



**Notice of Public Hearing
Planning Board
Thursday, August 11, 2016
7:00 PM
York Public Library**

The York Planning Board will conduct a Public Hearing regarding the following proposed York Comprehensive Plan Amendments:

- A. Include a new Energy Chapter to the Inventory and Analysis section of the Town of York's Comprehensive Plan; and amend Volume 1 section 1.4 of the Town of York's Comprehensive Plan by adding a reference section that supports the strategies and actions identified within the Energy Chapter.

These amendments are proposed to be considered at the November 2016 General Referendum.

Printed copies of the text of these amendments (draft document dated July 1, 2016) are available at Town Clerk's office in Town Hall, and digital copies are available on the Town's web page (www.yorkmaine.org).

Proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendments

To be considered at the

November 2016 General Referendum

Draft: July 1, 2016

1. Add a new “Energy Chapter” within Volume 2: York Comprehensive Plan Inventory and Analysis and include reference to it within the introduction chapter; and adopt by reference, the strategy and summary of actions identified in the Energy Chapter, within Volume 1: Policies, Capital Investment Plan, Regional Coordination Program and Implementation Program.

Article X

Energy Chapter; Comprehensive Plan

Ballot Language: The following language would appear on the ballot.

Article X

The Town hereby ordains amendment to the **Comprehensive Plan** to add a new chapter to Volume 2-Inventory and Analysis Section titled “Energy Chapter” for the York Comprehensive Plan and adopt by reference, the strategy and summary of actions identified in the Energy Chapter, within Volume 1: Policies, Capital Investment Plan, Regional Coordination Program and Implementation Program.

Statement of Fact:

Passage of this amendment to the Comprehensive Plan would add an Energy Chapter and associated appendix to the Inventory and Analysis Section of York’s Comprehensive Plan. The purpose of this chapter is to provide a framework for implementing Comprehensive Plan Goal 1.4.1, which establishes a broad vision of sustainability as a basis for policy decisions, in particular wise energy use and renewable energy. The Inventory and Analysis Chapter provides an examination of York’s energy needs and progress to date. It identifies local, regional, state and national resources that are required and are available. It also identifies the organizations and stakeholders in the community that are needed for implementation. The Energy Actions located in the Energy Chapter support goal 1.4.1 by listing specific initiatives that would help integrate the goal of sustainability and wise energy consumption in Town operations, within municipal departments and committees, as well as the community at large.

Amendment: Insert a new Comprehensive Plan Chapter entitled, “*Energy Chapter*” that reads as follows: (Please see attached “*Energy Chapter, York Comprehensive Plan, Inventory & Analysis*” dated July 1, 2016 and associated appendix; and add town action 1.4.2 within Volume 1: Policies, Capital Investment Plan, Regional Coordination Program and Implementation Program that acknowledges the policy strategies and action plan included within the Energy Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan as follows.

1.4.2 In order to better promote the concept and broad principles of sustainability and renewable energy systems throughout town as established in Town Goal 1.4 and subsequent town action 1.4.1; the Town shall, to the greatest extent practicable, implement the strategies, summary of actions and associated timeframes identified within the Energy Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan.

Recommendations:

Recommended by the Planning Board:



Energy Chapter

York Comprehensive Plan Inventory & Analysis

Adopted:

Prepared in conjunction with the York Energy Steering Committee

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1. Introduction

The Energy Chapter of York’s Comprehensive Plan was developed by the Energy Steering Committee in collaboration with York’s Town Planner, Dylan Smith, and the Planning Board. The Committee held meetings with a number of Town department heads, volunteer committee members, business owners, nonprofit directors and homeowners to develop the overall vision as well as the specific programs and policies in the Chapter.

We are guided by the United Nations vision laid out in *Our Common Future*, the 1987 Bruntland Commission Report on the Environment and Development:^b

“Sustainable solutions meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

It’s helpful to remind ourselves why we are fashioning these plans. As the Bruntland Commission found and the Mayor’s Climate Protection Act and the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP21) reinforced, there is an ever-greater urgency for a response to climate change, and we all must do our part if we are to hand on to our children and their children a world that will meet their needs.

