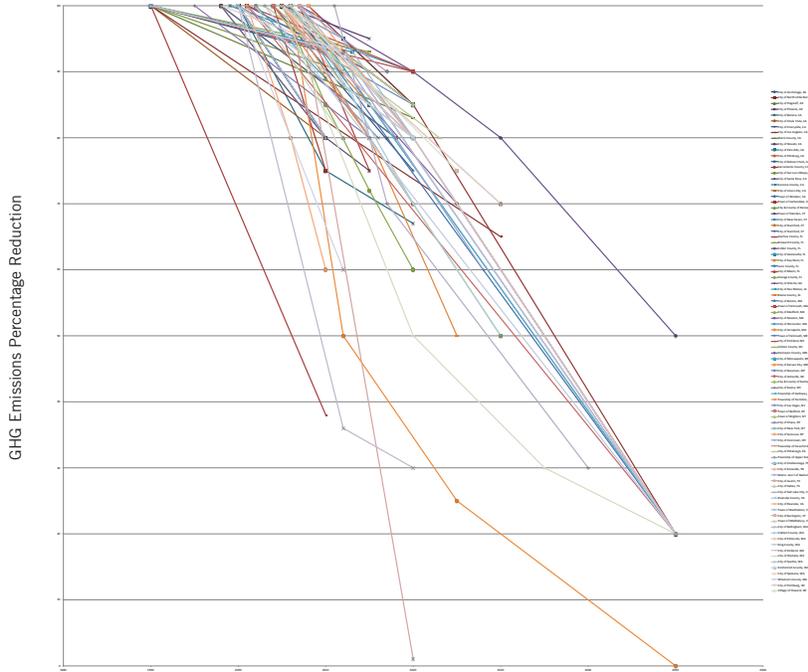


Source: ICLEI: Measuring Up: A Detailed Look at the Impressive Goals and Climate Action Progress of U.S. Cities and Counties, 2009.

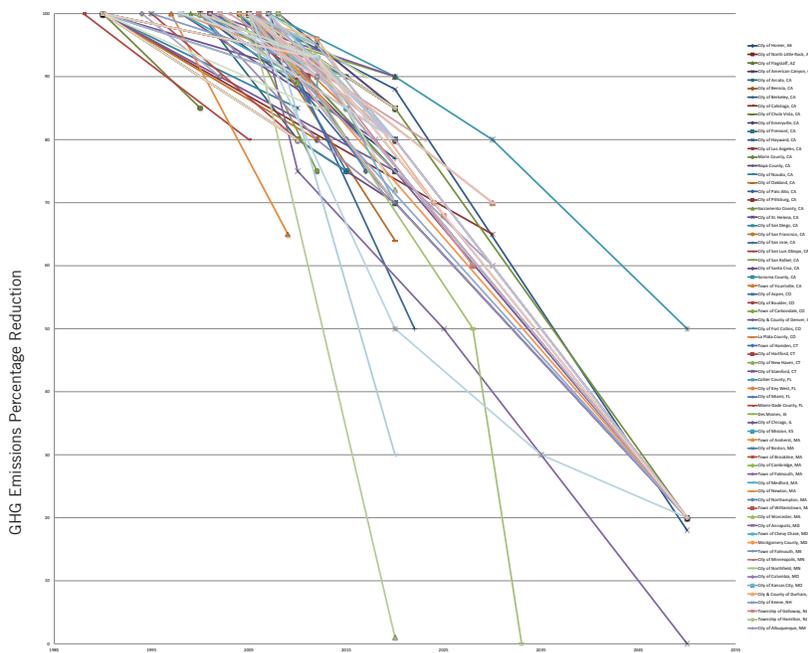
GHG EMISSIONS TARGETS: PRECEDENT TOWNS AND CITIES

Each of the towns, cities, and counties that we examined set one or both of the following reduction targets: Government emissions targets and Community emissions targets. In both instances the trendlines show a steep reduction, approximately 30% by 2020.

Government Operations



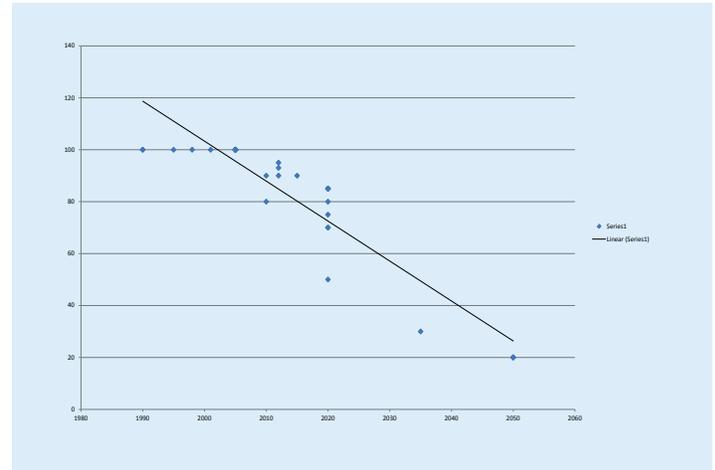
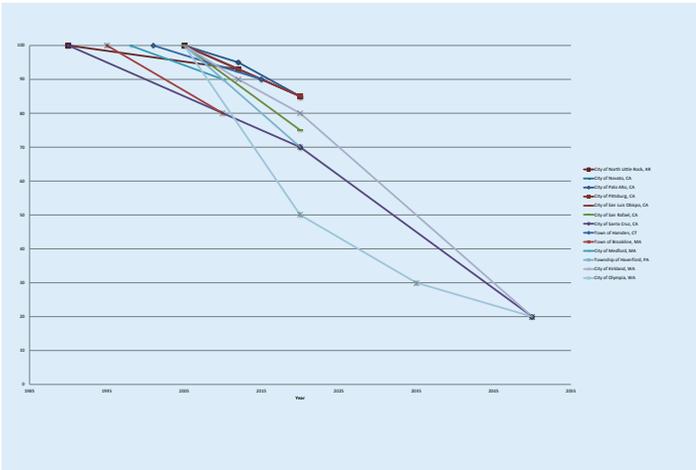
Community Operations



Source: ICLEI: Measuring Up: A Detailed Look at the Impressive Goals and Climate Action Progress of U.S. Cities and Counties, 2009.

GHG EMISSIONSTARGETS: TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON “AFFINITY GROUPS”

Population Peers



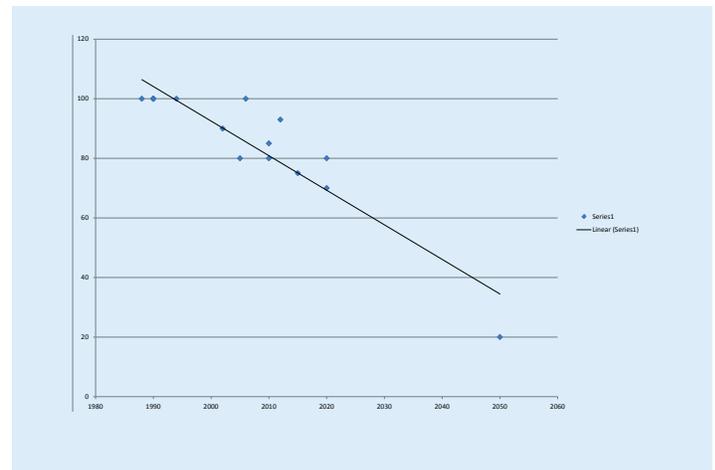
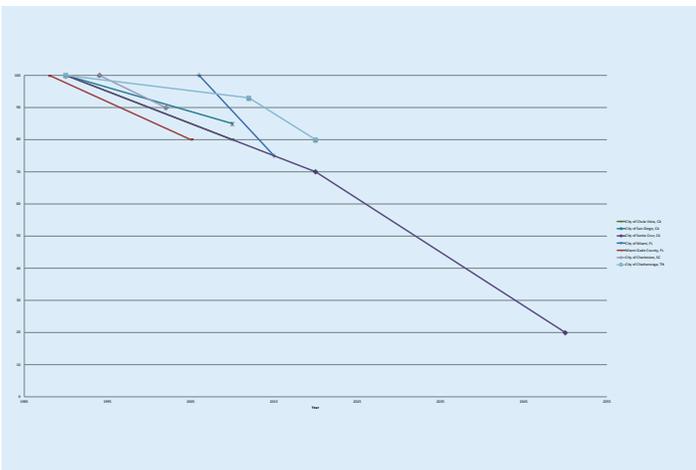
POPULATIONS

CITY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA	45,119
CITY OF OLYMPIA, WA	46,478
TOWNSHIP OF HAVERFORD, PA	48,491
CITY OF KIRKLAND, WA	48,787
CITY OF NOVATO, CA	51,904
CITY OF MEDFORD, MA	56,173
CITY OF SAN RAFAEL, CA	57,713
TOWN OF HAMDEN, CT	58,180
TOWN OF BROOKLINE, MA	58,732
CITY OF SANTA CRUZ, CA	59,946
CITY OF NORTH LITTLE ROCK, AR	62,304
CITY OF PITTSBURG, CA	63,264
CITY OF PALO ALTO, CA	64,403

Average: 28% Reduction over baseline by 2020

Based on the Town of Southampton's year-round population of 54,712 (Census data 2000), we examined all towns with populations within 10,000 residents.

Waterfront Communities



WATERFRONT COMMUNITIES

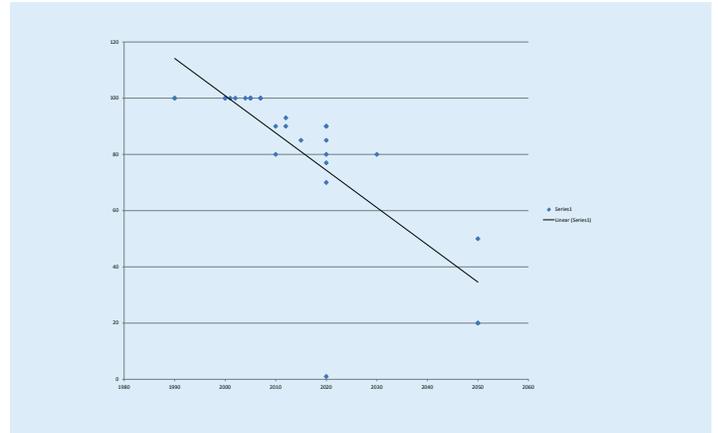
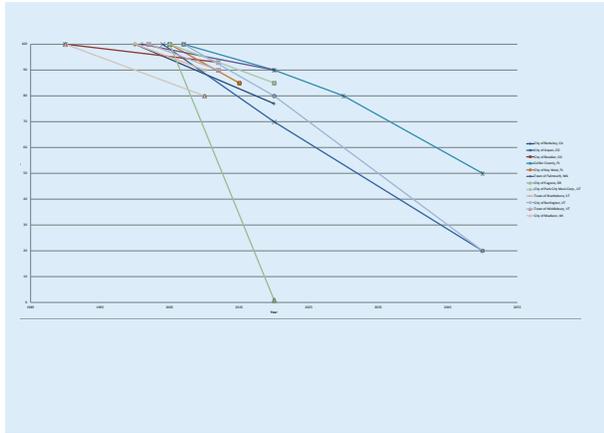
CITY OF CHULA VISTA, CA
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CA
CITY OF SANTA CRUZ, CA
CITY OF MIAMI, FL
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FL
CITY OF CHARLESTON, SC
CITY OF CHATTANOOGA, TN

Average: 31% Reduction over baseline by 2020

Taking into account only the Town of Southampton's year-round population, we looked at all towns with populations within 10,000 residents.



“Seasonal Swing” Peers

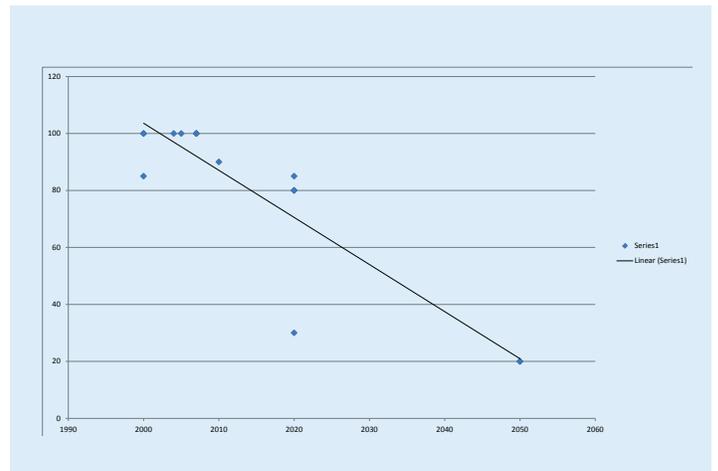
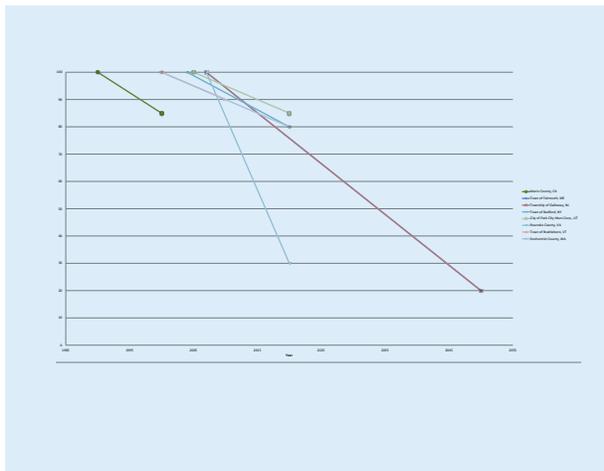


WATERFRONT COMMUNITIES

- CITY OF BERKELEY, CA
- CITY OF ASPEN, CO
- CITY OF BOULDER, CO
- COLLIER COUNTY, FL
- CITY OF KEY WEST, FL
- TOWN OF FALMOUTH, MA
- CITY OF EUGENE, OR
- CITY OF PARK CITY MUNI.CORP., UT
- TOWN OF BRATTLEBORO, VT
- CITY OF BURLINGTON, VT
- TOWN OF MIDDLEBURY, VT
- CITY OF MADISON, WI

Average: 25% Reduction over baseline by 2020

Density Peers



POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WA | 341 |
| ROANOKE COUNTY, VA | 362 |
| TOWN OF BRATTLEBORO, VT | 376 |
| TOWN OF FALMOUTH, ME | 377 |
| TOWNSHIP OF GALLOWAY, NJ | 412 |
| CITY OF PARK CITY MUNI.CORP., UT | 430 |
| MARIN COUNTY, CA | 485 |
| TOWN OF BEDFORD, NY | 487 |

Average: 30% Reduction over baseline by 2020

We looked at all towns and cities with population densities within 100 people / square mile in either direction. Based on the Town of Southamptons population density (year-round population divided by total land area in square miles)

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WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

SOUTHAMPTON, NY | DECEMBER 6, 2011

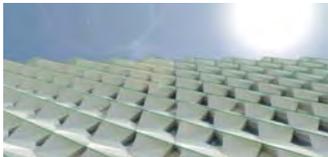


Perkins+Will



Culture of Sustainability

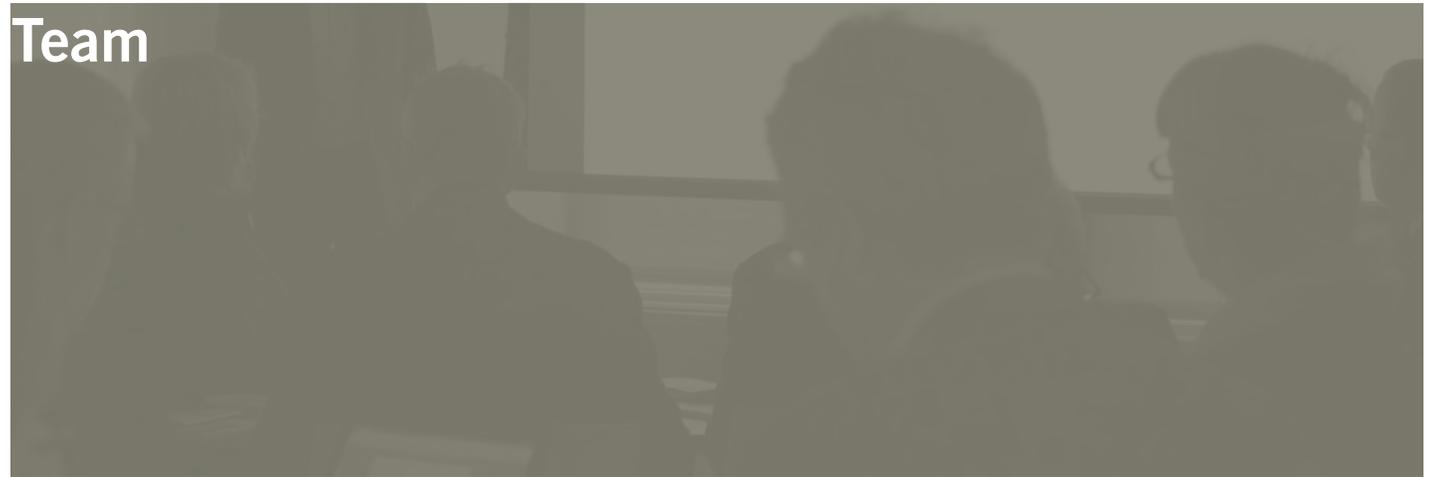
- 2030 Challenge
- The Precautionary List
- Building Product Transparency Labels
- Water Use Calculator
- High Performance Building Envelopes



Global + Local



Team



Peter



Rachel



Carolyn



Sara



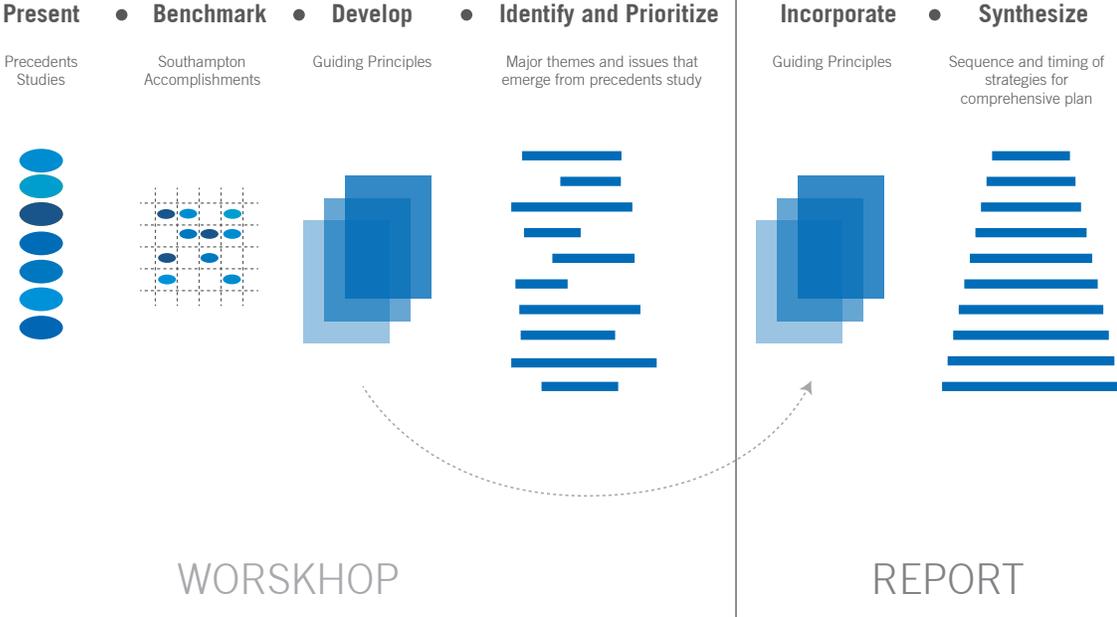
Southampton

1.



