



Green Building & Sustainability Resources

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GREEN BUILDING & SUSTAINABILITY RESOURCES

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Visit HCD web site for link to this bibliography at:

http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/green_build.pdf

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GREEN BUILDING BASICS

16 WAYS TO GREEN YOUR HOME: Lower the impacts of everyday living / U.S.

Green Building Council (USGBC) -- Washington, DC: USGBC, 2 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<https://www.usgbc.org/ShowFile.aspx?DocumentID=2121>

This fact sheet from the U.S. Green Building Council (USBC) explains how to lower your utility bills, choose green products, green your yard and green your transportation.

BUILDING GREENER, BUILDING BETTER: The quiet revolution / National

Association of Home Builders (NAHB) -- Washington, DC: NAHB, October 2002, 24 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fypower.org/pdf/RES171254_Green_Building.pdf

This full-color booklet from the National Association of Home Builders describes the key elements of green building, such as energy efficiency, water efficiency, smart growth and more. It includes information on building materials and appliances.

BUILDING AND BUYING GREEN IN INDIAN COUNTY: A practical guide for

California tribes / Center for Indian Community Development (CICD); Center for Environmental Economic Development (CEED) -- Arcata, CA: CICD, 2004, 157 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/GreenBuilding/43304004.pdf>

This guide provides tribal project decision makers and planners with an overview of "green" building practices to help them evaluate and choose sustainable options as they develop projects with architects, contractors, suppliers or other building professionals.

COMPARING GREEN BUILDING GUIDELINES AND HEALTHY HOME PRINCIPLES: A preliminary investigation / National Center for Healthy Housing (NCHH) -- Columbia, MD: NCHH, April 2006, 42 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.practitionerresources.org/cache/documents/638/63843.pdf>

This report from the National Center for Healthy Housing (NCHH) compares major national green building and indoor air quality guidelines with NCHH's set of recommended healthy housing criteria to assess the extent to which these programs protect residents from health and safety hazards.

ESTABLISHING PRIORITIES WITH GREEN BUILDING / BuildingGreen, Inc. -- San

Francisco, CA: Flex Your Power, May 2001, 4 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fypower.org/pdf/EBN_GrnBuild_Priorities.pdf

This special reprint was originally published by Building Green, Inc. in its newsletter, *Environmental Building News*. The article explains how to design and build structures that will have minimum impact on the environment.

GLOBAL GREEN USA'S GREEN BUILDING RESOURCE CENTER / Santa Monica, CA: Global Green USA, Green Building Resource Center, 2004.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.globalgreen.org/gbrc/services.htm>

Global Green USA's Green Building Resource Center provides free design advice and information about environmentally-friendly building products and strategies.

GREEN BUILDING BASICS – Cont'd

GREEN BUILDING BASICS / California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)

-- Sacramento, CA: CIWMB, January 2007, 5 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/GreenBuilding/Basics.htm>

According to the Integrated Waste Management Board, buildings account for one-sixth of the world's fresh water withdrawals, one-quarter of its wood harvest and two-fifths of its material and energy flows. Building "green" is an opportunity to use our resources efficiently while creating healthier buildings that improve human health, build a better environment and provide cost savings.

GREEN HOME GUIDE: Unbiased reviews and advice from professionals and homeowners like you / Mandala, George -- San Francisco, CA: GreenHomeGuide, Inc., June 2005, 5 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.greenhomeguide.com/index.php/knowhow/entry/671/>

GreenHomeGuide was founded to address the frustration and uncertainty from people who want to green their homes but get bogged down trying to find reliable advice and sorting out products' competing claims. This guide is a community-based resource whose combination of tips, case studies, expert Q&A articles and regional directories of products and services helps homeowners create homes that make them feel good.

GREEN PRESERVATION: Integrating green technology and techniques in the preservation of affordable housing / National Housing Trust -- Washington, DC: NHT, 2006, 2 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.nhtinc.org/documents/Green_Brochure.pdf

This brochure is a part of NHT's effort to encourage the integration of green methods and materials into the rehabilitation and preservation of existing affordable, multifamily housing.

RESIDENTIAL GREEN BUILDING / California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) -- Sacramento, CA: CIWMB, January 2007, 2 p.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/GreenBuilding/Residential/>

This web page from the Integrated Waste Management Board explains that sustainable design or building "green" is an opportunity not only to use our resources more efficiently while creating healthier commercial or industrial buildings, it also applies to residential construction and renovation.

A SOURCEBOOK FOR GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE BUILDING / Christensen, Bill -- Austin, TX: Greenbuilder.com, 2007.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.greenbuilder.com/sourcebook/>

The Sourcebook from Greenbuilder.com was developed to foster the implementation of environmentally responsible practices in homebuilding. The Sourcebook presents specific and general recommendations for homes that can be considered environmentally friendly. Many of the recommendations may also be relevant to some types of commercial development.

GREEN BUILDING BASICS – Cont'd

RURAL HOUSING GOES GREEN / Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council (HAC), 36 p. (Journal article)

Rural Voices Magazine – Vol. 10, No. 3 (Fall 2005) p. 1-34

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ruralhome.org/manager/uploads/VoicesFall2005.pdf>

The Fall 2005 issue of the magazine, *Rural Voices*, is part of a Green Building/Healthy Homes Initiative launched by the Housing Assistance Council to promote the effective use of green building and healthy homes technologies in affordable rural housing. The first three articles in this issue provide basic information for those who are new to the subject. Then five segments on “Green Building Techniques” offer a variety of examples for beginners as well as those who already know what bioswales or blower door tests are and want to learn how other rural housing groups have used them.