Our vision is for a community where net-zero energy and sustainability are not the results of a particular initiative, but the catalyst for a vigorous economy that supports a system of healthy natural resources shared by all. Where economic and environmental costs are not unfortunate outcomes of our lifestyles, but reasons to do things differently. Where excuses are ignored and action is taken.

Where:

- York Town government uses no more energy than it makes (“net-zero”) and greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to nearly zero
- We get 100% of our energy for both electricity and heat from renewable resources
- The Town’s growth plan accommodates diverse lifestyles such as co-housing, tiny houses, multi-family housing and a significant affordable housing component for the most vulnerable
- Access to clean energy and efficient technology is available not only to those who can afford to pay for it but also for those who need help
- Building codes call for sustainable and efficient buildings and ordinances support lighting that keeps the skies dark and the stars clearly visible
- The Town fleet is made up largely of hybrids or electric vehicles
- Electric charging stations are convenient and plentiful for Town employees and residents
- Public transportation, car-sharing and ride programs are available to citizens and are linked to regional systems

- Bike paths are so safe and convenient that a large part of the population bikes to work
- Plentiful food sources are scattered through the community and organic farmers are actively supported by Town policy and popular markets
- Waste is recycled to energy and mulch
- Clean water sources are assured and stormwater is managed with collection and drainage systems rewarded by Town policy
- York's brand as a diverse green economy attracts businesses and tourists and is a major contributor to economic well-being
- York government actively supports sustainable policy and assigns appropriate resources to it in both dollars and staff time.

The goal of this inaugural Energy Chapter is to launch our plan to get to 100% sustainability.

The purpose of the Energy Chapter is to build a framework for York's sustainability initiatives so we can measure, monitor and communicate our progress toward our goals. The plan encompasses both municipal operations and the community at large and will help us integrate plans in every facet of Town management and community life, in each of our day-to-day work and activities.

The process is not linear – we are already doing some of the steps below, and will do others simultaneously. But a systematic program of advancing sustainability for York includes the following essential elements:

- Establish a vision and strategic goals with action plans for each goal
- Identify and rank opportunities in short-term and longer-term priorities
- Develop action plans and a process to monitor
- Implement initiatives and monitor performance
- Communicate to the community progress and lessons learned

2. York Energy Initiatives – History and Accomplishments to Date

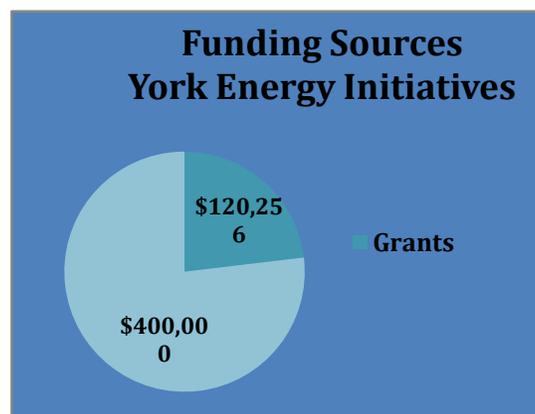
Short history of York’s progress toward sustainability

2006	York Energy Efficiency Citizen Committee is launched (“York Goes Green”)
2008	Voters approved Green Buildings zoning ordinance adopting LEED standards for new Town buildings, making green building a priority for York
2008	York signed US Mayors’ Climate Protection Agreement and became member of ICLE, Local Governments for Sustainability, an international association of local and regional governments dedicated to sustainable growth
2009	Energy Steering Committee appointed by Board of Selectmen
2011	York added Sustainability Goal 1.4.1 to Comprehensive Plan
2010 – 2015	Voters approved total of \$400,000 and York received grants of \$120,255 to fund energy initiatives plus rebates of \$8,400 that were returned to the general fund. To date, energy improvements of \$484,740 have been completed in the Town Hall, Fire Stations, Grant House and Police Station. Most recent is the Beach Fire Station solar array and building retrofit completed in June 2015. ^c

In 2008, after several years of efforts to engage the Town in planning for energy initiatives, the Board of Selectmen approved the US Mayors’ Climate Protection Agreement and sent to voters a Green-Building ordinance that had been developed by two high school students. At the same time, voters approved an ordinance that allows small wind turbines to be used on residential and municipal properties, with height and sound restrictions.

The next year, the Board formed the Energy Steering Committee (ESC), consisting of five members and two alternates, with the mission to identify opportunities for energy conservation and efficiency upgrades in Town buildings. Proposed projects require the approval of the Board of Selectmen.

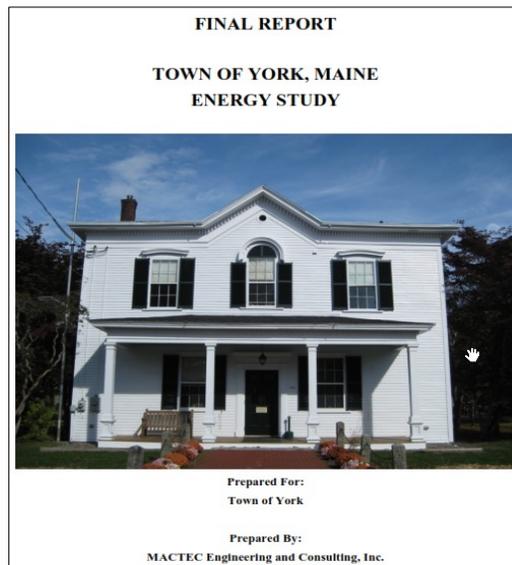
In 2010, York voters approved the first of four \$100,000 appropriations for improvements in energy efficiency in town buildings – in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2014. The ESC was charged with using this funding to recommend energy-efficiency projects. York also received several grants totaling \$120,255, including a \$94,758 grant for the York Beach Solar Array completed in the Fall of 2014, and Efficiency Maine rebates of \$8,400 for the LED lights at the York Beach Fire Station.



Light fixtures in several municipal buildings will be replaced with LEDs in 2016, which will deplete the remaining bond balance.

Figure X.1. Funding Sources – York Energy Initiatives, 2009-2015		
Source and Approximate Date of Funding	Non-town Funds	Town Funds
Efficiency Maine seed grant - November 2009	\$10,000	
SEI/Efficiency Maine matching grant for 2012 work	\$15,498	
SEI Grant – July 2014	\$94,758	
York Taxpayers – FY 2010-2014		\$400,000
Total	\$120,256	\$400,000
Source: York Energy Steering Committee Presentation to Board of Selectmen, November 2014		

One of the first things the ESC did was commission an energy study in 2011, partially funded by a \$10,000 grant from Efficiency Maine. The Committee gathered energy use data from all municipal facilities as a baseline for measuring future improvements, and contracted with MacTec Engineering to identify priorities for cutting emissions, refining the list to 15 Town-owned buildings. The study formed the Committee’s work plan for the next several years. The ESC developed specifications and solicited bids for each project and worked with department heads and contractors as projects were being completed.



Spending by project - York Energy Initiatives 2010 - 2016	
2010 Preliminary Energy Study, ICLEI Membership (grant funded \$25,498)	\$49,704
2010 – 2014 ICLEI membership, miscellaneous RFP advertising	\$3,954
2013 5 Building upgrades	
Town Hall, Grant House, Police Station, Fire Stations	\$27,750
2014 Village Fire Dept interior and exterior insulation	\$176,968
2014 Grant House pellet boiler installed	\$56,856
2015 Grant House Pellet Boiler installation errors corrected	\$13,023
2014 Beach Fire Dept solar installation (Grant funded \$94,758)	\$94,758
2015 Beach Fire Dept building Retrofit (Not including YBFD funded insulation \$12,300)	<u>\$62,553</u>
Total Project Spending	\$484,740

The first priority was to properly insulate and seal buildings so they would use less energy to heat. In 2013 small projects were completed in five Town buildings: Grant House, Police Station, Town Hall, Beach Fire Station and Village Fire Station. In 2014, a major retrofit was done to the York Village Fire Station. Also that year the Grant House needed to replace its non-functioning oil boiler, so the Energy Steering Committee recommended a pellet boiler for its compatibility with York’s goal to reduce the use of fossil fuels and because of its superior life-cycle cost profile.