NEAR THIS SPOT
IN JUNE 1640
LANDED THE COLONISTS FROM LYNN, MASS.
WHO FOUNDED SOUTHAMPTON
THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT
IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Project Plan



Reflection



Workshop Agenda

1. Presentation: “Precedents Study” (60 Minutes)

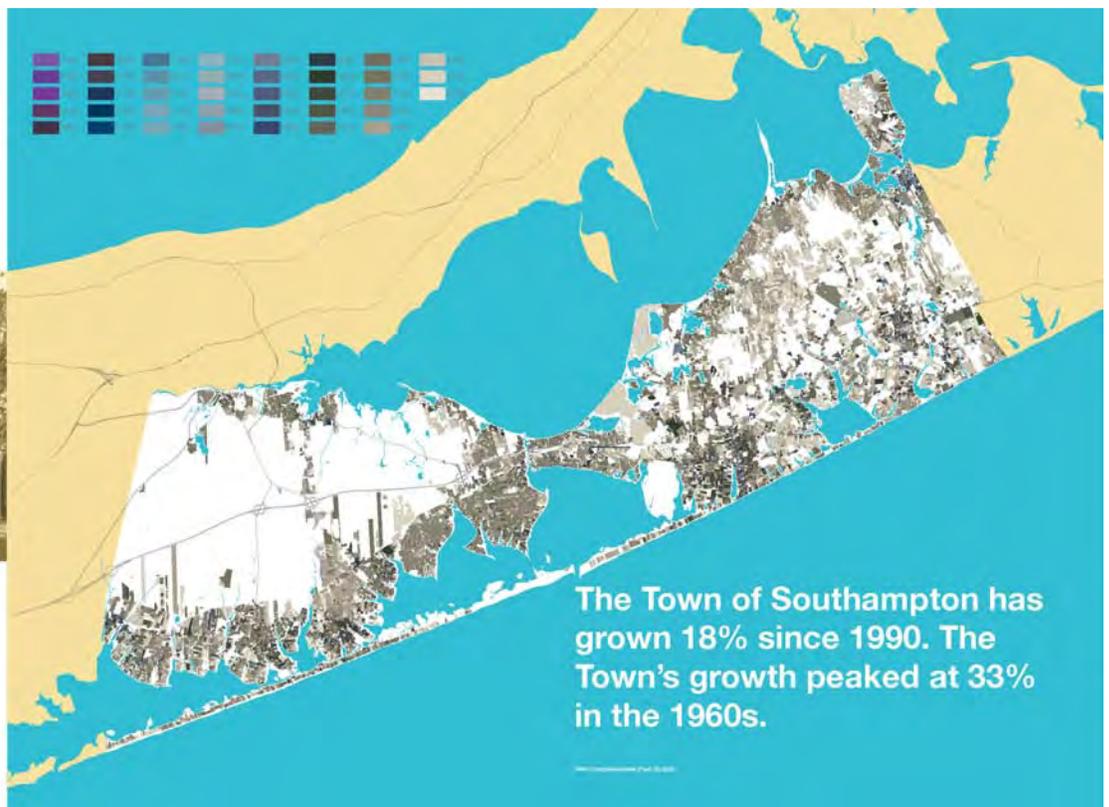
2. Targeted Discussion: Guiding Principles (30 Minutes)

Break (20 Minutes)

3. Break-Out Session 1: Goal Setting (30 Minutes Discussion and 15 minutes of presenting)

4. Break-Out Session 2: Prioritization, Timing, and Implementation (30 Minutes Discussion and 15 minutes of presenting)

Historic Growth



Preservation + Environmentally Sensitive Areas



- Protected Lands
- Community Preservation Lands
- Central Pine Barrens
- Aquifer Protection Overlay District
- Agricultural Protection Overlay District

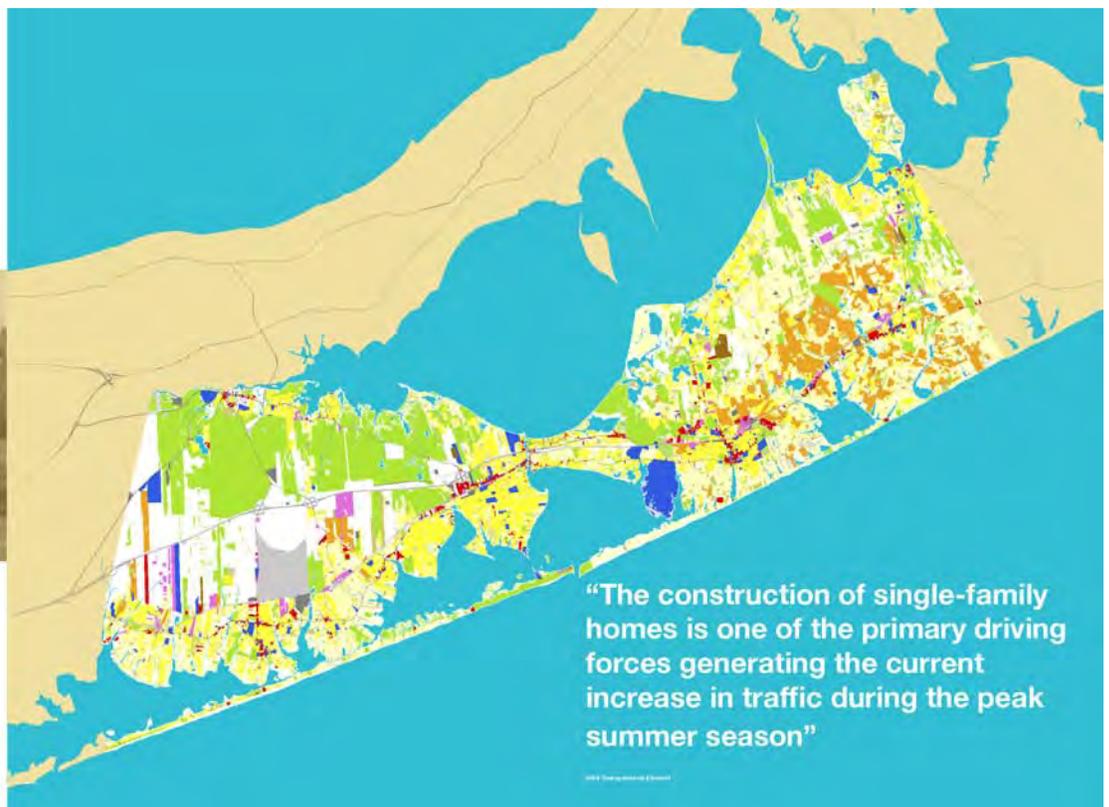


Region is home to several **threatened & endangered** plants and animals, including the Eastern Mud Rurtle, the Eastern Tiger Salamander and Coppery St. John's-Wort

Land Use



- Agriculture
- Commercial
- High Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Recreation and Open Space
- Transportation
- Utilities
- Waste Handling and Management
- Vacant



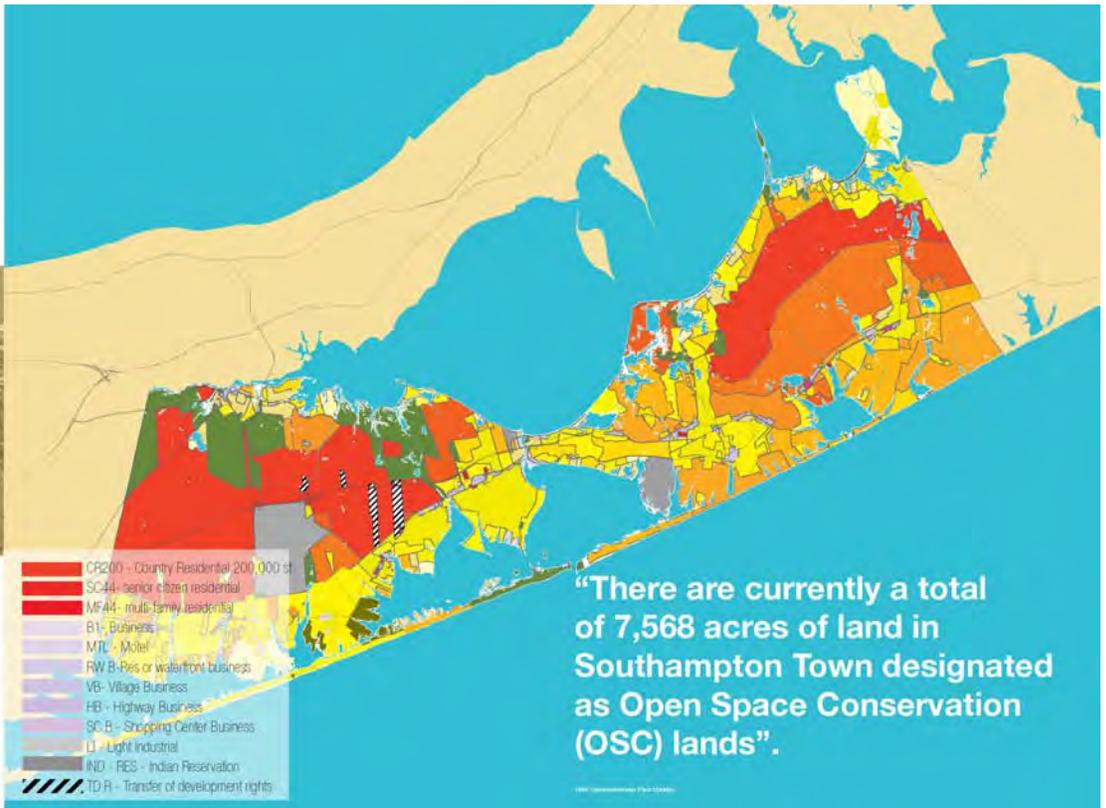
“The construction of single-family homes is one of the primary driving forces generating the current increase in traffic during the peak summer season”



Zoning



- OSG Open Space
- R10 - Residential 10,000 sf
- R15 - Residential 15,000 sf
- R20 - Residential 20,000 sf
- R40 - Residential 40,000 sf
- R60 - Residential 60,000 sf
- R80 - Residential 80,000 sf
- R120 - Residential 120,000 sf
- CR40 - Country Residential 40,000 sf
- CR60 - Country Residential 60,000 sf
- CR80 - Country Residential 80,000 sf
- CR120 - Country Residential 120,000 sf



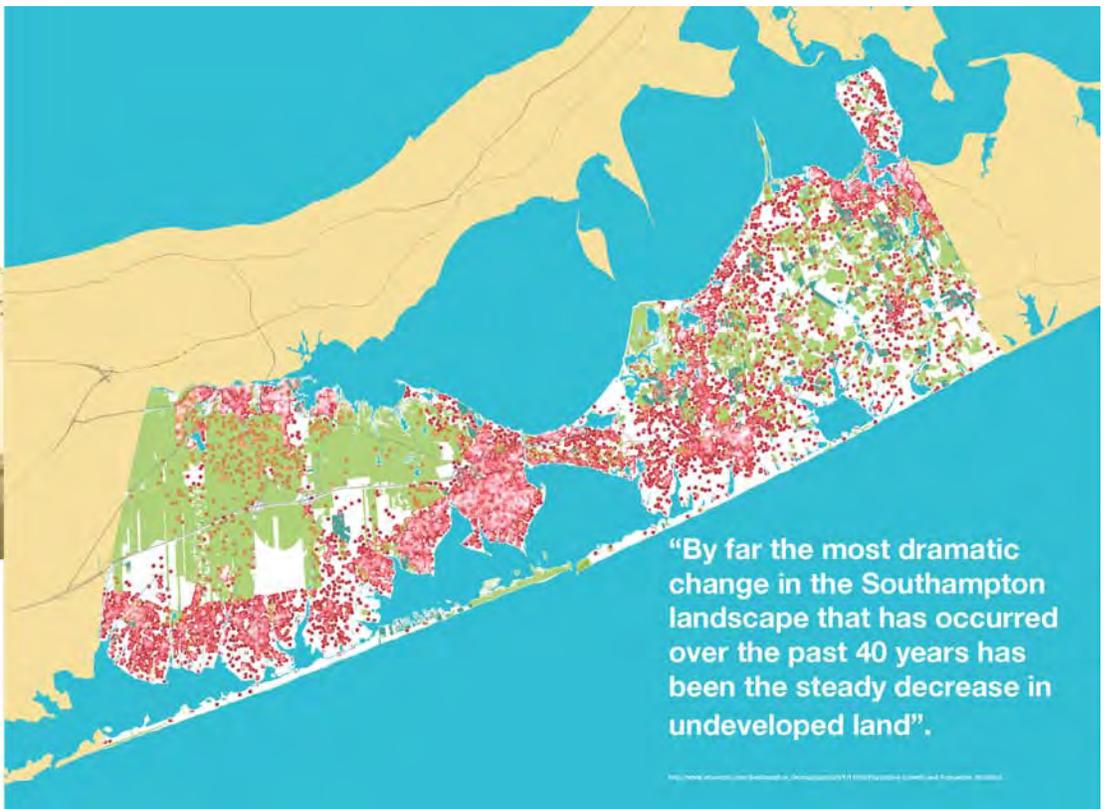
- CR200 - Country Residential 200,000 sf
- SC44 - senior citizen residential
- MF44 - multi-family residential
- B1 - Business
- MTL - Motel
- RW B - Res or waterfront business
- VB - Village Business
- HB - Highway Business
- SCB - Shopping Center Business
- L - Light Industrial
- IND - RES - Indian Reservation
- TD R - Transfer of development rights

“There are currently a total of 7,568 acres of land in Southampton Town designated as Open Space Conservation (OSC) lands”.

Open Space + Density



- Open Space
- 5 Population



“By far the most dramatic change in the Southampton landscape that has occurred over the past 40 years has been the steady decrease in undeveloped land”.

SOUTHAMPTON PLANS & RESOURCES



1970 Master Plan

1999 Comprehensive Plan Update

2004 Transportation Element

Individual Hamlet Studies

Critical Wildlands and Groundwater Protection Summary

Community Preservation Project Plan

Sustainable East End Development Strategies

East End Regional Transportation Study 2009

Solid Waste Management Plan

2010 Sustainability Forum- Presentation of results to Town Board

Southampton Sustainability Forums

What We
Have “Harvested”



1999 Comprehensive Plan: Vision

I. The Town will protect its Valuable **Natural, Historic and Scenic Resources.**

II. The Town will **enhance the community** through a variety of public facilities and programs designed to ensure that Southampton can meet the fullest range of needs for its entire community today and tomorrow.

III. The Town will maintain the existing nature of the local economy, while working to **enhance the diversity of the economy** for the future, particularly in the areas of tourism and the second home industry, by protecting the Town's character and quality of place.

IV. The Town will create more choices for residents in how they travel to and through Town, and will **create a transportation system that works in tandem with land use** to preserve a landscape of rural roads with distinct village and hamlet centers.

