

Earth Day Network - Urban Environment Report

GLOBAL WARMING CLIMATE CHANGE: What, Why, and Where?

Ind. ID	Indicator for GLOBAL WARMING CLIMATE CHANGE	What is this Indicator?	Why is this Indicator Included?	Notes	Source (Where does this Indicator Come From?)
G.0.1	Global Warming Climate Change EDN FINAL SCORE				
G.0.3	Global Warming Climate Change EDN VI Risk SCORE				
G.0.7	Global Warming Climate Change EDN RANK				
G.0.8	Global Warming Climate Change EDN VI Risk RANK				
G.1	Mini-Kyoto Participant (US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement) as of 10/18/06	On February 16, 2005 the Kyoto Protocol, the international agreement to address climate disruption, became law for the 141 countries that have ratified it to date. On that day, Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels launched this initiative to advance the goals of the Kyoto Protocol through leadership and action by at least 141 American cities. As of November 15, 2006 there are now 330 mayors representing 53.3 million Americans. (Resource: http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/mayor/climate/)	This agreement shows that even though the federal government refuses to act on the issue of global warming by signing the Kyoto Protocol, local government officials have taken the initiative to move ahead in addressing the impact climate change is having on their citizens.		US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement. 2006. 18 October 2006. < http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/mayor/climates/quotes.htm >.
G.2.1	State and Local Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Programs	State and local programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Some programs were designed specifically to address climate change, but many were designed for other purposes: for example, to improve energy efficiency or to promote water conservation. All, however, directly or indirectly result in greenhouse gas reductions. http://www.pewclimate.org/states.cfm	Indicator is included because it shows the ability of states to take initiative in protecting their citizen's health and the environment they live in.		Pew Center and the National Association of State Energy Officials. "State and local net green house gas emissions reduction programs." 28 June 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/states/cFm >.

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G.2	State and Local Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Programs SCORE				EDN Calculation:
G.3	Net Metering SCORE	Net metering is a state level electricity policy for consumers who own "qualifying facilities," which are generally smaller, renewable energy sources such as a wind or solar power. Under net metering, a system owner receives retail credit for at least a portion of the electricity they generate.			North Carolina University – Solar Center and the Interstate renewable Energy Council. “Net Metering Rules.” 2006. 28 June 2006. < http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/summarymaps/NetMetering_Map.ppt >.
G.4.1	Net Metering Residential Size Limit	Net Metering Rules For those consumers who have their own electricity generating units, net metering allows for the flow of electricity both to and from the customer through a single, bi-directional meter. With net metering, during times when the customer's generation exceeds his or her use, electricity from the customer to the utility offsets electricity consumed at another time. In effect, the customer is using the excess generation to offset electricity that would have been purchased at the retail rate. Under most state rules, residential, commercial, and industrial customers are eligible for net metering, but some states restrict eligibility to particular customer classes.	Indicator is included to show one of the possibilities for saving on electricity that is produced by non renewable sources which affects climate change.		North Carolina University – Solar Center and the Interstate renewable Energy Council. “Net Metering Rules.” 2006. 28 June 2006. < http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/summarymaps/NetMetering_Map.ppt >.
G.4	Net Metering Residential Size Limit SCORE				EDN Calculation:

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G.5.1	Net Metering Commercial Size Limit	Net Metering Rules For those consumers who have their own electricity generating units, net metering allows for the flow of electricity both to and from the customer through a single, bi-directional meter. With net metering, during times when the customer's generation exceeds his or her use, electricity from the customer to the utility offsets electricity consumed at another time. In effect, the customer is using the excess generation to offset electricity that would have been purchased at the retail rate. Under most state rules, residential, commercial, and industrial customers are eligible for net metering, but some states restrict eligibility to particular customer classes.	Indicator is included to show one of the possibilities for saving on electricity that is produced by non renewable sources which affects climate change.		North Carolina University – Solar Center and the Interstate renewable Energy Council. “Net Metering Rules.” 2006. 28 June 2006. < http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/summarymaps/NetMetering_Map.ppt >.
G.5	Net Metering Commercial Size Limit SCORE				EDN Calculation:
G.6	Completed Climate Action Plans	These states have completed comprehensive Climate Action Plans, which detail steps that the states can take to reduce their contribution to climate change. The process of developing a climate action plan can identify cost-effective opportunities to reduce GHG emissions that are relevant to the state. The individual characteristics of each state’s economy, resource base, and political structure provide different opportunities for dealing with climate change. However, without targets for emissions reductions, incentives for cleaner technologies, or other clear policies, climate action plans will not achieve real reductions in GHG emissions.	Indicates the process of developing a climate action plan that can identify cost-effective opportunities to reduce green house gas emissions that are relevant to a particular state.		Pew Center. States with Climate Action Plans. 2006. 28 June 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/action_plan_map.cfm >.

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G.7	Regional Initiatives	Regional initiatives can be more efficient than programs at the state level, as they encompass a broader geographic area, eliminate duplication of work, and create more uniform regulatory environments. Over the past few years, a number of regional initiatives have begun developing systems to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from power plants, increase renewable energy generation, track renewable energy credits, and research and establish baselines for carbon sequestration.	Shows how states can work together effectively to take a more efficient regional approach to solving environmental problems.		Pew Center. Regional Initiatives. 2005. 26 June 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/regional_initiative.cfm >.
G.8	States with Greenhouse Gas Inventories	These states have completed greenhouse gas inventories, which estimate total greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors in the state.	Indicates which states are at the forefront in beginning to grapple with greenhouse gas emissions.		Pew Center. States with Greenhouse Gas Inventories. 2005. 28 June 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/inventories_map.cfm >.

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G.9	States with GHG Reporting & Registries	<p>Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium (LADCO): Provides technical assessments for and assistance to its member states on air quality problems. The organization also serves as a forum for its member states to discuss air quality issues. LADCO is currently developing a framework for a voluntary registry of greenhouse gas emissions among its member states.</p> <p>Eastern Climate Registry: These states are collaborating with Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) to develop a voluntary GHG emission registry for the Northeast</p> <p>NJ: Requires entities that report other air emissions to the state Department of Environmental Protection to also report CO2 and CH4 emissions.</p> <p>WI: Requires entities that emit 100,000 or more tons of CO2 to report their emissions to the state Department of Natural Resources.</p> <p>CA, WI and NH: Have established registries to which entities can report voluntary GHG</p>	Indicates which states are at the forefront in beginning to grapple with greenhouse gas emissions.		<p>Pew Center. States with GH6 reporting and Registries. 2006. 28 June 2006. http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/reporting_map.cfm.</p>

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G.10.1	Public Benefit Funds	<p>Almost half the states have funds, often called “public benefit funds,” dedicated to supporting energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. The funds are collected either through a small charge on the bill of every electric customer or through specified contributions from utilities. The charge ensures that money is available to fund these projects. Publicly managed clean energy funds from twelve of these states have formed the Clean Energy States Alliance to coordinate public benefit fund investments in renewable energy. The Clean Energy States Alliance is composed of funds in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.</p>			<p>Pew Center. States with Public Benefit Funds. 2006. 18 October 2006.<http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/public_benefit_funds.cfm>.</p>
G.10	Public Benefit Funds SCORE				EDN Calculation:

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G.11.1	States with Renewable Portfolio Standards	<p>Twenty-two states and the District of Columbia have set standards specifying that electric utilities generate a certain amount of electricity from renewable sources. Most of these requirements take the form of “renewable portfolio standards,” or RPS’s, which require a certain percentage of a utility’s power plant capacity or generation to come from renewable sources by a given date. The standards range from modest to ambitious, and definitions of renewable energy vary. Though climate change may not be the prime motivation behind some of these standards, the use of renewable energy does deliver significant GHG reductions. For instance, Texas is expected to avoid 3.3 million tons of CO2 emissions annually with its RPS, which requires 2000 MW of new renewable generation by 2009. Increasing a state’s use of renewable energy brings other benefits as well, including job creation, energy security, and cleaner air.</p> <p>Some of these efforts have been particularly successful. For example, Connecticut increased its RPS in 2003, extending the standard to all</p>			<p>Pew Center. States With Renewable Portfolio Standards. 2006. 28 June 2006. http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/vps.cfm.</p>