2012-2015 Building Energy Upgrades Completed

2011	Preliminary Energy Report from MacTec Engineering (partially grant-funded)
2012	Insulation and air-sealing in four buildings – Grant House attic and basement insulation Police Station attic and hot water pipe insulation Town Hall attic insulation and air-sealing York Beach Fire Station hot water pipe insulation
2013 - 14	York Village Fire Station interior and exterior insulation and siding, lighting upgrades, extensive weather-sealing, replaced rafters and ceiling, vent louvers and roof fans
2014 – 15	York Beach Fire Station solar panels installed, building retrofit completed June 2015
2015	Grant House pellet boiler installation corrected

York Police Station insulation



***“We can now interview people in my office without our coats on.”
Charles Szeniewski, Patrol Lieutenant***

In 2014 York had the opportunity to apply for a grant from funds originally from the federal stimulus program. The \$94,758 grant paid for most of a solar panel installation on the York Beach Fire Station. To get the most from the panels, the Energy Steering Committee planned a retrofit to re-insulate and seal the building and replace the lighting with LEDs. This is a demonstration project that shows how a community can take a historic building, retain and improve its function and historic appearance and transform it into a high-performing, energy-efficient system.

Underway, if voters approve, is a plan to convert our streetlights to LEDs, drastically cutting CO2 emissions and cost. We are investigating a very large solar array on the Town landfill that would power the entire municipal complex and part of the schools, water and sewer departments. Also in the plans is a “Solarize York” program that would offer a bulk-purchase discount on solar installation for York residents and businesses; and workshops on participating in a “Solar Farm” as a way to buy solar power without putting panels on your roof, whether you own your home or rent.

York Village Fire Station insulation



***“I had \$5,000 left in my heating account budget at the end of last fiscal year.”
Chris Balentine, York Village Fire Chief (at end of June 2014)***

In 2012, we made improvements to the first floor of the YVF station ,which had only uninsulated cement block walls on the first floor. Two inches of closed-cell spray foam was applied to the exterior of the cement blocks and that was covered with matching vinyl siding.

In 2013, we installed 14 inches of additional attic insulation, vapor barriers with extensive air sealing, a new dropped ceiling on the second floor, roof vents, and high-efficiency replacement lighting fixtures. Additionally, it was necessary to perform various structural modifications to the roof of the building to bring it up to code.

York Beach Fire Station solar panels and interior renovation

In 2014 the Committee obtained a \$94,758 grant from Seacoast Energy Initiative and Efficiency Maine for a 28.35 grid-tied solar array on the York Beach Fire Station roof. The Fire Department was planning to renovate the second floor Banquet Room, so the timing was right for an extensive retrofit of the building to use the solar power most efficiently.

Approximately \$62,553 of the money York voters approved in 2014 plus \$12,300 of Fire Station Foundation funds went to insulate the building, upgrade the heating and cooling system on the second floor, and install LED lighting throughout the building. York received a rebate from Efficiency Maine of \$8,400 but the funds were returned to the General Fund and not credited to the cost of this project paid from the bond York voters approved. This comprehensive approach models how to convert a historic building to a high-performance energy system while retaining the building's function and historic appearance.

The work was completed in June 2015 and was celebrated at a "Solar Plug-In" ceremony that month.