Sustainability Sections in the
1999 Comprehensive Plan

Natural Resources

Transportation*

Community Facilities

Fisheries*

Greenways

Energy Efficiency

Agriculture*

Hamlet Business Areas

Affordable Housing

Economic Development



*Benchmarked Results Provided by Town

Sustainability Scopes from (unedited draft submissions by Committee Volunteers)
08/16/2011

- Adaptation
- Education
- Health
- Land Use
- Transportation Infrastructure
- Green Infrastructure
- Local Economic Development
- Energy Efficiency
- Other Carbon Strategies
- Recycling and Reuse
- Renewable Energy
- Toxics
- Water Quality



Sustainability Scopes from (unedited draft submissions by Committee Volunteers)
08/16/2011

- Adaptation
- Education
- Health
- Land Use
- Transportation Infrastructure
- Green Infrastructure
- Local Economic Development
- Energy Efficiency
- Other Carbon Strategies
- Recycling and Reuse
- Renewable Energy
- Toxics
- Water Quality



2011 Issues

Sustainability Sections in the
1999 Comprehensive Plan

- Natural Resources
- Transportation*
- Community Facilities
- Fisheries*
- Greenways
- Energy Efficiency
- Agriculture*
- Hamlet Business Areas
- Affordable Housing
- Economic Development

Accomplishments to Date

✓ Energy & Efficiency Codes

- Residential Construction Energy Code
- Commercial Construction Energy Code
- Swimming Pool Energy Efficiency Code
- Managing a residential energy efficiency program

✓ Policies

- Idling-Reduction Policy
- Town policy requiring procurement of energy-efficient vehicles
- Developed a "green" procurement policy

✓ Resources

Office of Energy and Sustainability – position filled

✓ Grants

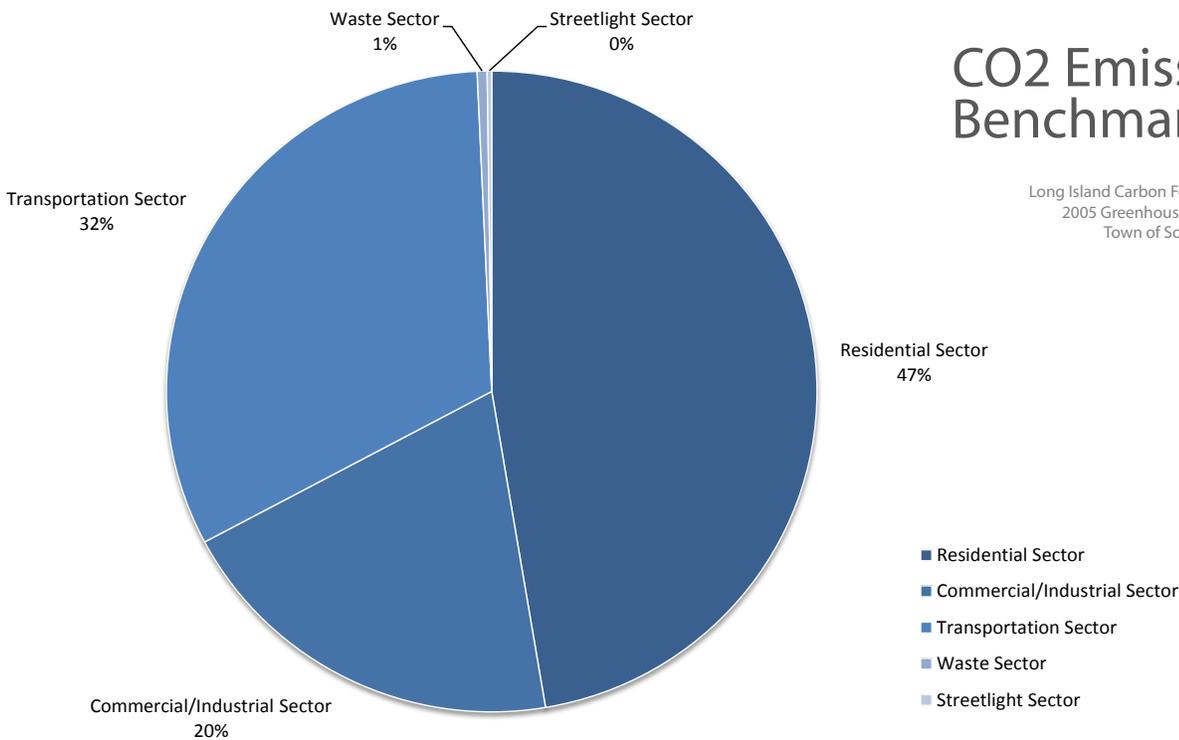
Applied for a Federal Grant that funded the Office of Energy and Sustainability

✓ Events & Outreach

Sponsored "Great Greening" of Southampton

✓ Partnerships

Facilitated the Town's membership in ICLEI



The Path Forward



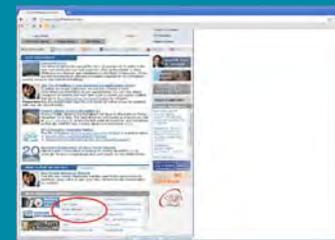


Where Do Sustainability Plans Live?

PERMANENT PLACE ON HOMEPAGE



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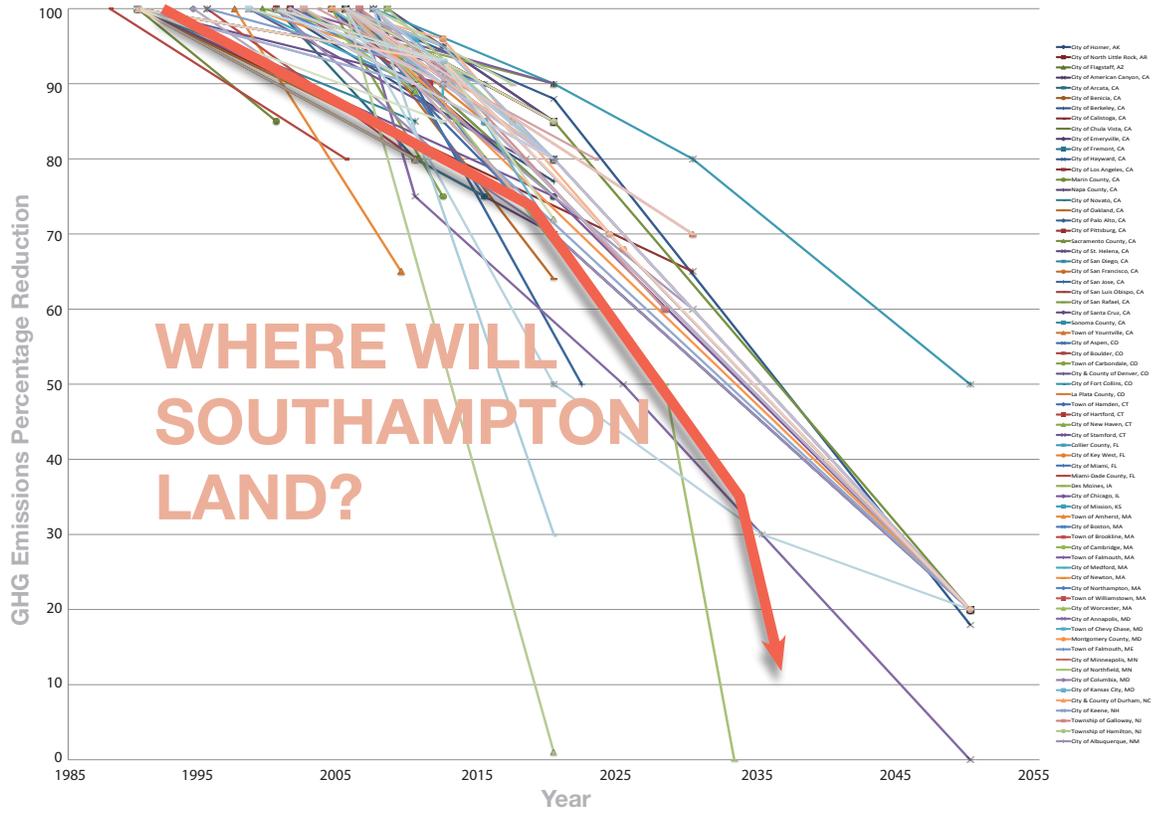
NESTED IN CITY DEPARTMENTS



NESTED DOWN SEVERAL LEVELS



Driving Down Carbon



Precedents Study

- Albuquerque, NM
- Annapolis, MD
- Aspen, CO
- Berkeley, CA
- Boston, MA
- Brattleboro, VT
- Chattanooga, TN
- Columbia, MO
- Dublin, CA
- Eugene, OR
- Houston, TX
- Madison, WI
- Manhattan Beach, CA
- Milwaukee, WI
- Nantucket, MA
- New York City
- Orleans, MA
- Pleasanton, CA
- San Francisco, CA
- Santa Barbara, CA
- Santa Cruz, CA
- Southampton, NY**
- Vancouver, BC



What Do The Sustainability Plans Address?

Town	Carbon Reduction	Economics	Energy	Green Infrastructure	Health & Wellness	Information Infrastructure	Land Use	Nature & Ecology	Operations	Quality of Life	Transportation	Waste	Water
Albuquerque, NM													
Annapolis, MD													
Aspen, CO													
Berkeley, CA													
Boston, MA													
Brattleboro, VT													
Chattanooga, TN													
Columbia, MO													
Dublin, CA													
Eugene, OR													
Houston, TX													
Madison, WI													
Manhattan Beach, CA													
Milwaukee, WI													
Nantucket, MA													
New York City													
Orleans, MA													
San Francisco, CA													
Santa Barbara, CA													
Santa Cruz, CA													
Southampton, NY													
Vancouver, BC													

ALBUQUERQUE, NM

WASTE



Goal: Create working partnerships with producers and retailers, educational institutions, commercial and residential sectors, government and non-profits to achieve zero waste and recycling goals by 2020

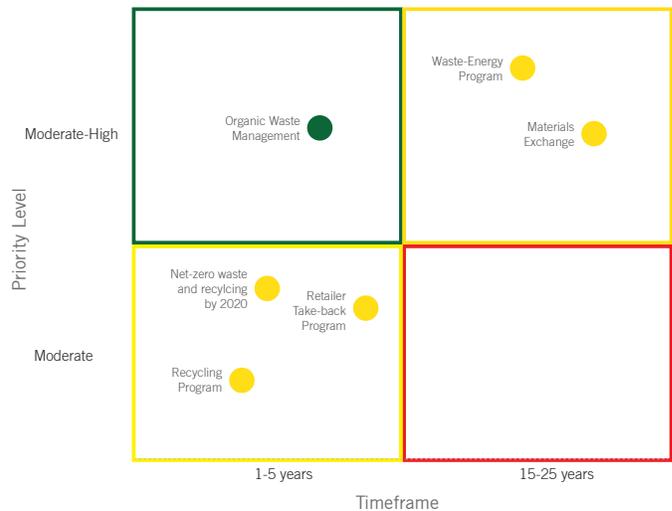


DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 545,852
Density: 3,010 people / square mile
Land Area: 180.6 Square Miles

**Lesson Learned:
Prioritization = Action**

Waste Strategy Timeframe & Prioritization



Examples of Action, Efficacy, & Transparency

Town	Carbon Reduction	Economics	Energy	Green Infrastructure	Health & Wellness	Information Infrastructure	Land Use	Nature & Ecology	Operations	Quality of Life	Transportation	Waste	Water
Albuquerque, NM													
Annapolis, MD													
Aspen, CO													
Berkeley, CA													
Boston, MA													
Brattleboro, VT													
Chattanooga, TN													
Columbia, MO													
Dublin, CA													
Eugene, OR													
Houston, TX													
Madison, WI													
Manhattan Beach, CA													
Milwaukee, WI													
Nantucket, MA													
New York City													
Orleans, MA													
San Francisco, CA													
Santa Barbara, CA													
Santa Cruz, CA													
Southampton, NY													
Vancouver, BC													



EUGENE, OR

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE



DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 156,185
 Density: 3,572 people / square mile
 Land Area: 40.54 Square Miles



Lesson Learned:
 Accountability =
 Progress

SAMPLE STRATEGIES	TIMEFRAME
Adopt energy performance score program to disclose total energy use in new and existing buildings	In progress
Focus on improving efficiency in buildings that are heated with natural gas	No progress
Lobby for adoption and actively participate in development of building code amendments that meet the architecture 2030 standards for energy efficiency	Getting started
Lobby to improve state building codes	In progress
Revise or expand incentives to encourage smaller homes that require less energy to operate and fewer building materials to construct.	No progress
Target occupant behavior in order to reduce energy use in all types of buildings	Getting started
Target sectors with high-efficiency potential including rental buildings, multifamily housing, remodels, and commercial tenant infill	Getting started

Mechanism For Implementation

	1	2	3	4
Building Code		■		
Education Campaign		■ ■		
Legislative		■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	
Partnership	■	■ ■		■
Grant Funded		■ ■ ■		
City Funded	■			
Public Utility Funded		■ ■ ■ ■		
Library Funded		■		





BERKELEY, CA

LAND USE

Increase access to **healthy and affordable foods** for the community by supporting efforts to build more complete and sustainable local food production and distribution systems



Increase and enhance urban green and open space, including local food production, to **improve the health and quality of life for residents**, protect biodiversity, conserve natural resources, and foster walking and cycling



Promote tree planting, landscaping, and the creation of green and open **space that is safe, attractive and that helps to restore natural processes**



Encourage development of housing, retail services, and employment centers **in areas of Berkeley best served by transit**



DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 112,580
Density: 10,721 people / square mile
Land Area: 10.5 Square Miles

**Lesson Learned:
Collaboration =
Actualization**

	Planning & Development Dept.	Dept. of Public Works	Dept. of Health & Human Services	Dept. of Parks, Rec & Waterfront	Office of Economic Development	Municipal Utility District
Identify opportunities to open up City-owned vacant land to encourage local food production for local consumption	●			●		
In partnership with business associations and others, create incentives for restaurants that feature local, organic foods	●				●	
Support state and federal legislation that prioritizes local food production	●		●			
Through the city's website and publications, make information available to the public to facilitate consideration of a less carbon-intensive diet	●	●			●	
Consider a program that would provide reduced water rates for community gardens as an incentive for residents to utilize community garden space to grow their own food	●			●		●



MADISON, WI

ECONOMICS



GOALS:

1. Encourage sustainable business practices.
2. Share resources.
3. Increase market for green products/services.
4. Foster initiatives that promote sustainable economic development.
5. Create sustainability index tool.
6. Promote consumption of local foods.
7. Support diversified economy.



DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 233,209
Density: 3,029 people / square mile
Land Area: 67.3 Square Miles

**Lesson Learned:
Transparency =
Success**



Timeframe: Short-Term
Strategy Type: Policy
Funding: Budget
Lead Agencies: Economic Development, Facilities & Sustainability, Mayor's Office, Planning, or Partners: Community Partners
Related Sustainability Categories: Natural Systems, Planning & Design



BOSTON, MA

TRANSPORTATION



DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 617,594
Density: 12,752 people / square mile
Land Area: 48.43 Square Miles

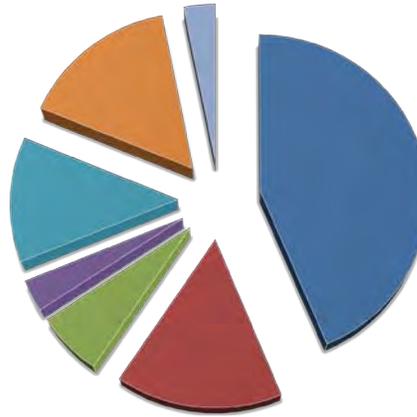
Lesson Learned:
Tracking = Evolution



Transportation accounts for 25% of Boston's GHG emissions. The city's goal is to reduce GHG emissions from transportation by 28% by 2020.

Progress to date:
31% of goal met

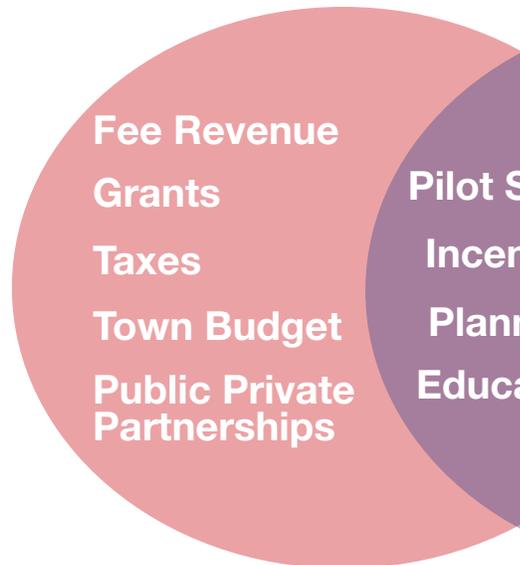
How is Boston Meeting 31% of its Transportation Goal?



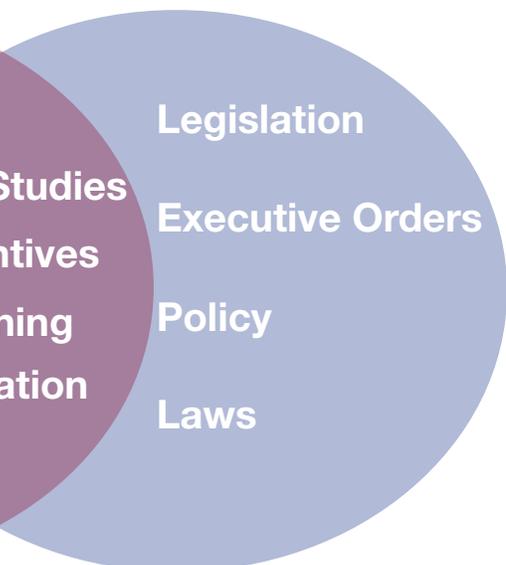
- Increase fuel efficiency of vehicles
- encourage use of mass transit; raise parking costs
- Encourage use of car sharing
- Expand bicycle infrastructure
- Motivate public to use vehicles more efficiently
- Reduce greenhouse gas from vehicle fuels
- Increase enforcement, expand education on idling