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G.11.2	States with Renewable Portfolio Standards	Requires utilities operating within the bounds of a state to provide a specific amount or percentage of power from renewable sources as part of their total offering of electricity. (Pew Research Center)	Indicates the power states have to make changes that benefit their citizens and the environment that they live in. Shows anticipation of significant economic development benefits from promoting renewables, particularly given the promise of developing home-grown energy sources that could lead to instate job creation. Greater reliability of electricity supply in the coming decades.Reduction of conventional air pollutants through a shift toward renewables. (Pew Center)		Modified Pew data slightly so all values are percents...
G.11	States with Renewable Portfolio Standards SCORE				EDN Calculation:
G.12.1	Date set for Renewable Portfolio Standards	The date that requires utilities operating within the bounds of a state to provide a specific amount or percentage of power from renewable sources as part of their total offering of electricity. (Pew Research Center)	Indicates the power states have to make changes that benefit their citizens and the environment that they live in. Shows anticipation of significant economic development benefits from promoting renewables, particularly given the promise of developing home-grown energy sources that could lead to instate job creation. Greater reliability of electricity supply in the coming decades.Reduction of conventional air pollutants through a shift toward renewables. (Resource Pew Center)		Pew Center. States With Renewable Portfolio Standards. 2006. 28 June 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/vps.cfm >.
G.12	Date set for Renewable Portfolio Standards SCORE				EDN Calculation:

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G.13.1	Green Pricing Program	Utilities in 34 states offer customers “green pricing,” in which customers opt to pay a premium on their electric bills to have a portion or all of their power provided from renewable sources. While the electricity generated by renewable sources is not delivered directly to the customers who pay for it, the utility certifies that renewable energy has been generated in an amount equal to the customer’s purchase.	Shows that if customers are financially able and educated about the benefits of renewable energy, they are willing to change their buying habits to benefit the environment.		Pew Center. States With Green Pricing Programs. 2005. 18 October 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/west_coast_map.cfm >.
G.13	States with Green Pricing Programs SCORE				Pew Center. States With Green Pricing Programs. 2005. 18 October 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/west_coast_map.cfm >.
G.14	States with REC Tracking Systems SCORE	http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/rec_map.cfm			Pew Center. States with REC Tracking Systems. 2006. 28 June 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/rec_map.cfm >.

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G.15.1	Mandates and Incentives Promoting Ethanol	<p>Twenty three states provide incentives promoting ethanol production and use. Six states have also introduced their own Renewable Fuels Standard:</p> <p>State: Renewable Fuels Standard</p> <p>Hawaii: 85% of gasoline to contain 10% ethanol by April 2006</p> <p>Iowa: 25% of motor fuel to come from renewable sources (E10, E85, biodiesel by 2020)</p> <p>Louisiana: All gasoline to contain 2% ethanol; 2% of all diesel to be biodiesel*</p> <p>Minnesota: All gasoline to contain 20% ethanol by 2013</p> <p>Missouri: All gasoline except premium grade gasoline to contain 10% ethanol by 2008</p> <p>Montana: All gasoline (except 91-octane) to contain 10% ethanol</p> <p>Washington: All gasoline to contain 2% ethanol by 2008**; 2% of all diesel sold to be biodiesel by 2008***</p>	<p>Show states interest in moving to renewable fuels. This is one approach that is being implemented. There is debate as to how effective this solution is.</p>		<p>Pew Center. States with Mandates and Incentives Promoting Ethanol. 2006. 19 October 2006.</p> <p><http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/map_ethanol.cfm>.</p>
G.15	States with Mandates and Incentives Promoting Ethanol SCORE				<p>Pew Center. States with Mandates and Incentives Promoting Ethanol. 2006. 28 June 2006.</p> <p><http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/map_ethanol.cfm>.</p>

