

Springfield Climate Action Plan Annotated Bibliography

- City of Knoxville Office of Sustainability. (2014). [*City of Knoxville Energy and Sustainability Initiative*](#). Knoxville, TN: publisher. The city of Knoxville, Tennessee first published an “Energy and Sustainability Initiative” in 2011 to reflect on community input and outline strategic action items in which the City would improve the sustainability of municipal operations and the larger Knoxville community. In the 2014 update, the City summarizes progress in implementing the projects and identifies the next steps for the current projects. The update also includes new categories such as an “Urban Agriculture & Landscape” section that highlights Mayor Rogero’s administrative focus on urban food and green spaces.
- West Michigan Environmental Action Council (WMEAC). (2013). [*Grand Rapids Climate Resiliency Report*](#). Grand Rapids, MI: publisher. The West Michigan Environmental Action Council (WMEAC) partnered with the the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan’s office of Energy and Sustainability to create the Grand Rapids Climate Resiliency Report in 2013. They investigated climate change resiliency at the local level using a triple bottom line (TBL) framework which resulted in the identification of key impacts across community sectors and recommendations for confronting them.
- The Climate and Energy Action Plan Advisory Team. (2010). [*A Community Climate and Energy Plan for Eugene*](#). Eugene, OR: publisher. The city of Eugene, Oregon, created a “Community Climate and Energy Plan” to set carbon emission goals, suggest effective emission reduction strategies, and to identify ways in which the community could adapt to the anticipated changes. They included steps for achieving a 50 percent reduction in community-wide fossil fuel consumption by 2030.
- The City of Boston. (2014). [*The Greenovate Boston 2014 Climate Action Plan Update*](#). Boston, MA: Climate Action Plan Steering Committee. The City of Boston’s 2014 Greenovate Climate Action Plan Update builds upon seven years of work in reducing citywide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and preparing for the impacts of climate change. The 2014 update builds upon the 2011 Plan in six key areas: 1. More comprehensive climate preparedness strategies, 2. Cross-cutting themes including social equity, economic, development, and public health and safety, 3. More extensive and inclusive community engagement, 4. An updated, more rigorous greenhouse gas inventory and emission projections, 5. A look at Boston’s 80 percent by 2050 GHG reduction goal (80x50), and 6. A website that tracks implementation, performance measures, and lessons learned.
- Schatz, Jason, and Theodoros Giannakouros. (2013). [*Dubuque Community Climate Action & Resiliency Plan*](#). Dubuque, IA: Green Dubuque. The city of Dubuque adopted a holistic, three part approach to sustainability that focuses on Economic Prosperity, Environmental & Ecological Integrity, and Social/Cultural Vibrancy in 2013 with their “Community Climate Action and Resiliency plan”, a non-binding, voluntary effort to identify opportunities to reduce Dubuque's community greenhouse gas emissions 50% below 2003 levels by 2030 while strengthening their economy and the overall quality of life in the community.
- Minneapolis Sustainability Office. (2013). [*Minneapolis Climate Action Plan*](#). Minneapolis, MN: The City of Minneapolis Sustainability Office. The City Council of Minneapolis adopted the Climate Action Plan in 2013, which identifies potential strategies in the building, transportation, and waste sectors to reduce community-wide greenhouse gas emissions. In 2014, the City partnered with Xcel Energy and Center Point Energy to form the Clean Energy Partnership, to jointly plan, market, implement, and track strategies to meet climate and energy goals.
- The Climate Action Committee. (2013). [*Oberlin Climate Action Plan*](#). Oberlin, OH. For nearly 15 years, the City of Oberlin has focused on the significant challenges that climate change poses to equity, social justice, food security, and energy security, and it has taken bold steps to lead by example to mitigate them. This is manifest in its commitments, including a partnership between the City and Oberlin College to transition the community to a post-carbon economy; Oberlin’s participation in the C40 Climate Positive Development Program; and Oberlin’s Climate Action Plan. This plan commits the City to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions in the community by 50 percent beginning in 2015, 75 percent by 2030, and beyond 100 percent by 2050, compared to 2007 baseline data.
- City of Portland, OR. (2015). [*Climate Action Plan*](#). The City of Portland and Multnomah County, Oregon: Portland Bureau of Planning and Sustainability. The City of Portland became the first local government in the U.S. to adopt a plan for reducing carbon emissions in 1993 and has since updated the plan in 2015 to include three elements: (1) an engagement of underserved and underrepresented communities in the climate policy development process, (2) a consumption-based emissions inventory of local goods and services, and (3) a climate change preparation strategy to adapt to hotter, drier summers and warmer winters with more intense rain events.

- Vogel, J., Carney, K.M., Smith, J.B., Charles, H., Stults, M., O'Grady, M., St. Juliana, A., Hosterman, H., Giangola, L. (2016). [*Climate Adaptation: The state of practice in U.S. communities*](#). Cambridge, MA: ABT Associates, The Kresge Foundation: Troy, Mich. This report examines efforts to develop and implement climate-adaptation projects in 17 cities across the U.S. The study analyzed efforts underway, motivations for action and how communities went from planning to implementation.
- Smart Growth America. (2015). [*\(Re\)Building Downtown: A Guidebook for Revitalization*](#). Washington, D.C: Smart Growth America. This guide is a resource for local elected officials who want to re-invigorate and strengthen neighborhood centers of economy, culture, and history through a smart growth approach to development.
- Urban Resilience Project Advisory Committee. (2013). [*Bounce Forward: Urban Resilience in the Era of Climate Change*](#). Washington, D.C: Island Press, The Kresge Foundation: Troy, Mich. This project assesses the concept of urban resilience in the face of climate change, examining what's already known and what remains to be explored. The paper is based on a survey of existing literature and the thinking of organizers, researchers, planners and other urban change agents with the hope that individuals and organizations working in various related fields can put it into practice to create the resilient cities of the future.
- Office of Sustainable Communities Smart Growth Program. (2017). [*Smart Growth Fixes for Climate Adaptation and Resilience: Changing Land Use and Building Codes and Policies to Prepare for Climate Change*](#). Washington, D.C: United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) The policy options described in this publication bring multiple short- and long-term environmental, economic, health, and societal benefits that can not only prepare a community and its residents and businesses for the impacts of climate change, but also improve everyday life.
- National Association of Development Organizations. (2015). [*Planning for a More Resilient Future: A Guide to Regional Approaches*](#). Washington, D.C: NADO Research Foundation. This report summarizes the rapidly-growing body of research on resilience, describing the main ideas that are driving policy and practice across the country and examining current thinking on regional and economic resilience. It is intended for regional development organizations as well as local governments, community foundations, voluntary organizations, and others who step forward as planners, conveners, organizers, fundraisers, mediators, coordinators, and advocates on behalf of communities impacted by, or at risk of being impacted by, disasters, natural and human-induced.
- Arup International Development. (2014). [*City Resilience Framework*](#). Rockefeller Foundation. This framework provides a lens to understand the complexity of cities and the drivers that contribute to their resilience. Looking at these drivers can help cities to assess the extent of their resilience, to identify critical areas of weakness, and to identify actions and programs to improve the city's resilience.