Lessons Learned For Action

Financial Mechanisms



Regulatory Mechanisms



Pilot Studies
Incentives
Planning
Education

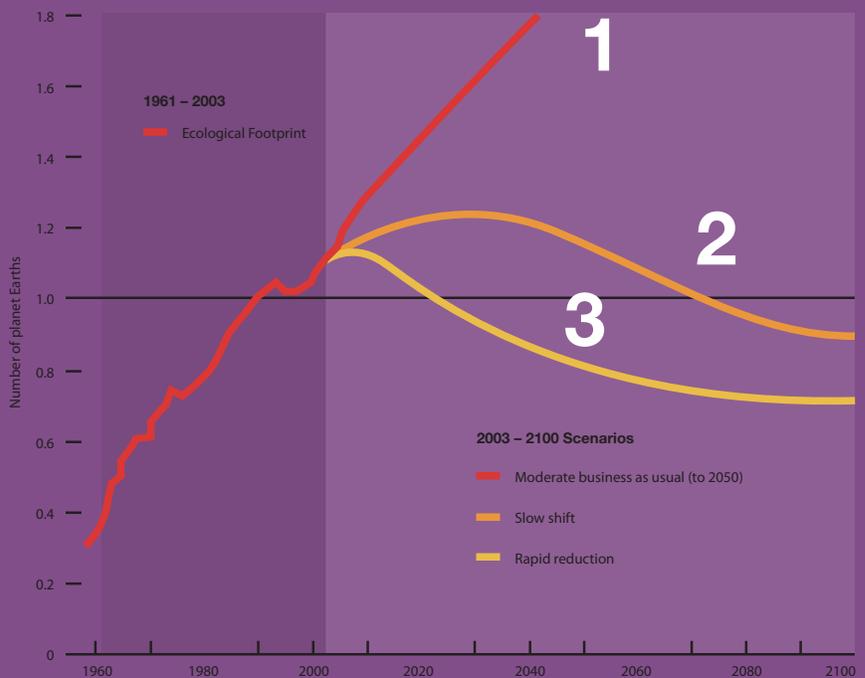


GLOBAL CONTEXT



Ecological Footprint

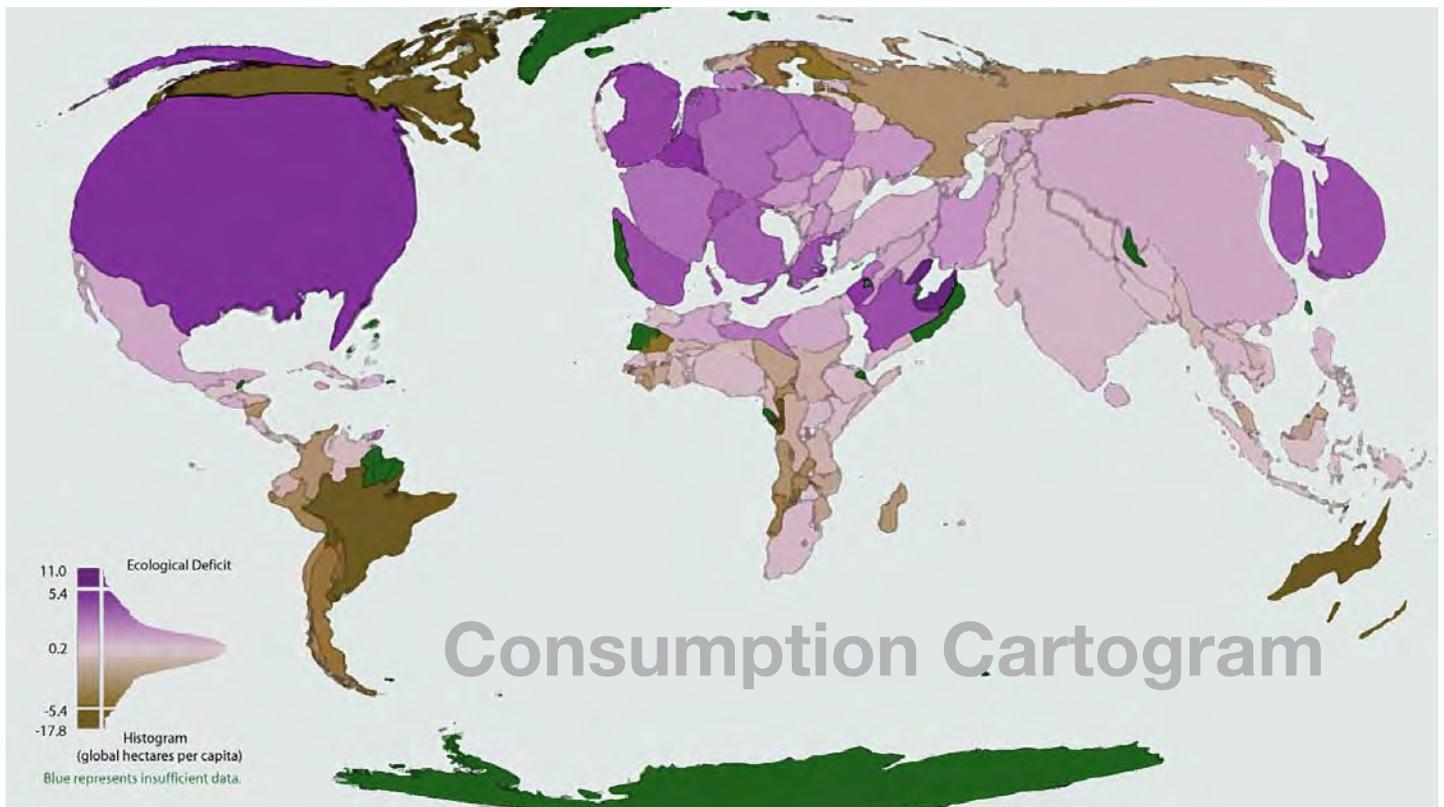
We are currently using 1.3 earths.



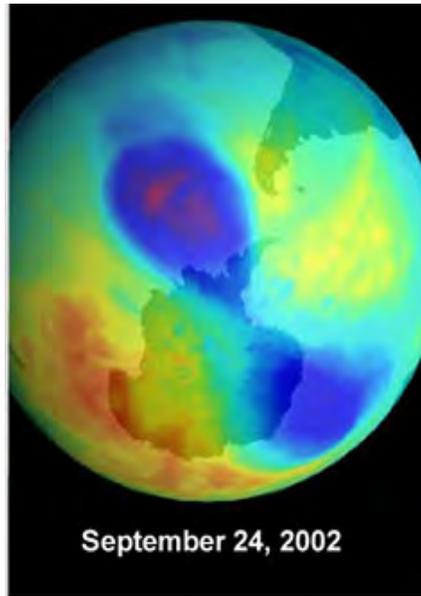
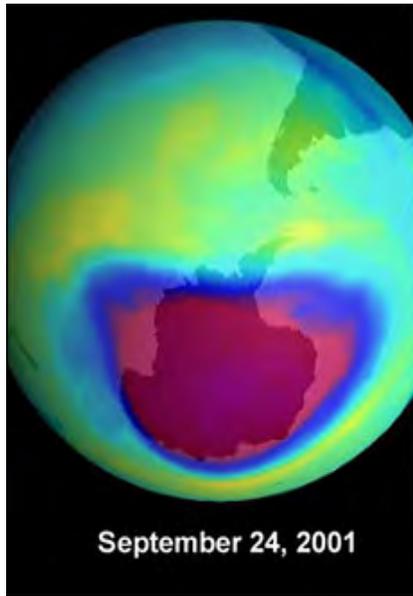
http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/gfn/page/world_footprint/

Signatories to the Kyoto Protocol

Participation in the Kyoto Protocol, where green indicates countries that have signed and ratified the treaty (Annex I and II are in dark green), light grey is not yet decided, and dark grey is no intention of ratifying.



Montreal Protocol – Power of Policy

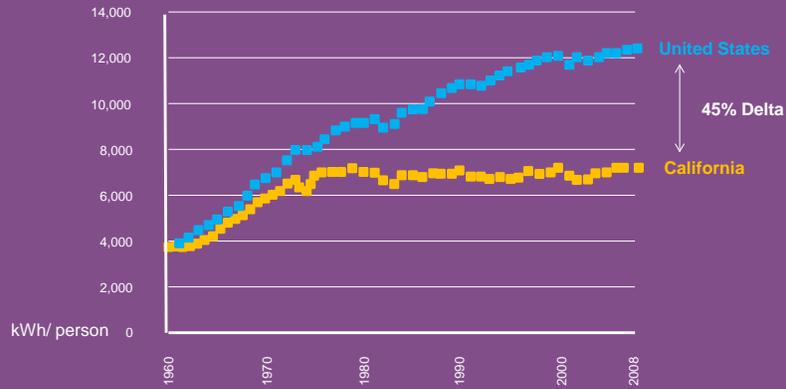


The levels of ozone depleting compounds in the atmosphere continue to drop, thanks to 20 years of scientific advances following the signing of the Montreal Protocol. Source: NASA



California & Title 24

Per Capita Electrical Sales (w/o self generation)

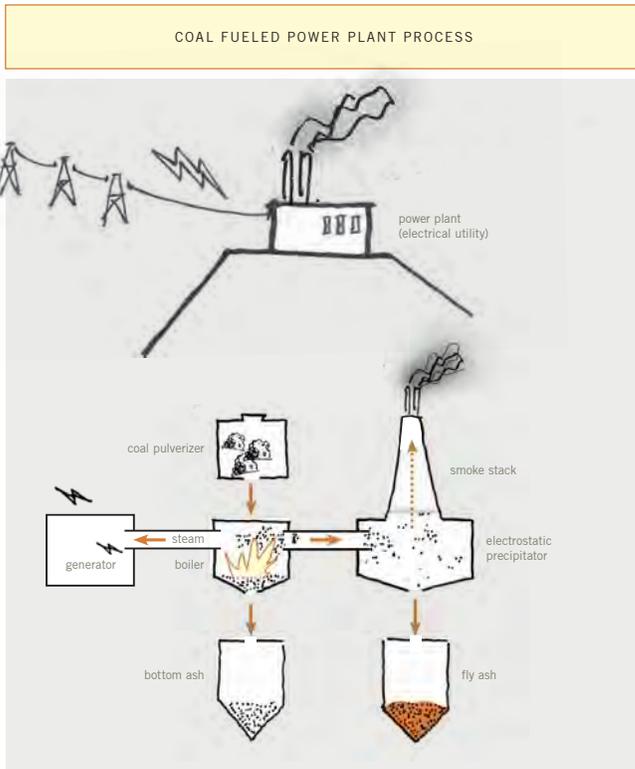


California Energy Commission

Tactic:
Clean Air Act 1970



Unintended Consequence



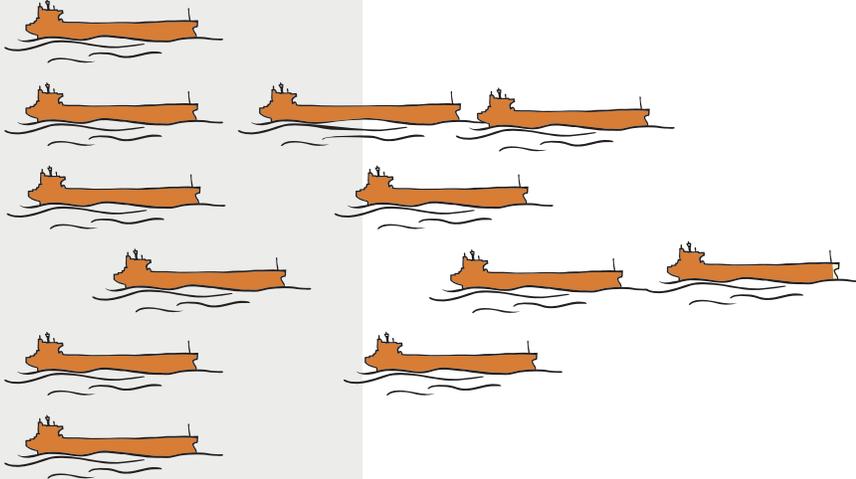
Body Burden of Substances in Fly Ash via Government Watch List

Substances	Health Effects																
	Asthma Trigger	Asthmagin	Asthmagin Sensitizer	Carcinogen	Cardiovascular or Blood Toxicant	Developmental Toxicant	Endocrine Toxicant	Genitourinary or Liver Toxicant	Hazardous air pollutant	Immunotoxicant	Kidney Toxicant	Musculoskeletal Toxicant	Neurotoxicant	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic Chemical	Reproductive Toxicant	Respiratory Toxicant	Skin or Sense Organ Toxicant
Aluminum / 7429-90-5	■																
Antimony / 7440-36-0	■																
Arsenic / 7440-38-2	■																
Barium / 7440-39-3																	
Beryllium / 7440-41-7	■																
Boron / 7440-42-8																	
Cadmium / 7440-43-9	■																
Calcium / 7440-70-2																	
Hexavalent Chromium (VI) / 7440-47-3	■																
Chloride (Chlorine) / 7782-50-5	■																
Chloride (Chlorine) / 7782-50-5	■																
Cobalt / 7440-48-4	■																
Copper / 7440-50-8																	
Fluoride / 16984-48-8																	
Iron / 7439-89-6																	
Lead / 7439-92-1	■																
Lithium / 7439-93-2																	
Magnesium / 7439-95-4																	
Manganese / 7439-96-5																	
Mercury / 7439-97-6	■																
Molybdenum / 7439-98-7																	
Nickel / 7440-02-0	■																
Nitrate / 14797-55-8																	
Phosphorus / 7723-14-0																	
Potassium / 7440-09-7																	
Selenium / 7782-49-2																	
Silver / 7440-22-4																	
Sodium / 7440-23-5																	
Strontium / 7440-24-6																	
Sulfate / 18785-72-3																	
Sulphide																	
Thallium / 7440-28-0																	
Tin / 7440-31-5																	
Titanium / 7440-32-6																	
Vanadium / 7440-62-2	■																
Zinc / 7440-66-6	■																

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill:
11,000,000 gallons (.13 of an oil super-tanker)

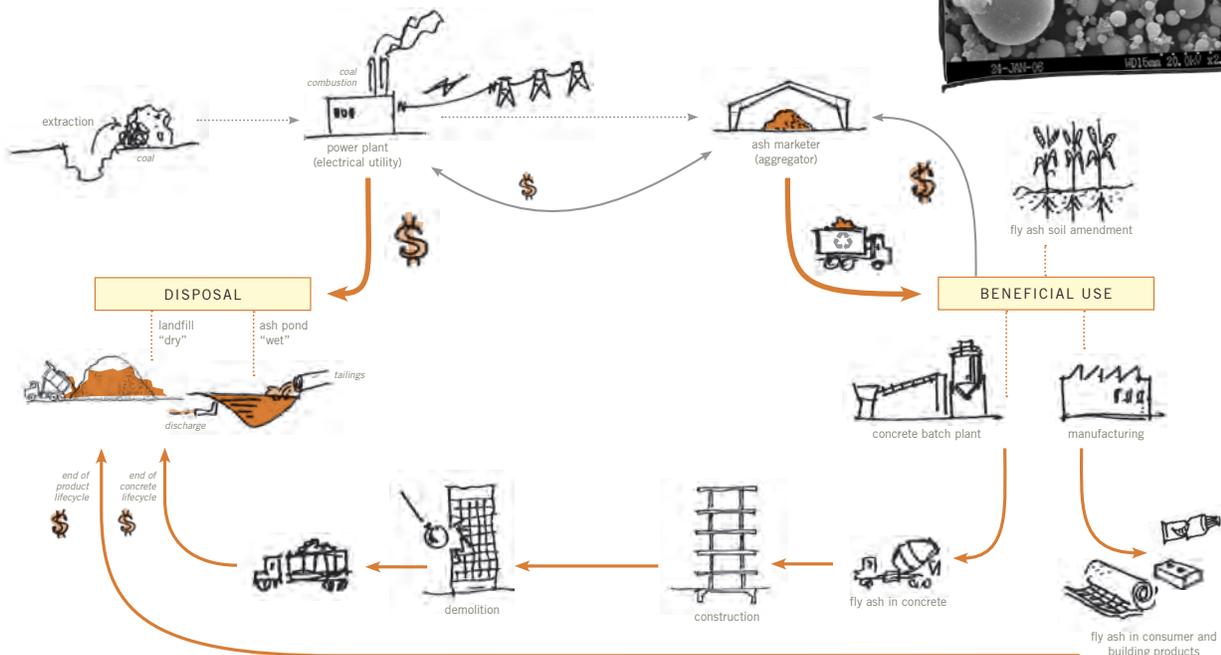
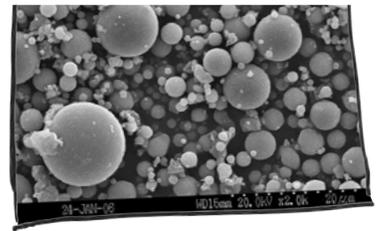


TVA Kingston Power Plant Coal Ash Spill:
1,000,000,000 gallons (11.96 super-tankers,
water and coal combustion combined)

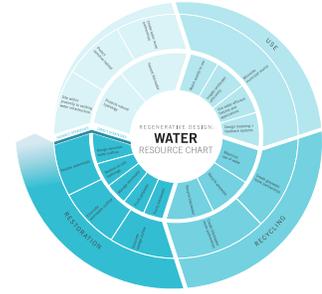
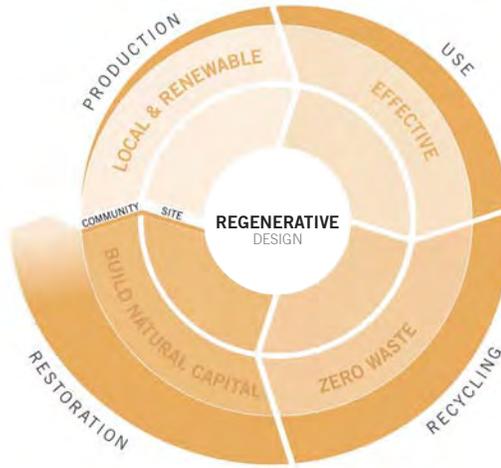
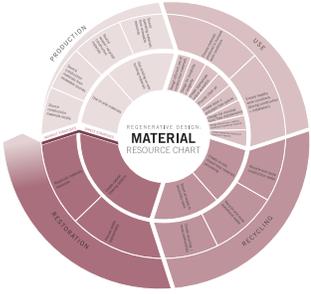
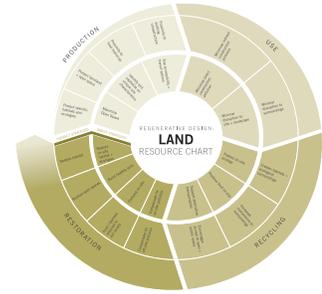
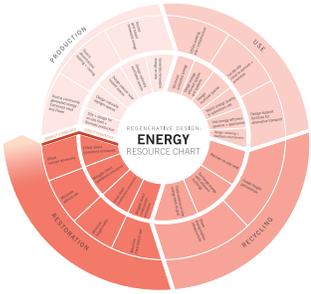


Exxon Valdez vs. TVA'S Kingston Power Plant Coal Ash Pond Levee Break

Lifecycle of Fly Ash



Regenerative Framework: Whole Systems Design Strategy



Credit: Perkins+Will & University of British Columbia





GUIDING PRINCIPLES



1999 Comprehensive Plan: Vision

I. The Town will protect its Valuable **Natural, Historic and Scenic Resources.**

II. The Town will **enhance the community** through a variety of public facilities and programs designed to ensure that Southampton can meet the fullest range of needs for its entire community today and tomorrow.

III. The Town will maintain the existing nature of the local economy, while working to **enhance the diversity of the economy** for the future, particularly in the areas of tourism and the second home industry, by protecting the Town's character and quality of place.

IV. The Town will create more choices for residents in how they travel to and through Town, and will **create a transportation system that works in tandem with land use** to preserve a landscape of rural roads with distinct village and hamlet centers.