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G.16.1	Residential Energy Codes	Residential Building Energy Codes establish a minimum level of energy efficiency for residential buildings. Generally, codes specify requirements for "thermal resistance" of the building shell and windows, and minimum heating and cooling equipment efficiencies. International Energy Conservation Codes (IECC) introduced before 1998 do not meet the requirements of the Federal Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA).	Indicates relationship of federal government to energy companies.		Pew Center. States With Residential Energy Codes. 2006. 28 June 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/res_energy_codes.cfm >.
G.16	States with Residential Energy Codes SCORE				Pew Center. States With Residential Energy Codes. 2006. 28 June 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/res_energy_codes.cfm >.
G.17.1	States with Commercial Energy Codes	Commercial Building Energy Codes establish a minimum level of energy efficiency for commercial buildings. Generally, codes specify requirements for "thermal resistance" of the building shell and windows, and minimum heating and cooling equipment efficiencies. American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standards introduced before 1999 do not meet the requirements of the Federal Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA).	Indicates relationship of federal government to energy companies.		Pew Center. States with Commercial Energy Codes. 2006. 18 October 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/comm_energy_codes.cfm >.
G.17	States with Commercial Energy Codes SCORE				Pew Center. States with Commercial Energy Codes. 2006. 28 June 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/comm_energy_codes.cfm >.

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G.18.1	Green Building Standards for State Buildings	The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System is a voluntary standard that was created by the U.S. Green Building Council to provide a complete framework for assessing building performance and meeting sustainability goals. LEED emphasizes state of the art strategies for sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection and indoor environmental quality. Green Globes is a green-building verification program that was created by the Green Building Initiative.	Importance of setting "green" standards when it comes to building desing because this gives sustainable development credibility. Also indicates the importance states place on sustainability for both the environment and the community.		Pew Center. Green Building Standards For State Buildings. 2006. 18 June 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/leed_state_buildings.cfm >.
G.18	Green Building Standards for State Buildings SCORE				Pew Center. Green Building Standards For State Buildings. 2006. 28 June 2006. < http://www.pewclimate.org/what_s_being_done/in_the_states/leed_state_buildings.cfm >.
G.19	ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Participant (US CCP) SCORE				
G.20.1	% of State Generation that is from Renewable sources in 2003	The proportion of energy that is from renewable resources.	Indictor of how many states are beginning to shift from nonrenewables to renewable resources and the impact on its citizens' health quality of life and the environment.		http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/FTP/ROOT/renewables/062804.pdf , viewed 8/2/2006
G.20	% of State Generation that is from Renewable sources in 2003 SCORE				http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/FTP/ROOT/renewables/062804.pdf , (viewed 8/2/2006)

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Ind. ID	Indicator for GLOBAL WARMING CLIMATE CHANGE	What is this Indicator?	Why is this Indicator Included?	Notes	Source (Where does this Indicator Come From?)
G.21	Average percentage of possible sunshine thru 1998: Length of record (yr.)	Portion of days that are either clear or partly cloudy for a specific amount of time.	Indicates weather pattern for comparison purposes and possible use of solar energy in some form. Opportunity to use natural light to save energy.		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/ec06.pdf > < http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html >.
G.22.1	Average percentage of Possible Sunshine: Annual	Portion of days that are either clear or partly cloudy in a one year period.	Indicates weather pattern in comparison to previous years as well as possible use of solar energy in some form. Opportunity to use natural light to save energy.		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/ec06.pdf > http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html >.
G.22	Average percentage of Possible Sunshine: Annual SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
G.23	Average wind speed (m.p.h.): Length of record (yr.)	A quantity, rating, or the like that represents or approximates an arithmetic mean of the wind speed for a specific amount of time.	Indicates weather pattern. May be used for comparison. Can be used to assess practicality of wind power. Heat requirement is not linear with temperature (Valor et al., 2001), and heavily insulated buildings have a lower "balance point": some will need heating below 18°C, but others won't need any heating until the temperature is much lower wind increases it (by an amount that depends on how tightly the building is constructed). (Resource: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heating_degree_day)		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/ec06.pdf > http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html >.