"My usual \$350/month electricity bill dropped to a credit of \$1.22 in August 2015 – so now I'm helping pay Town Hall's electricity bill." Dave Bridges, York Beach Fire Chief

Performance expectations

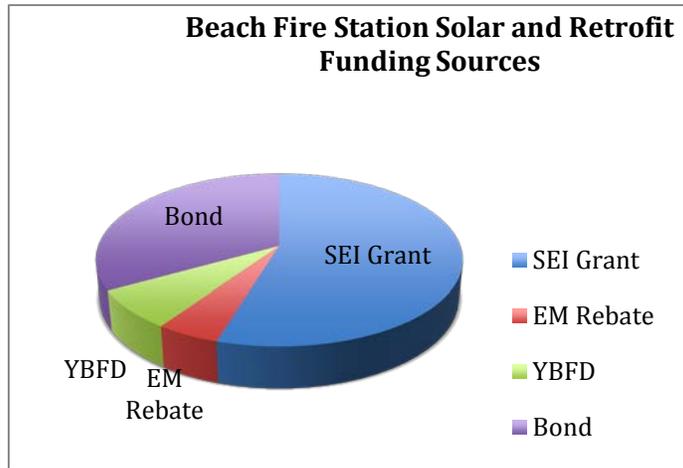
Projected CO² reductions of 233 tons per year are the equivalent of:



Taking 49 cars off the road... or



The CO₂ scrubbing power of 233 acres of forest



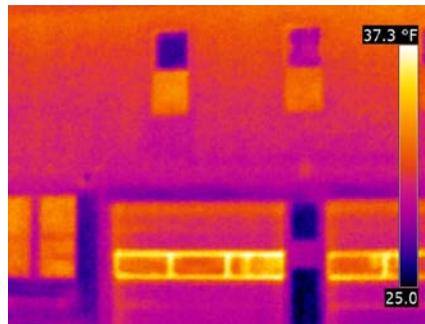
Insulation – Exterior Front

After insulation was installed in front walls: fewer light areas indicate less heat is escaping:

Before:



After:



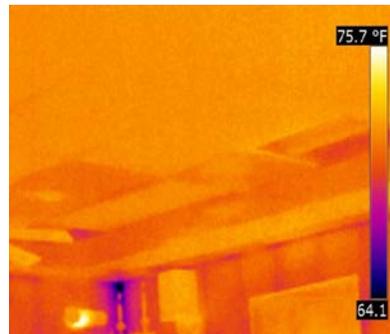
Insulation – Interior second floor ceiling

Insulation installed above ceiling created thermal barrier: room retained heat better and ceiling grid lines no longer visible.

Before:



After:



Lighting - Second floor ceiling

Second floor ballroom ceiling was entirely removed and rebuilt with insulation, a ducted heat pump system that also provides air-conditioning, and new LED light fixtures.

Before:



After:



Grant House Pellet Boiler Repair

In 2013, the Grant House needed to replace its non-functioning oil boiler. The Energy Steering Committee thoroughly researched pellet boiler technology recommended a pellet boiler because it is a carbon-neutral, renewable fuel source that is compatible with York's clean-energy goals, and with life-cycle cost advantages over oil and gas systems. Pellets milled from sustainable forests for space heating result in a significant net reduction in CO2 emissions. Sourced in Maine, they support the Maine economy and provide jobs to Maine people; and prices are not affected by world energy markets. The Committee consulted with the Kittery Wastewater Services director about its larger pellet boiler and heard that it was operating very effectively and had saved thousands of dollars each year.

After one cold season, however, it was clear that the pellet boiler was not functioning at the Grant House. An examination of the system revealed a number of problems, not with the boiler itself but the installation – the snow on the path where the pipes ran from the boiler outbuilding to the Grant House itself was completely melted when snow around it was 4 feet deep. The Energy Committee obtained approval from a skeptical Board of Selectmen to repair rather than replace the pellet boiler. The original installer had retired and was unavailable to repair the boiler, but the Committee found a Maine company that completed the repair in September of 2015 at a cost of \$12,200. That company maintains the system today. In addition to the reduced CO2 emissions, expected savings over the life of the boiler is \$136,173. And how is it working?