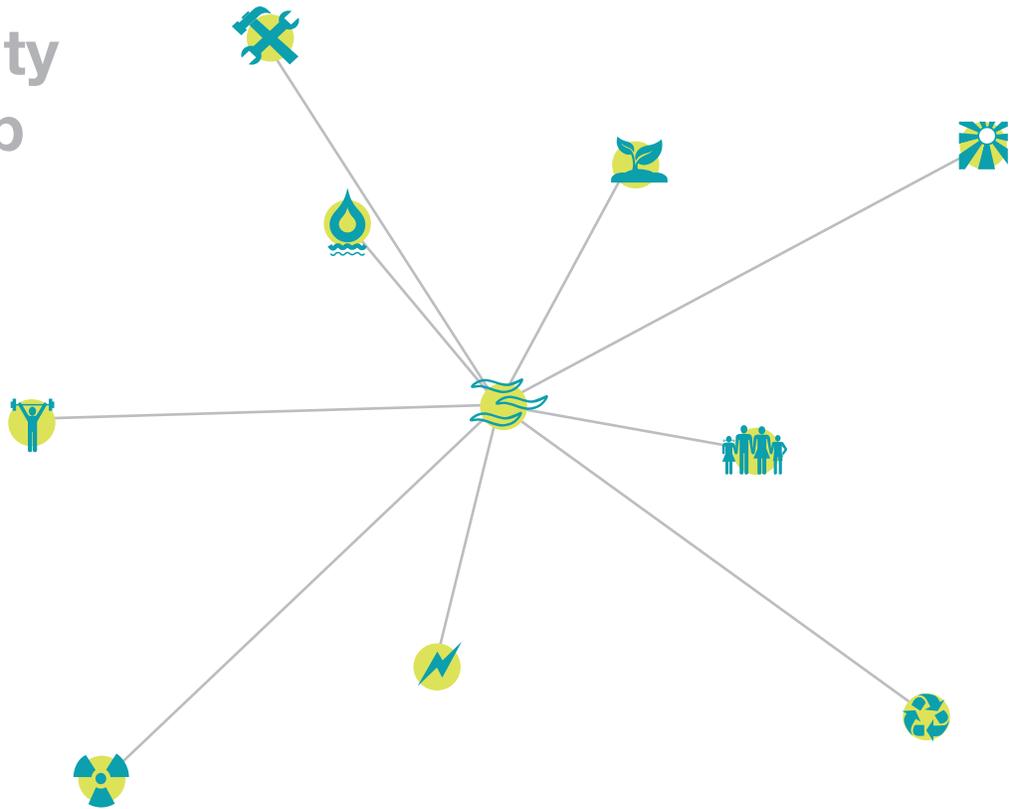
Focus Areas

- ✓ Natural Resources
- ✓ Historic Resources
- ✓ Economics
- ✓ Quality of Life / Culture
- ✓ Transportation
- ✓ Land Use
- ✓ Open Space / Greenways
- ✓ Energy Efficiency
- ✓ Ecology
- ✓ Health & Wellness
- ✓ Clean Energy
- ✓ Waste
- ✓ Creativity & Uniqueness
- ✓ Green Infrastructure
- ✓ Information Infrastructure
- ✓ Carbon Reduction

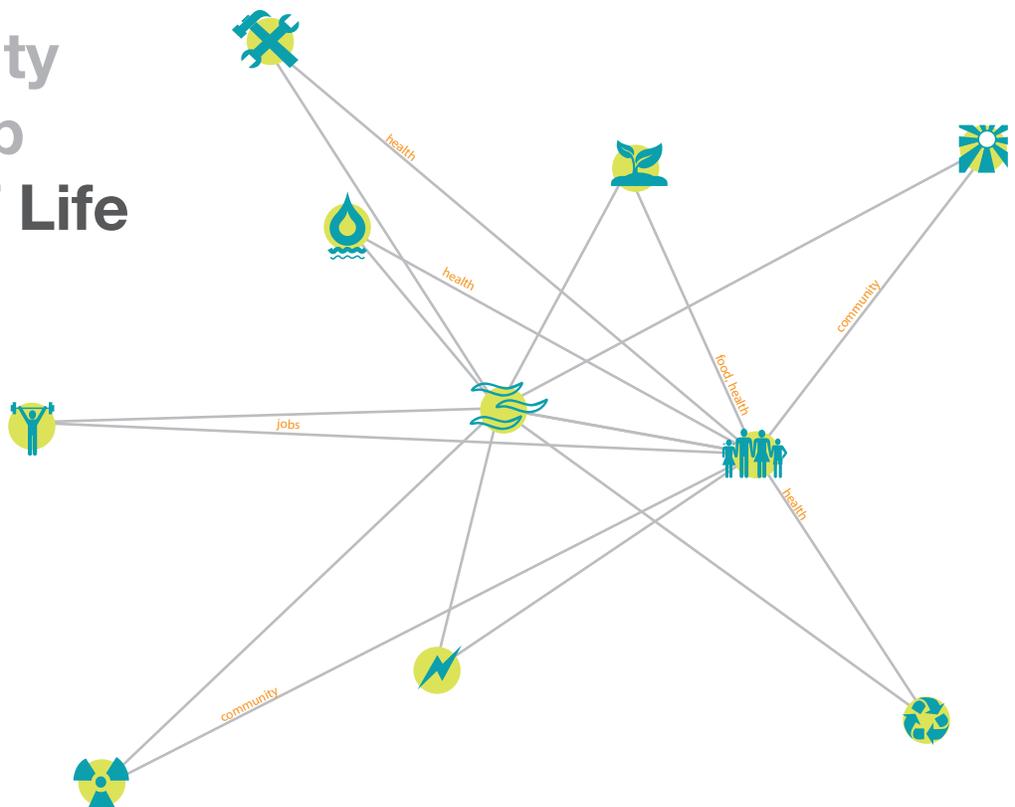
Community Value Web Sample Issues



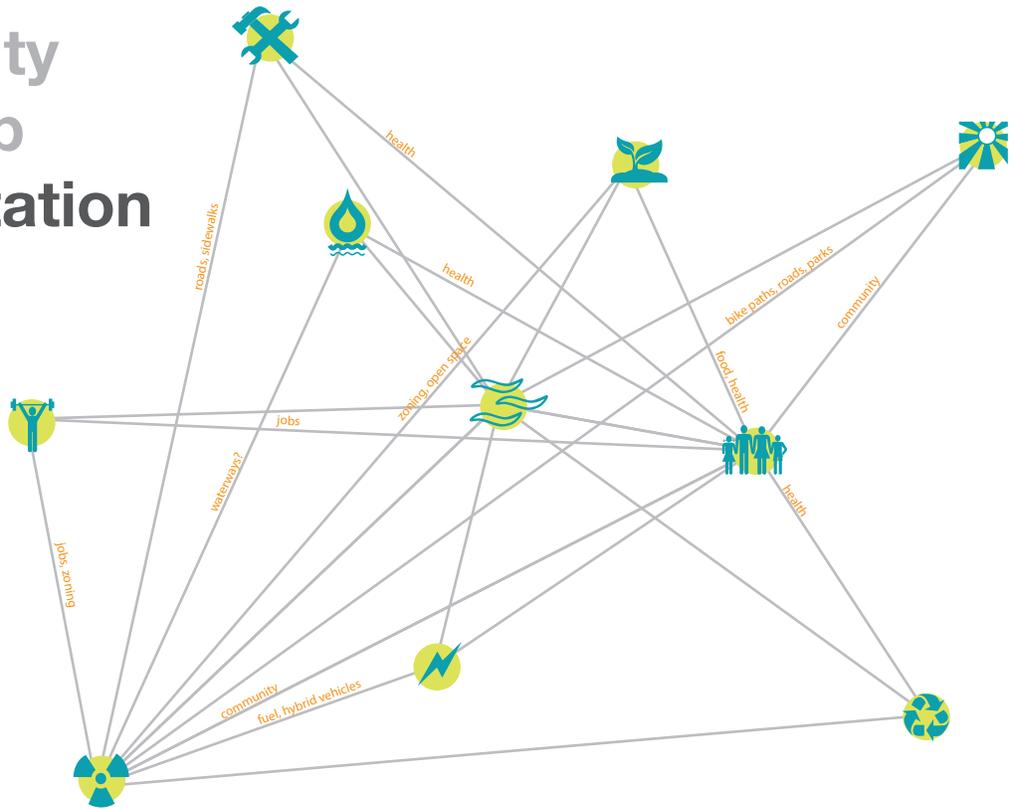
Community Value Web Carbon



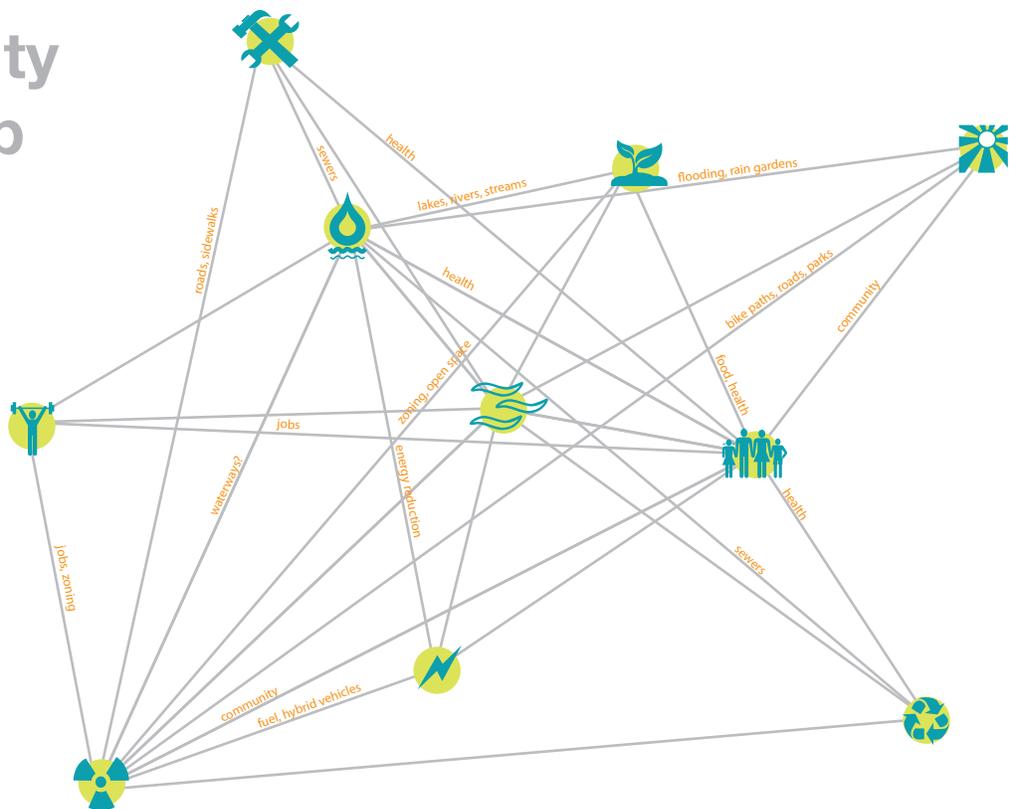
Community Value Web Quality of Life



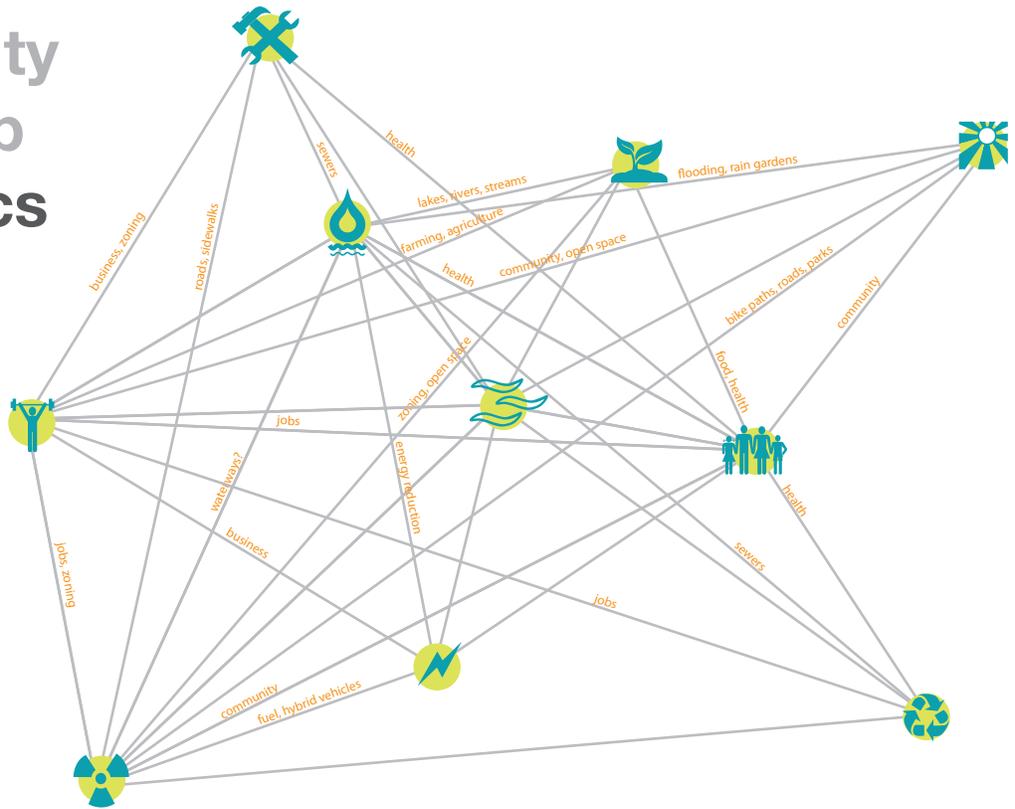
Community Value Web Transportation



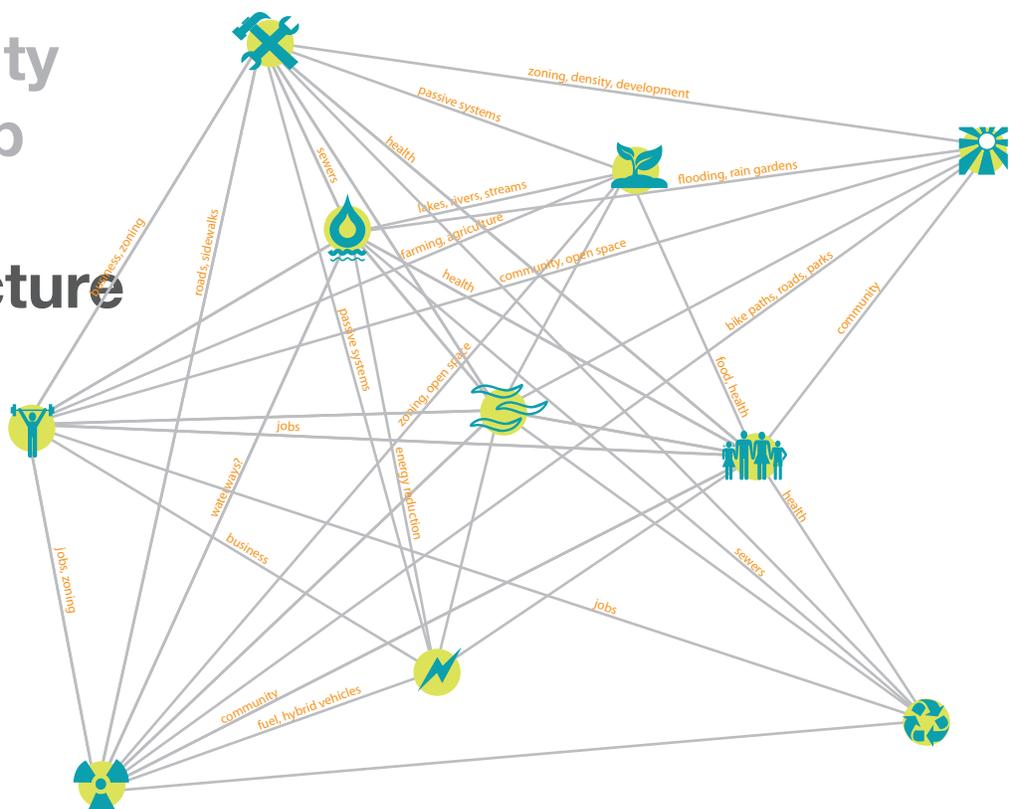
Community Value Web Water



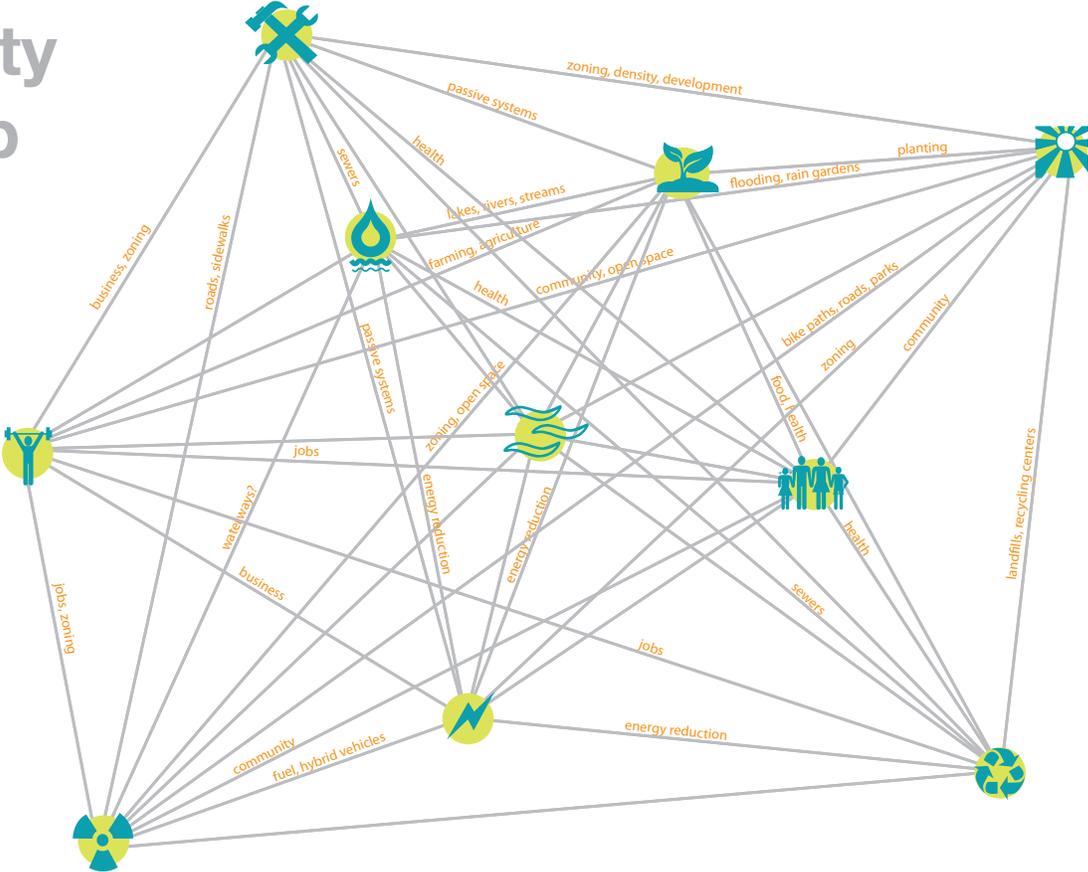
Community Value Web Economics



Community Value Web Green Infrastructure



Community Value Web Nature & Ecology



Creating An Actionable Plan



Focus Area:
TBD

GOAL: TBD

Tactics:	Action Required for Implementation	Strategy Type	Related Focus Areas	Mechanism for Impementation	Department(s) Responsible for Implementation	Timeframe		
						Short Term	Mid-Term	Long Term
Tactic 1	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	■		
Tactic 2	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		■	■
Tactic 3	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	■	■	
Tactic 4	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		■	■
Tactic 5	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		■	

