

Sonoma

Commitments to meeting
community greenhouse
gas reduction goals.



5.8 Sonoma

This section presents the community greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions profile specific to Sonoma and the measures that the City of Sonoma will implement, with the support of the RCPA and other regional entities, as part of the regional approach to reducing GHG emissions.

5.8.1 Community Summary

The City of Sonoma is home to three of the first ten California Historical Landmarks, along with a number of other historic sites. Located in the heart of one of the world's premier wine producing regions, Sonoma is a working town with a rich cultural heritage. The adjacent scenic hills and agricultural valley provide a setting of unparalleled natural beauty. The San Francisco de Solano mission and other historic buildings that surround the central Plaza complement the area's viticultural prominence and visual beauty to make Sonoma a distinctive and successful tourism destination. The City serves as the economic hub for the rural Sonoma Valley, which has a population of about 39,000. Sonoma has typical Mediterranean weather with hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The City is located in the southeast portion of the county, west of Napa and east of Petaluma.

Demographics

Sonoma spans 2.7 square miles and has largely residential, commercial, and agricultural land uses. The City had a population of 10,678 as of the 2010 census. In 2020 the population of Sonoma is expected to be 11,165, an increase of 5% over 2010. Employment in the area is expected to increase by 21%. Sonoma's demographic composition in 2010 was 87% White, 0.5% African American, 0.5% Native American, 3% Asian, 0.2% Pacific Islander, 7% from other races, and 2.5% from two or more races. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin were 15%.

As shown in Table 5.7-1, the City is expected to experience relatively slow growth in population, housing, and jobs in the future.

Table 5.7-1. Sonoma Socioeconomic Data

	Actual			Projected		
	1990	2010	2015	2020	2040	2050
Population	8,121	10,648	11,009	11,165	11,692	11,964
Housing	3,866	5,060	5,123	5,196	5,441	5,568
Employment	4,937	5,746	6,350	6,954	7,978	8,178

Socioeconomic data were derived from the SCTA travel demand model and incorporate input from the City based on its internal planning forecasts.

According to the 2010 Census, City of Sonoma housing is majority owner-occupied with 59% of housing units owner-occupied and 41% rented.

Energy and Water Use

Compared to households in the county as a whole, Sonoma households use less electricity but more natural gas and water. They also use less electricity, natural gas, and water than households statewide.

Table 5.7-2. Sonoma, County, and State 2010 Average Energy and Water Use (per household, per year)

	Sonoma	County	State
Electricity (kWh)	5,997	7,042	9,320
Natural Gas (Therms)	483	413	512
Water Use (Gallons)	84,136	75,810	107,869

Sources:

City Data: provided by PG&E (energy) and by the City of Sonoma Urban Water Management Plan.

County Data: provided by PG&E (energy) and the cities or their Urban Water Management Plans (water).

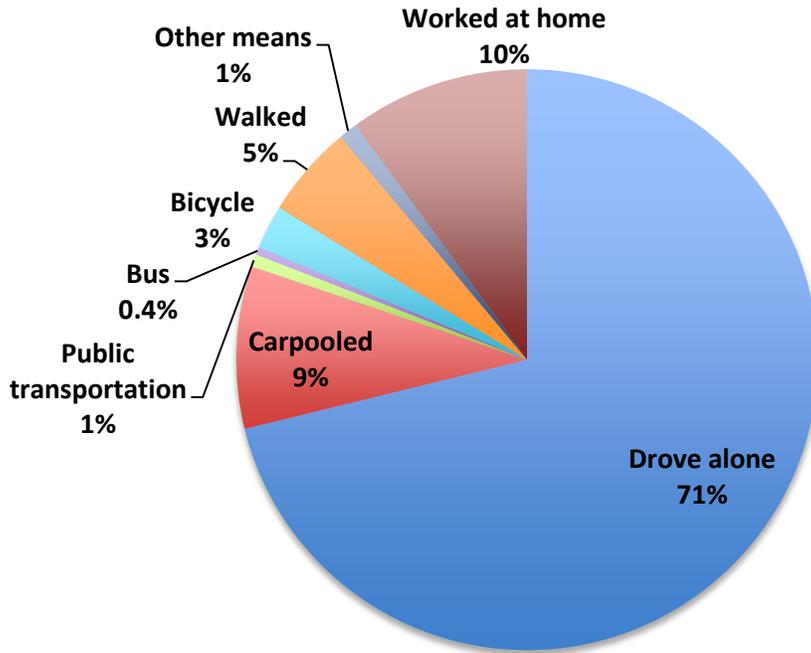
State Data: U.S. Energy Information Administration 2009, U.S. Geological Survey 2014, California Department of Finance 2015.