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G.24.1	Average wind speed (m.p.h.): Annual	A quantity, rating, or the like that represents or approximates an arithmetic mean of the wind speed in a one year period.	Indicates weather pattern in comparison to previous years. Can be used to assess practicality of wind power. Indicates weather pattern that can be used to compare previous Januaries. Can be used to assess practicality of wind power. Heat requirement is not linear with temperature (Valor et al., 2001), and heavily insulated buildings have a lower "balance point": some will need heating below 18°C, but others won't need any heating until the temperature is much lower wind increases it (by an amount that depends on how tightly the building is constructed).		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/sec06.pdf ; http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html >.
G.24	Average wind speed (m.p.h.): Annual SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
G.25.1	Average wind speed (m.p.h.): Jan	A quantity, rating, or the like that represents or approximates an arithmetic mean of the wind speed for the month of January.	Indicates weather pattern that can be used to compare previous Januaries. Can be used to assess practicality of wind power. Heat requirement is not linear with temperature (Valor et al., 2001), and heavily insulated buildings have a lower "balance point": some will need heating below 18°C, but others won't need any heating until the temperature is much lower wind increases it (by an amount that depends on how tightly the building is constructed). (Resource: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heating_degree_day)		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/sec06.pdf ; http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html >.
G.25	Average wind speed (m.p.h.): Jan SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution

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G.26.1	Average wind speed (m.p.h.): July	a quantity, rating, or the like that represents or approximates an arithmetic mean of the wind speed for the month of July.	Indicates weather pattern that can be used to compare previous Julys. Can be used to assess practicality of wind power.		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/sec06.pdf ; http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html .
G.26	Average wind speed (m.p.h.): July SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
G.27.1	Heating degree days	Heating engineers developed the heating degree day measure as a way to relate each day's temperature to the demand for fuel to heat buildings. To calculate the heating degree days for a particular day, find the day's average temperature by adding the high and low temperatures then dividing by two. If the number is above 65, there are no heating degree days for that twenty four hour period. (Resource: St. Mary's High School Weather Station www.saskschools.ca/~ghuczek/definitiondegree/dayheating.htm)	To compare number of heating days in a particular calendar year with past years and cost of energy for heating buildings. Heat requirement is not linear with temperature (Valor et al., 2001), and heavily insulated buildings have a lower "balance point": some will need heating below 18°C, but others won't need any heating until the temperature is much lower (see Superinsulation). Solar gain (see Passive solar) reduces the need for heating on sunny days (but not cloudy days), and wind increases it (by an amount that depends on how tightly the building is constructed). People also differ in their opinions about what constitutes a comfortable indoor temperature. (Resource: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heating_degree_day)		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/sec06.pdf ; http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html .
G.27	Heating degree days SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution

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G.28.1	Cooling degree days	a measurement used to determine how much fuel will be needed to cool indoor environments. There is one cooling degree-day unit for each degree that the mean daily temperature departs from 65 °F or 18 °C. MIMi.hu http://en.mimi.hu/meteorology/degree_day.html	To compare number of cooling days in a particular calendar year with past years and cost of energy for cooling buildings.		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/sec06.pdf ; http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html .
G.28	Cooling degree days SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
G.29	Average relative humidity (percent): Length of record (yr.)	The arithmetic mean used in measuring relative humidity for a specific period of time. Relative humidity is a measure of the amount of water in the air compared with the amount of water the air can hold at the temperature it happens to be. http://www.usatoday.com/weather/wrelhum.htm	Used to show comparison of relative humidity in different years. Indicator of affect of climate change.		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/sec06.pdf ; http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html .
G.30.1	Average Relative Humidity (%): Annual, Morning	The arithmetic mean used in measuring the portion of relative humidity for the period of one year from midnight until noon. Relative humidity is a measure of the amount of water in the air compared with the amount of water the air can hold at the temperature it happens to be. http://www.usatoday.com/weather/wrelhum.htm	Used to show comparison of relative humidity for the morning in different years. Indicator of affect of climate change.		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/sec06.pdf ; http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html .
G.30	Average Relative Humidity (%): Annual, Morning SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution

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Ind. ID	Indicator for GLOBAL WARMING CLIMATE CHANGE	What is this Indicator?	Why is this Indicator Included?	Notes	Source (Where does this Indicator Come From?)
G.31.1	Average Relative Humidity (%): Annual, Afternoon	The arithmetic mean used in measuring the portion of relative humidity for the period of one year in the afternoon. Relative humidity is a measure of the amount of water in the air compared with the amount of water the air can hold at the temperature it happens to be. w.http://www.usatoday.com/weather/wrelhum.htm	Used to show comparison of relative humidity for the afternoon in different years. Indicator of affect of climate change.		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/sec06.pdf ; http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html >.
G.31	Average Relative Humidity (%): Annual, Afternoon SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
G.32	Average relative humidity (percent): Jan., morning	The arithmetic mean used in measuring the portion of relative humidity for the period of one year from midnight until noon during the month of January. Relative humidity is a measure of the amount of water in the air compared with the amount of water the air can hold at the temperature it happens to be. w.http://www.usatoday.com/weather/wrelhum.htm	Used to show comparison of relative humidity for January mornings in different years. Indicator of affect of climate change.		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/sec06.pdf ; http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html >.
G.33	Average relative humidity (percent): Jan., afternoon	The arithmetic mean used in measuring the portion of relative humidity for the period of one year for the afternoon for the month of January. Relative humidity is a measure of the amount of water in the air compared with the amount of water the air can hold at the temperature it happens to be. w.http://www.usatoday.com/weather/wrelhum.htm	Used to show comparison of relative humidity for the January afternoons in different years. Indicator of affect of climate change.		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/sec06.pdf ; http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html >.

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Ind. ID	Indicator for GLOBAL WARMING CLIMATE CHANGE	What is this Indicator?	Why is this Indicator Included?	Notes	Source (Where does this Indicator Come From?)
G.34	Average relative humidity (percent): July, morning	The arithmetic mean used in measuring the portion of relative humidity for the period of one year from midnight until noon during the month of July. Relative humidity is a measure of the amount of water in the air compared with the amount of water the air can hold at the temperature it happens to be. w. http://www.usatoday.com/weather/wrelhum.htm	Used to show comparison of relative humidity for July mornings in different years. Indicator of affect of climate change.		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/sec06.pdf ; http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html >.
G.35	Average relative humidity (percent): July, afternoon	The arithmetic mean used in measuring the portion of relative humidity for the period of one year for the afternoon for the month of July. Relative humidity is a measure of the amount of water in the air compared with the amount of water the air can hold at the temperature it happens to be. (Resource: http://www.usatoday.com/weather/wrelhum.htm)	Used to show comparison of relative humidity for afternoons in July in different years. Indicator of affect of climate change.		US Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Section 6: Geography and Environment. 2000. 18 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/sec06.pdf ; http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-1995_2000.html >.
G.36.1	Elevation (ft)	A city's height above sea level.	A city's altitude has affects on air quality and plays a role in determining potential threats of global warming that the city may be faced with .		United States Geographical Survey Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). 2006. 25 October 2006. < http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic/f?p=135:1:16163036482431157641::NO::: >.
G.36	Elevation (ft) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution