



Summary of Results from Fall 2022 Division-wide Climate Action Planning Survey

Reported prepared by American Planning Association (APA) Sustainable Communities Division (SCD)

Authored by Jessi Eidbo, AICP, Division Secretary-Treasurer-Elect for the Sustainable Communities Division

Support in development and administration of the survey from Merrill St Leger-Demian, Tina Banach, and Karla Ebenbach

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Introduction

The APA Sustainable Communities Division (SCD) has allocated funds in its annual budget cycle to develop planner-specific resources and templates that help planners address climate issues (both local carbon-reduction and resilience) in their day-to-day work. This resulted in development of some preliminary tools to aid planners in local climate action work, including a data collection process guide, a comprehensive inventory of example ordinance language for climate (or related topics like renewable energy), and more (all of which are hosted on the APA SCD website). However, there are still gaps in resources and templates for local climate action, and SCD continues to work towards support of planning professionals in this way.

To further understand what resources and templates would best serve the division's membership and planners seeking to integrate climate and sustainability into their work, a division wide survey was administered to all membership and sponsors of the Sustainable Communities Division in June 2020, and again in August 2022. The explicit objective of the survey, which was broken into three (3) sections – demographics, climate action, and tools and templates – was to understand what collaborative development of tools planners seek for integrating climate action in their work. **The purpose of this summary is to provide insights learned from the most recent 2022 survey on that subject, as well as compare findings between the two survey years.**

Survey Highlights and Key Findings

1. Respondents perceived the **most important function of planning professionals** at the local level in working on climate issues as **“incorporating climate goals into zoning or other development regulations.”**
2. Planners are still experiencing a **gap in tools, models, and templates** to support climate action work. The most **notable gaps** in tools were identified in the form of a) **data for setting and measuring progress** on climate action, and b) **templates for development review or development agreements** [that integrate climate].
3. Planners also identified a consistently high degree of **need for tools, models, and templates** (evident across the 2020 and 2022 survey cross sections) **to provide insight on specific example ordinances that integrate climate, and example climate actions specific to different types of communities.**
4. Planners require a **degree of specificity to tools, models, and support resources that recognize and acknowledge that each community faces unique circumstances** and context in local climate action work. This means that a generic “national” mindset will likely not yield results that offer substantive assistance to planning practitioners.

Background: Survey Development and Format

A survey was initially developed in summer 2020 by the Sustainable Communities Division in partnership with APA’s Energy, Environment and Natural Resources (ENRE) Division, as well as a handful of division partners. Much of the original survey developed for the 2020 administration was utilized in the 2022 survey as well, with some minor updates. The intro text to the survey explained that the survey would take about 10 to 15 minutes.

The 2022 version of the survey was launched in August 2022, and open through the end of October of that same year. The survey was hosted in partnership with a division member on a platform called *Alchemer* which offers dynamic survey development. Because administration of the survey abutted the division’s Annual Business Meeting on September 15th, respondents were encouraged to participate in the survey before that (with a cutoff of September 14th) through inclusion of their name into a drawing for one of four (1 of 4) gift cards \$15 gift cards to the Zero Waste store. Eligible respondents were then included in a drawing at the Annual Business Meeting on September 15th and four gift cards awarded at that time. The survey tool can be reviewed in **Appendix A.**

The survey was publicized via the APA SCD newsletter to membership (over 2,000 members), as well as sponsors. An e-mail blast was sent out solely to publicize the survey, as well. The SCD Communications team leveraged several social media accounts to boost visibility that the survey was live, and a reminder e-mail was sent out prior to survey close that there was still time to share feedback.

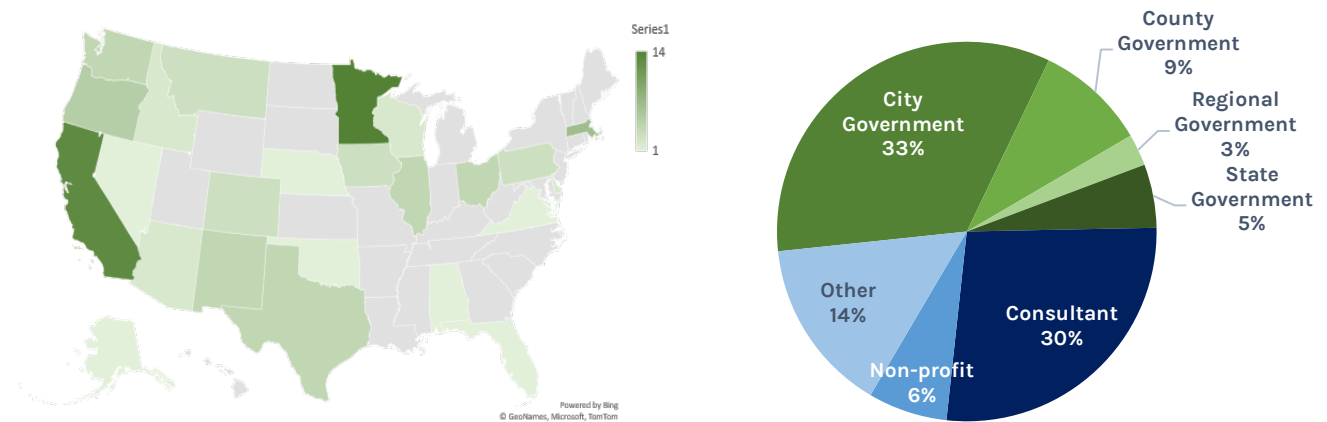
Survey Results: Granular Insights

Section 1: Demographics

There were 78 respondents total who participated in the 2022 survey, representing 23 states. The greatest proportional representation came from two states: Minnesota and California. The survey also inquired about employer type. About one-third of respondents represented city government, and another one-third of respondents represented consulting. The figures below show the distribution of respondents by states (lower 48 only), and employer type.

This varied somewhat from the distribution of respondents in the 2020 survey, which had 300 participants. The 2020 survey saw greater representation across the lower 48 states, in all but eight states, though most respondents were from California in both years. Representation by employer type was relatively consistent, about one-third of respondents from local governments in 2020 (which captured cities, counties, and regional governments).

Responses by State and Employer Type

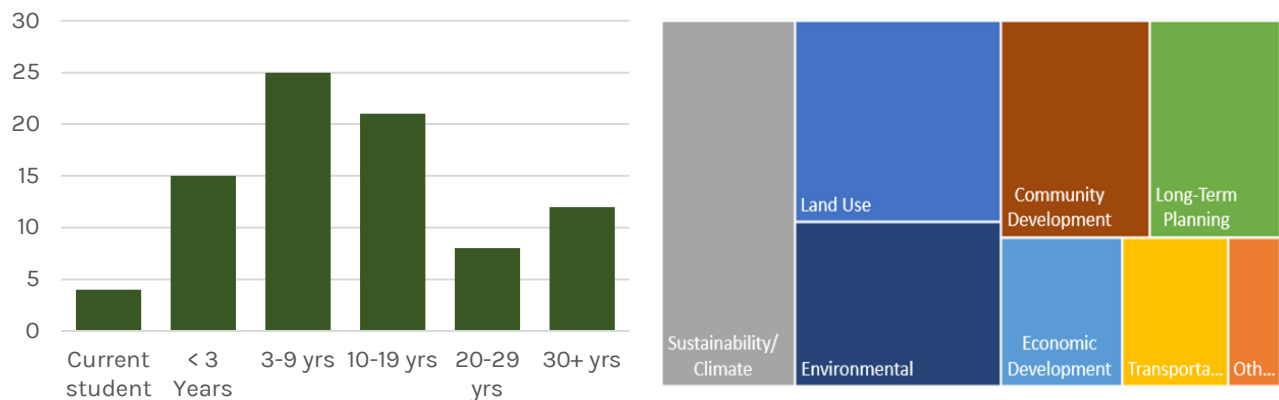


The demographic section also inquired about tenure in the planning field, as well as planning specialty. For the 2022 respondents, experience varied quite a bit, though most respondents had between three and nine (3 to 9) years of experience.

Planning specialties also varied, with strong representation from respondents who specialize in sustainability, climate, land use, environmental, community development, economic development, and long-term planning.

Respondents were given the option to fill in “other” specialties, and results included: administration, community engagement, energy efficiency, fiscal, food systems/urban agriculture, education, water, environmental justice, housing, historic preservation, and natural resources, showcasing the tremendous diversity in respondents hoping to integrate climate action into their day-to-day work.

Respondents' Planning Experience and Planning Specialties (2022)



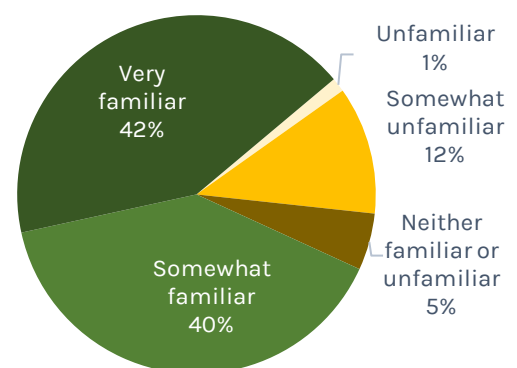
These results deviated slightly from the 2020 overview of respondents, for which most survey participants had less than three (3) years of experience, but almost half (43.6%) had ten (10) or more years of experience. The planning specialties for the 2020 respondents were also diverse, but leaned more heavily towards specialties in environmental, sustainability and climate, as well as land use planning. As in 2022, respondents in 2020 were given the option to include “other” specialties, and listed: innovation, hazard mitigation, energy/utility, urban design, military, infrastructure, water, Tribal and Indigenous, governance, equity, disaster, coastal, housing, food systems, and education.

Finally, the survey attempted to gauge familiarity with climate action planning at the local level. Respondents were asked to rate their familiarity with local climate action planning from “very familiar” to “unfamiliar.” In 2022, over four-fifths (82%) of respondents were either somewhat or very familiar with local climate action planning, and almost three-fourths responded that they already had climate action planning initiatives in their state, county, city or town (73%). Only 8% did not have climate action planning initiatives in their jurisdiction, while one-fifth (19%) were unsure. This overall represented an increase in the percent of respondents with a high degree of familiarity with local climate action planning (up from 78% in the 2020 survey).

In summary, while the total number of respondents for the 2022 administration of the climate action planning survey totaled just under one-third of the number of respondents from the 2020 survey, the profile of respondents was quite similar across the two periods. Differences of note capturing:

1. the decrease in extent of geographic coverage of respondents (less in the 2022 period, though similar concentrations of respondents in California), and
2. the increase in familiarity with local climate action planning, up from the 2020 administration of the survey.

Familiarity with Local Climate Action Planning - Generic

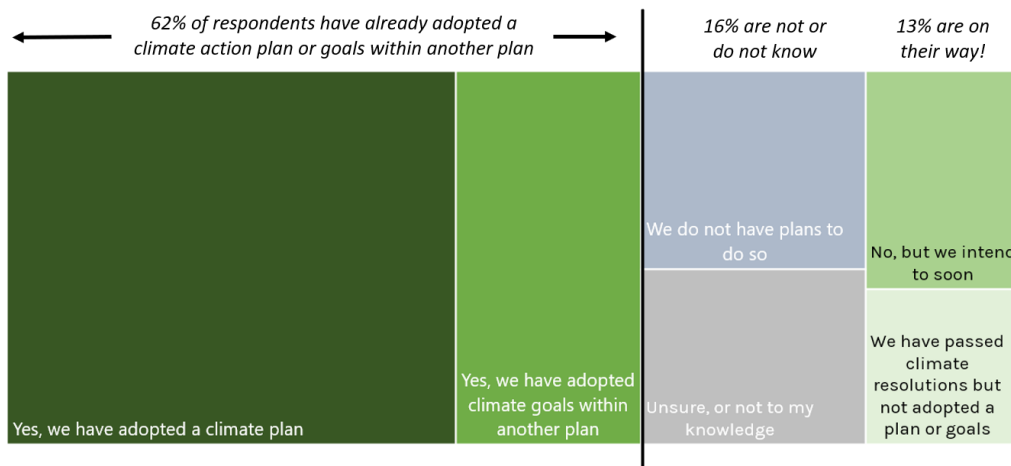


Section 2: Completed Climate Actions

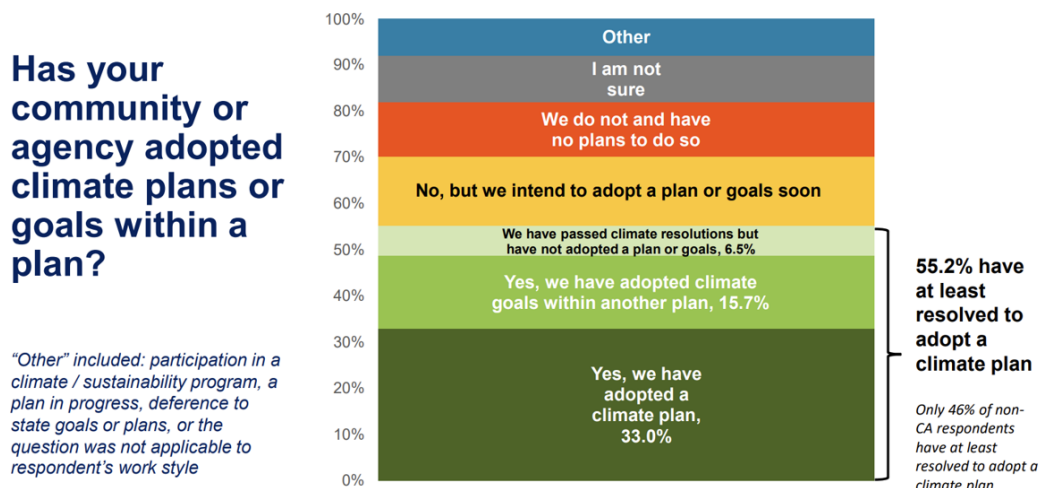
The next section of the survey aimed to understand what types of actions planning professionals were already undertaking around local climate action, with emphasis on developing climate action plans, and where planners were seeing initiatives develop (i.e., at city/town level or more broadly at region or state level). The 2022 participants shared that just under two-thirds (62%) had already adopted a climate plan (or climate goals within another plan). Another 13% of respondents were in the process of developing climate goals or expanding on an adopted climate resolution, while the remaining 16% did not have plans to do so or were unsure.

This was a noticeable increase from the 2020 survey results, which found that only 55% had at least resolved to adopt a climate action plan, and those findings were heavily influenced by responses from California (which had already mandated that local governments adopted a climate action plan at the time of the 2020 survey). The figures below shows the results of the same survey question from the 2022 and 2020 administration of the survey, respectively.

Climate Action Planning Initiatives – Steps Taken (from 2022 survey)

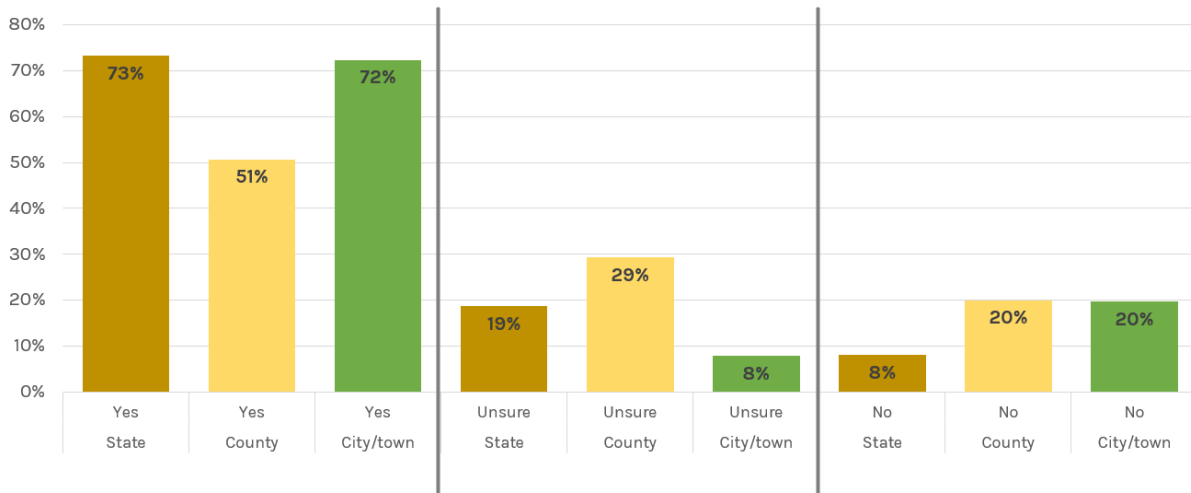


Climate Action Planning Initiatives – Steps Taken (from 2020 survey)

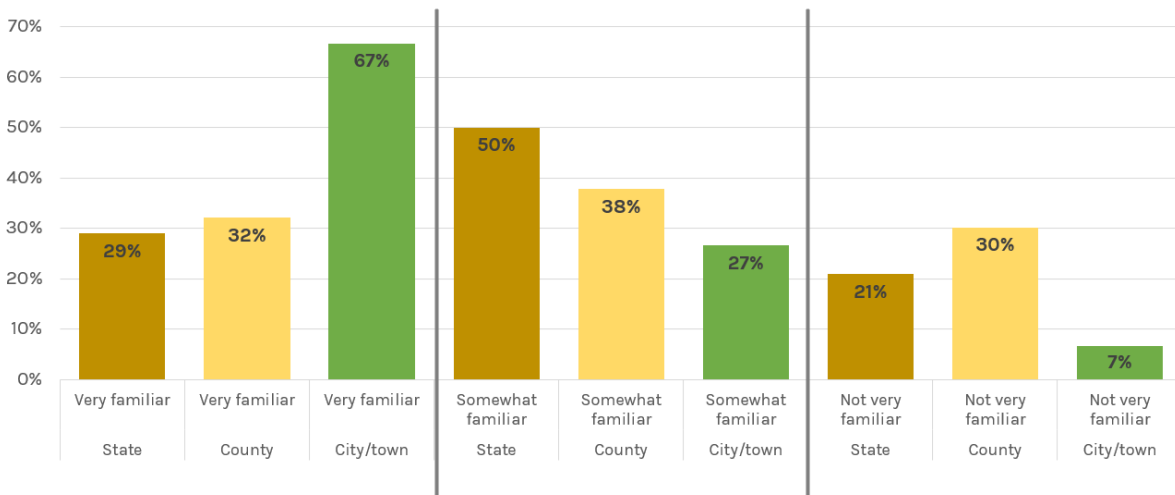


To further narrow down climate action initiatives, the survey then inquired about the extent of initiative (i.e., state, county, city/town, etc.). Findings from the 2022 respondents indicated that planning professionals were most likely to have initiatives at the state and city/town level, in equal likelihood, though respondents' familiarity with climate initiatives by scope was heavily skewed towards very local (city/town) initiatives, and practitioners were least likely to be familiar with county-scale climate action initiatives. The figures below showcase this breakdown for the 2022 respondents.

Existence/Knowledge of Climate Action Initiatives by Jurisdiction Type



Familiarity with Climate Action Initiatives by Jurisdiction Type



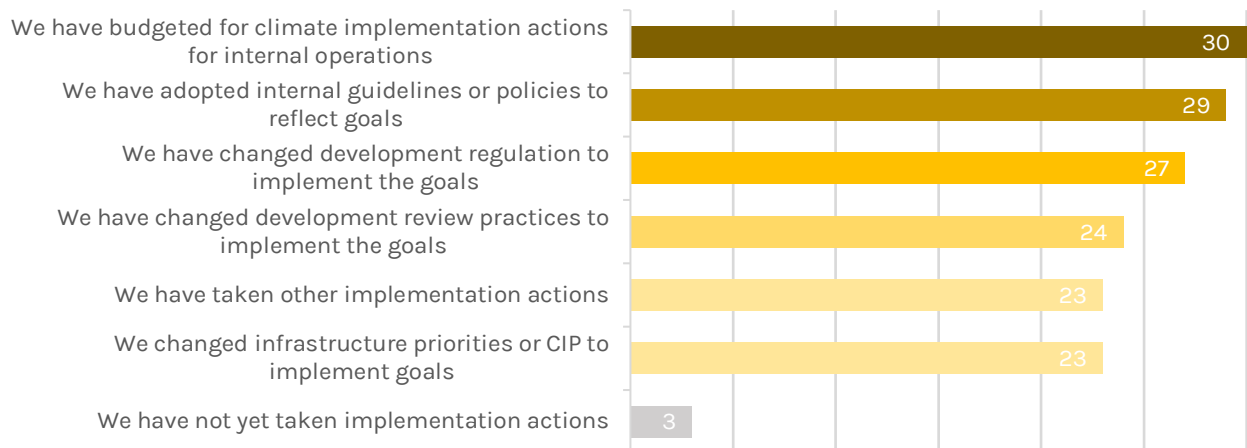
These results are not as clearcut to compare with the 2020 survey, as the question was amended slightly. The 2020 survey asked only if the respondents state had any climate action planning initiative(s). Of those who responded, 52% stated that yes, their state had initiatives and that they were at least somewhat familiar with those initiatives. These numbers do line up with the results from the 2022 survey, though comparison of responses is further complicated by the divergence in representation across states (i.e., fewer states

were represented across the 2022 responses, and 2020 was heavily influenced by California respondents).

Next, planners were asked to provide, in greater detail, types of action that they had already taken (either with regards to the local government for which they work, or – if a consultant or other professional – a client they have worked for, or their own local government). Of those who offered responses, most had begun work by budgeting for internal operations or guidelines. Only a small portion of respondents had taken no implementation action yet.

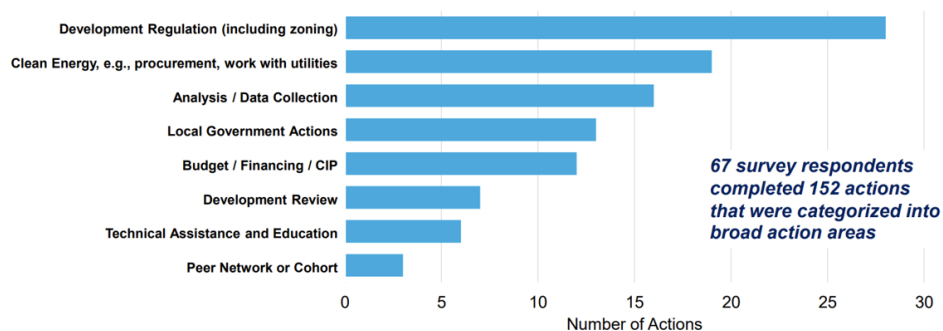
These responses varied slightly from the 2020 findings (below). Respondents in 2022, while total action counts were higher than in 2020, seemed more focused on internal climate work (i.e., budgeting for internal operations or adopting internal guidelines or policies), whereas 2020 respondents had a greater emphasis on external action (i.e., development regulation (zoning), and clean energy procurement). Yet the increase in total actions taken, despite a decrease in the total number of survey respondents, indicates a positive, and promising trend. Note that the category names varied slightly between 2020 and 2022, but the primary themes remained the same.