kWh = kilowatt hours

Transportation Commute Modes

In the inventory year 2010, most Sonoma residents (71%) drove alone to work, and about 9% carpooled. For many residents of Sonoma, alternative transportation options are not available for their commute trip. With the average trip to work for residents of Sonoma taking 25.5 minutes, and limited bus service, riding a bus is not a viable option for many City residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2014).

Figure 5.7-1. Modes to Work in Sonoma in 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014: American Community Survey 2006–2010

5.8.2 Sonoma’s Existing Actions to Reduce GHG Emissions

Sonoma has already taken a number of steps to reduce energy use, promote renewable energy use, and other actions that have been helping to reduce GHG emissions. Sonoma has adopted the following ordinances and General Plan policies that would also help to reduce GHG emissions and will support the implementation of the formal GHG reduction measures in this CAP.

- Building Energy
 - Residential Retrofits: Energy Upgrade California in Sonoma County – Whole House Upgrade Program.
 - Residential Appliance Upgrades: Programs through PG&E and other agencies.
 - Solar Installations at Residences: Energy Upgrade California in Sonoma County – Whole House Upgrade Program.
 - Solar Installations at businesses.
 - Standardized Permit Submittal for Residential PV Systems: In an effort to promote a consistent methodology of processing permits by all jurisdictions within the Redwood Empire Chapter of Code Officials, this standardized permit submittal has been developed for residential roof-mounted PV electrical systems of up to 5 kilowatts (kW).
 - Sonoma County Energy Independence Program (SCEIP): Enables residential and commercial property owners to access PACE financing for permanently installed energy or

water improvements to their property. Under Energy Upgrade California, rebates are available for homeowners interested in doing energy retrofit improvements.

- Sustainability Program – General Plan Implementation Measure: Chapter 3 – Measure 3.2.1 General Plan Goal: ER-3: Conserve natural resources to ensure their long-term sustainability. CAL Green Building Standards Code: Municipal Code Chapter 14.10.050. City adopts Tier 1 as mandatory for all new residential and non-residential buildings.
- General Plan Policy 6.2: Implement Sonoma’s Green Building Ordinance to ensure new development is energy and water efficient, and consider establishing additional incentives to achieve energy and water conservation efficiencies higher than those required by the Ordinance. Revise and/or revisit the ordinance as necessary to reflect the introduction of a State-wide green building code.
- General Plan Policy 6.4: Promote the use of alternative energy sources such as solar energy, cogeneration, and non-fossil fuels.
- Land Use and Transportation
 - Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan.
 - Mixed Use Development – General Plan Policy: Chapter 4 – Policy 3.2 General Plan Goal CE-3: Minimize vehicle trips while ensuring safe and convenient access to activity centers and maintaining Sonoma’s small-town character.
 - General Plan Policy 3.2: Encourage a mixture of uses and higher densities where appropriate to improve the viability of transit and pedestrian and bicycle travel.
 - Increased Transit Service – General Plan Policy 3.3. Promote transit use and improve transit services.
 - General Plan Goal 6.0: Promote environmental sustainability through support of existing and new development which minimizes reliance on natural resources.
 - General Plan Policy 6.1: Preserve open space, watersheds, environmental habitats and agricultural lands, while accommodating new growth in compact forms that de-emphasizes the automobile.
 - General Plan Policy 6.5: Incorporate transportation alternatives such as walking, bicycling and, where possible, transit into the design of new development.
 - Idling Ordinance: Municipal Code 9.56.080 other limitations. A. Limitations on the Idling of Commercial Vehicles. When parked within 100 feet of a residential zoning district, a driver of a commercial vehicle shall not cause or allow an engine to idle for more than five consecutive minutes, except as necessary for the loading or unloading of cargo within a period not to exceed 30 minutes.
 - General Plan Goal CE-2: Establish Sonoma as a place where bicycling is safe and convenient.
 - General Plan Policy 2.1: Promote bicycling as efficient alternative to driving.

- General Plan Policy 2.2: Extend the bike path system, with a focus on establishing safe routes to popular destinations.
- General Plan Policy 2.3: Expand availability of sheltered bicycle parking.
- General Plan Policy 2.5: Incorporate bicycle facilities and amenities in new development.
- General Plan Goal CE-3: Minimize vehicle trips while ensuring safe and convenient access to activity centers and maintaining Sonoma’s small-town character.
 - General Plan Policy 3.2: Encourage a mixture of uses and higher densities where appropriate to improve the viability of transit and pedestrian and bicycle travel.
 - General Plan Policy 3.3: Promote transit use and improve transit services.
 - General Plan Policy 3.4: Encourage shared and “park once” parking arrangements that reduce vehicle use.
- General Plan Goal CD-4: Encourage quality, variety, and innovation in new development.
 - General Plan Policy 4.4: Require pedestrian and bicycle access and amenities in all development.
- Waste Minimization and Recycling
 - Increase Waste Diversion in Municipal Facilities: Recycling is required in all City offices.
 - Compost Your Veggies Program: All vegetative food waste can be added to yard debris bins.
 - Commercial Composting Program. Collects waste from local restaurants and kitchens and converts to high organic soil from local gardens, farms, and vineyards
 - Pharmaceutical Drop-off Program: In partnership with the Sonoma County Water Agency, the City and local pharmacies have instituted a program in which residents may return unused pharmaceutical products as a means of diverting them from the sanitation system.
 - Waste Reduction Goal: General Plan Goal ER-3: Conserve natural resources to ensure their long-term sustainability.
 - General Plan Policy 3.1: Increase the conservation-effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the solid waste source reduction program through expanded recycling and composting.
 - Polystyrene Food Packaging: Municipal Code Chapter 7.30. The purpose of this chapter is to decrease the use and presence of polystyrene products in order to promote the public health, reduce solid waste disposal and litter, protect air quality and the ozone layer, protect wildlife, livestock and the environment. The City council supports a ban on all uses of polystyrene not deemed absolutely critical.

