



Section 3c. Natural Resources - Energy

Reliable, affordable, and accessible energy is a key component of public health, safety, and economic security. Energy resources can be in the form of many different natural resources: fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas, as well as renewable energy sources such as solar radiation, wind, hydropower, biological processes and geothermal heat. Energy resources support the region's economic base, agricultural production, and infrastructure capacity.

This section describes the existing conditions and regulatory framework related to energy resources in the Town of Loomis and surrounding region. Within this section, and most relevant to the Town of Loomis, the energy resources described are those related to transportation fuel, the consumption of electricity, natural gas, and opportunities for energy conservation and use of renewable energy.

Major Findings

The following provides a summary of key findings that will be taken into account for the General Plan Update. The technical background on each topic is further discussed in the sections to follow.

- As demonstrated by the findings of the Town of Loomis Strategic Energy Resources Report, energy efficiency and conservation and the shift toward renewable energy sources can also provide economic benefit. This report includes strategies and actions that are relevant to the Town of Loomis.
- Local utility providers are increasingly providing support and incentives to improve energy efficiencies in residential and non-residential operations and buildings, as well as providing affordable options promoting the use of solar and other renewable energy sources.
- State mandates are increasingly stringent with regard to required building energy efficiency and conservation features and processes that need to be incorporated into the planning, design, construction, use and occupancy of all newly constructed or substantially renovated buildings and structures throughout California. Planning for these requirements will allow new construction and renovation to adhere to State requirements, but in a fashion that is in alignment with the Town's vision for the design and operation of its built environment.
- Extreme events, such as heat waves and wildfires, as experience more frequently and with greater intensity in the region over recent years, can lead to disruptions in electric service as a result of both unanticipated power outages and planned power shutoffs, such as the Public Safety Power Shutoffs conducted by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) to minimize the risk of fire during extreme heat, wind or related fire events. These power outages can be dangerous for those who rely on electricity to power home medical devices, are susceptible to health effects associated with no air conditioning and extreme heat, or other critical electricity-dependent needs. Increased energy efficiency and use of renewable energy can reduce the overall demand on the power system. Implementation of micro-grids can further aid in resiliency under these conditions to allow critical facilities and independent residents to operate independently from the power grid and maintain electricity for critical needs during electric system power outages.

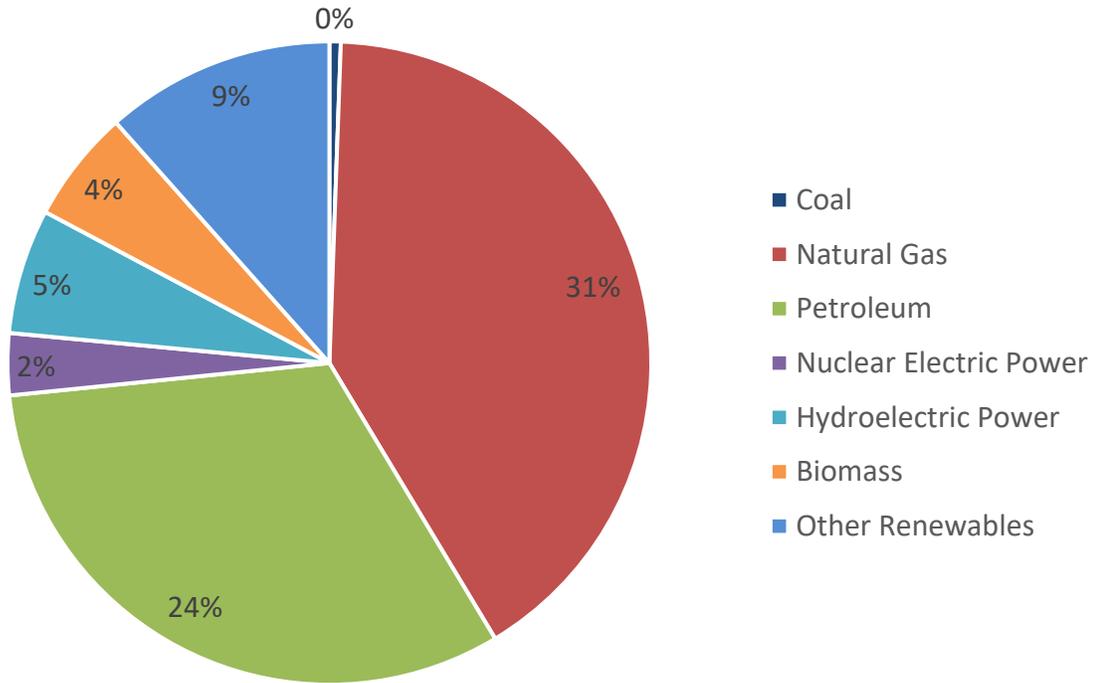
Statewide Energy Trends

California's total energy consumption is the second highest in the nation, but, in 2018, the state's per-capita energy consumption was the fourth-lowest, due in part to its mild climate and its energy efficiency programs (EIA 2020).



1 Figure 3-1 shows the relative end-use consumption of energy resources in California by source. Total
 2 consumption was approximately 6,269.2 trillion British thermal units (Btus), primarily in the form of petroleum
 3 (24 percent) and natural gas (31 percent). California is the second-largest consumer of petroleum products in the
 4 nation and the largest consumer of motor gasoline and jet fuel. Almost nine-tenths of the petroleum consumed in
 5 the state is used in the transportation sector.

6 California ranked first in the nation as a producer of electricity from solar, geothermal, and biomass resources and
 7 fourth in the nation in conventional hydroelectric power generation. Electricity supply in California involves a
 8 complex grid of power plants and transmission lines located in the Western United States, Canada, and Mexico.
 9 In 2018, the total system power for California was 285,488 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of electricity, down 2 percent
 10 from 2017 (CEC 2019a). The overall decline observed in California's total system electric generation for 2018 is
 11 consistent with the trends observed in energy demand, which has been flat or slightly declining as energy
 12 efficiency programs have resulted in end-use energy savings and as customers install behind-the-meter energy
 13 systems that directly displace utility-supplied generation.



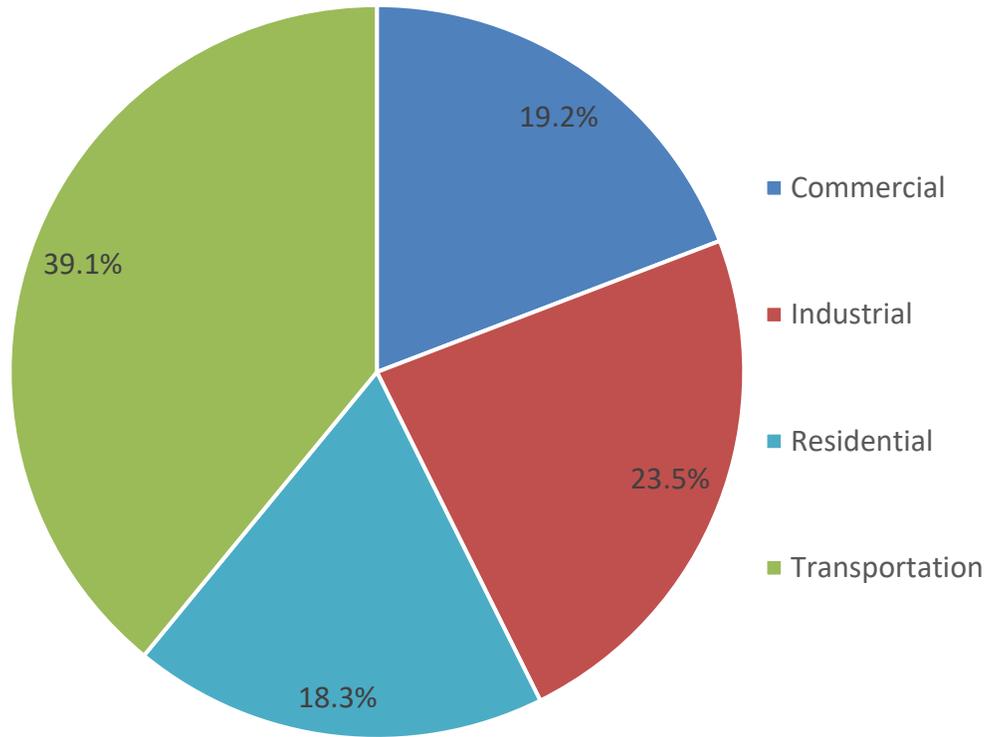
14 Source: EIA 2020.

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 16 **Figure 3-1. California Energy Consumption by Source**

17 As shown in Figure 3-2, the transportation sector is by far the largest consumer of energy, accounting for nearly
 18 40 percent of end-use energy consumption in California. The industrial sector accounts for almost one-fourth of
 19 the State's energy use and is the second-largest energy consuming sector in California. The commercial and
 20 residential end-use sectors consume roughly equal amounts. However, residential energy use per capita is lower
 21 than that of any other state except Hawaii. As California works to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as
 22 one strategy to reduce vehicle exhaust emissions, California has provided incentives to increase the use of non-



1 carbon-emitting vehicles; by the end of 2018, California drivers owned nearly 500,000 electric and plug-in hybrid
 2 vehicles and nearly one-fourth of the nation’s electric vehicle charging stations were in California (DOE 2020).
 3 While transition to electric vehicles could increase electricity demand, it would reduce the demand for
 4 transportation fuels. As the electricity sector becomes increasingly dependent upon renewable energy, this would
 5 further reduce demand on non-renewable energy sources.

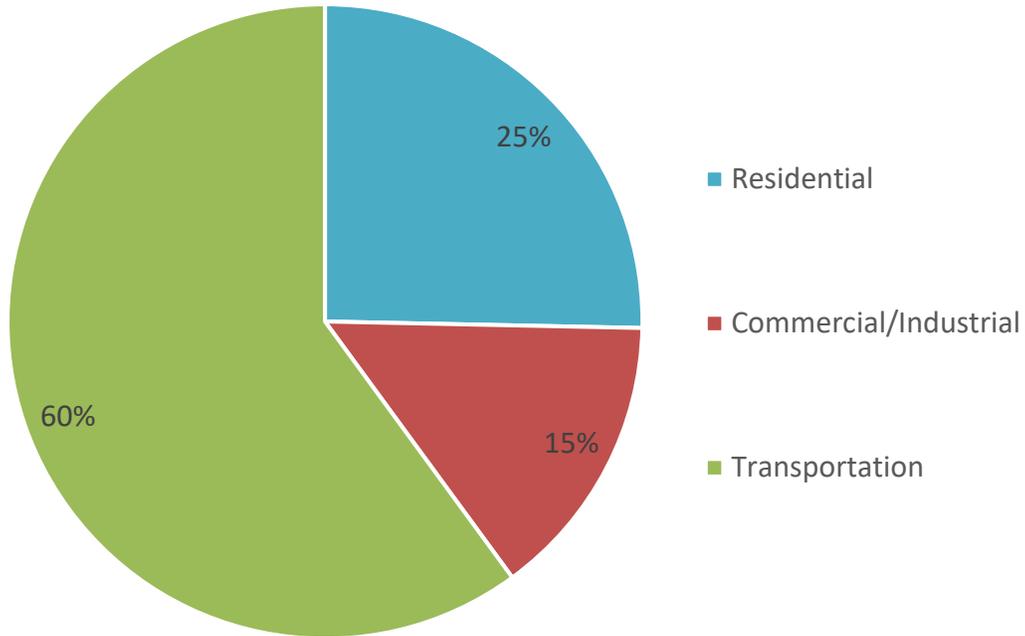


6 Source: EIA 2020.

7 **Figure 3-2. California End-use Consumption by Sector**

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 10 **Local Energy Services and Demand**

11 Energy is consumed in the Town of Loomis by the built environment primarily in the form of electricity and
 12 natural gas, and by transportation uses primarily in the form of gasoline and diesel fuel; propane and other non-
 13 utility fuels use is also prominent in the region. Figure 3-3 provides a summary of the relative magnitude of end-
 14 use energy consumption by the principal sectors within the Town of Loomis in the year 2005, the most recent
 15 year for which an inventory has been taken for the Town.



Source: Sierra Business Council 2012.

Figure 3-3. Town of Loomis 2005 Energy Consumption by Sector

Local Energy Services

In Placer County, including Loomis, electrical and natural gas services are provided by PG&E, one of the largest combined natural gas and electrical energy companies in the United States. PG&E generates, transmits, and distributes electrical service to approximately 16 million people throughout its approximately 70,000-square-mile service area, which stretches north to south in California from Eureka to Bakersfield and west to east from the Pacific Ocean to the Sierra Nevada (PG&E 2020). The population of Placer County is 398,329, approximately 2.5 percent of the 16 million people served by PG&E.

PG&E owns approximately 107,000 circuit miles of electrical distribution lines and 18,000 circuit miles of electrical transmission lines (PG&E 2020). In 2019, PG&E delivered approximately 78,071 GWh of electricity within its service area (CEC 2020a); Placer County consumed approximately 3.7 percent (2,915 GWh) of that total (CEC 2020b). PG&E provides natural gas service to Loomis through portions of its approximately 43,000 miles of natural gas distribution pipelines (PG&E 2020). In 2019, natural gas consumption in the PG&E service area totaled approximately 4,942 million therms (CEC 2020c), approximately 2 percent (96 million therms) of which was consumed by users in Placer County (CEC 2020d).



1 Under a joint exercise of powers agreement, Placer County and the cities of Auburn, Colfax, Lincoln,
2 Loomis, and Rocklin (Members) have established a joint powers authority called Pioneer Community
3 Energy (Pioneer). Currently, Pioneer provides a Community Choice Aggregation program, which acts as
4 an alternative electricity supplier to PG&E. The electric power is transmitted over PG&E transmission
5 and delivery infrastructure. PG&E continues to own its transmission and delivery infrastructure and
6 remains responsible for maintaining and servicing these systems. Pioneer partners with PG&E for billing
7 and collection services. Pioneer's Community Choice Aggregation program complies with California's
8 Renewables Portfolio Standard program, which requires a minimum 60 percent renewable energy
9 portfolio by 2030 and 100 percent carbon free electricity by 2045. Customers may choose to receive both
10 transmission/delivery and electric generation service of PG&E, or to receive electric power from Pioneer.
11 Pioneer's Community Choice Aggregation program currently serves 90 percent of customers within its
12 territory.

13 During Public Safety Power Shutoff events, PG&E can shut off power to their distribution and
14 transmission lines (also known as de-energizing) to prevent their equipment from starting a wildfire.
15 These shutoffs are considered necessary to protect customers and first responders. Due to extreme heat,
16 wind, and related fire hazard events, these power shutoffs have occurred more frequently over the past
17 several years.

18 In addition to electricity and natural gas, propane and wood are commonly used in residences, particularly
19 in the more rural parts of the Planning Area, as an alternative fuel for natural gas. According to United
20 States Census Bureau data, approximately 8 percent of homes in the Town of Loomis use bottled, tank, or
21 liquid propane gas and 3 percent of homes in the Town of Loomis use wood for home heating fuel. This
22 is about twice the than average for the State as a whole.

23 ***Electricity Energy Sources***

24 PG&E provides power from a variety of sources, including nuclear, hydroelectric, natural gas, and
25 renewable energy resources such as wind, geothermal, biomass, solar, and small hydro. In addition to a
26 base power mix shown, PG&E offers 100 percent and 50 percent solar electricity source options for
27 customers. Both the base and 50 percent solar option power mixes are shown in Table 3-1.

28 In 2018, approximately 86 percent of energy delivered by PG&E through its base mix was from non-
29 GHG-generating sources: 39 percent of energy delivered by PG&E was from qualified renewable sources,
30 thereby reaching the State's 2020 renewable energy goal ahead of schedule. PG&E owns and operates
31 eight solar plants, and has connected approximately 465,000 private rooftop solar customers to its energy
32 grid. PG&E's hydroelectric system is spread across California, consisting of 100 reservoirs that feed 65
33 powerhouses and a pumped storage facility, with a total generating capacity of nearly 4,000 megawatts
34 (PG&E 2020).



Table 3-1: Pacific Gas and Electric Company Electrical Power Mix, 2018

Electrical Sources	Base Plan (%)	50% Solar Choice (%)
Non-emitting Nuclear	34*	17*
Large Hydroelectric	13*	6*
Renewable ¹	39*	69*
Biomass and waste	4	2
Geothermal	4	2
Small hydroelectric	3	1
Solar	18	59
Wind	10	5
Natural Gas	15	7
Unspecified ²	0	0

Notes:

¹ These energy sources are considered eligible under California’s Renewable Portfolio Standard Program.

² Unspecified sources of power means electricity from transactions that are not traceable to specific generation sources.

* These resources are greenhouse gas-free.

Source: CEC 2019b

As noted above, Pioneer is also held to the California Renewable Portfolio Standards for its power content. Table 3-2 presents Pioneer’s power content in 2018. The program’s portfolio emissions profile is dependent upon whether Pioneer’s Governing Board decides to alter its resource mix to exceed State requirements for renewable energy, and what percentage of customers and potential customers opted out and chose to remain with PG&E.

Table 3-2: Pioneer Community Energy Electrical Power Mix, 2018

Electrical Sources	Base Plan (%)
Non-emitting Nuclear	0*
Large Hydroelectric	0*
Renewable ¹	33*
Biomass and waste	2
Geothermal	1
Small hydroelectric	7
Solar	17
Wind	6
Natural Gas	0
Unspecified	67

Notes:

¹ These energy sources are considered eligible under California’s Renewable Portfolio Standard Program.

² Unspecified sources of power means electricity from transactions that are not traceable to specific generation sources.

* These resources are greenhouse gas-free.

Source: CEC 2019c



Transportation-related Energy

Transportation is the largest energy-consuming sector in California, accounting for approximately 40 percent of all energy use in the state (EIA 2020). More motor vehicles are registered in California than in any other state, and commute times in California are among the longest in the country.

Types of transportation fuel have diversified in California and elsewhere. Historically, gasoline and diesel fuel accounted for nearly all demand. While gasoline and diesel fuel remain the primary fuels used for transportation in California, the types of transportation fuel have diversified in California and elsewhere. Various statewide regulations and plans (e.g. Low Carbon Fuel Standard, AB 32 Scoping Plan) encourage the use of a variety of alternatives are used to reduce demand for petroleum-based fuel. Depending on the vehicle capability, conventional gasoline and diesel are increasingly being replaced by alternative transportation fuels, including biodiesel, electricity, ethanol, hydrogen, natural gas, and other synthetic fuels. California has a growing number of alternative fuel vehicles through the joint efforts of the California Energy Commission, the California Air Resources Board, local air districts, federal government, transit agencies, utilities, and other public and private entities. Despite advancements in alternative fuels and clean-vehicle technologies, gasoline and diesel remain the primary fuels used for transportation in California, sales of diesel fuel to California end users in 2018 of approximately 1,187,100 gallons per day and sales of gasoline to California end users of approximately 455,900 gallons per day (CEC 2020e,f).

There is a direct link between vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and fuel use, as well as related GHG emissions. Placer County VMT was approximately 9,770,592 miles per day in 2012, projected to increase approximately 40 percent by 2036. However, the VMT per capita for the county was estimated to be 28.16 miles per day per capita in 2012, and projected to decrease 4.5 percent by 2036 through the integrated land use plans of Placer County jurisdictions and transportation projects contained in the 2036 Regional Transportation Plan (PCTPA 2016).

SACOG prepared a regional analysis of VMT and found average daily VMT in 2016 for the Town of Loomis to range from about the same as to 50 percent greater than the regional average (SACOG 2020). The SACOG Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP)/Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) identifies several policies and factors to promote reduced VMT per capita in the region. Among these factors are the trend toward more compact development, with more residents able to find jobs, schools, shopping, and other activities closer to their place of residence, and proposed improvements in transit and walkability that promote a shift away from reliance on private vehicles for transportation.

Local Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategies

The Town of Loomis approved the *Loomis Strategic Energy Resources Report* on March 17, 2015 (Town of Loomis 2015). The report evaluated energy consumed by buildings (residential and non-residential) and municipal operations in the Town of Loomis, and identified energy efficiency and conservation goals and strategies to achieve overall reductions in energy consumption. The report also demonstrated annual economic savings that could be achieved with full implementation of the proposed strategies; the report estimated 2020 annual energy savings of 10,461,383 kWh of electricity and 59,250 therms of natural gas for a total annual savings of approximately \$2.86 million. Strategies were developed according to five goals:

- Goal 1. Increase Energy Efficiency in Existing Structures
 - Strategy 1.1: Expand outreach and education to increase participation in voluntary home energy-efficiency programs



- 1 ○ Strategy 1.2: Expand outreach and education to increase participation in voluntary non-residential
- 2 energy-efficiency programs
- 3 ○ Strategy 1.3: Identify and promote programs that help finance energy efficiency and renewable
- 4 energy projects
- 5 ● Goal 2. Increase the Energy Performance of New Construction
- 6 ○ Strategy 2.1: Improve compliance with Title 24 Green Building and Energy Efficiency Standards
- 7 ○ Strategy 2.2: Provide incentives for buildings to exceed the current Title-24 Energy Efficiency
- 8 Standards
- 9 ○ Strategy 2.3: Reduce the heat island effect and related summer heat gain in residential and non-
- 10 residential projects
- 11 ● Goal 3. Increase Renewable Energy Use
- 12 ○ Strategy 3.1: Evaluate the Town's residential, non-residential, and municipal solar potential and
- 13 assess barriers to increased solar energy use
- 14 ○ Strategy 3.2: Develop a comprehensive renewable energy program that provides outreach,
- 15 financing, and technical assistance
- 16 ○ Strategy 3.3: Encourage new development projects to meet 70% of their energy needs from
- 17 renewable sources
- 18 ● Goal 4. Increase Energy Efficiency in Municipal Structures and Operations
- 19 ○ Strategy 4.1: Improve energy efficiency of existing municipal structures
- 20 ○ Strategy 4.2: Evaluate feasibility of improving energy efficiency of traffic signals and public
- 21 lighting
- 22 ● Goal 5. Increase Community Water Conservation and Efficiency to Reduce Associated Energy Use
- 23 ○ Strategy 5.1: Encourage residents and businesses to conserve water used indoors
- 24 ○ Strategy 5.2: Encourage residents and businesses to conserve water used outdoors

25 As detailed below within the Regulatory Framework, the Town has also adopted several ordinances as part of its
26 Municipal Code that reduce energy consumption associated with lighting and water use.

27 PG&E offers incentives, rebates, and educational resources to residents, businesses, nonprofits, and government
28 agencies in Loomis. For nonresidential customers, PG&E offers rebates and incentives for power management
29 software; occupancy sensors on lights; steam traps; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) motors and
30 pumps; electric water heaters; process cooling; data center airflow management; boiler economizers; refrigeration;
31 boiler heat recovery; refrigeration control; variable-frequency drive pumps; boilers; and fans. Pioneer also
32 supports individual renewable energy and conservation programs. Pioneer customers are eligible to participate the
33 Pioneer's solar net energy metering program, in which participants are credited for the net surplus energy
34 generated by their solar systems. Pioneer also operates the mPower program, which provides financing to
35 residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, multifamily and non-profit property owners for energy efficiency
36 upgrades, water conservation measures, and energy generation systems. Customers of Pioneer are also still
37 eligible for many of PG&E's energy efficiency rebate programs and incentives.

38 Placer County adopted its first Sustainability Plan in January 2020. While the plan is focused on overall
39 opportunities to reduce GHG emissions, as the residential and non-residential sectors accounted for approximately
40 one-third of the community-wide emissions, several of the actions focus specifically on energy efficiencies,
41 energy conservation, and opportunities for renewable energy. Strategies include replacing natural gas use with



1 electricity as a cleaner energy source, replacement of appliances and equipment with more energy-efficient
2 models, retrofits to existing buildings to improve HVAC and shell/envelope systems, adoption of CALGreen Tier
3 1 standards and increased zero-net energy in new construction, on-site renewable energy generation and storage
4 systems, and education of community members with regard to energy efficiency and conservation opportunities.
5 Although the scope of the plan is on the unincorporated county and county operations, not the Town of Loomis,
6 the plan demonstrates relevant strategies and related actions being undertaken in the region to address similar
7 conditions to the Town of Loomis with regard to energy use.

8 **Regulatory Framework**

9 While many federal, State, regional, and local energy-related plans, policies, and regulations do not directly apply
10 to the implementation of the proposed General Plan Update, the information below is helpful for understanding
11 the overall context for energy conservation and efficiency actions locally and regionally.

12 ***Federal***

13 ***Energy Policy Act of 1992***

14 The Energy Policy Act of 1992 consists of 27 titles detailing various measures designed to lessen the
15 nation's dependence on imported energy, provide incentives for clean and renewable energy, and promote
16 energy conservation in buildings. Title III of the Act addresses alternative fuels. It gave the U.S.
17 Department of Energy administrative power to regulate the minimum number of light-duty alternative
18 fuel vehicles required in certain federal fleets beginning in fiscal year 1993. The primary goal of this
19 program is to cut petroleum use in the United States by 2.5 billion gallons per year by 2020.

20 ***Energy Policy Act of 2005***

21 The Energy Policy Act of 2005, which was intended to establish a comprehensive, long-term energy
22 policy, is implemented by the U.S. Department of Energy. The Act addresses energy production in the
23 U.S., including oil, gas, coal, and alternative forms of energy, as well as energy efficiency and tax
24 incentives. The 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act expanded the program and its requirements
25 to include long-term goals of using 36 billion gallons of renewable fuels and extending annual renewable-
26 fuel volume requirements to year 2022. The four renewable fuels have specific renewable fuel-blending
27 requirements for obligated parties such as refiners and importers of gasoline or diesel fuel. EPA
28 implements the program in consultation with U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Energy. Gasoline and
29 diesel refiners and importers (Obligated Parties) are required to demonstrate compliance with the
30 Renewable Fuel Standard program.

31 **State**

32 The State has a related focus on energy efficiency and planning for energy resources at a statewide level, with
33 influences local planning efforts. Some of the major components of California's climate change and energy
34 efficiency initiatives are highlighted below.

35 **Renewables Portfolio Standard**

36 SB 1078, SB 107, Executive Order (EO)-S-14-08, and SB X1-2 and SB 100 have established increasingly
37 stringent renewable portfolio standard (RPS) requirements for California's utility companies. RPS-eligible energy
38 sources include wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, and small-scale hydro projects.

- 39 • SB 1078 required investor-owned utilities to provide at least 20 percent of their electricity from
40 renewable resources by 2020.



- 1 • SB 107 accelerated the SB 1078 timeframe to take effect in 2010.
- 2 • EO-S-14-08, codified by SB X1-2, increased the RPS further to 33 percent by 2020.
- 3 • SB 350 increased the RPS to 50 percent by 2030.
- 4 • SB 100 increased the RPS to 60 percent by 2030 and required the State’s electricity to come from
5 carbon-free resources by 2045. SB 100 supersedes the renewable energy requirements set by SB 350,
6 SB 1078, SB 107, and SB X1-2.

7 These requirements reduce the reliance on non-renewable energy sources associated with both existing and new
8 development.

9 *California Code of Regulations, Title 20 and 24*

10 New buildings constructed in California must comply with the standards contained in California Code of
11 Regulations (CCR) Title 20, Building Energy Regulations, and Title 24, California Building Standards
12 Code.

13 Title 20 standards range from power plant procedures and siting to energy efficiency standards for
14 appliances, ensuring reliable energy sources are provided and diversified through energy efficiency and
15 renewable energy resources. California’s 2009 Appliance Efficiency Regulations (20 CCR 1601–1608)
16 were adopted by the CEC on December 3, 2008, and approved by the California Office of Administrative
17 Law on July 10, 2009. The regulations include standards for both federally regulated appliances and non-
18 federally regulated appliances.

19 Title 24 Parts 6 and 11 are the California’s Building Energy Efficiency Standards. Part 6, the California
20 Energy Code, governs energy consumed by commercial and residential buildings in California. This
21 includes the HVAC system; water heating; and some fixed lighting. Non-building energy use, or “plug-
22 in” energy use, is not covered by Title 24. The standards are updated periodically to allow for
23 consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods; the most
24 recent update was in 2019 and took effect January 1, 2020. One of the changes included within the 2019
25 Title 24, Part 6, is the requirement that certain residential developments, including some single-family
26 and low-rise residential development, include on-site solar energy systems capable of producing 100
27 percent of the electricity demand of the residences. With implementation of solar photovoltaic systems
28 with new residential development, homes built under the 2019 standards will use approximately 53
29 percent less energy than those under the 2016 standards. Nonresidential buildings are anticipated to
30 consume 30 percent less energy as compared to nonresidential buildings constructed under the 2016
31 California Energy Code, primarily through prescriptive requirements for high-efficiency lighting (CEC
32 2018). The California Energy Code is enforced through the local plan check and building permit process.

33 On July 17, 2008, the California Building Standards Commission adopted the California Green Building
34 Standards Code (Part 11, Title 24, Part 11), commonly known as CALGreen, the nation’s first green
35 building standards. As noted, the code was last updated in 2019, effective January 1, 2020. Part 11
36 establishes mandatory standards, including planning and designing for sustainable site development,
37 energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water efficiency and
38 conservation, material conservation and resource efficiency, and environmental quality. The provisions of
39 the code apply to the planning, design, construction, use and occupancy of all newly constructed or
40 substantially renovated buildings and structures throughout California. Some key provisions of the code
41 include, but are not limited to, requirements related to the installation of electric vehicle charging
42 infrastructure in residential and nonresidential developments, establishment of maximum fixture water
43 use rates to reduce indoor water use consumption, diversion of 65 percent of construction and demolition



1 waste from landfills, and mandatory use of low-pollutant emitting interior finish materials such as paints,
 2 carpet, and flooring. The code also includes additional voluntary measures to achieve increased energy
 3 savings: Tier 1 prerequisites set a higher baseline than CALGreen mandatory measures, while Tier 2
 4 prerequisites include all of Tier 1 plus some enhanced or additional measures.

5 *Executive Order B-18-12*

6 Executive Order B 18 12 orders all new State buildings and major renovations beginning design after
 7 2025 be constructed as Zero Net Energy facilities. The Executive Order sets an interim target for 50
 8 percent of new facilities beginning design after 2020 to be Zero Net Energy. It directs State agencies to
 9 take measures toward achieving Zero Net Energy for 50 percent of the square footage of existing State-
 10 owned building area by 2025.

11 **Regional and Local**

12 *Town of Loomis Municipal Code*

13 The Town of Loomis Municipal Code provides regulations regarding land and structures to promote the
 14 health, safety, and welfare of the public and ensure the orderly development of the town. The following
 15 provisions of the Municipal Code are related to energy:

- 16 • Section 13.30.080(B) in Section 13.30.080, “Outdoor Lighting,” begins by stating: “Lighting
 17 shall be energy efficient...”
- 18 • Section 13.34.050(A), “Landscape Design,” in Section 13.34.050, “Landscape Standards,” states:
 19 “The required landscape plan shall be designed to integrate all elements of the project (e.g.,
 20 buildings, parking lots, and streets) to achieve their aesthetic objectives, desirable microclimates,
 21 and minimize water and energy demand.”
- 22 • Section 13.38.050(F)(8) in Section 13.38.050, “General Requirements for All Signs,” states:
 23 “Light sources shall utilize energy efficient fixtures to the greatest extent possible.”

24 *Town of Loomis Strategic Energy Resources Report*

25 As detailed above with regard to local energy efficiency and conservation strategies, the Strategic Energy
 26 Resources Report presents goals, strategies, and actions to expand local efforts surrounding energy
 27 efficiency and renewable energy sources. This report services as a roadmap intended to provide guidance
 28 to Town staff, demonstrate the Town’s commitment to energy efficiency, and inspire community
 29 participation and efforts to maximize energy efficiency and reduce dependency upon fossil fuel-based
 30 energy. However, the measures contained within the report are not mandatory or bound by regulation.

31