SELECTING A BUILDING PROFESSIONAL / California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) -- Sacramento, CA: CIWMB, January 2007, 2 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/GreenBuilding/Residential/Remodel/BuildingPro.htm>

This web page from the Integrated Waste Management Board explains that selecting a building professional that has green building experience, and having them involved in your project from the beginning is one of the most important keys to ensure your project successfully achieves both your environmental and economic goals.

U.S. HOMEBUYERS WILL PAY PREMIUM FOR ‘GREEN’ HOMES: Builders of green homes report buyers willing to pay 11-25 percent more / Baltimore, MD: Imre Communications, 2007, 2 p.

<http://www.imrecommunications.com/GreenBuilding.pdf>

A survey released by Green Builder® Media and Imre Communications reveals that U.S. homebuyers are willing to pay a premium for more environmentally friendly, green built homes. The study surveyed more than 250 residential builders across the United States. A wide range of builders was included from the affordable, market rate, luxury/semi-custom, custom, multi-family and developer categories.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

BRIDGE HOUSING GREEN BUILDING PROGRAM CASE STUDY / San Francisco, CA: Flex Your Power, 4 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fypower.org/pdf/CS_BridgeHousing.pdf

BRIDGE Housing, a nonprofit developer of affordable housing in the San Francisco Bay Area, understands that the combination of high-performance materials and energy efficiency strategies in new affordable housing developments has a significant impact on the residents and the larger community. In 2003, BRIDGE initiated a Green Building Program to more effectively evaluate development practices that can increase the energy efficiency of its buildings, the sustainability of its methods and the health of its residents and employees.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING – Cont'd

CAN HOUSING BE GREEN AND AFFORDABLE? / LeVeen Farr, Jessica -- Atlanta, GA: Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, 2006, 4 p. (Journal article)
Partners in Community and Economic Development – Vol. 16, No. 2 (2006)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.frbatlanta.org/invoke.cfm?objectid=7E448AB7-5056-9F12-1273CD2B2C3B6231&method=display_body

This article from the periodical, *Partners in Community and Economic Development*, was published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. It explains that as the green movement in homebuilding takes off nationwide, affordable housing advocates are eager to explore its advantages.

COST OF GREEN REVISITED: Reexamining the feasibility and cost impact of sustainable design in the light of increased market adoption / Matthiessen, Lisa Fay; Morris, Peter -- Santa Monica, CA: Davis Langdon & Seah International, July 2007, 25 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.dladamson.com/upload/images/publications/USA/The%20Cost%20of%20Green%20Revisited.pdf>

Revisiting the question of the cost of incorporating sustainable design features into projects, this paper builds on the work undertaken in the earlier paper "Costing Green: A Comprehensive Cost Database and Budget Methodology," released in 2004, and looks at the developments that have occurred over the past three years, as sustainable design has become more widely accepted and used. The 2006 study shows essentially the same results as 2004: there is no significant difference in average costs for green buildings as compared to non-green buildings. Many project teams are building green buildings with little or no added cost, and with budgets well within the cost range of non-green buildings with similar programs.

MAKING AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRULY AFFORDABLE: Advancing tax credit incentives for green building and healthier communities / Boldt, Glen, et al -- Santa Monica, CA: Global Green USA, 2005, 30 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.frontierassoc.net/greenaffordablehousing/Feature/GGUSA%20QAP%20Report.pdf>

This report from Global Green USA presents an analysis of the tax credit allocation policy for all fifty states and identifies existing green building requirements in affordable housing projects.

STUDY SHOWS GREEN BUILDINGS ARE HIGHLY COST-EFFECTIVE / Kats, Greg, et al. -- Washington, DC: U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC), October 2003, 134 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.usgbc.org/Docs/News/News477.pdf>

Investments in green buildings pay for themselves 10 times over, according to a new study conducted for 40 California agencies by Capital E group, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and participating state agencies. With this study, California Department of Finance, for the first time, has signed off on the existence of financial benefits associated with the improved health and productivity, plus lower operating and maintenance costs, of green buildings.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING – Cont'd

A GREENER PLAN FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING: How states are using the housing credits to advance sustainability / Tassos, James -- Columbia, MD: The Enterprise Foundation, Inc., 2005, 37 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.practitionerresources.org/cache/documents/48151.pdf>

This report from the Enterprise Foundation, Inc. describes how state housing agencies are advancing health, efficiency and sustainability in the development of homes for low-income people through the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (Housing Credit) program. It analyzes elements in states' 2005 Housing Credit allocation plans that support three key areas of green development: smart site locations; energy and resource conservation; and healthy living environments. The purpose of the report is to provide a snapshot of state Housing Credit allocation policies that support green, sustainable development and to encourage states to continue to "raise the bar" in health, efficiency and sustainability in the affordable homes they help provide.

MEASUREMENT & CERTIFICATION

BE AN EARTHCRAFT BUILDER / Greater Atlanta Home Builders Association; Southface Energy Institute -- Atlanta, GA: Southface Energy Institute, 2006.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

http://southface.org/web/earthcraft_house/ech_main/ech_indexbuilders.htm

EarthCraft House is a voluntary green building program of the Greater Atlanta Home Builders Association developed through a partnership with Southface Energy Institute, government and industry leaders that serves as a blueprint for healthy, comfortable homes that reduce utility bills and protect the environment. The aim of the program is to help Atlanta's home builders be leaders in smart growth management and environmental stewardship.

BUILDING DESIGN CHECKLIST / San Francisco, CA: Flex Your Power, 2000, 2 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.fypower.org/pdf/checklist.pdf>

This design checklist from Flex Your Power runs building designers through the steps involved in making the building energy efficient by evaluating: project vision and design goals, schematic design, design development, construction documents, occupancy and post-occupancy.

