





City of Sacramento

The City of Trees

- Ranks #9 in terms of the top ten worst air quality in the nation (EPA)

Challenges

- Protocol is complex and impractical for most municipalities
 - Additionality
 - Space
 - Permanence
 - Program Resources
 - Program Costs
- **Opportunities**

Additionality

- Must exceed business as usual
- Zoning Code
 - 1 street tree per lot, 2 per corner lot
- Sacramento is a mostly "built out" city
 - Infill opportunities exist but are limited
- Parking Lots
 - Must achieve 50% shade in 15 years

Space

- Land use is changing at an accelerated pace
- Emphasis on mixed use, high-density and transit oriented developments
- Setbacks are reduced or nonexistent
- Sidewalks and right of ways offer limited opportunities
- We are all competing for space

Permanence

- Forests are not permanent, particularly an urban forest
 - Pests and disease, vandalism, development
- How do we ensure that the sequestration is permanent? New programs?
 - Logs to lumber for larger wood
 - Mulch from balance of crown
 - Cogeneration

Cost

- Municipalities lack resources without up front funding
 - Database and GIS skills
 - High degree of education
 - High cost of labor (STF-83% of project cost)
- More costly in the arid west due to higher maintenance needs
 - Irrigation trucks and water add to emissions
- Program requires a very high degree of input

Opportunities!

- Carbon sequestration and co-benefits
- Sacramento Tree Foundation project shows high value to “green effort” businesses
 - NGO’s are currently excluded
- Land developers are uniquely positioned
- Regional partnerships through regional UTC Assessment (similar to transportation)

Solutions?

- Air quality is a regional issue that does not recognize boundaries
- Carbon storage tied to UTC
 - Current stocking is the baseline
 - UTC assessments by USFS
 - Local project nested within a larger regional program
 - Revenue generated through community zoning ordinances based on trip miles or other means of measure

Solutions?

- Regional UTC Based:
 - Fosters preservation
 - Displaces and reduces program input
 - Allows smaller communities and unincorporated areas to participate
 - Includes developers and NGO's
 - Encourages equity for neighborhoods where canopy cover is visibly poor through UTC assessments
 - Treats the issue at a broader level