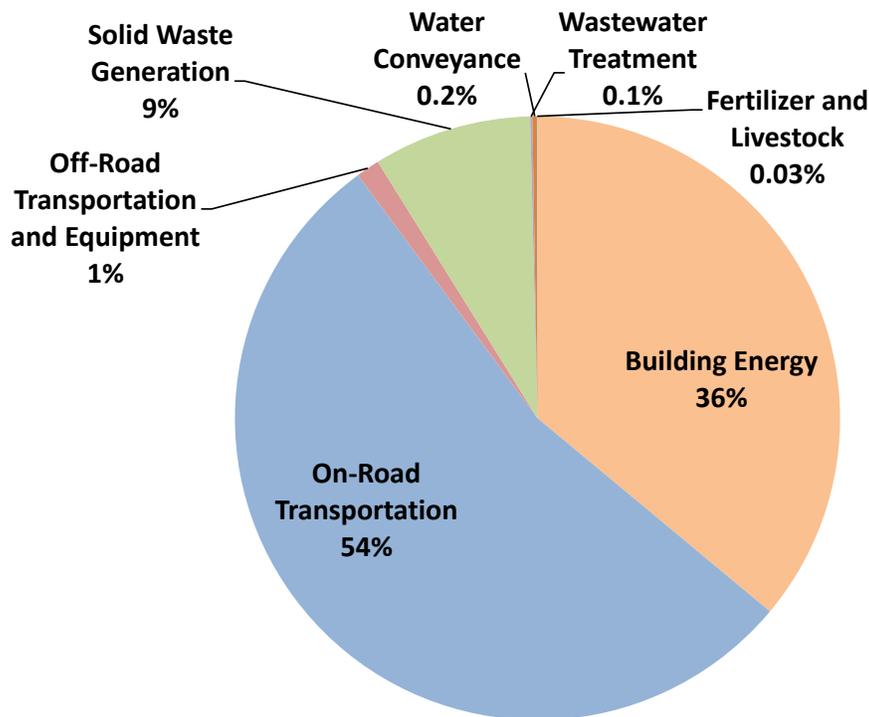
- Green Purchasing Policy: Municipal Code Chapter 3.04.060: In an effort to comply with the State of California Public Contract Code, the City recognizes the state guidelines referencing purchase of recycled products.
- General Plan Goal ER-3: Conserve natural resources to ensure their long-term sustainability.
- Water and Wastewater Efficiency
 - General Plan Policy 6.3: Promote the use of sustainable construction techniques and environmentally sensitive design for all housing, to include best practices in water conservation. Low-impact drainage, and greenhouse gas reduction.
 - General Plan Implementation Measure 3.2.2: Continue to implement the Xeriscape Ordinance and update it as necessary to achieve water conservation objections.
 - Water Conservation Strategy – General Plan Implementation Measure: Chapter 3 – Measure 2.4.1, General Plan Goal ER-2: Identify, preserve, and enhance important habitat areas and significant environmental resources. Prepare and implement a comprehensive strategy for water conservation and the protection of water quality, including quantified objectives, with the goal of producing a Water Element for the General Plan.
 - General Plan Policy 2.4: Protect Sonoma Valley watershed resources, including surface and ground water supplies and quality.
 - General Plan Policy 6.6: Ensure sufficient water resources to serve existing and future residents provided for under Sonoma’s 2020 General Plan: 1) take proactive steps to improve water conservation; 2) upgrade water supply infrastructure; 3) increase the local supply of water through new wells; 4) protect the quality and sustainability of groundwater resources; 5) investigate alternative water supply options.
 - Prior to the issuance of any building permit for new development, a water demand analysis, accompanied by a water conservation plan that targets CALGreen water standards, shall be submitted by the applicant and shall be subject to the review and approval of the City Engineer.
 - Water-Efficient Landscaping: Municipal Code Chapter 14.32: “This policy protects local water supplies through the implementation of a whole system approach to design, construction, installation and maintenance of the landscape resulting in water-conserving climate-appropriate landscapes, improved water quality and the minimization of natural resource inputs.
 - Water Shortage and Conservation Plan: Municipal Code Chapter 13.10: Regulations that enforce the conservation of water for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to public health, fire protection, and domestic use; to conserve water by reducing waste; and to achieve water use reductions in response to water shortages that occur from time to time. Includes voluntary measures and, when applicable by county council, mandatory measures.

- Urban Water Management Plan: Resolution adopting the City of Sonoma 2010 Urban Water Management Plan.
- The City has issued one building permit for a greywater system and one commercial development (Sonoma Valley Oaks) installed a greywater system.
- Sustainability Workshops: The Sonoma Community Center has offered a number of sustainability workshops related to greywater, rainwater harvesting, recycling, gardening with native plants, and water conservation.
- Agriculture, Urban Forestry, and Natural Areas
 - General Plan Goal CD-1: Contain urban land uses within a compact area that preserves surrounding open space and agricultural resources.
 - General Plan Policy 1.4: Coordinate planning efforts with the County to protect adjacent agricultural land and open space.
 - General Plan Goal ER-1: Acquire and protect important open space in and around Sonoma.
 - General Plan Policy 1.3: Support community programs that preserve and promote agriculture.
 - Urban Growth Boundary: An Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) is established at the location shown on this General Plan's Land Use Plan map. The UGB is a line beyond which urban development will not be allowed, except for public parks, public schools, and uses consistent with the General Plan "Agriculture" land use designation as of February 25, 2000.
 - Tree Ordinance: Municipal Code Chapter 12.08: Regulations prohibiting unnecessary damage, removal, or destruction of trees.
 - Resource Conservation Strategy – General Plan Implementation Measure General Plan Goal ER-2: Conserve natural resources to ensure their long-term sustainability. General Plan Implementation Measure 3.3.1 Develop a sustainable resource conservation strategy for City facilities, services, and projects with quantifiable standards that serves as a model of green building and operation for the community.
 - Natural Resource Conservation – General Plan Policy: Chapter 3 – Policy 3.2 General Plan Goal ER-3: Conserve natural resources to ensure their long-term sustainability. General Plan Policy 3.2: Encourage construction, building maintenance, landscaping, and transportation practices that promote energy and water conservation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 - General Plan Goal 6.0: Promote environmental sustainability through support of existing and new development which minimizes reliance on natural resources.