BUILD IT GREEN / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.builditgreen.org/>

Build It Green is a professional non-profit membership organization whose mission is to promote healthy, energy and resource-efficient buildings in California. Supported by a solid foundation of outreach and education, Build It Green connects consumers and building professionals with the tools and technical expertise they need to build quality green buildings.

MEASUREMENT & CERTIFICATION – Cont'd

CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDER / California Building Industry Association (CBIA) -- Sacramento, CA: CBIA, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.cbia.org/index.cfm?pageid=1243>

The California Green Builder program focuses on five major areas: energy efficiency; water conservation; advanced ventilation; and construction waste diversion. More than 1,300 homes in California have been built that comply with the CGB's standards. More than 5,000 more are in various stages of planning, development and construction.

EARTH ADVANTAGE / Portland, OR: Earth Advantage, Inc., 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.earthadvantage.org/>

Earth Advantage is a free standing nonprofit organization that is the Northwest's premier green building program. It works with builders and developers to bring the most energy efficient, sustainable and healthy homes to the market. It also participates with other nonprofits, organizations and associations to bring forth the message of conservation and sustainability.

FLORIDA GREEN HOME STANDARD REFERENCE GUIDE / Florida Green Building Coalition, Inc. -- Cocoa, FL: FGBC, December 2005, 47 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.floridagreenbuilding.org/db/standards/pdf/HomeVer4/refbookver4.0.pdf>

This reference guide is intended to serve two purposes: to provide information on green home practices and to provide details on how to earn points for complying with the Florida Green Home Designation Standard.

LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN / U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) -- Washington, DC: USGBC, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CategoryID=19>

What is Leed? The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™ is the nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction and operation of high performance green buildings.

LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (LEED) RATING SYSTEM / Department of General Services (DGS) -- Sacramento, CA: DGS, August 2006.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.green.ca.gov/GreenBuildings/leed.htm>

The LEED Green Building Rating System™ designed by the U.S. Green Building Council advances energy and material efficiency and sustainability for New Construction (LEED-NC) and for Existing Buildings (LEED-EB).

MEASUREMENT & CERTIFICATION – Cont'd

LEED FOR NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT RATING SYSTEM: Pilot version / U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC); Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC); Congress for New Urbanism -- Washington, DC: USGBC, 2007, 157 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<https://www.usgbc.org/ShowFile.aspx?DocumentID=2310>

The pilot version of the LEED for Neighborhood Development Rating System integrates the principles of smart growth, urbanism and green building into the first national standard for neighborhood design.

MULTIFAMILY GREEN BUILDING GUIDELINES / Alameda County Waste Management Authority (ACWMA) -- San Leandro, CA: ACWMA, April 2004, 210 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://recycle.stopwaste.org/mfdown/MultiFam.pdf>

KEMA Green Building Services announced that it has completed the nation's first comprehensive set of green building guidelines for the multifamily residential building industry. The guidelines, developed for Alameda County Waste Management Authority, provide an analysis of cost-effective methods for reducing energy use in multifamily buildings -- for example, installing high-efficiency heating, air-conditioning and lighting systems -- and describes a wide range of other suggestions for making these buildings sustainable.

NEW HOME CONSTRUCTION: Green building guidelines / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, December 2005, 60 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.builditgreen.org/newconstructionguidelines.pdf>

In response to growing concerns about building quality, health, quality of life, energy costs and dwindling natural resources, an increasing number of California homebuilders are embracing "green building." This holistic approach to homebuilding emphasizes quality construction, energy efficiency, good indoor air quality and livable neighborhoods. As you'll discover in these Guidelines, green building provides myriad benefits to California's homebuilders, homeowners and communities.

SUSTAINABLE BUILDING TECHNICAL MANUAL: Green building design, construction, and operations / Osso, Annette, et al./Public Technology Institute, Inc. (PTI) -- Washington, DC: PTI, 1996, 292 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fypower.org/pdf/RES171109_Sustain_Bldg_DOE.pdf

This manual, produced jointly by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and Public Technology Inc. (PTI), is intended to meet the building industry's need for a comprehensive manual of sustainable building practices. It provides clear, easily applied guidelines and useful practices that can be readily introduced into new construction, renovation and building operations.

MEASUREMENT & CERTIFICATION – Cont'd

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL / U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) --
Washington, DC: USGBC, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.usgbc.org/>

The U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) is the nation's foremost coalition of leaders from every sector of the building industry working to promote buildings that are environmentally responsible, profitable and healthy places to live and work. Its core purpose is to transform the way buildings and communities are designed, built and operated, enabling an environmentally and socially responsible, healthy and prosperous environment that improves the quality of life.

REHABILITATION & RECONSTRUCTION

AN EVALUATION OF GREEN HOUSING REHABILITATION IN MINNESOTA /

National Center for Healthy Housing -- Columbia, MD: NCHH, November 2006.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/html/minnesota_green_housing_projec.htm

A 3-year National Center for Healthy Building project, begun in 2006 and funded through grants from the Blue Cross/Blue Shield Foundation of Minnesota, the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency and Enterprise Community Partners will demonstrate practical measures to reduce health hazards during the substantial rehabilitation of affordable housing using the Green Communities criteria.

GREEN HOMES FOR THE MODERN FAMILY / California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) -- Sacramento, CA: CIWMB, March 2005, 2 p.
(Publication no. 433-05-005)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/GreenBuilding/43305005.pdf>

This publication from the California Integrated Waste Management Board provides tips on building and remodeling for sustainability in new and existing homes. It lists some of the easiest and least costly approaches, which may also offer direct monetary savings.