Types of Climate Action Already Undertaken (in 2022)



Types of Climate Action Already Undertaken (in 2020)

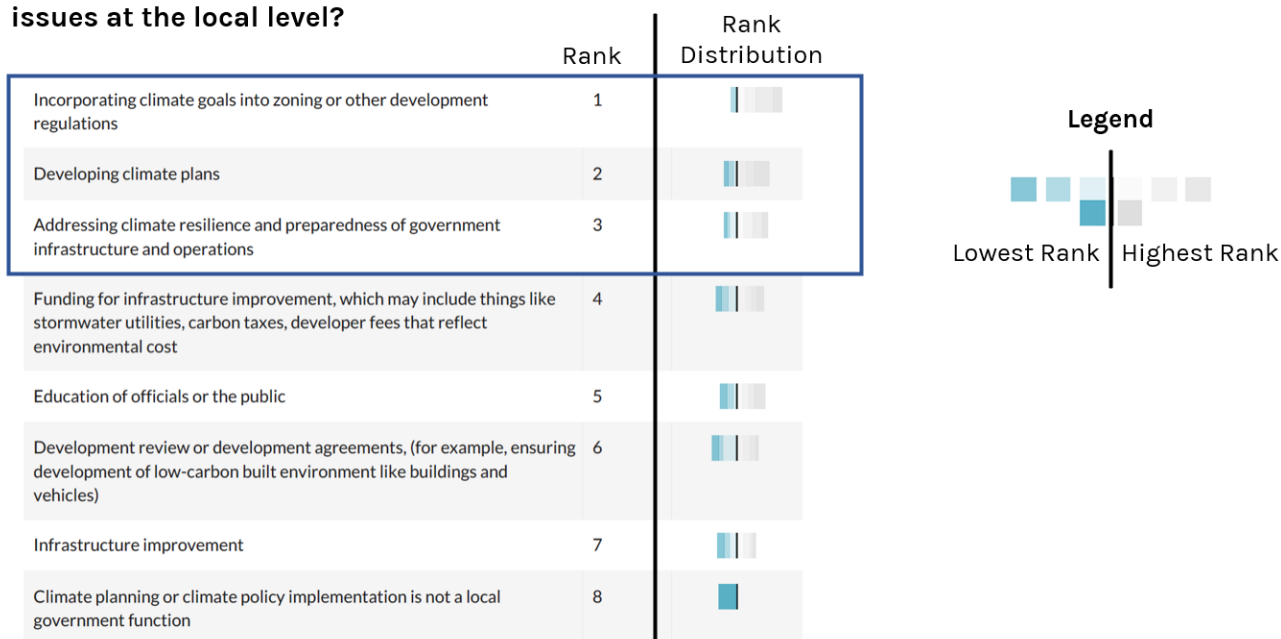
Please describe what types of climate planning or carbon reduction actions your community or consulting firm has completed. This question focuses on implementation actions, not goal setting or long-range planning.



Finally, planners were asked what they perceive as the most important function(s) at the local level for addressing climate change by ranking a set of pre-populated options. This was a new question, introduced in the 2022 survey and cannot be compared with 2020 results. The results are shown in the figure below.

Planners ranked “Incorporating climate goals into zoning or other development regulations” as the most important function that planners serve in addressing climate issues at the local level. This was followed by “developing climate plans” and “addressing climate resilience and preparedness of government infrastructure and operations” in second and third place, respectively. The three subsequent options – funding for infrastructure improvement, education (of officials or the public), and development review/agreements – received similar scores overall, putting them in fourth, fifth, and sixth place. Infrastructure improvement was considered the least important function of the options provided.

What do planners see as their most important function(s) in addressing climate issues at the local level?



A second part of this question allowed respondents to fill in their own “most important functions,” of planners working on climate action at the local level. A word cloud was generated to show the themes that emerged. Other highlights mentioned as the most important function(s) of planners working on local climate action included:

- Transportation infrastructure investment that prioritizes alternatives to cars
- Equity-based investment in infrastructure improvements
- Coordination and collaboration across units of government

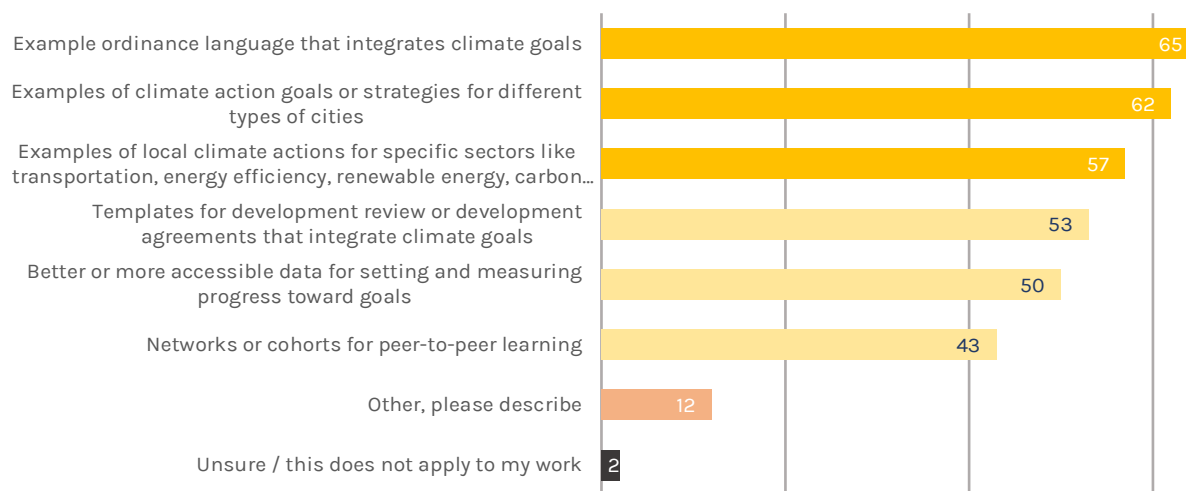


Section 3: Tools and Templates

Finally, armed with the context from sections 1 and 2, the final section of the survey sought to understand what planners want and need to implement climate action in the form of tools or templates to support their work. Planners were asked: “What tools best enable [you] to achieve climate or carbon-reduction outcomes?” and the options for respondents to choose from were generated from SCD in coordination with experts working on local climate action.

In the 2022 findings, respondents indicated that the most important tool was having example ordinance language that integrates climate goals. Example climate action goals (or strategies) specific to different types of cities, and examples of local climate actions specific to different sectors (i.e., transportation, energy efficiency, etc.) were of similar importance.

Tools Most Important to Planners to Achieve Climate Outcomes (2022)



Respondents were able to provide more detail if “other” was chosen, and results for “other” important tools included:

- Community-specific AND sector-specific case studies (i.e., rural communities)
- Scenario-based modeling for specific actions
- Data repository for climate planning information
- Templates for specific actions (i.e., air control on short duration flights)
- Training on climate tools, software, and certifications
- Meaningful integration of social, economic, and racial justice
- Financial assistance

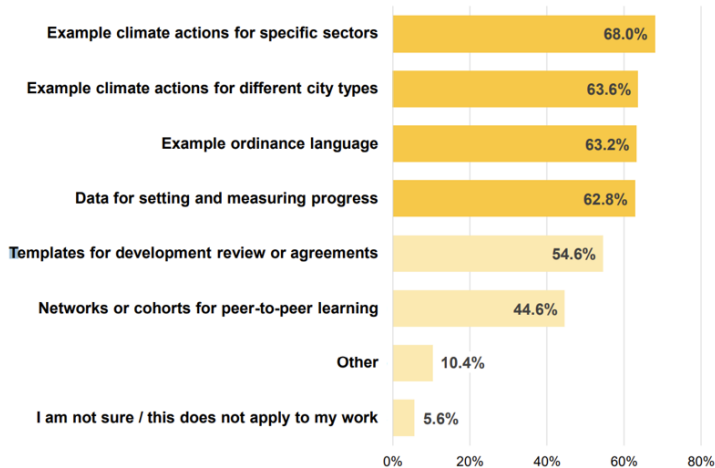
Findings were very similar with the 2020 survey, accommodating variation in the format for comparison which shifted from percentage of respondents who indicated it was an important tool, to total number of respondents. Planners consistently identified climate action for specific sectors and example actions for different type of cities as of great importance, indicating that the need for planning professionals to find tools and templates that acknowledge the unique community context of their geography. Example ordinance language also remained an important tool between the two surveys. Of note, however, was that the importance of data for setting and measuring progress fell between 2020 and 2022.

This may be attributable to an increase in available data for climate action work, which two of the SCD tools developed notably address, or could speak to the increase in familiarity and general competency that planning professionals have spent the last years developing as the urgency to hasten climate action continues to accelerate.

Tools Most Important to Planners to Achieve Climate Outcomes (2020)

What models, tools or templates would best enable planners to achieve climate or carbon-reduction outcomes in their work?

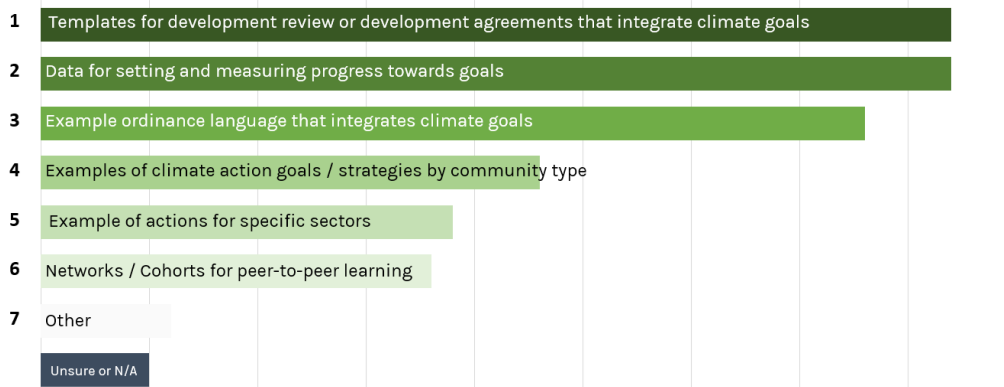
Respondents selected all that applied.



The subsequent question then probed the natural follow-up, of what tools are missing or inaccessible to planners working on climate action. The results provided interesting insights because they did not necessarily match the findings for which tools were most important. And it's here that SCD aims to identify the greatest opportunity to leverage the division's collective expertise and resources to address gaps

Results from the 2022 respondents indicated that planners identified templates for development review and data for setting/measuring progress towards goals as the two greatest gaps. While not a perfect one-to-one, this provides some hope that the most important tools (from the prior question, e.g., example climate actions and ordinance language) are more accessible to planners, but that the gap in accessible tools are missing for some of the less important models, tools, and templates.

Tools Planners Identified as “Currently Missing” (2022)



As before, planners who indicated “other” in the initial multiple-choice question, were prompted to provide more detail. Results for “other” tools currently missing included:

- Outreach and Engagement materials
- Financial resources
- Nature-based solutions, as opposed to energy consumption and emissions, specifically in tools
- Case studies for specific sectors (i.e., resilient buildings)
- Additional Training

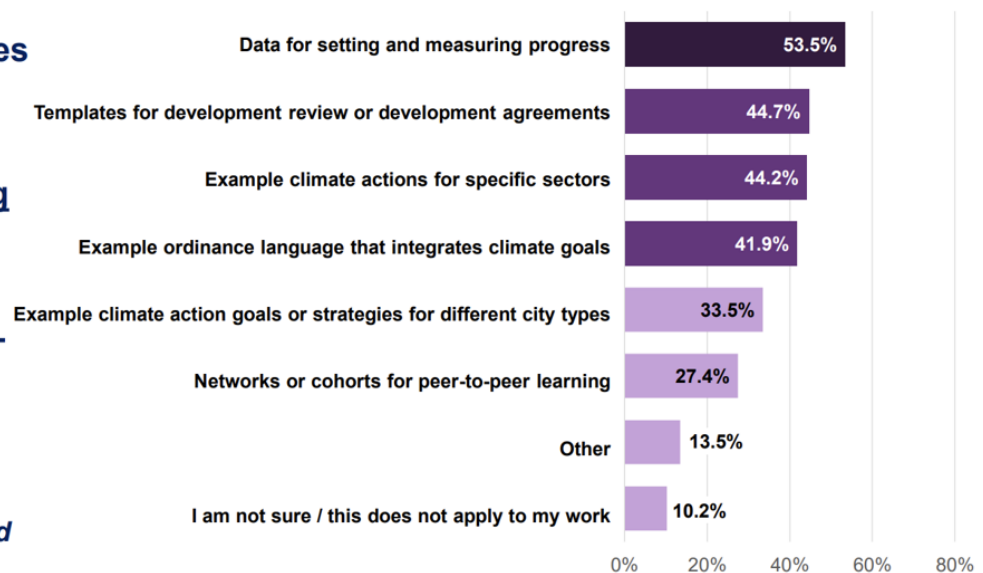
Results from “other” were consistent with emergent themes in the question prior, indicating that planning professionals need a degree of specificity for tools to aid them in climate action work, cognizant that each community is experiencing unique context and parameters under which planning professionals seek to achieve climate action impacts and outcomes.

These findings did not deviate much from the 2020 responses, which also captured “data for setting and measuring progress” and “templates for development review or development agreements” as the two greatest gaps in available tools to planners.

Tools Planners Identified as “missing” or “lacking” (2020)

Using the same tools and templates as above, do you feel any tools or templates are missing or lacking that would assist planners in your community on climate or carbon-reduction outcomes in their work?

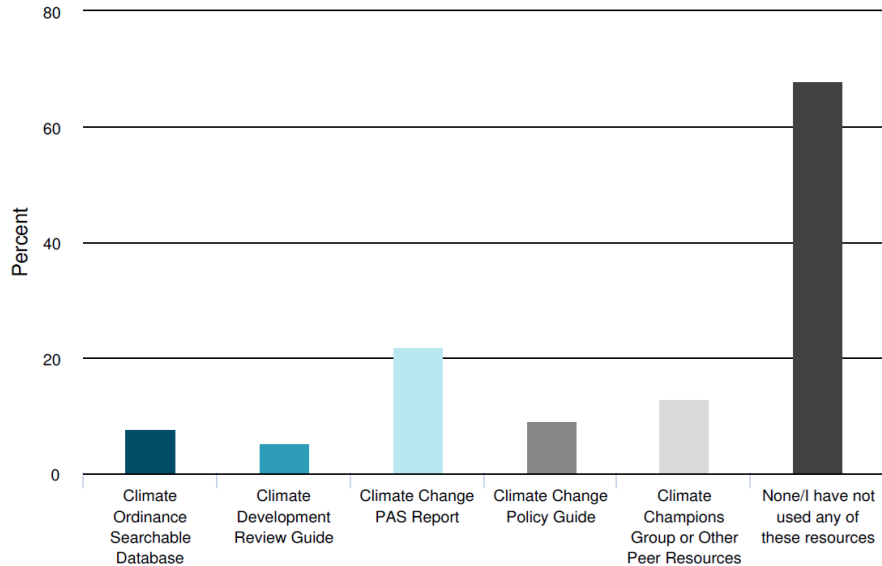
Respondents checked all that applied.



And lastly, SCD wanted to understand the extent to which membership was utilizing the tools that had been developed to support them. Five (5) specific tools and resources were included in the survey, and respondents were asked if they had used them for climate action work. Those included were: the climate ordinance searchable database, the climate development review guide, the Climate Change PAS report (2021), the Climate Change policy guide, and the Climate Champions Group or other peer resource. Unfortunately, very few respondents had used any of SCD’s developed tools, though the most widely used (by about one-quarter of respondents) was the Climate Change PAS Report, followed by the Climate

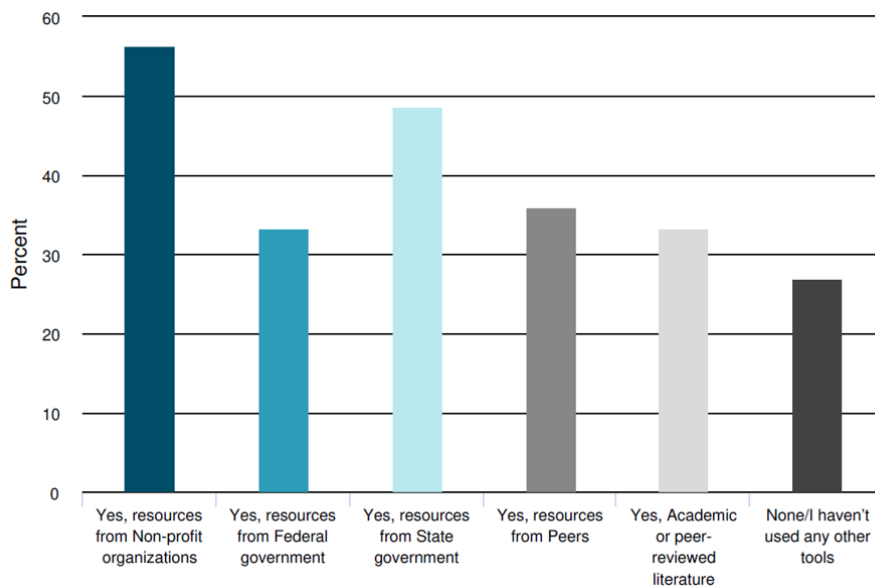
Champions Group (or other peer resources). Note that this question was unique to the 2022 survey, so there is nothing to compare from 2020.

Summary of SCD and APA Tools Respondents Were Using (2022)



The survey also inquired about other tools and resources that planning professionals were leveraging to better integrate climate action into their work. Respondents were utilizing an extensive reach of other tools, ranging from non-profit, federal, state, peer, and academic resources. Tools and resources from non-profit organizations and state government represented the greatest proportion of resources utilized by respondents for climate action. When prompted, respondents provided over 40 specific examples of climate action resources that they were already leveraging. These are listed in **Appendix B**.

Summary of All Tools Respondents were Using for Climate Action (2022)



Appendix A. Survey Tool

APA Climate Planning Online Survey Draft Questions (revamped August 2022)

Intro Text - Thank you for your participation in this short survey on climate and sustainability planning. The APA Sustainable Communities Division has allocated funds in its annual budget to develop planner-specific resources and templates that help planners address climate issues (both local carbon-reduction and resilience) in their day-to-day work. The focus of the grant is on carbon-reduction in both long-term planning and implementation of long-term goals in development review and infrastructure planning. This survey should take between **10 – 15** minutes to complete. We appreciate your time and consideration in helping APA develop these tools to help planners integrate climate, sustainability, and resilience into their work.

All who complete the survey, you will be entered into a drawing for one of three (1 of 4) Zero Waste store gift cards. Please note that in order to be considered for the drawing, you must include your name and email at the beginning of the survey.

Section 1: Demographics

1. Name: (blank text box) (optional, but required to be entered into drawing)
2. E-mail: (blank text box) (optional, but required to be entered into drawing)
3. Employer: (blank text box) (optional)
4. State: (blank text box or drop down) If multiple states, identify primary
5. Employer Type: (multiple choice: City, County, Regional Gov, State agency, consultant, non-profit, other)
6. Years of planning experience (multiple choice: current student, <3 years, 3-9 years, 10-19 years, 20-29 years, 30+)
7. Planning Specialty (Dropdown: ex. Land use, transportation, environmental, community development, long-term planning, economic development, sustainability/climate, other):
Check all that apply, if other then fill in text box

Section 2: Familiarity / What have you done (re: planning)

8. How familiar are you with local climate action planning?
 - a. Unfamiliar
 - b. Somewhat unfamiliar
 - c. Neither familiar or unfamiliar
 - d. Somewhat familiar
 - e. Very familiar
9. Does your state, county, city, or town have any climate action planning initiatives? (Check all that apply)
 - a. Yes, my state has climate action planning initiatives, and I am very familiar
 - b. Yes, my state has climate action planning initiatives, and I am somewhat familiar
 - c. Yes, my state has climate action planning initiatives, but I am not very familiar
 - d. Yes, my county has climate action planning initiatives, and I am very familiar
 - e. Yes, my county has climate action planning initiatives, and I am somewhat familiar
 - f. Yes, my county has climate action planning initiatives, but I am not very familiar
 - g. Yes, my city/town has climate action planning initiatives, and I am very familiar
 - h. Yes, my city/town has climate action planning initiatives, and I am somewhat familiar
 - i. Yes, my city/town has climate action planning initiatives, but I am not very familiar
 - j. No / Unsure / I am not sure

10. Has your community or agency adopted climate plans or climate goals within a plan? (For consultants or noncommunity members, answer on behalf of your clients or the community in which you are located)
- Yes, we have adopted a climate plan
 - Yes, we have adopted climate goals within another plan
 - We have passed climate resolutions but not adopted a plan or goals
 - No, but we intend to soon
 - We do not and have no plans to do so
 - Unsure, or not to my knowledge

11. LOGIC FOR 9 (this question will only be shown if respondents answered a or b to the previous question): *If yes, Has your community made changes to budgets, regulations, local infrastructure analysis, retrofit programs, or administration processes as a result of the adopted climate goals? (check all that apply)*

- We have changed development regulation to implement the goals
- We have budgeted for climate implementation actions for internal operations
- We have changed development review practices to implement the goals
- We changed infrastructure priorities or CIP to implement goals
- We have adopted internal guidelines or policies to reflect goals
- We have taken other implementation actions
- We have not yet taken implementation actions

12. Logic for 9 Part 2, if they answer a, b, c, d, e, or f to question 10 (can these be on the same sub-logic page?)

Please briefly describe what types of climate planning or carbon reduction actions your community or consulting firm has completed. This question focuses on implementation actions, not goal setting or long-range planning. (blank text box)

13. What do you see as the most important function(s) of planners in your state in addressing climate issues at the local level? (*Drag and drop ranking, please select the functions you feel apply and rank them by importance*)
- Developing climate plans
 - Addressing climate resilience and preparedness of government infrastructure and operations
 - Education of officials or the public
 - Infrastructure improvement
 - Funding for infrastructure improvement, which may include things like stormwater utilities, carbon taxes, developer fees that reflect environmental cost
 - Incorporating climate goals into zoning or other development regulation
 - Development review or development agreements, (for example, ensuring development of low carbon-built environment like buildings and vehicles
 - Other: (*blank text box*)
 - Climate planning or climate policy implementation is not a local government function*
 - Unsure

Section 3: What tools do planners use and need to meaningfully integrate climate and sustainability into their work?

14. In your experience, what models, tools or templates would best enable planners to achieve climate or carbon-reduction outcomes in their work? (Check all that apply)
- Better or more accessible data for setting and measuring progress toward goals,
 - Examples of climate action goals or strategies for different types of cities,
 - Example ordinance language that integrates climate goals,
 - Templates for development review or development agreements that integrate climate goals,

- e. Examples of local climate actions for specific sectors like transportation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, carbon sequestration, etc.
 - f. Networks or cohorts for peer-to-peer learning
 - g. Other: *(blank text box)*
 - h. Unsure / this does not apply to my work
15. Using the same tools and templates as above, do you feel any tools or templates are missing or lacking that would assist planners in your community on climate or carbon-reduction outcomes in their work? (Check up to three that apply)
- a. Data for setting and measuring progress toward goals
 - b. Examples of climate action goals or strategies for different types of cities
 - c. Example ordinance language that integrates climate goals
 - d. Templates for development review or development agreements that integrate climate goals,
 - e. Example of actions for specific sectors like transportation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, carbon sequestration, etc.
 - f. Networks or cohorts for peer-to-peer learning
 - g. Other: (Blank text box)
 - h. Unsure / this does not apply to my work
16. **[NEW QUESTION]** APA SCD, in partnership with the Great Plains Institute, has started to develop tools to support planning professionals in climate and sustainability aspects of their work. Have you used one or more of the following tools?(Check all that Apply) (Note: Make sure all of these are linked in the question text)
- a. Climate Ordinance Searchable Database
 - b. Climate Development Review Guide
 - c. Climate Change PAS Report
 - d. Climate Change Policy Guide
 - e. Climate Champions Group or Other Peer Resources
 - f. None/I have not used any of these resources

LOGIC [if yes or responded to any, open ended response on how the tool was used, if no, multiple choice response on why they haven't used the tool:

- a. Did not know it existed
- b. Not applicable to my work
- c. Tried using and found it not helpful
- d. Other (fill in)

17. Do you currently utilize any other tools or resources to incorporate climate or sustainability into your work? (Select all that apply)

- a. Yes, resources from Non-profit organizations
- b. Yes, resources from Federal government
- c. Yes, resources from State government
- d. Yes, resources from Peers
- e. Yes, Academic or peer-reviewed literature
- f. None/I haven't used any other tools

LOGIC [if yes, describe what tools or resources you use, if no, skip

- e. [SHORT ANSWER]

18. Do you know of examples, either in your community or elsewhere, of documents or adopted processes that implement local climate goals and that could be useful for planners in other jurisdictions? (For consultants or noncommunity members, answer on behalf of the communities you work with, or examples that you reference in your work)

- a. Yes, we have examples from our community
- b. Yes, I know of examples from other communities
- c. I know of model documents or codes that specifically address climate goals

- d. No, but having some would be beneficial
- e. I am unfamiliar with any examples

19. **Logic for 15** (this question will only be shown if respondents answered a, b, or c to the previous question) - If yes to a, b, or c

- a. Please identify the example or provide a link to where it exists (Blank text box)

20. The APA Sustainable Communities Division Champions program is assembling examples of planner tools and templates for the integration of climate and carbon-reduction goals into the day-to-day work of planners, and to promote better understanding of planners' role in achieving climate goals. **Are you interested in helping APA work on best practices for climate action?**

(Check all that apply)

- a. Yes, I am interested in being a sustainability or climate champion for my state
- b. Yes, I am willing for provide examples or resources
- c. Yes, I can help review tools and templates
- d. Yes, I can help publicize climate action opportunities in my state, or train planners
- e. Not at this time

Appendix B. Tools and Resources Submit by Respondents working on Climate Action

The table below provides a breakdown of the resources provided by respondents, characterized by one of three resource types (climate action research, example climate action planning, or technical assistance program / organization), and including a description and link to the resource. Resources are organized by resource type, but otherwise listed in no particular order.

Note also that this table is not exhaustive of all resources or tools submit. Some respondents included information such as “contact our sustainability office” or noted “APA resources.” Only individual tools, resources, guides, or website links provided by respondents were included for the purposes of this appendix.

Finally, APA SCD provides these resources for reference, as submit by respondents of the membership survey, but does not formally support or endorse any program or resource by listing them here.

Resource Type	Topic / Focus	Description	Web Link (URL)
Climate Action Research	Carbon budget and carbon accounting framework	Edmonton Kausal Watch - implementation platform	https://kausal.tech/
	Climate Change	Climate Mitigation and Adaptation PAS Report.	https://planning.org/publications/report/9250330/#:~:text=PAS%20Report%20601%2C%20Planning%20for%20Climate%20Mitigation%20and,in%20helping%20their%20communities%20respond%20to%20climate%20change.
	Energy	City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Gas Works transition Study	https://www.phillytrib.com/news/local_news/city-council-hears-options-for-decarbonizing-philadelphia-gas-works-divergent-visions-of-the-future-emerge/article_2c01da4b-9b9c-5692-aa90-ce06751ac016.html#:~:text=Spearheaded%20by%20the%20city%E2%80%99s%20Office%20of%20Sustainability%2C%20the.686.%20It%20also%20included%20public%20participation%20and%20comments.
	County	County of San Diego Sustainable Operations Study	https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/pds/sustainabilityplanning.html
	County	King County Climate Action Plan	https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/climate/actions-strategies/strategic-climate-action-plan.aspx
	Ecology	Society for Ecological Restoration offers numerous classes and peer-reviewed research.	https://www.ser.org/
	Equity	Collaboratory-action parachuting for working with other communities with limited resources	https://sustainability.hapres.com/htmls/JSR_1328_Detail.html

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	Green Infrastructure	Tree Planning and Planting Campaigns: A Guide for Reforesting Cities and Towns from the Southern Region of the USDA Forest Service and The Green Infrastructure Center, Inc.	http://www.gicinc.org/PDFs/TreePlantingCampaignGuide_GIC_June2022.pdf
	Ordinances	MN Sustainability Index provides an overview of governmental units in MN who have analyses, goals, and/or plans related to climate, energy, and equity. The index includes local, tribal, regional, and statewide examples and hyperlinks to materials.	https://greenstep.pca.state.mn.us/page/minnesota-sustainability-index
	Energy	NREL PV-Smart (Solar) Research	https://www.nrel.gov/solar/market-research-analysis/pv-smart.html
	Resilience	Resilient NJ Pilot Study (Four locations)	https://www.resilient-nj.com/#:-:text=Raritan%20River%20and%20Bay%20Communities%20%28Woodbridge%2C%20Old%20Bridge%2C,Atlantic%20City%2C%20Longport%2C%20Margate%2C%20Northfield%2C%20Pleasantville%2C%20and%20Brigantine%29
	Water	Water Utility Authority - Albuquerque and Bernalillo County, New Mexico, WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	https://www.abcwua.org/your-drinking-water-water-resources-mgt-strategy/
	Water	Water Utility Authority - Albuquerque and Bernalillo County, New Mexico, 505 Outside Program	www.505Outside.com
	Water	City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Water Department Climate Resiliency Modeling	https://water.phila.gov/sustainability/climate-change/
	Buildings	MNCEE provides research on sustainable building policies, specializing in cold-weather climates, weatherization, and energy efficiency	https://www.mncee.org/minnesota-municipal-sustainable-building-policies-guide
	Climate Ordinances	Minnesota Model Ordinance Inventory	https://greenstep.pca.state.mn.us/page/ordinances
	Adaptation	California Climate Adaptation Guide (2020)	https://www.caloes.ca.gov/c-a-adaptation-planning-guide-final-june-2020-accessible/
Example Climate Action Planning	County	Charter for establishment of County of Ventura Sustainability Committee (interagency working group).	https://sustain.ventura.org/
	County	Ventura County, California Budget and Staffing Plan for CAP Implementation	https://s39146.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/FY2022-23-Budget-and-Staffing-Plan-for-Climate-Action-Plan-Implementation.pdf
	City	City of Seattle Climate action Plan	https://www.seattle.gov/environment/climate-change/climate-planning/climate-action-plan
	City	City of Missoula Conservation & Climate Action Plan is a strategic plan to lower municipal emissions and achieve community conservation goals:	https://www.ci.missoula.mt.us/DocumentCenter/View/25578/MissoulaClimateActionPlan_Final?bidId=
	City	City of San Francisco, California Climate Action Plan	https://sfenvironment.org/climateplan
	City	City of San Francisco, California, Hazards and Climate Resilience Plan	https://onesanfrancisco.org/hazard/overview

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	City	City of Albuquerque, New Mexico Climate Action Plan (2021)	https://www.cabq.gov/sustainability/documents/2021-climate-action-plan.pdf
	City	City of Edina, Minnesota Climate Action Plan	https://www.edinamn.gov/1779/Climate-Action
	Region	Puget Sound Comprehensive Plan and Climate Resiliency integration	https://pugetsoundclimate.org/
	City	Sustainable Northampton Comprehensive Plan	https://icma.org/documents/sustainable-northampton-comprehensive-plan
	City	City of Vancouver, Washington Climate Action Plan (and Initiatives)	https://www.beheardvancouver.org/climate
	City	City of San Diego General Plan and Climate Action Plan	https://www.sandiego.gov/sustainability/
	Combined City and County	Climate Ready Missoula is a cooperative City and County resiliency planning document	https://www.climate-ready-missoula.org/uploads/1/2/6/6/126687164/climate-ready-missoula-adopted-may-2020.pdf
	County	County of Ventura CAP	https://sustain.ventura.org/climate-action-adaptation/
	County	Johnson County, Iowa - Measuring Climate Progress	https://www.johnsoncountyiowa.gov/sustainability-milestones
	County	Johnson County, Iowa Comprehensive Plan integrates Sustainability	https://www.johnsoncountyiowa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-09/2018_Comprehensive_%20Plan_Vol1.pdf
	Region	San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Sustainable Communities Strategy	https://www.sandag.org/projects-and-programs
	Region	Southeast Florida Climate Compact	https://southeastfloridaclimatecompact.org/
	State	State of Delaware Climate Action Plan	https://dnrec.alpha.delaware.gov/climate-plan/
	County	Sustainability included in economic development plan:	https://www.johnsoncountyiowa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-01/JC%20Economic%20Development%20Plan%20FINAL%20adopted%202022%2001%2013.pdf
	City	City of Aurora, CO Xeriscape plan	https://www.auroragov.org/residents/water/landscaping/landscape_design_program
	City	City of Minnetonka, Minnesota Climate Action Plan	https://www.minnetonkamn.gov/green
	County	Hennepin County, Minnesota Climate Action Plan and Initiatives	https://www.hennepin.us/environment
	County	Johnson County, Iowa Sustainability Working Group of Johnson County (created in 2015)	https://www.johnsoncountyiowa.gov/swgjc
	County	Resolution and bylaws establishing Ventura County Climate Emergency Council	https://sustain.ventura.org/event/ventura-county-climate-emergency-council/
	City	City of Eau Claire, Wisconsin Renewable Energy Action Plan	https://www.eauclairwi.gov/government/our-divisions/sustainability/rea#p#
	City	City of Lincoln, Nebraska 2021 - 2027 Climate Action Plan	https://www.lincoln.ne.gov/files/sharedassets/public/projects-programs-and-initiatives/resilient-lincoln/documents/climate-action-plan.pdf

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	City	City of St. Louis Park, Minnesota Sustainability Initiatives and Climate Action Plan	https://www.stlouispark.org/government/environment-sustainability
	Climate Ordinances	Mass Audubon has done a lot of work encouraging municipalities to upgrade their codes to be more reflective of the risk of climate change.	https://www.massaudubon.org/
	City	City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Municipal Energy plan	https://www.phila.gov/documents/municipal-energy-master-plan/#:~:text=In%202017%2C%20the%20Office%20of%20Sustainability%20released%20the,municipal%20buildings%20and%20the%20built%20environment%20in%20Philadelphia.
	City	City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Clean Fleet Plan	https://www.phila.gov/2021-10-14-city-of-philadelphia-announces-municipal-clean-fleet-plan/#:~:text=The%20Office%20of%20Sustainability%2C%20in%20partnership%20with%20the.around%206%2C000%20vehicles%20to%20clean%20and%20electric%20vehicles.
	City	City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Energy Benchmarking	https://www.phillybuildingbenchmarking.com/about/#:~:text=Philadelphia%E2%80%99s%20Energy%20Benchmarking%20and%20Disclosure%20Law%20%28Philadelphia%20Code.using%20the%20free%20U.S.%20EPA%E2%80%99s%20Portfolio%20Manager%20tool.
	City	City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Transit Plan	https://www.phila.gov/2021-02-22-the-philadelphia-transit-plan-a-vision-for-2045/#:~:text=The%20Philadelphia%20Transit%20Plan%20is%20the%20City%E2%80%99s%20roadmap.a%20vision%20of%203A%20A%20City%20Connected%20by%20Transit.
	State	Delaware Climate Action Plan	https://dnrec.alpha.delaware.gov/climate-plan/
	City	City of San Luis Obispo, California Climate Action Plan	www.slocity.org/climateactionplan
	City	City of San Luis Obispo, California Climate Action Initiatives	www.slocity.org/leadbyexample
	City	City of San Luis Obispo, California Clean Buildings Program	www.slocity.org/cleanenergybuildings
Technical Assistance Program / Organization	City	Bloomberg Cities Program	https://bloombergcities.jhu.edu/
	Communities	US Department of Transportation Thriving Communities Program	https://www.transportation.gov/grants/thriving-communities
	Communities	National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) develops data and tools to assess, analyze, and optimize integrated energy solutions. Many can be applied on a global, regional, local, or project basis, including several	https://www.nrel.gov/energy-solutions/data-tools.html

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		designed for the consumer or energy professional.	
	City	Minnesota GreenStep Cities. MN GreenStep Cities and Tribal Nations program collected self-reported actions from participating communities. Search by community or by best practice action.	https://greenstep.pca.state.mn.us/
	National	Great Plains Institute	https://betterenergy.org/publications/
	National	SolSmart Program helps communities reduce barriers to solar energy installations	https://solsmart.org/
	State	Sustainable States Network provides a peer cohort for state sustainability departments to learn from other states	https://www.sustainablestates.net/
	State	Resilient and Sustainable Communities League (RSCL), Delaware	https://www.derascl.org/
	State	The Sustainable Pennsylvania certification program provides strategies, resources, and recognition to municipalities for improving quality of life and expanding opportunities for everyone.	https://sustainablepa.org/
	Region	Regional Indicators Initiative provides cities and tribal nations in Minnesota with data to track, measure, and set goals around climate action and sustainability	https://www.regionalindicatorsmn.com/
	City	Cities in Minnesota can participate in the 100% Campaign. With both organizational partners and individual endorsees, the 100% Campaign is grounded in the idea that "to change everything, we need everyone". We are organizing a cross-sector, statewide, multi-racial, intersectional campaign to build an equitable clean energy economy that works for everyone in Minnesota.	https://www.100percentmn.org/city-climate-action-plans
	National	APA Sustainable Communities Division Resources	https://www.apascd.com/papers-policy-guides#:~:text=The%20Climate%20Change%20Policy%20Guide%20is%20a%20very,proactively%20and%20effectively%20respond%20to%20a%20changing%20climate.
	National	The Ecodistricts framework	https://ecodistricts.org/district-registry/
	State	DELAWARE DATABASE FOR FUNDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES	https://www.bidenschool.udel.edu/ipa/resources/ddfrc
	State	Funded by the MN Departments of Commerce and Administration, B3 Benchmarking puts the power of public building energy data in the hands of Minnesota public building owners to manage and reduce energy costs.	https://mn.b3benchmarking.com/
	National	UNDP offers numerous reports, online training, and networks that are developing climate action and assessment tools.	Learningfornature.org
	City	WWF's Urban Nature Based Solutions: Cities Leading the Way	https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/exe_wwf_a4_template_sbn_final2.pdf
	City	San Francisco Bay Area Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR)	www.spur.org
	Region	Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), California	abag.ca.gov