Focus Area:
TBD

Whole Group Activity

GOAL: TBD

Tactics:	Action Required for Implementation	Strategy Type	Related Focus Areas	Mechanism for Impementation	Department(s) Responsible for Implementation	Timeframe		
						Short Term	Mid-Term	Long Term
Tactic 1	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	■		
Tactic 2	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		■	■
Tactic 3	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	■	■	
Tactic 4	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		■	■
Tactic 5	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		■	

Focus Area:
TBD

Whole Group Activity

GOAL: TBD

Break-Out Session 1

Tactics:	Action Required for Implementation	Strategy Type	Related Focus Areas	Mechanism for Impementation	Department(s) Responsible for Implementation	Timeframe		
						Short Term	Mid-Term	Long Term
Tactic 1	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	■		
Tactic 2	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		■	■
Tactic 3	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	■	■	
Tactic 4	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		■	■
Tactic 5	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		■	

Focus Area:
TBD

Whole Group Activity

GOAL: TBD

Break-Out Session 1

Tactics:	Action Required for Implementation	Strategy Type	Related Focus Areas	Mechanism for Impementation	Department(s) Responsible for Implementation	Timeframe		
						Short Term	Mid-Term	Long Term
Tactic 1	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	■		
Tactic 2	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		■	■
Tactic 3	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	■	■	
Tactic 4	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		■	■
Tactic 5	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		■	

**Break-Out
Session 2A**

Focus Area:
TBD

Whole Group Activity

GOAL: TBD

Break-Out Session 1

Tactics:

Tactics:	Action Required for Implementation	Strategy Type	Related Focus Areas	Mechanism for Impementation	Department(s) Responsible for Implementation	Timeframe		
						Short Term	Mid-Term	Long Term
Tactic 1	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD			
Tactic 2	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD			
Tactic 3	TBD	TBD	TBD	Break-Out Session 2A	TBD			Break-Out Session 2B
Tactic 4	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD			
Tactic 5	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD			

Focus Area:
TBD

Whole Group Activity

GOAL: TBD

Break-Out Session 1

Tactics:

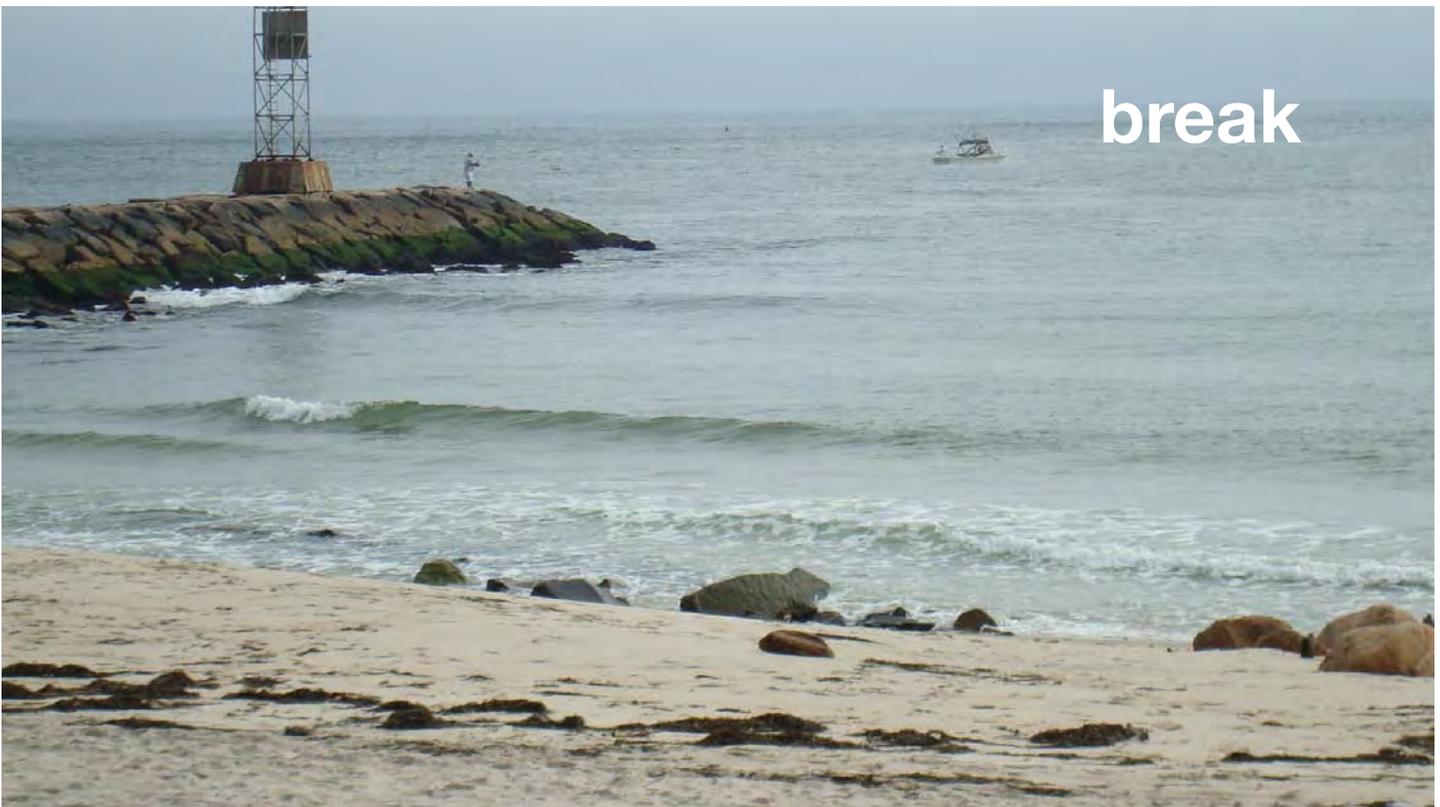
Tactics:	Action Required for Implementation	Strategy Type	Related Focus Areas	Mechanism for Impementation	Department(s) Responsible for Implementation	Timeframe		
						Short Term	Mid-Term	Long Term
Tactic 1	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD			
Tactic 2	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD			
Perkins+Will To Draft Southampton to Review		TBD	TBD	Break-Out Session 2A	TBD			Break-Out Session 2B
Tactic 4	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD			
Tactic 5	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD			



Activity 1: Identifying Focus Areas

Groups of 1-2

- Natural Resources
- Historic Resources
- Economics
- Quality of Life / Culture
- Transportation
- Land Use
- Open Space / Greenways
- Energy Efficiency
- Ecology
- Health & Wellness
- Clean Energy
- Waste
- Creativity & Uniqueness
- Green Infrastructure
- Information Infrastructure
- Carbon Reduction



Break-Out 1: Goal Setting

Groups of 6-8

- 1. Create 1-6 goals for each of your assigned focus areas**
- 2. Identify all associate issues**

Break-Out 2A: Implementation and Prioritization

Same Groups of 6-8

- 1. Identify mechanisms for implementation & associated town depts that apply to the goals**

Break-Out 2B: Implementation and Prioritization

Same Groups of 6-8

- 1. Based on the mechanisms required for implementation and the resources needed from the town, prioritize & assign a timeframe to each goal.**

Activity 1: Identifying Focus Areas

RESULTS

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							TOTAL	
Land Use	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	13	GROUP 1
Water	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x					9	GROUP 2
Waste		x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	9	
Transportation	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						9	GROUP 3
Green Infrastructure	x	x	x		x		x						x		x	7	GROUP 4
Economics			x		x		x	x		x		x			x	7	
Natural Resources				x	x	x			x	x		x	x			7	
Clean Energy	x	x	x				x	x					x			6	
Energy Efficiency		x			x		x	x	x				x			6	
Quality of Life			x			x		x	x				x		x	6	
Carbon Reduction	x				x		x						x		x	5	
Open Space/Greenways	x	x		x		x							x			5	
Creativity & Uniqueness			x						x				x		x	4	
Ecology				x					x			x	x			4	
Historic Resources			x		x								x		x	4	
Health & Wellness									x			x	x			3	

Additional Focus Areas that emerged in discussion:

- Education
- Governance
- Information Technology
- Housing
- creativity/uniqueness
- social justice (harrassment, equality, minority)/cultural,
- faith based groups
- reuse/adaptive reuse
- consumerism
- government vs citizen responsibilities
- important to consider a process of evolution



RAW DATA

QUALITY OF LIFE (OR “BETTER USE OF RESOURCES”)

Goals	Associated Issues - Primary	Associated Issues - Secondary	Mechanisms for Implementation	Associated Town Depts.
1. Increase affordable housing in town	Misconceptions/ NIMBY Cost of land in SH Density restrictions Locations Rentals Size	Education Not affordable if not energy efficient Pine Barrens Credits Costs	Finance through sale of sewage credits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • CPF • Planning • Controller • Town Attorney • Town Board
			Housing Authority borrows \$ w/town board to back loan	
			Tax credits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessor
			Change workforce housing legislation loopholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Board • Town Attorney
			Improve existing stock for affordable through retrofits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability Coordinator • Building Department • Developers
2. Increase work-base (no brain drain) allow young people to stay	Providing affordable housing & density	Financing/ROI	Update master plan	Land management & community
3. Retain rural character & clean air/natural resources to be happy & healthy	transportation “property rights” Land use/planning	Everything is not in its proper place/mix is not working	Add local legislation that prohibits discrimination for subsidized housing with rental permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Board • Town Attorney • Housing
4. Walkable communities/compact development	Incentives don't exist	Creates possibility to demolish existing historic hamlets.	Allow “granny flats” & carriage houses w/out Pine Barren credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Board • Town Attorney
5. Increase farmers markets & opportunities for local businesses/food	High rents Franchises & big box		Reduce traffic - increase transportation choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation • Planning • Engineering
6. Agriculture - support and extend			Legislation to prohibit formula businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Town Attorney

TRANSPORTATION

Goals	Associated Issues - Primary	Associated Issues - Secondary	Mechanisms for Implementation	Associated Town Depts
Provide for transportation by limiting minimizing necessary infrastructure	Traffic Potholes Emissions Multi - Modals Trains			
Evaluate & create implementation plan				
Tying plans together				
Pull out what town can actualize				



CLEAN ENERGY

Goals	Associated Issues - Primary	Associated Issues - Secondary	Mechanisms for Implementation	Associated Town Depts
Group infrastructure onto common lot for residential or commercial subdivisions			Town & State Town to allow for clustering for infrastructure lot. State to allow private community utility.	Town Board
Produce energy per neighborhood (renewables) on community level vs. individual	Political will/ neighborhood NIMBY	Plans/Maps - Where would these go?	Education & Demonstration Smart or grid metering	Town Attorney
Localized utilities	Enabling legislation does not exist (NYS)	People save and then consume more	Legislation - Petition governor etc.	
Remove barriers to wind turbine installations	Visual impacts, noise impacts, flicker, etc.		Legislation	
Encourage all types: wind; solar			Incentives Town budget - rebates	
Sensitivity to character of neighborhood			Public/Private ownership	
Increase infrastructure for gas or other clean energy			Design	ARB
Waste to energy			Town to put solar on town roofs or properties.	

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Goals	Associated Issues - Primary	Associated Issues - Secondary	Mechanisms for Implementation	Stakeholders & Associated Town Depts
Explore link between bldg & new infrastructure	Re-use salvaged materials	R.R.R.	Codes & Policies	Attorneys office TB Approval Community SBA Land Management Waste Management LHBD
	Existing buildings	“Re-building” Codes and policies	Education	LHDB SeaTV GIS/IT CAC’s Sust. Comm. Attorney CAC’s TB LHDB
Lead and educate by example	Non-building infrastructures - Street lighting	LEDS	Incentives	Attorney CAC’s TB LHBD
	New buildings - site layout - density@lot level	Codes & Policies	Research -What are others doing? - Precedents	
	Green materials	Greenwashing “Green Seal”		

LAND USE

Goals	Associated Issues - Primary	Associated Issues - Secondary	Mechanisms for Implementation	Associated Town Depts
Require/Ensure Sustainable Land Use	Adaptive reuse property rights		Zoning Enforcement Bldg Regs Incentives	DLM CPF Ag Advisory Conservation Highway Historic Pres Parks Dept All advisory groups
Zoning regular codes are tied to improve local water quality for transit oriented development	Walkable communities. Higher Density Development - School Taxes		TDRS TODS Education/Communication Town Code Amendment	
Preserve... farm land for food production			Landscaping Requirements Demolition Code Facade Easements	
Generate local energy & sustainable	Wind & Solar Energy		Purchase of Development Rights Limits of bldg size Re-examine buildout	
Stewardship of the land	Public lands & private lands. Native vegetation.		Community Gardens Re-examine CPF regs - use regs to allow garenning, other activity	
Regenerate Green Landscapes			Allow gravel parking lots	
Minimize/Zero toxic materials to protect nstural systems			Limit impervious surface	

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Goals	Associated Issues - Primary	Associated Issues - Secondary	Mechanisms for Implementation	Associated Town Depts
Town facilities	Benchmarks & Baselines (no data - no targets)	Using savings towards other programs	Data collection establish target	Sust. Coordinator comptroller. All depts to record data
Residential	Existing bldgs/ stock in need of retrofit/no data efficiency	Homeowners to recognize benefit for improving efficiency (\$) -Education - Demonstration	CDC / NYSERDA program Incentive - LIAA	LIPA SeaTV
	Affordability of housing relies on energy efficiency.	Renters vs. Owners	Community solar	Town Bd - town properties
Commercial	No standards in planning/bldg code for siting efficiency	Zoning	Legislation for smart bldgs. Legislation for rooftops as resources (green, blue, Silver) LIPA	Town Bd Community Regional Developers Planning Town Atty
Local distribution / Networks (smart metering etc.)	Cost			
Energy neutrality or (+) production	Community buy-in. Not enough to produce			

WATER

Goals	Associated Issues - Primary	Associated Issues - Secondary	Mechanisms for Implementation	Associated Town Depts
Have clean water - pristine	Ground surface - Septic issues.	Stormwater	Septic regulation	DLM
Maintain useful waterways	Drinking - delivery systems	Drainage	Sewer districts	Conservation
Rebuild fisheries regenerate		Rising water table	Ground water management	Municipal Works
Adapt to sea level rise	Flooding rising water		Stormwater management regs	Town Trustees
			Septic management	Highway Department
			Septic replacement	Suffolk County - clean water coalition
			Wetlands protection regs - setbacks - management	
			Enforcement issues	
			Landscaping practices - native veg	
			No bulkheading	
			No fertilizers, pesticides	
			Building materials - clean bldg materials	
			LEED certification	
			Dredging	
			Shoreline regeneration	
			Eelgrass planting	
			Recalculating drainage percentages - increase	
			Storage requirements	
			Rain gardens	
			Low impact development	
			Grey water reuse	



EXISTING FRAMEWORK

Southampton Town Sustainability Vision, May 2009

“A Healthy and Green Southampton in a Sustainable World”

Sustainability principle - Minimize man’s encroachment on nature

Scope: Environment – Water Quality

- o Return water bodies to unaltered state
- Minimize discharge of nutrients of human origin to surface waters
- Remove excess nutrients from surface waters
- Treat storm water runoff before it enters surface waters

Scope: Environment – Natural Resources

- o Return open spaces to original state
- Create new open spaces
- Redesign existing development to include more green space
- Educate the public about green space

Scope: Environment – Air Quality

- o Achieve carbon neutrality within the Town
- Reduce GHG emissions from vehicles
- Revitalize and redesign transit spaces
- Rethink design and buildings to reduce GHG emissions

Sustainability principle – Eliminate dependence on man-made persistent chemicals and synthetic substances

Scope: Environment - Toxics

- o Eliminate pollutants from the environment
- Reduce the amount of chemicals used daily
- Reduce the amount of nutrients that enter the environment
- Improve methods of municipal waste management

Sustainability Principle - Eliminate wasteful use of natural materials

Scope: Energy and Recycling – Energy Efficiency

- o Change mindset to conservation and efficiency
- Lessen the footprint of the built environment
- Encourage conservation of resources
- Halt energy intensive behaviors

Scope: Energy and Recycling – Renewable Energy

- o Achieve energy independence through methods innocuous to the environment
- Increase renewable energy systems
- Find new sources of energy production
- Promote better building envelope systems
- Raise public awareness of energy efficiency and healthy building practices

Scope: Energy and Recycling – Recycling and Reuse

- o Achieve zero waste
- Minimize production of waste
- Use waste as a resource

Sustainability Principle - Eliminate fossil fuel dependence

Scope: Energy and Recycling – Other Carbon Strategies

- o Reduce CO2 footprint
- Progressively reduce Town CO2 emissions
- Promote local sustainable agriculture
- Reduce GHG-emitting vehicle use

Sustainability Principle - Meet human needs fairly and efficiently

Scope: Community - Health

- o Support practices that enhance human health, food production and well-being
- Eliminate practices and technologies that threaten human health or ecosystems
- Promote a culture that promotes health, happiness and well-being of its residents
- Conserve the natural environment

Scope: Community - Education

- o Educate citizens on sustainable lifestyles
- Provide learning techniques to enhance awareness of climate change and its potential impacts
- Support local educational institutions that promote life-long learning
- Inform the public on how to reduce their impact on the local and global environment

Scope: Community – Land Use

- o Promote efficient and green urban land-use patterns
- Implement zoning to promote higher density, mixed use, walkable development in designated areas
- Make public transit frequent, reliable, integrated, and accessible
- Increase urban green and open space

Scope: Community - Adaptation

- o Allow Southampton to exist in a warming world
- Assess risks of possible climate events
- Develop site-specific strategies
- Assess ecological impacts

Scope: Community – Transportation Infrastructure

- o Establish land use patterns & transportation systems which will increase the use of public transportation and reduce dependence on the automobile.
- Establish 'tiered' intermodal transit centers at major hubs
-

Scope: Economy – Local Economic Development

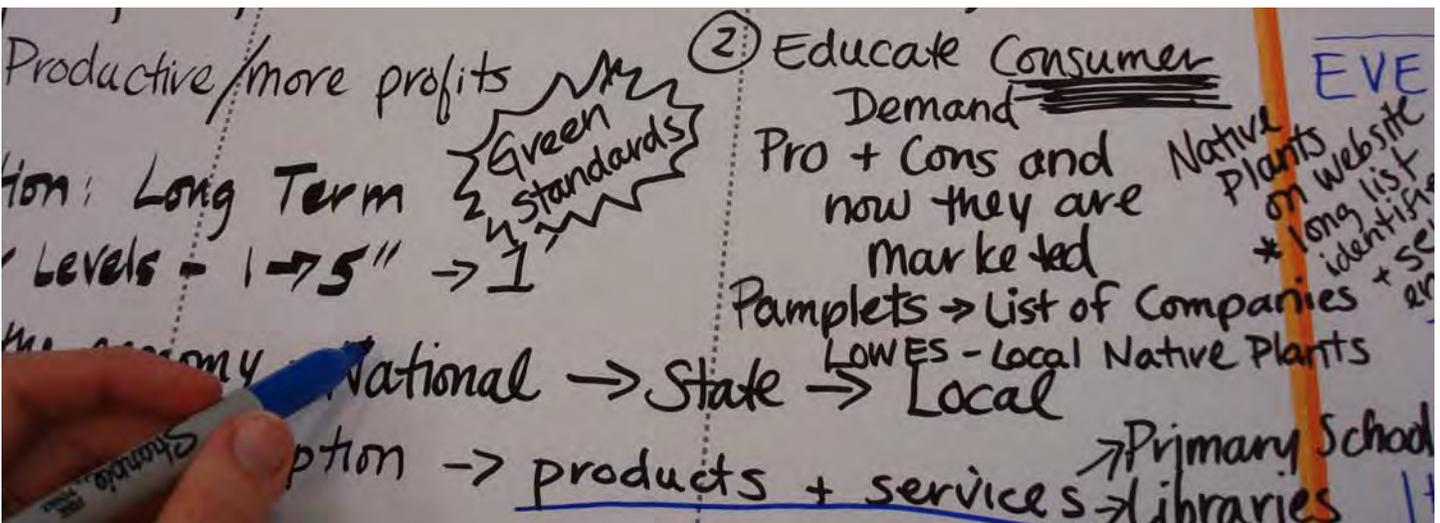
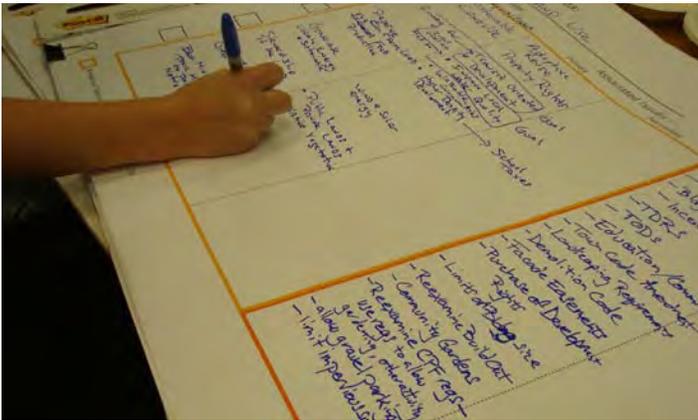
- o Achieve a resilient, diversified local economy that recognizes the economy and environment are inextricably linked and benefits shared across the community.
- Measure and reduce lifecycle costs of economic practices locally and globally
-

Scope: Economy – Green Infrastructure

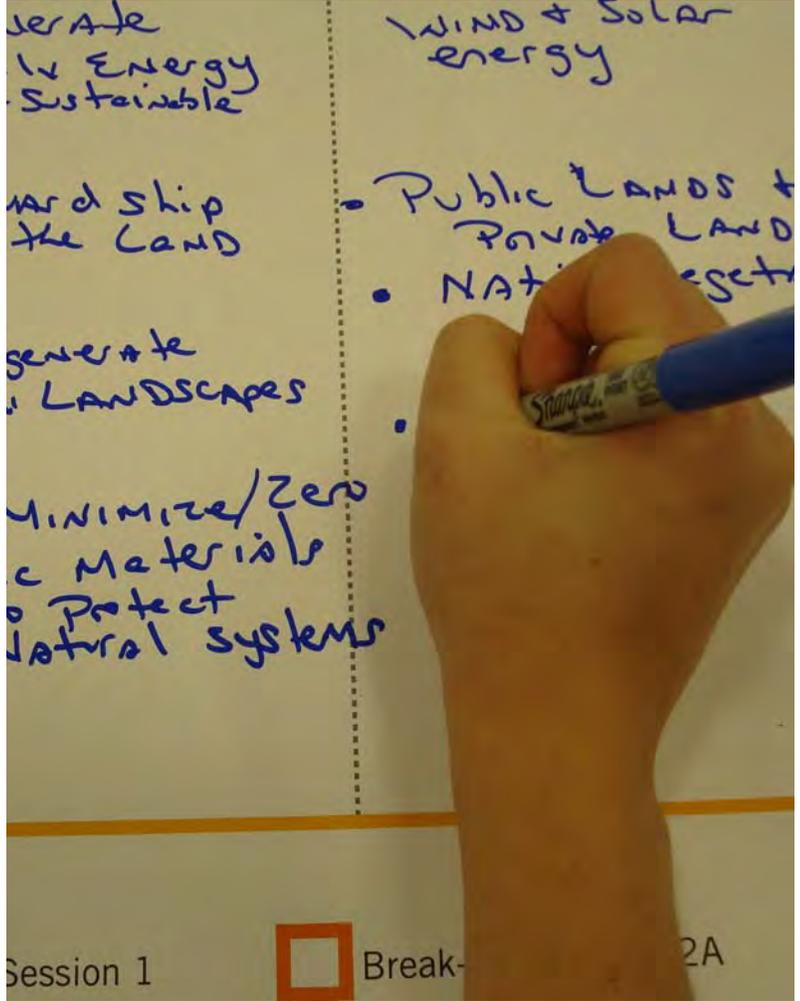
- o Foster local employment that uses new “green” skill sets.

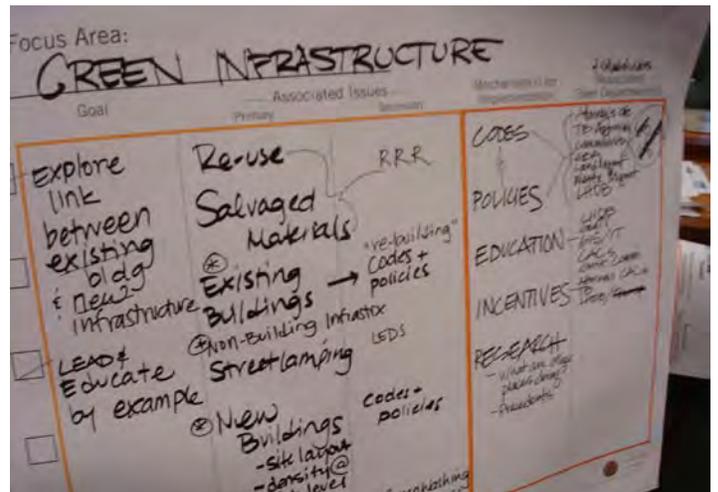
WORKSHOP PHOTOS

SOUTHAMPTON, NY | DECEMBER 6, 2011

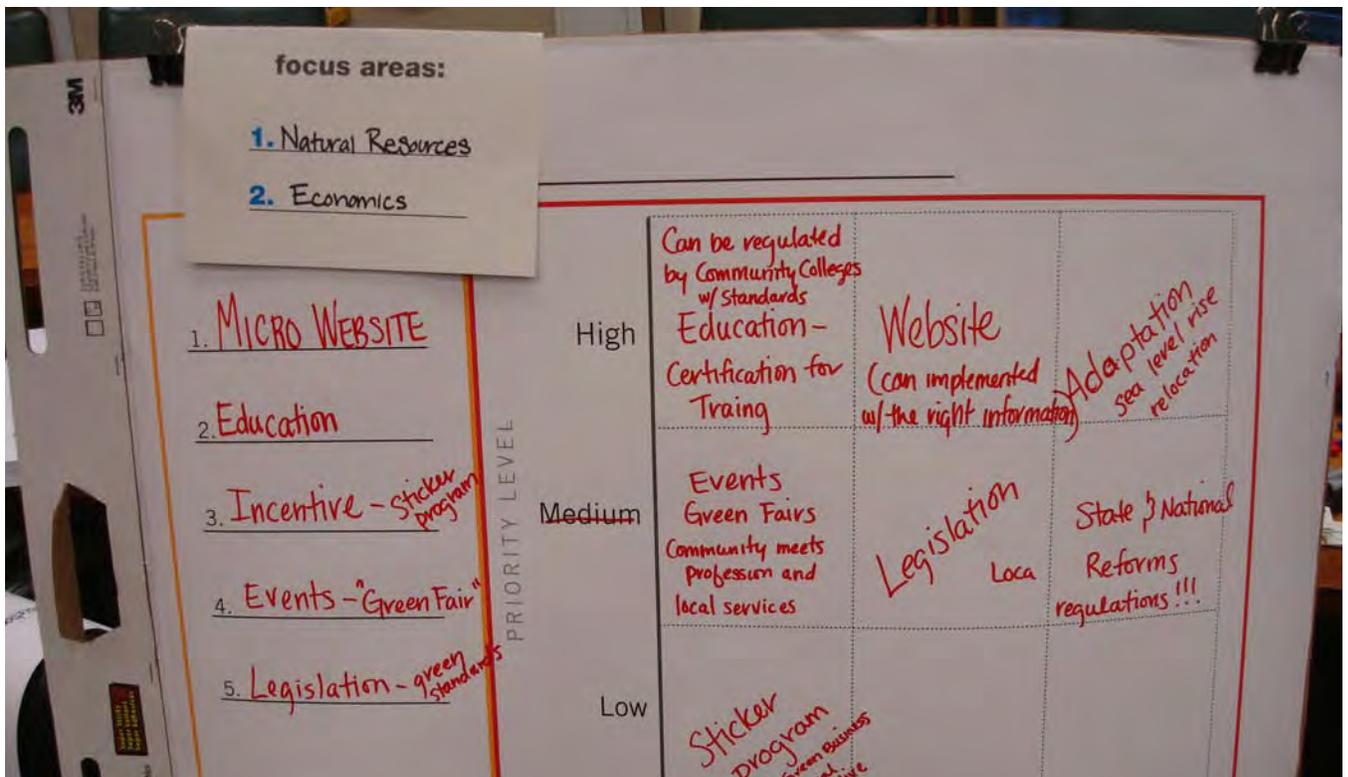






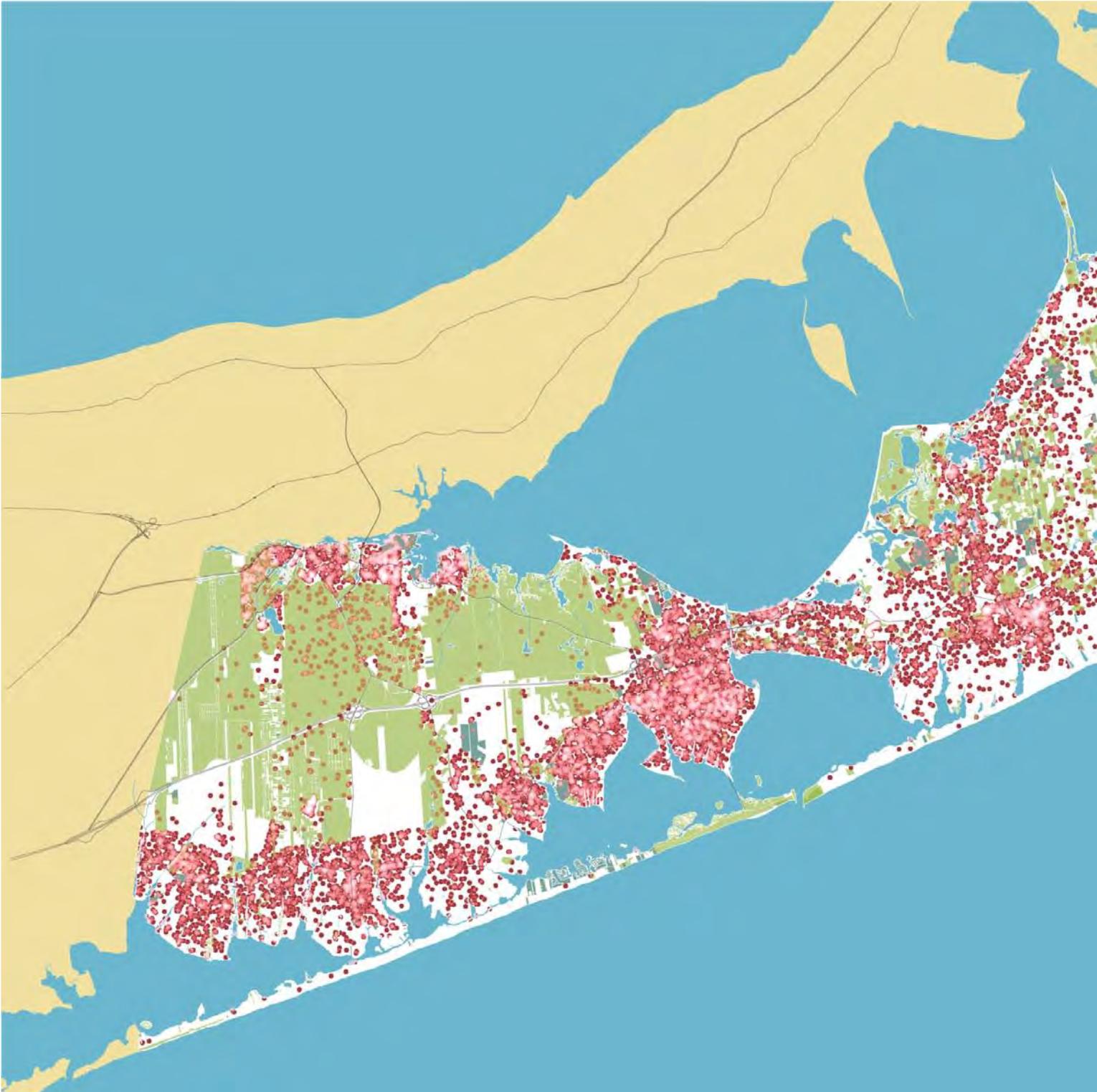






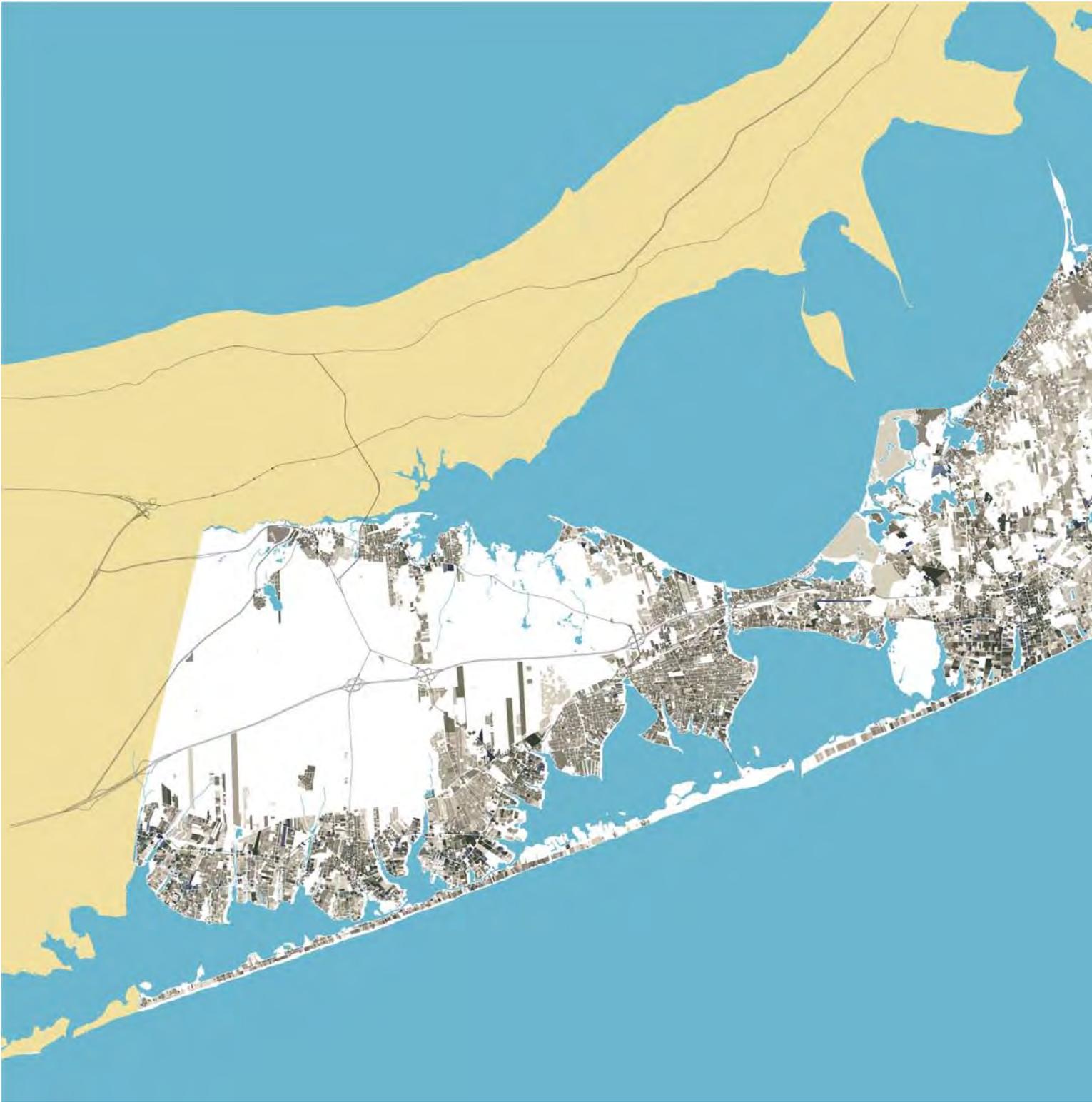
CONTEXT MAPS

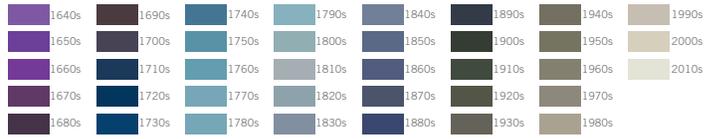
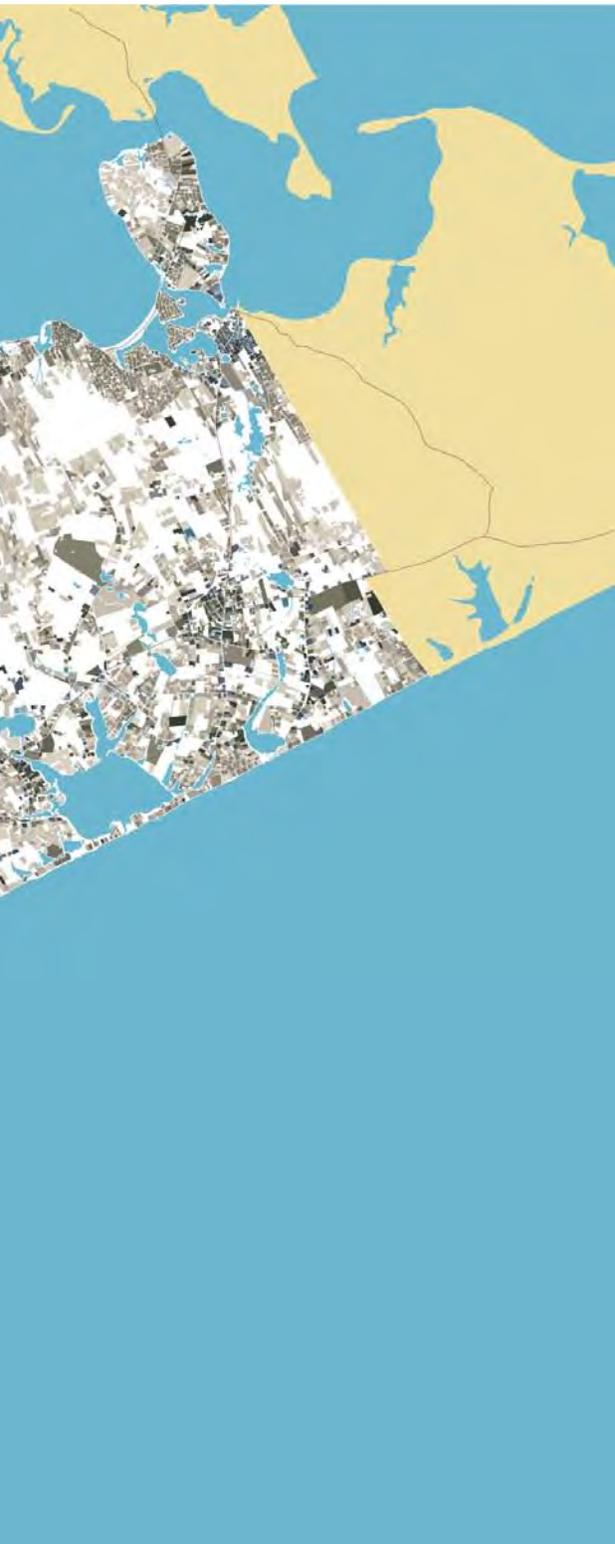
OPEN SPACE



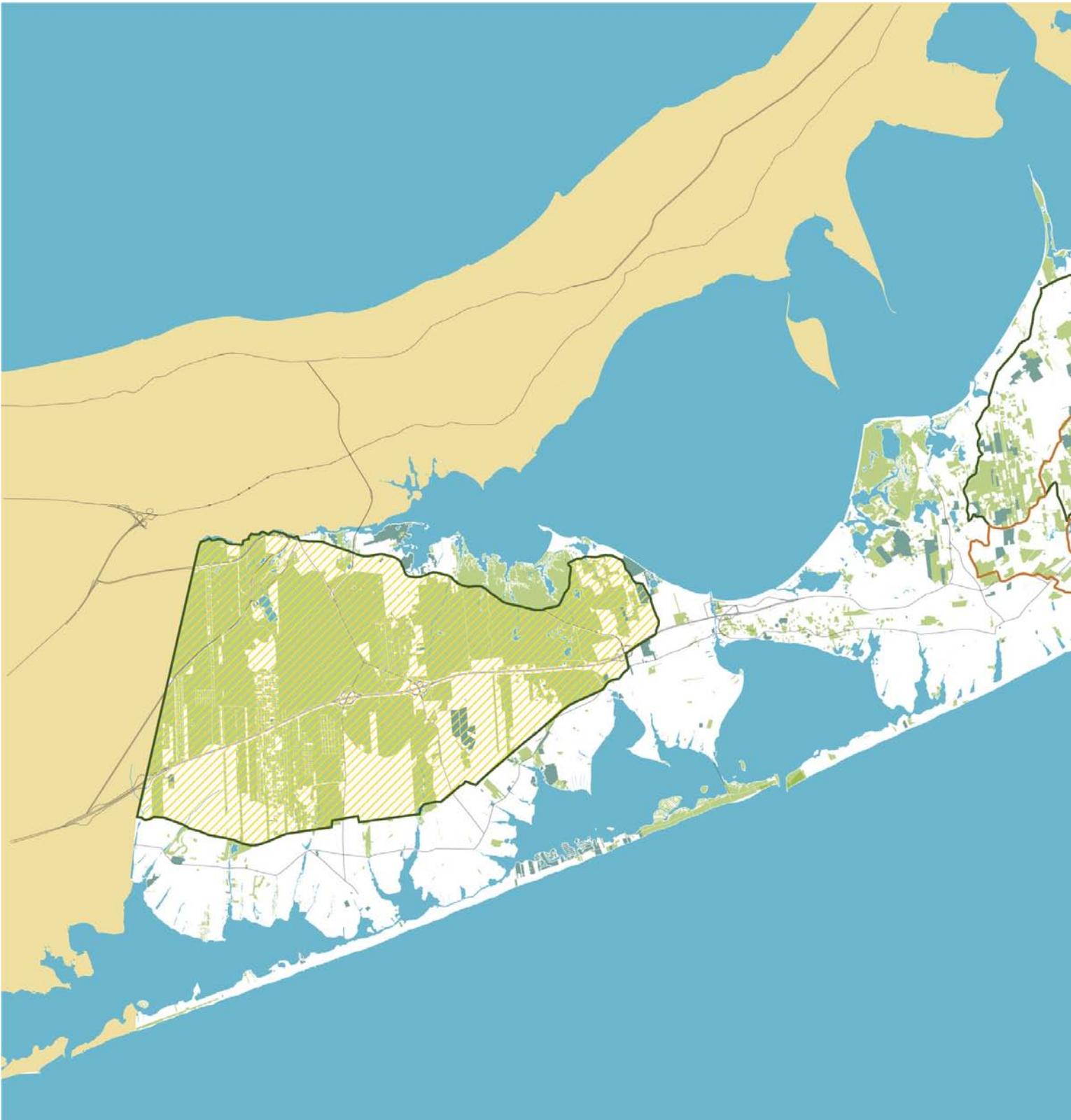


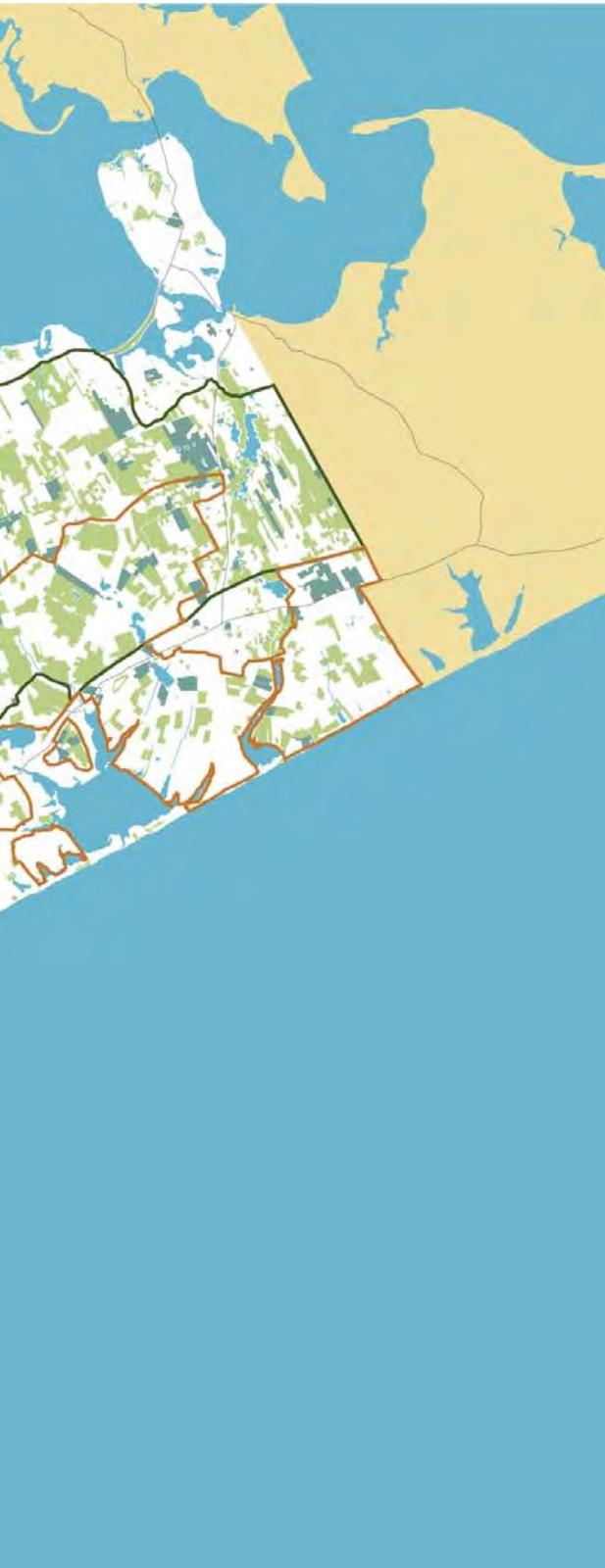
HISTORIC GROWTH





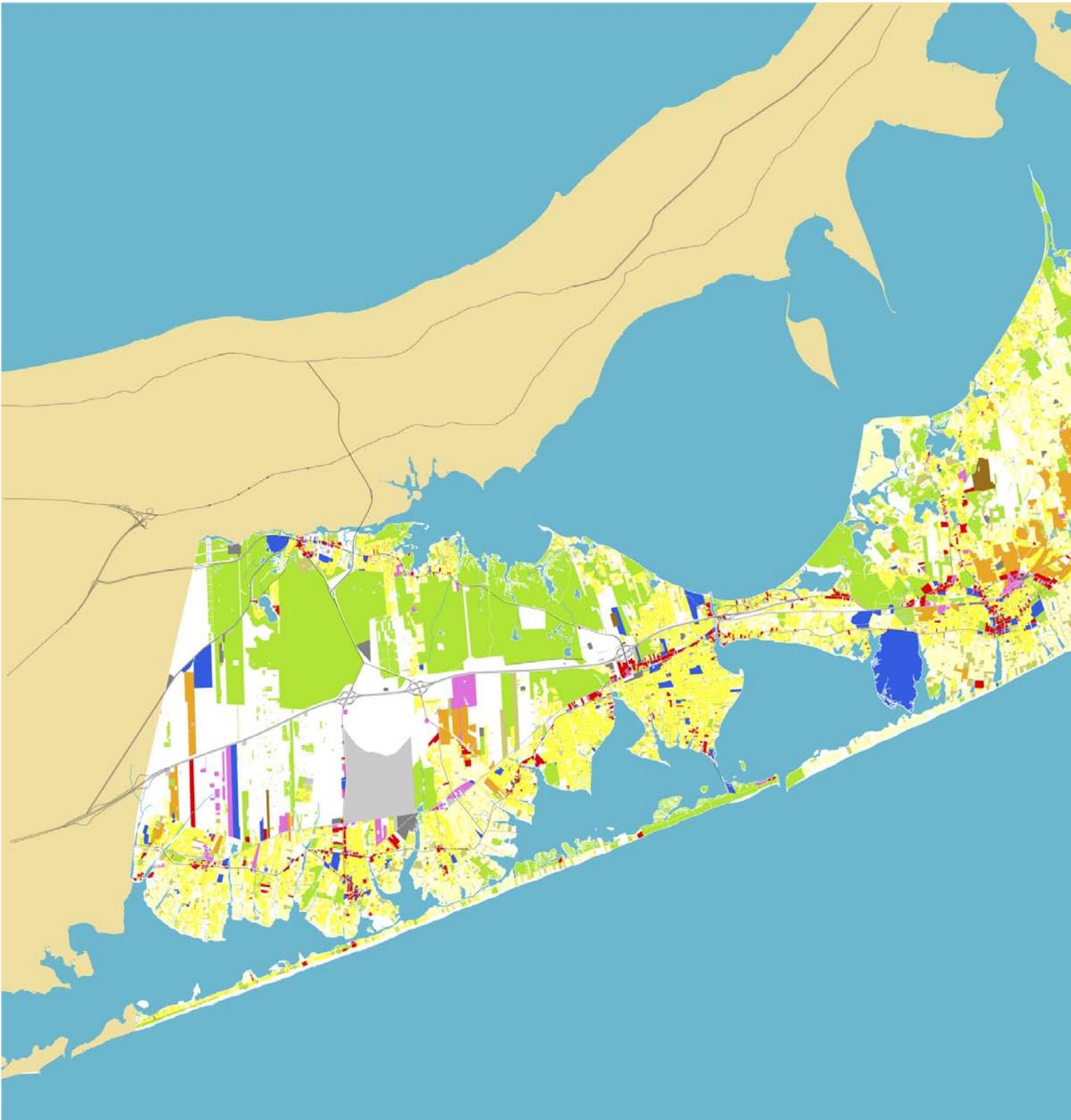
PRESERVATION

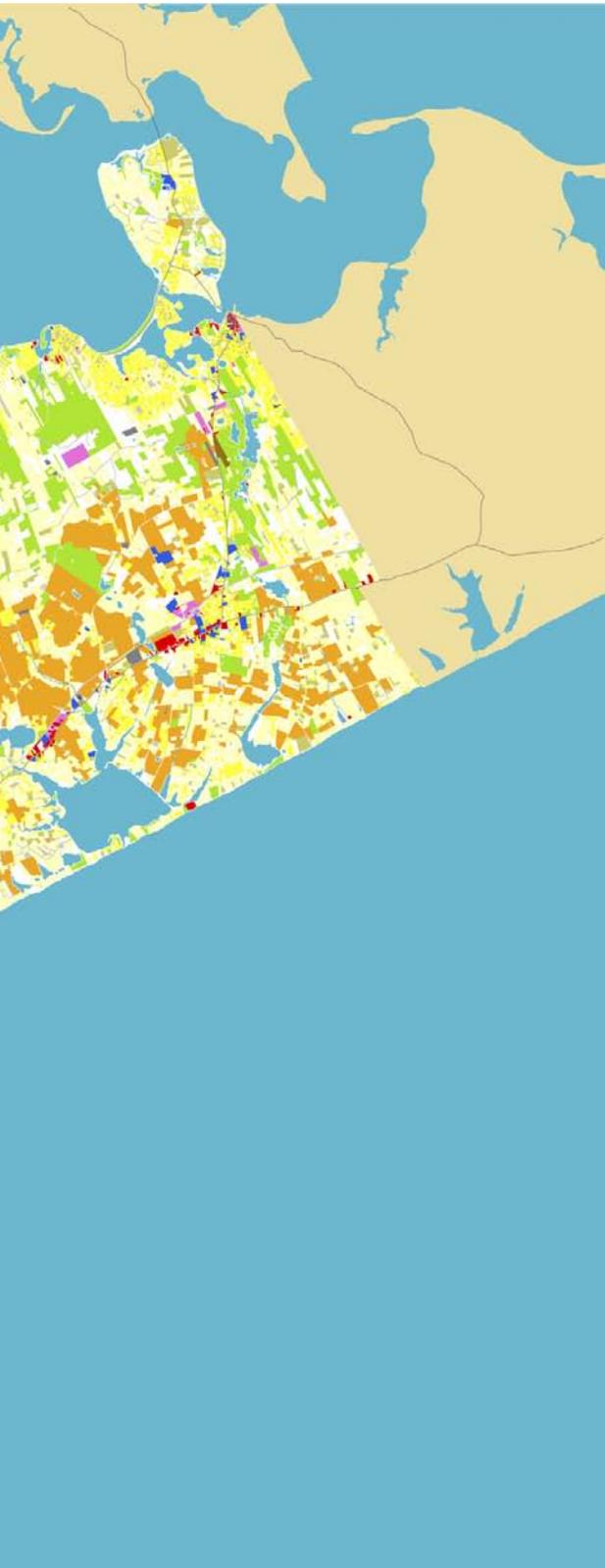




- PROTECTED LANDS
- COMMUNITY PRESERVATION FUND LANDS
- CENTRAL PINE BARRENS
- AQUIFER PROTECTION OVERLAY DISTRICT
- AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION OVERLAY DISTRICT

LAND USE





ZONING