HOME REMODELING: Green building guidelines / Alameda County Waste Management Authority & Source Reduction and Recycling Board (ACWMA) -- San Leandro, CA: ACWMA, January 2004.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.stopwaste.org/home/index.asp?page=488>

These guidelines are designed for professional contractors and homeowners. It offers cost-effective suggestions to minimize construction-related waste, create healthier and more durable homes, reduce operating costs for homeowners and support local manufacturers and suppliers of resource-efficient building materials; and methods to reduce the impacts of building in Alameda County communities, including solid waste management, water conservation, energy efficiency and resource conservation.

REHABILITATION & RECONSTRUCTION – Cont'd

REBUILDING GREEN / California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) -- Sacramento, CA: CIWMB, November 2003, 2 p. (Publication no. 433-03-024)
Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/GreenBuilding/43303024.pdf>

This publication from the California Integrated Waste Management Board outlines the elements of a whole-building approach to design and construction incorporating methods that save or reduce resources in five categories: site, water, energy, materials and indoor environmental quality.

REMODEL, RENOVATE, AND UPGRADE GREEN / California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) -- Sacramento, CA: CIWMB, January 2007, 2 p.
Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/GreenBuilding/Residential/Remodel/default.htm>

In 2002, nearly 70 percent of California's existing housing units were 25 years or older. Of these 8.6 million units, it is very likely that in the coming years many will undergo some level of remodel, repair, or rehab. The Construction Industry Research Board estimates that residential alterations and additions accounted for \$4.5 billion in 2002. This presents an opportunity for Californians to invest in their future by implementing green building techniques and features as they upgrade their existing homes.

ENERGY STAR

1995-2005: A decade of change in home building with Energy Star, market transformation through effective public-private partnerships / Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) -- San Francisco, Flex Your Power, 2005, 8 p. (Brochure)
Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fypower.org/pdf/ES_Homes_Survey.pdf

ENERGY STAR has released a nationwide survey that demonstrates the strong gains its homes are making in the housing market -- nearing 10% market penetration nationwide and 15% in California (where ENERGY STAR qualified homes must exceed 2001 Title 24 building efficiency standards by at least 15%). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has set a goal of ensuring that 60% of new homes are built to ENERGY STAR standards nationwide by 2012.

ENERGY STAR @ HOME INTERACTIVE TOOL / Washington, DC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, 2007.

Available via the World Wide Web:

http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=products.es_at_home

The ENERGY STAR @ home Interactive Tool can be explored for advice and energy-efficient home improvement ideas to help you stay comfortable in your home this winter. By following EPA's recommendations for home sealing, proper use of a programmable thermostat and a well-maintained, energy-efficient heating and cooling system, you can save as much as 20 percent annually on total energy costs, while reducing your home's energy consumption and environmental impact.

DEMOLITION & RECYCLING

BUILDING MATERIAL EMISSIONS STUDY / Alevantis, Leon/California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) -- Sacramento, CA: CIWMB, November 2003, 328 p. (Publication no. 433-03-015)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/GreenBuilding/43303015.pdf>

This study from the California Integrated Waste Management Board compares data on school buildings made with standard products to those made with alternative products that have higher amounts of recycled content.

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS RECYCLING / California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) -- Sacramento, CA: CIWMB, December 2006, 2 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/ConDemo/default.htm>

According to the 2004 Statewide Waste Characterization Study, construction and demolition (C&D) materials account for almost 22 percent of the waste stream. Many of these materials can be reused or recycled, thus prolonging our supply of natural resources and potentially saving money in the process.

DESIGNING BUILDING PRODUCTS MADE WITH RECYCLED TIRES / Hammer, Chris/BNIM Architects -- Sacramento, CA: California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), June 2004, 24 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/GreenBuilding/43304008.pdf>

This contractor's report (#433-04-008) to the Integrated Waste Management Board provides technical information on physical tire properties for designers of buildings who use tire-derived products.

DESIGNING WITH VISION: A technical manual for material choices in sustainable construction / California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) -- Sacramento, CA: CIWMB, July 2000, 205 p. (Publication no. 431-99-009)

Available for purchase via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/default.asp?pubid=745>

This resource manual from the Integrated Waste Management Board highlights sustainable waste management principles for planning, design and construction of large-scale residential and commercial projects.

HEALTH CONCERNS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES WITH PVC-CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIALS IN GREEN BUILDINGS: Review of current practices and trends in the use, recycling, and disposal of PVC-containing building materials / California Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Health Hazard -- Sacramento, CA: California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), 2006, 77 p. (Publication no. 432-06-016)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/GreenBuilding/43106016.pdf>

This contractor's report (#432-06-016) to the Integrated Waste Management Board presents results of a survey of existing scientific literature regarding the manufacture, use, recycling and ultimate disposal of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in the built environment.

DEMOLITION & RECYCLING – Cont'd

RECYCLED-CONTENT PRODUCT DIRECTORY / California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) -- Sacramento, CA: CIWMB, January 2007.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/RCP/Construction.asp>

This database from the Construction Specification Institute (CSI) allows retrieval of products according to their CSI designation.

RECYLED PLASTIC AND COMPOSITE LUMBER / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, May 2005, 4 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=19

This Build It Green fact sheet explains that plastic and wood composite lumber are quickly becoming a common replacement for redwood, cedar and treated lumber in such applications as decking, door and window frames and exterior moldings.