“The pellet boiler has worked flawlessly. While overall the winter has been relatively mild we have had days of extreme cold allowing us to test the system under frigid conditions. The work done by Omni Heat has proven very effective and the decision to bring them in to correct deficiencies was the right choice. It is clear [usage is] well below last year and we anticipate a significant savings.”

Mike Sullivan, Director, Parks and Recreation

3. Local, State, regional energy policies, programs, and incentives

The State

- Efficiency Maine offers both funding and technical support
- Maine Downtown Center – Green Downtown Program
- Municipal Streetlight Coalition (Maine)
- Municipal Solar Coalition
- Southern Maine Regional Planning & Development Commission SMRPDC has been an important leader in securing funding and conducting work as part of the Sustain Southern Maine effort.
- Maine Municipal Association could be a resource if towns call for it
- State of Maine Comprehensive Energy Plan (2008-2009)

Other potential regional partners include but are not limited to the University of Southern Maine (USM), the York County Community College (YCCC), and the York County Community Services Program (CASP), which may be interested in working with the Town to cobble together support from CASP, and other groups to fill the gap to install weatherization, insulation, solar panels, etc. for low income homeowners.

The US

- Clean Air, Cool Planet
- Environmental Funder's Network
- ICLEI (York is member)
- US Department of Energy
- US Department of Environmental Protection

4. Organizations, Stakeholders, and Community Engagement

These strategies are ambitious, but achievable, if the right resources are dedicated to the work. To be effective in reaching our goals, the Town and the ESC will need to engage many organizations and individuals in identifying and pursuing future energy strategies and initiatives.

York

The York Planning Department, given the nature of its expertise and responsibilities, is a natural leader in this effort.

Other important municipal departments at the center of the work are Public Works, Recreation, Police, Fire, School, Water and Sewer, and various building committees.

Local partners include York Dialogue, York Community Services Association, York Hospital's Green Team and York Goes Green.

Local employers include hotels and restaurants, the York Hospital, Stonewall Kitchen, Sentry Hill Congregate Care, and Starkey Auto.

In May 2015, York Community Dialogue held a session to discuss York's Energy Future and their vision for a sustainable York as a way for citizens to say what they wanted to see in our strategy. The session surfaced a wide range of ideas and questions, many of which have been addressed in this Energy Chapter, summarized below. The full report of the session is available in the Appendix.

- General feeling we need a common definition of sustainability and shared objectives, and what it would mean for the steps York would need to take
- Sustainability includes food – access to good food, support for farmers and community gardens, compost; Parks & Rec could provide a garden program in summer day camp
- A proposed goal may be that each York household generates the energy they use (this is “net-zero”)
- There was intense interest in what individuals can do – costs and incentives for making energy improvements, guidance on available programs and professionals to do the work
- Much support was expressed for solar and wind energy, tidal, wave and other technologies – a “buckshot” approach vs “silver bullet”
- Our elected officials at all levels should be committed to clean energy. Who is in charge of energy in York? Where does it come up in department reports?
- The Town's role should be to provide information, assistance and rewards for energy improvement – maybe a revolving loan fund or subsidies for energy audits, weatherization and insulation, an energy website with personal stories
- We should measure our energy use and how it changes as we make improvements – in the Town Annual Report, with tools for individuals to measure their use
- The schools should have programs on sustainability and energy

5. Goal and Actions

Introduction

In 2007, York made a commitment to the US Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement to monitor and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 7% below 1990 levels.

York's Comprehensive Plan Goal 1.4.1 calls for sustainability to inform policy and decisions and for clean energy to be promoted town-wide.

This plan presents the town of York with the opportunity to take control of its energy use, improve the town's economic and environmental resilience, and reduce the town's energy costs.

The goals and actions in this plan can be thought of as Phase 1. They are a limited number of high-value actions we can take in the short term that are feasible within the Town's current capabilities.

We also recommend a Phase 2 planning process that engages all of York's major constituencies in developing the goals and action items that will take the next step toward our vision of a Sustainable York.

To date, energy improvements have been initiated by a volunteer committee in collaboration with Town staff and funded by capital budgets. That approach has produced some good results but has limitations on how much can be accomplished, and has impeded York's ability to benchmark and monitor improvements.

It is time to begin incorporating energy and efficiency considerations in the day-to-day work of the Town, supported by operating as well as capital budgets where needed, including funding for staff support as appropriate, possibly funded in part with the savings produced by energy initiatives. Fostering an energy-efficiency culture takes time, but when we all are thinking routinely about how to improve our energy efficiency, our goals will be met as a simple outcome of doing our work well.

Most actions will take little or no money to implement; they mainly introduce a slightly different way to do the work we already do. Where there is a cost, it is often paid for from the savings realized in reducing our energy consumption, which reduce operating expenses. Costs vary with the kind of project, but payback periods can be as little as 3 or 4 years for projects like LED lighting. Solar projects see payback in 7 – 10 years (then power is effectively free for the remaining 20 to 40 year life of the solar panels). Insulation, air-sealing and other efficiency improvements can provide almost immediate paybacks; these are some of the most effective measures we can take because the unit of electricity that we don't use is the least costly one. In addition, financing options such as performance guarantee contracts offer towns a way to pay for upfront costs from the savings produced, without the need to issue a bond to raise the capital. Rebates may also be available to offset costs of efficiency projects and a grant may be possible if there is time to pursue it.

These observations underlie the specifics listed below – they are intended to help York take some actions that are compatible with our current resources while planning how to integrate the work in York's operating processes going forward.

Goal 1. Energy and Climate: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) through energy efficiency projects, conservation measures and renewable energy initiatives in three categories.

Municipal Operations
Commercial/Business
Residential

- Action 1 Incorporate energy efficiency and renewable energy awareness in planning, budgeting and day-to-day operations, including building construction projects. Develop an understanding of the range funding options from bonds to tax-exempt leases, performance contracts and a Green Fund from savings generated.
- Action 2 Investigate the feasibility and advantages of upgrading building codes for new and renovated municipal facilities to the most current green building standards for energy efficiency and improved life-cycle operating costs. Evaluate and recommend the most appropriate standards such as LEED, IEC 2013, ASHRAE 90.1, Maine Advanced Building Standards and Massachusetts Stretch Building Code.
- Action 3 Encourage all new and renovation construction of commercial, multi-family and single-family residential structures to meet nationally recognized and third-party verified green building standards. Investigate the potential of providing incentives in development regulations for projects that meet these standards.

Goal 2. Sustainable Transportation: Reduce the environmental impact of vehicles in York and create a safe environment for alternative transportation options.

- Action 4 Develop a green-fleet policy that reduces fuel consumption and expands the use of alternative clean and low-carbon fuels where it can be shown to be cost-effective.
- Action 5 Improve pedestrian and bicycle transit throughout town and encourage walkable neighborhoods with the goal of reducing car dependence for local activities.

Goal 3. Waste Reduction: Increase York's recycling rate through encouraging purposeful purchasing, reuse, recycling, and composting.

- Action 6 Explore alternative waste management and recovery options to reduce the amount of community waste trucked to landfills or incinerators and to increase the ratio of curbside pickup of recyclable to non-recyclable materials.

Goal 4. Community Engagement: Develop collaborative partnerships that build support for community initiatives and increase awareness about sustainable programs, policies and practices.

- Action 7 Collaborate with the School, Water and Sewer Districts on their energy efficiency goals

Action 8 Hold solar home and business tours, energy fairs and information workshops for York's businesses, nonprofits and citizens

Goal 5. Measuring and Communicating Progress : Establish clear milestones that are achievable and rewarded.

Action 9 Develop a benchmarking and monitoring process; evaluate EPA's Portfolio Manager, ICLEI's ClearPath and other monitoring systems for the best fit for York.

Action 10 Establish 5-year targets for emissions reductions compatible with York's commitment to the US Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement (2007)

Appendix A: Summary of Actions

This table suggests the responsible groups for each strategy and indicates timeframes and potential costs (rough estimates). The table can be referenced in annual capital and budget planning, when departments and committees identify the projects they incorporate in their respective areas.

Action #	Description of Action	Responsible Groups	Timeframe	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Goal 1.	Energy and Climate				
1	Include energy goals in municipal operations	BOS, ESC, TM	FY 2017 - 18	\$5,000	Savings
2	Investigate upgrading municipal building codes	CEO, PB	FY 2018 - 19	\$0	
3	Encourage green building standards in commercial and residential construction	BOS, CEO	FY 2019 - 20	\$0	
Goal 2.	Sustainable Transportation				
4	Develop green fleet policy	BOS, ESC, TM	FY 2018 - 20	\$0	
5	Improve walking, biking, reduce auto dependence	PB, Bicycle & Pedestrian Committee	FY 2018 - 20	unknown	
Goal 3.	Waste Reduction				
6	Explore options to reduce waste and increase recycling	BOS, DPW, ESC	FY 2017 - 19	\$0	
Goal 4.	Community Engagement				
7	Collaborate with School, Water, Sewer Districts	ESC, Schools, Water, Sewer	FY 2018 - 20	\$0	
8	Hold public workshops and solar home tours	ESC	FY 2017 - 18	\$0	
Goal 5.	Measure and Communicate Progress				
9	Develop benchmarking system	ESC, TM	FY 2018 - 19	\$5,000	Op Budget
10	Establish 5 year GHG reduction targets (update York energy study)	BOS, ESC, PB, TM	FY 2019 - 20	\$25,000	Op Budget

Appendix B: Glossary, Notes, and References

1. References

- a. "Beyond Paris Climate Change Talks," New York Times December 1 2015: http://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/01/science/beyond-paris-climate-change-talks.html?emc=edit_th_20151201&nl=todaysheadlines&nid=67631843
- b. UNECE Brundtland Commission and Sustainability: http://www.unece.org/oes/nutshell/2004-2005/focus_sustainable_development.html
- c. Energy Committee/Finance/2016/"Sources, Uses Multi Year RP 3/31/16"
- d. York Comprehensive Plan Sustainability Goal
- e. York Comprehensive Plan Legal Requirements (Introduction Chapter p 3)
- f. MacTec 2012 Preliminary Energy Report and Inventory
- g. York Community Dialog – "Let's Talk York's Energy Future"
- h. Truthout.org Op-ed, "Imagine Fewer Autos" May 6, 2015
- i. Portland Press Herald, "Top US city for bicycling" March 13, 2016
- j. DOE Clean Cities for info on fuel and vehicles: www1.eere.energy.gov/cleancities/
- k. Eco districts: <http://seagrant.mit.edu/conferences/CCS2014/abstracts.php>
- l. Maine energy profile analysis: <https://www.eia.gov/state/analysis.cfm?sid=ME>
- m. Water and Energy Relationship: <http://www.home-water-works.org/energy-water>
- n. Save Water to Save Energy: Energy Star <https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/save-energy/save-water-save-energy>
- o. Asheville Waste Plan 2008

2. Glossary

Socially responsible: Also known as sustainable business practice or ESG, the consideration of environmental, community, societal and corporate governance criteria in evaluating a company, the term is used to describe the work companies do that has a positive impact on society, the environment or the economy. In 2011, the EU Commission defined the term as the "responsibility of enterprises for their impacts on society."

A company that has specific and measurable goals that go beyond profit and address such aspects of their business as the company's impact on the environment, working conditions including promoting diversity and career equal opportunity and human rights, family-friendly policies, childcare, the company's involvement in their community, business ethics and anti-corruption measures.

Some of the above has been borrowed from CSR Sweden (a world leader in sustainable business practices):

<https://sweden.se/business/csr-in-sweden/>