- General Plan Policy 3.2: Encourage construction, building maintenance, landscaping, and transportation practices that promote energy and water conservation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- General Plan Implementation Measure 3.2.1: Implement a sustainability program that includes quantified objectives, standards and incentives for green construction and assistance to local businesses and agricultural operations to institute green practices for construction and land, energy, and water conservation.

5.8.3 Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Forecast

Figure 5.7-2. Sonoma 2010 Community GHG Inventory by Sector



Sonoma’s inventory is similar to other cities in the county and state. The majority of the GHG emissions are from the transportation sector due to fossil fuel combustion in personal and light-duty vehicles. The next largest sector is building energy, which includes emissions related to energy used to heat the homes and businesses in Sonoma. Residential uses account for most (53%) of the building energy emissions in Sonoma. Commercial uses account for 47% of building energy emissions. The other categories of emissions are much smaller in comparison to building energy and on-road transportation.

In Sonoma, total GHG emissions generated by community activities in 2010 were 103,370 MTCO₂e, which is approximately 4% of countywide GHG emissions in the same year. This is a 7% increase from estimated 1990 emissions, which were 96,890 MTCO₂e. Table 5.7-3 shows the 1990 backcast,

the 2010 inventory and business-as-usual (BAU) forecasts for 2015, 2020, 2040 and 2050 for the City of Sonoma.

Table 5.7-3. Sonoma Community GHG Backcast, Inventory, Forecasts

Sector	1990 Backcast		2010 Inventory		2015 Forecast		2020 Forecast		2040 Forecast		2050 Forecast	
Building Energy	31,750	33%	37,280	36%	41,350	35%	43,620	36%	47,960	36%	49,120	37%
On-road Transportation	50,850	52%	55,670	54%	64,500	55%	65,950	54%	68,870	52%	66,090	50%
Off-road Transportation and Equipment	1,120	1%	1,300	1%	1,600	1%	1,950	2%	3,720	3%	3,810	3%
Solid Waste Generation	10,110	10%	8,750	8%	9,490	8%	10,180	8%	11,410	9%	11,690	9%
Wastewater Treatment	90	0%	120	0.1%	120	0%	120	0%	130	0%	130	0%
Water Conveyance	2,970	3%	250	0.2%	330	0%	340	0%	380	0%	390	0%
Total	96,890	100%	103,370	100%	117,390	100%	122,170	100%	132,470	100%	131,240	100%
Per-Capita Emissions	11.9		9.7		10.7		10.9		11.3		11.0	

5.8.4 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goal and Measures

The City of Sonoma joins the other Sonoma County communities to support the regional GHG emissions reduction target of 25% below 1990 countywide emissions by 2020 through adoption of 16 local GHG reduction measures. The City’s GHG emissions under 2020 BAU conditions (in absence of state, regional, and local reduction measures) would be approximately 122,170 MTCO₂e. The City’s local GHG reduction measures, in combination with state and regional measures, would reduce the City’s GHG emissions in 2020 to 86,110 MTCO₂e, which would be a reduction of approximately 30% compared to 2020 BAU conditions. The City will achieve these reductions through reduction measures that are technologically feasible and cost-effective per AB 32 through a combination of state (64%), regional (34%), and local (2%) efforts. Per-capita reductions in Sonoma in 2020 would be 3.2 MTCO₂e per person. With the reduction measures in CA2020, per-capita emissions in Sonoma will be 7.7 MTCO₂e per person, a 35% reduction in per capita emissions compared to 1990.