SALVAGED MATERIALS / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, November 2005, 4 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=23

This Build It Green fact sheet explains that salvaged materials instill a sense of depth and character and can bring many environmental and economic benefits to a project.

ROOFS, WALLS & WINDOWS

CELLULOSE INSULATION / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, November 2005, 4 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=7

This Build It Green fact sheet explains that having a well-insulated building envelope is crucial to creating an environmentally sound building. By minimizing heat transfer through the envelope, energy used to maintain the interior climate is similarly minimized, reducing both utility bills and the environmental costs of fossil fuel use.

COTTON INSULATION / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, May 2005, 4 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=9

This Build It Green fact sheet explains that having a well-insulated building envelope is crucial to creating an environmentally sound building. By minimizing heat transfer through the envelope, energy used to maintain the interior climate is similarly minimized, reducing both utility bills and the environmental costs of fossil fuel use.

A DO-IT-YOURSELF GUIDE TO ENERGY STAR HOME SEALING / Washington, DC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, September 2006, 12 p. (EPA 430-F-04-024)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.energystar.gov/ia/home_improvement/home_sealing/DIY_COLOR_100_dpi.pdf

This ENERGY STAR guide includes photos and step-by-step instructions to help consumers seal air leaks and add insulation in their own homes.

ROOFS, WALLS & WINDOWS – Cont'd

FIBERGLASS INSULATION / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, November 2005, 4 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=10

This Build It Green fact sheet explains that having a well-insulated building envelope is crucial to creating an environmentally sound building. By minimizing heat transfer through the envelope, energy used to maintain the interior climate is similarly minimized, reducing both utility bills and the environmental costs of fossil fuel use.

FLY ASH CONCRETE / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, May 2005, 4 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=11

This Build It Green fact sheet explains that a waste product can be substituted for large portions of Portland cement, significantly improving concrete's environmental characteristics. Fly ash, consisting mostly of silica, alumina and iron, forms a compound similar to Portland cement when mixed with lime and water.

FSC CERTIFIED WOOD / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, May 2005, 4 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=12

This Build It Green fact explains that you can support sustainable forestry practices by purchasing FSC-certified wood. The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) has established standards in sustainable forest management and created a mechanism-third party certification-that ensures that they are followed.

GUIDELINES FOR THE SELECTION AND USE OF FUELS AND RAW MATERIALS IN THE CEMENT MANUFACTURING PROCESS / World Business Council for Sustainable Development -- San Francisco, CA: Flex Your Power, 2005, 38 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fypower.org/pdf/CSI_CementGuidelines.pdf

The Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI) has produced these guidelines which offer both basic explanations about its operations, the role of fuels and materials in its products, and some practical guidance for cement companies to use in managing their materials and fuels. The guidelines are built upon the principles of sustainable development, ecoefficiency and industrial ecology. Information is included on the occupational health and safety concerns of handling different materials. The document is divided into three sections that cover, respectively: principles for fuel and material selection; the role of various fuels and materials in cement manufacture; and practical considerations for cement plant owners and operators

PAINT / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, May 2005, 6 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=15

This Build It Green fact sheet explains that "green" paint refers not to the color, but to paint that contains fewer of dangerous chemicals and heavy metals (such as formaldehyde, benzene, toluene, biocides and cadmium) while still providing very high performance paint qualities.

ROOFS, WALLS & WINDOWS – Cont'd

SELECTING ENERGY EFFICIENT WINDOWS IN CALIFORNIA / Efficient Windows Collaborative (EWC) -- San Francisco, CA: Flex Your Power, October 2002, 13 p.
Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fypower.org/pdf/RES171196_EE_Window_Selec.pdf

High performance windows can help energy users achieve cost savings, comfort and improve daylight and view. This fact sheet provides a checklist for investing in energy efficient windows in California.

SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY/ A SmartGuide to sourcing green building wood products, your choice of wood building products makes a difference / New York, NY: Rainforest Alliance, 2007.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/programs/forestry/trees/activities/green_building.html

From skyscrapers to suburban houses, the green building movement has gone mainstream. As a result, demand for Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified timber is on the rise within the design and construction industries. To facilitate access to FSC-certified wood products, the Rainforest Alliance offers this SmartGuide.

WINDOWS / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, May 2005, 6 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=20

According to a study conducted by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, the energy lost through inefficient residential windows accounts for 2% of total U.S. energy consumption or 9% of total residential energy consumption. Because energy efficiency is a crucial component of sustainable design, energy-efficient windows can greatly impact the environmental performance of a building.

INTERIORS

ADVANCED LIGHTING GUIDELINES, 2003 EDITION / New Buildings Institute (NBI) -- White Salmon, WA: NBI, 2003.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.newbuildings.org/lighting.htm>

The "Advanced Lighting Guidelines" were first developed in 1991 by the California Energy Commission to dispel myths about new and emerging advanced lighting technologies. The goal of the guidelines is to provide a comprehensive, living document that will remain useful to lighting decision makers and that will serve to encourage appropriate practice for lighting design in buildings.

BAMBOO FLOORING / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, 5 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=4

This Build It Green fact sheet explains that bamboo is actually a grass that functions as a single plant, self-propagating as it spreads horizontally underground. Bamboo is not harmed by harvesting and can grow into mature fiber in three-and-a-half to seven years.

INTERIORS – Cont'd

BAMBOO FLOORING / California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) -- Sacramento, CA: CIWMB, August 2003, 3 p. (Publication no. 433-03-017)
Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/GreenBuilding/43303017.pdf>

This fact sheet (#433-03-017) from the Integrated Waste Management Board provides an analysis of bamboo flooring using sustainable building criteria. It covers indoor air quality and materials and resource efficiency issues.

CARPET / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, November 2005, 8 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=6

This Build It Green fact sheet explains that "green" carpet includes natural fibers such as wool, jute, sisal, sea grass, coir or recycled PET (polyester) plastic.

CORK FLOORING / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, November 2005, 6 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=8

This Build It Green fact sheet explains that cork is the outer bark of the cork oak tree and is typically harvested every nine years from the Mediterranean region. It is a natural, renewable product that can be used anywhere a resilient floor is needed.

CREATING A GREEN KITCHEN: From resource planning to maintenance / San Francisco, CA: GreenHomeGuide, Inc., July 2005, 8 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.greenhomeguide.com/index.php/knowhow/entry/674/>

The kitchen is the home's work center and a top resource consumer. You can mitigate many of the kitchen's environmental impacts—and provide a healthier environment for your household—by following the GreenHomeGuide's recommendations for the design, materials specification, construction process and use of your kitchen.

NATURAL LINOLEUM FLOORING / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, November 2005, 5 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=14

This Build It Green fact sheet explains that natural linoleum is a durable resilient flooring product made from linseed oil (pressed from the flax plant), pine resin, wood flour, cork powder, limestone dust, natural pigments and jute.

RECYCLED CONTENT CERAMIC TILE / Berkeley, CA: Build It Green, May 2005, 5 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.builditgreen.org/resource/index.cfm?fuseaction=factsheet_detail&rowid=18

This Build It Green fact sheet explains that ceramic tile is a beautiful, inert material used as a durable finish for floors, countertops and walls. While somewhat energy intensive to produce, the environmental impacts are offset by ceramic tile's longevity.

ENERGY & WATER CONSERVATION

ELEMENTS OF AN ENERGY EFFICIENT HOUSE FACT SHEET / Department of Energy (DOE), National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) -- Washington, DC: DOE, July 2000, 8 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fypower.org/pdf/RES171296_ElemEEHouse.pdf

This Department of Energy fact sheet reviews several elements of what one needs to consider when designing or building an energy-efficient house.

TOOLBASE RESOURCES: Home building topics, energy efficiency / Upper Marlboro, MD: ToolBase Services/NAHB Research Center, 2007.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.toolbase.org/ToolbaseResources/level3.aspx?BucketID=2&CategoryID=16>

ToolBase Services is the housing industry's resource for technical information on building products, materials, new technologies, business management and housing systems. This ToolBase page on energy efficiency covers innovative products and processes; design and construction guides; best practices; performance reports and case studies; and field evaluations.

GREEN BUILDING PRODUCTS & DIRECTORIES

GREEN BUILDER: Sustainable building sources / Christensen, Bill -- Austin, TX: Greenbuilder.com, 2004.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.greenbuilder.com/general/buildingsources.html>

This page includes links to a green building professionals directory, a sustainable building sourcebook, a calendar of events/conferences, discussion forums, green building databases, green building programs, rating systems, publications and case studies.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA RESOURCE DIRECTORY / San Rafael, CA: Building Concerns, 2007.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.buildingconcerns.com/nocal/>

This directory provides a listing of green building experts and examples of green buildings in Northern California.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RESOURCE DIRECTORY / San Rafael, CA: Building Concerns, 2007.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.buildingconcerns.com/socal/>

This directory provides a listing of green building experts and examples of green buildings in Southern California.

GREEN BUILDING PRODUCTS & DIRECTORIES – Cont'd

OIKOS GREEN PRODUCT GALLERY / Bend, OR: Iris Communications, Inc., 2007.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.oikos.com/green_products/index.php

This directory can be used to find sources for all sorts of green building materials and products--from recycled plastic lumber to composting toilets, from insulation materials to photovoltaic modules.

WHERE TO BUY GREEN BUILDING MATERIALS / County of San Mateo,

RecycleWorks -- Redwood City, CA: RecycleWorks, June 2007, 5 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.recycleworks.org/cgi-bin/bin/user/guide.pl?id_guide=24

The County of San Mateo's RecycleWorks program provides information on where to buy green building materials. The materials have one or more of the following characteristics: nontoxic (not poisonous when used as intended); recycled content (manufactured from used products or by-products); resource efficient (more conserving of energy or materials than similar conventional products); long life cycle (lasts significantly longer and consumes less resources for maintenance); and environmentally conscious (reduces a negative environmental impact compared to similar conventional products or materials).

FUNDING

BUILDING EQUITY AND GROWTH IN NEIGHBORHOODS PROGRAM (BEGIN) /

Sacramento, CA: California Department of Housing & Community Development, Division of Financial Assistance, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/ca/begin>

The Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods Program (BEGIN) provides low- and moderate-income first-time homebuyer down payment assistance loans to local governments who take steps to reduce or remove regulatory barriers that negatively impact cost and viability of housing development. Bonus points are also provided for applications proposing infill housing and housing close to public transit, public schools and parks and recreational facilities.

CALIFORNIA TAX CREDIT ALLOCATION COMMITTEE: Low-income housing tax credit programs / State Treasurer's Office, California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) -- Sacramento, CA: CTCAC, 2006.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/ctcac/>

Smart growth principles, energy efficiencies, etc., are encouraged as a part of California's housing tax credit program. For example, competitive scoring points are awarded for projects located close to amenities, including developers receiving up to 15 points for transit-oriented development and sites with amenities relevant to the project population; achieving energy efficiencies including renewable or distributed energy technologies, and the degree that the project will contribute to revitalization efforts in the area where it will be located.

FUNDING – Cont'd

CALIFORNIA'S REBATE PROGRAM FOR WIND & FUEL CELL RENEWABLE ENERGY ELECTRIC-GENERATING SYSTEMS / California Energy Commission (CEC)
-- Sacramento, CA: CEC, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.consumerenergycenter.org/erprebate/index.html>

The California Energy Commission is offering cash rebates on eligible grid-connected small wind and fuel cell renewable energy electric-generating systems through its Emerging Renewables Program (ERP).

THE CALIFORNIA SOLAR INITIATIVE / California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)
-- San Francisco, CA: CPUC, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/static/energy/solar/index.htm>

The California Solar Initiative offers cash incentives on solar systems of up to \$2.50 a watt. These incentives, combined with federal tax incentives, can cover up to 50 percent of the total cost of a solar system.

CAL-ReUSE: Brownfields site assessment assistance / State Treasurer's Office, California Pollution Control Financing Authority (CPCFA) -- Sacramento, CA: CPCFA, 2 p, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cpcfaca/reuse/summary.pdf>

The California Pollution Control Financing Authority has implemented the California Recycle Underutilized Sites (CALReUSE) Program to assist with the reuse and redevelopment of underutilized properties with real or perceived contamination issues. The program addresses a funding and information gap in the development of brownfields to help bring these properties into productive reuse.

CENTER FOR CREATIVE LAND RECYCLING (CCLR) / San Francisco, CA: Center for Creative Land Recycling (CLR), 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.cclr.org/index.htm>

CCLR is a nonprofit organization focused on creating sustainable communities by identifying and implementing responsible patterns of land-use and development. CCLR's Project Learning Program offers nonprofit developers, municipalities with very limited resources, and urban park advocates small grants and technical assistance for brownfield redevelopment projects. CCLR also offers low-interest, forgivable loans of up to \$125,000 for brownfield site assessment and characterization, technical assistance, and remedial action planning.

EERE FINANCIAL OPPORTUNITIES / U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) -- Washington, DC: EERE, 2006.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/financing/>

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) works to increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. EERE offers financial assistance opportunities for their development and demonstration.

GREEN BUILDING & SUSTAINABILITY RESOURCES

FUNDING – Cont'd

ENERGY EFFICIENT MORTGAGES PROGRAM / U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) -- Washington, DC: HUD, 2001.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/sfh/eem/energy-r.cfm>

Available information also provided through the California Housing Finance Agency:

<http://www.calhfa.ca.gov/homeownership/bulletins/2001/06.pdf>

The Energy Efficient Mortgages Program (EEM) helps homebuyers or homeowners save money on utility bills by enabling them to finance the cost of adding energy-efficiency features to new or existing housing as part of their FHA-insured home purchase or refinancing mortgage.

GREEN COMMUNITIES / Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Green Communities Initiative Enterprise -- Columbia, MD: NRDC, 2005.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.greencommunitiesonline.org/>

The NRDC's Green Communities Program is a five-year, \$555 million initiative to build over 8,500 environmentally healthy homes for low-income families. The initiative provides grants, financing, tax-credit equity, and technical assistance to developers who meet the criteria for affordable housing that promotes health, conserves energy and natural resources, and provides easy access to jobs, schools and services.

GREEN RESOURCES RELEVANT TO PRESERVATION OF AFFORDABLE MULTIFAMILY PROPERTIES / National Housing Trust (NHT) -- Washington, DC: NHT, July 2007, 26 p.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

http://www.nhtinc.org/documents/Green_Preservation_Resources_NHT_July2007.pdf

Summary available at:

http://www.nhtinc.org/documents/Green_Preservation_Summary_NHT_July2007.pdf

In this resource, the National Housing Trust (NHT) details how states are encouraging the preservation of existing multifamily properties in environmentally friendly ways. Developers interested in "green preservation" can use the detailed, state-by-state summaries to find relevant local programs and incentives. Specifically, the report outlines how states are using their Qualified Action Plans (QAP), the targeting mechanisms for state housing tax credits, to promote preservation in ways that use alternative energy sources or are energy efficient, conserve water, utilize nontoxic building materials or are otherwise environmentally friendly. States can encourage green preservation in their QAPs by awarding more points to proposals that are environmentally conscious. Forty states now favor these projects in their QAPs and 20 states condition eligibility on proposals meeting certain environmental requirements.

THE HOME DEPOT FOUNDATION / Atlanta, GA: The Home Depot Foundation, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.homedepotfoundation.org/support.html>

The Home Depot Foundation provides grants to eligible nonprofits, three times a year, under two different programs: the Affordable Housing Built Responsibly Program and the Healthy Community Trees Program.

FUNDING – Cont'd

THE KRESGE FOUNDATION / Troy, MI: The Kresge Foundation, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.kresge.org/content/displaycontent.aspx?CID=26>

The Foundation's Green Building Initiative is intended to increase the awareness of sustainable or green building practices among nonprofits and encourage them to consider building green. The Initiative offers educational resources and special grants to help nonprofits.

MULTIFAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM (MHP) / Sacramento, CA: California Department of Housing & Community Development, Division of Financial Assistance, 2007, 2 p.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/fa/mhp/>

The Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) assists the new construction, rehabilitation and preservation of permanent and transitional 5+ unit rental housing through low-interest financing. Bonus points are provided for adaptive reuse, infill and projects in close proximity to amenities.