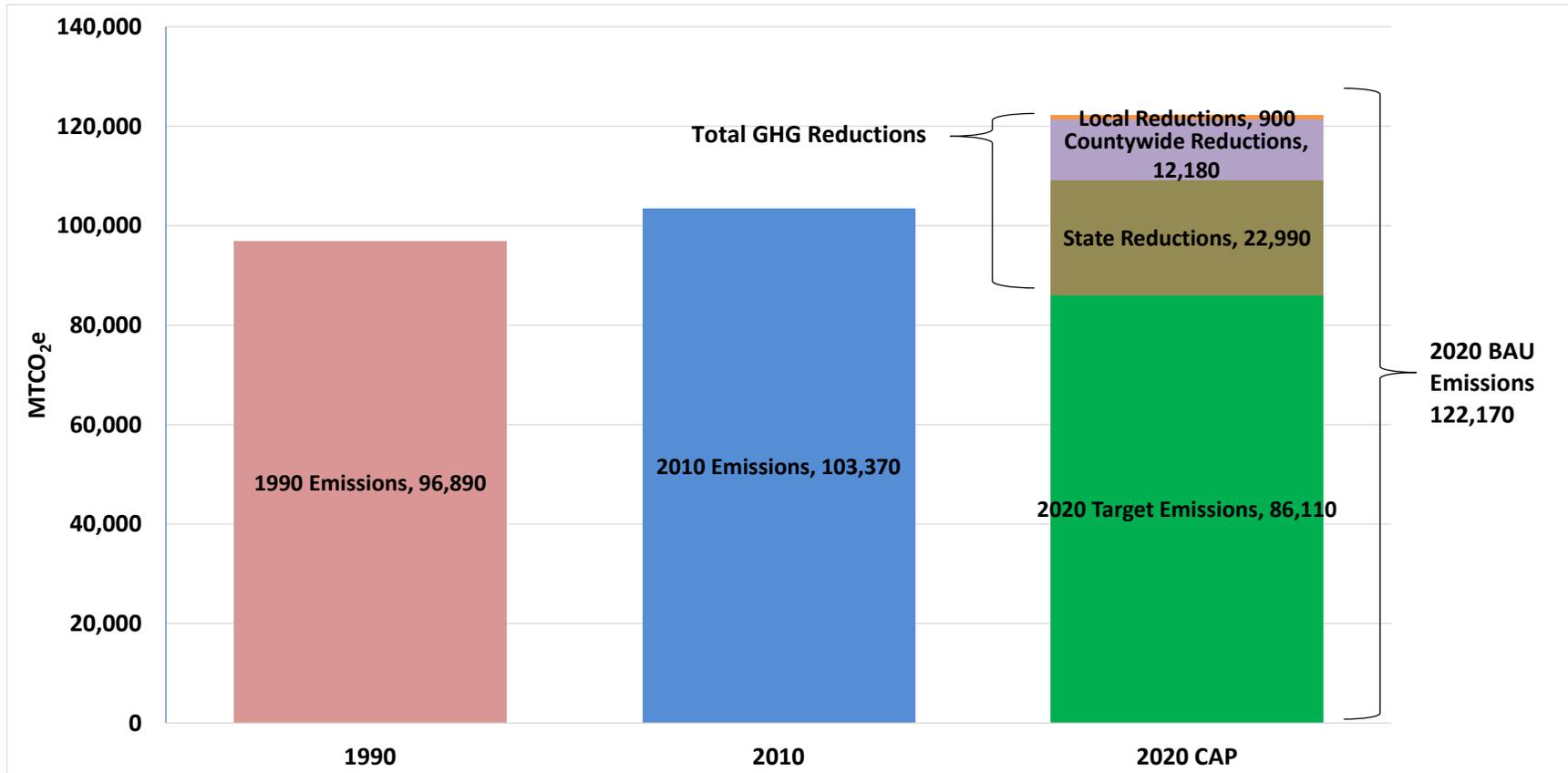
Table 5.7-4. Sonoma 2020 GHG Emissions Reductions by Sector

Sector	2020 BAU Forecast	Reductions				2020 CAP Emissions	% Reduction
		State	County-wide	Local	Total		
Building Energy	43,620	9,670	3,030	840	13,540	30,080	31%
On-Road Transportation	65,950	13,140	1,640	40	14,820	51,130	22%
Off-Road Transportation and Equipment	1,950	170	-	-	170	1,780	9%
Solid Waste Generation	10,180	-	7,180	-	7,180	3,000	71%
Water Conveyance	340	-	320	-	320	20	94%
Wastewater Treatment	120	-	-	10	10	110	8%
Total Emissions	122,170	22,990	12,180	900	36,060	86,110	30%
		64%	34%	2%			

Values may not sum due to rounding.

Figure 5.7-3 shows Sonoma’s 1990 and 2010 GHG emissions total, 2020 BAU emissions forecast total, and the total emissions remaining after implementation of the City’s reduction measures. The contribution of state, regional, and local reductions are overlaid on the 2020 BAU emissions forecast total, representing the total emissions reductions achieved in 2020. Like the other communities, Sonoma benefits greatly from the work the state and regional entities are committed to implementing on climate action. See Chapter 4 for more information on state and regional actions.

Figure 5.7-3. Sonoma 1990, 2010, and 2020 GHG Emissions; 2020 State and Local Reductions



Greenhouse Gas Reduction Measures

As shown in Table 5.7-5, the City of Sonoma will achieve its reduction goal through a combination of state, regional, and local measures. State reduction measures are implemented through state law, including some that require action by the City to comply with state mandates (e.g. Title 24 energy efficiency measures). State measure reductions total 22,990 MTCO₂e, which include the Pavley vehicle fuel efficiency standards, Title 24 building standards, the state's low carbon fuel standard, and the RPS, which will reduce GHG emissions in Sebastopol's on-road, off-road, and building energy sectors in 2020.

Regional measures will reduce emissions by 12,180 MTCO₂e and will be implemented by regional entities, including the Regional Climate Protection Authority (RCPA), Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA), County of Sonoma Energy Independence Office (ESD), Sonoma County Transportation Authority (SCTA), and Sonoma Clean Power (SCP).

An additional reduction of 900 MTCO₂e will be achieved through local measures. The locally adopted measures, although not as high-achieving of GHG reductions as the state and regional measures, are important because they represent the actions that local communities can take directly. The communities have local control over their infrastructure and policies and have selected the local measures that best suit the needs of their community.

The three measures that will have the greatest impact in Sonoma are, in order of importance, Measure 11-L1 (Senate Bill SB X7-7 - Water Conservation Act of 2009), Measure 2-L2 (Solar in Existing Residential Buildings), and Measure 1-L2 (Outdoor Lighting). These three measures, in addition to reducing GHG emissions, will save energy, improve air quality and public health in the region, and conserve water and other natural resources. As the county and state continue to experience a historic drought, water conservation will remain an especially important co-benefit.

On the state level, the RPS and the Pavley measures have the greatest potential to reduce emissions in the City. Of the regional measures, the measures with the greatest impact are the CCA measure, the waste-to-energy measure, and the waste diversion measure.

Table 5.7-5 presents the individual GHG reduction measures that Sonoma has selected for the CAP.

City of Sonoma Electric Municipal Vehicle Fleet

Along with the other communities in the County, the City of Sonoma joined the Sonoma County Local Government EV Partnership to enter into an agreement with carmaker Nissan for the purpose of purchasing electric vehicles for the City's municipal vehicle fleet, and constructing a vehicle charging infrastructure. This partnership will help the City reduce its municipal operations GHG emissions.

Table 5.7-5. Sonoma 2020 GHG Emissions Reductions by Measure

✓ = Local Measure (otherwise State or Regional)	2020 GHG Reductions
Goal 1: Increase Building Energy Efficiency	2,350
Measure 1-S1: Title 24 Standards for Commercial and Residential Buildings	741
Measure 1-S2: Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act (AB 1109)	901
Measure 1-S3: Industrial Boiler Efficiency	NA
Measure 1-R1: Community Energy Efficiency Retrofits for Existing Buildings	39
Measure 1-R2: Expand the Community Energy Efficiency Retrofits Program	493
Measure 1-L2: Outdoor Lighting ✓	176
Measure 1-L3: Shade Tree Planting ✓	1
Goal 2: Increase Renewable Energy Use	10,745
Measure 2-S1: Renewables Portfolio Standard	7,998
Measure 2-S2: Solar Water Heaters	34
Measure 2-R1: Community Choice Aggregation	2,469
Measure 2-L2: Solar in Existing Residential Building ✓	245
Goal 4: Reduce Travel Demand Through Focused Growth	9
Measure 4-L1: Mixed-Use Development in City Centers and Along Transit Corridors ✓	6
Measure 4-L2: Increase Transit Accessibility ✓	2
Measure 4-L3: Supporting Land Use Measures ✓	NQ
Measure 4-L4: Affordable Housing Linked to Transit ✓	1
Goal 5: Encourage a Shift Toward Low-Carbon Transportation Options	1,233
Measure 5-R1: Improve and Increase Transit Service	-1
Measure 5-R2: Supporting Transit Measures	NQ
Measure 5-R3: Sonoma-Marín Area Rail Transit	NQ
Measure 5-R4: Trip Reduction Ordinance	239
Measure 5-R5: Supporting Measures for the Transportation Demand Management Program	NQ
Measure 5-R6: Reduced Transit Passes	221
Measure 5-R7: Alternative Travel Marketing & Optimize Online Service	177
Measure 5-R8: Safe Routes to School	572
Measure 5-R9: Car-sharing Program	NQ
Measure 5-R10: Bike Sharing Program	NQ

✓ = Local Measure (otherwise State or Regional)	2020 GHG Reductions
Measure 5-L3: Guaranteed Ride Home ✓	NQ
Measure 5-L4: Supporting Bicycle/Pedestrian Measures ✓	NQ
Measure 5-L5: Traffic Calming ✓	26
Measure 5-L7: Supporting Parking Policy Measures ✓	NQ
Goal 6: Increase Vehicle and Equipment Fuel Efficiency	13,140
Measure 6-S1: Pavley Emissions Standards for Passenger Vehicles and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard	12,097
Measure 6-S2: Advanced Clean Cars	288
Measure 6-S3: Assembly Bill 32 Vehicle Efficiency Measures	755
Goal 7: Encourage a Shift Toward Low-Carbon Fuels in Vehicles and Equipment	606
Measure 7-S1: Low Carbon Fuel Standard: Off-Road	173
Measure 7-R1: Shift Sonoma County (Electric Vehicles)	431
Measure 7-L1: Electric Vehicle Charging Station Program ✓	2
Measure 7-L3: Reduce Fossil Fuel Use in Equipment through Efficiency or Fuel Switching ✓	NQ
Goal 9: Increase Solid Waste Diversion	3,012
Measure 9-R1: Waste Diversion Goal	3,012
Measure 9-L1: Create Construction and Demolition Reuse and Recycling Ordinance ✓	<1
Goal 10: Increase Capture and Use of Methane from Landfills	4,190
Measure 10-R1: Increase Landfill Methane Capture and Use for Energy	4,190
Goal 11: Reduce Water Consumption	437
Measure 11-R1: Countywide Water Conservation Support and Incentives	NQ
Measure 11-L1: Senate Bill SB X7-7 - Water Conservation Act of 2009* ✓	437
Goal 12: Increase Recycled Water and Greywater Use	7
Measure 12-R1: Recycled Water*	7
Goal 13: Increase Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Efficiency	16
Measure 13-R1: Infrastructure and Water Supply Improvement	2
Measure 13-R2: Wastewater Treatment Equipment Efficiency*	14
Goal 14: Increase Use of Renewable Energy in Water and Wastewater Systems	310
Measure 14-R1: Sonoma County Water Agency Carbon Free Water by 2015	310

✓ = Local Measure (otherwise State or Regional)	2020 GHG Reductions
Total State Measures	22,990
Total County Measures	12,180
Total Local Measures	900
Grand Total Emissions	36,060

*Measures reduce emissions in multiple sectors (i.e. water and energy)

NQ = not quantified

5.8.5 Municipal Greenhouse Gas Reduction Measures

Like the other cities and the county, Sonoma has recognized the need to reduce GHG emissions from municipal operations. The City has an existing program for using alternative fuels for its municipal fleet. Although municipal GHG reduction measures are not part of this countywide plan, the efforts of local communities are important and will continue in the future. Descriptions of potential municipal GHG reduction measures are provided in Appendix E as an informational resource.