NEW SOLAR HOMES PARTNERSHIP: Guidebook / California Energy Commission (CEC) -- Sacramento, CA: CEC, July 2007, 82 p. (no. CEC-300-2007-008-CMF)

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.gosolarcalifornia.ca.gov/nshp/>

<http://www.gosolarcalifornia.ca.gov/documents/CEC-300-2007-008-CMF.PDF>

The New Solar Homes Partnership (NSHP) provides financial incentives and other support for installing eligible solar photovoltaic (PV) systems on new residential buildings that receive electricity from specified investor-owned utilities. The Energy Commission implements the New Solar Homes Partnership (NSHP) in coordination with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) as part of the overall California Solar Initiative. This Guidebook describes the requirements to receive incentives for constructing energy efficient, solar homes under the NSHP.

PARTNERSHIP FOR ADVANCING TECHNOLOGY IN HOUSING (PATH) /

Washington, DC: Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing (PATH), 2007.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.pathnet.org/>

PATH is dedicated to accelerating the development and use of technologies that radically improve the quality, durability, energy efficiency, environmental performance, and affordability of America's housing. PATH is a voluntary partnership between leaders of the homebuilding, product manufacturing, insurance, and financial industries and representatives of Federal agencies concerned with housing. Working together, PATH partners improve new and existing homes and strengthen the technology infrastructure of the United States. HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) coordinates all PATH activities.

FUNDING – Cont'd

SMART COMMUNITIES NETWORK / Butte, MT: National Center for Appropriate Technology, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.smartcommunities.ncat.org/>

The Smart Communities Network provides information and services on how communities can adopt sustainable development strategies including a listing of public and private sources for grants and other funding opportunities for research and building projects in sustainable design and development, municipal energy financing and other partnership opportunities.

SMART GROWTH / U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) -- Washington, DC: EPA, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/envismartgrowth.html>

The EPA offers various programs and resources to help communities with environmental problem solving and growth planning. Through community grants and the projects they support, EPA aims to build more productive working partnerships in communities and encourage the sharing of innovation and experience, so that one community's successful innovation can benefit others. EPA seeks opportunities to work with state officials, city planners, environmental groups, non-governmental organizations, tribal leaders, academics and concerned citizens on these issues. The community-oriented approach integrates environmental management with human needs, considers long-term ecosystem health and highlights the strong positive correlations between economic prosperity and environmental well-being.

SUSTAINABLE BUILDING GRANTS AND CONTRACTS / California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) -- Sacramento, CA: CIWMB, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/GreenBuilding/Grants/>

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) has provided funding opportunities to State and Local Government agencies that are interested in promoting the concept of sustainable building. In the past, funding was made available in the form of competitive grants and contracts, to local government and state agencies to promote a whole building approach and to assist in the advancement and use of green building design and construction practices and techniques in California.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES GRANT & LOAN PROGRAM / State Treasurer's Office, California Pollution Control Financing Authority (CPCFA) -- Sacramento, CA: CPCFA, 2007, 2 p.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cpcfascgl/funding.pdf>

The California Pollution Control Financing Authority administers the Sustainable Communities Grant and Loan Program (SCGL) to assist cities and counties in developing and implementing sustainable development growth policies, programs and projects.

FUNDING – Cont'd

TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM / Sacramento, CA: California Department of Housing & Community Development, Division of Financial Assistance, 2007.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/fa/tod/>

The new Transportation Oriented Development (TOD) Program will make funds available later in 2007 to assist in the development of higher density housing uses within close proximity to transit stations that will increase public transit ridership. Loans will be provided for the development of housing within one-quarter mile of a transit station and grants will be provide for infrastructure necessary for the development of higher density uses. Priority points will be provided for projects in an area designated for infill development as a part of a regional plan.

STATE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

FACT SHEET: “Green Building Initiative” – action & accomplishments / Department of General Services (DGS) -- West Sacramento, DGS, May 2007, 2 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.green.ca.gov/factsheets/GBI-FactSheet.htm>

This fact sheet lists the State of California’s actions and accomplishments: benchmarking state buildings; retro-commissioning state buildings; LEED certification of state buildings; clean and renewable electricity generation at state facilities; and green buying.

CALIFORNIA BEST PRACTICES MANUAL: Better building management for a better tomorrow / Department of General Services (DGS), Building and Property Management Branch -- West Sacramento, CA: DGS, December 2006, 248 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/green/BPM-bbmbt.pdf>

This best practices manual from the California Department of General Services was designed to be used by building management personnel at the Department of Education. It is being made available to the public as an example of a policy manual that meets the criteria of several LEED-EB credits requiring management policies.

GREEN BUILDING ACTION PLAN: (Detailed instruction that accompanies Governor’s Executive Order S-20-04) / Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, State of California -- West Sacramento, CA: Department of General Services (DGS), December 2004, 5 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/green/GreenBuildingActionPlan.pdf>

The Governor's Green Building Action Plan directs that... "all new State buildings and major renovations of 10,000 square feet and over, and subject to Title 24, will be designed, constructed and accredited at LEED-NC Silver or higher, (or LEED-EB as applicable)."

STATE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS – Cont'd

OPTIONS FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN EXISTING BUILDINGS: Commission report / Trenchel, Dale, et al -- Sacramento, CA: California Energy Commission (CEC), December 2005, 83 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.energy.ca.gov/2005publications/CEC-400-2005-039/CEC-400-2005-039-CMF.PDF>

This report describes recommended strategies to increase energy efficiency in existing buildings in California, in response to AB 549 (Longville), Chapter 905, Statutes of 2001. AB 549 directs the California Energy Commission to "investigate options and develop a plan to decrease wasteful peak load energy consumption in existing residential and nonresidential buildings," and report its findings to the Legislature. Wasteful peak load consumption can be targeted through energy efficiency actions that reduce inefficient energy use or through "demand response" actions that avoid energy use during critical peak or emergency periods when the cost to provide energy is highest.

