

Attachment 1: Description of Emissions Reduction Measure Form

Title: *Local Sourcing of Government Purchases*

Type of Measure (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Direct regulation | <input type="checkbox"/> Market-based compliance: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monetary Incentive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-monetary incentive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary | <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative Compliance Mechanism |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Describe: Legislative Policy | |

Responsible Agency: Legislature, California Department of Education, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Sector:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity Generation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Refineries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Cement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sequestration | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Describe: |

2020 Baseline Emissions Assumed (MMT CO2E):

Percent Reduction in 2020:

Cost-Effectiveness (\$/metric ton CO2E) in 2020:

Description: Local sourcing refers to purchasing products grown and/or manufactured within the region of the purchaser in lieu of products grown and/or manufactured further away, thus saving the transportation costs of importing products. For example, in 2005 California imported 3,738,891 tons of food products¹ from countries as far as ten thousand miles away. Every product had to be trucked, shipped, or flown, the distance between its origin country and California – leading to the release of almost 250,000 tons of global warming pollution into the atmosphere in 2005.²

Public schools and prisons provide over one billion meals a year to students and inmates, representing roughly 2.75 percent of the total food consumed in California.³ Other public institutions such as hospitals, colleges, laboratories and other government facilities have

¹ *Health Facts: Food miles*. Natural Resources Defense Council. July 2007

² Ibid.

³ Data on school meals provided are taken from California Department of Education statistics available at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sh/sn/index.asp>. Data on meals served in prisons are extrapolated based on prison population statistics available from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation at <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/>. Data on meals consumed in California are extrapolated from U.S. census statistics available at <http://www.census.gov>.

cafeterias that provide meals. Together, this comprises a significant percentage of California's food purchasing that could be required to incorporate preferences for locally grown products, potentially preventing thousands of tons of emissions of global warming pollution.

Displacing imported food with locally grown products is not expected to be difficult. Many of the food crops imported to California are also grown in the state including grapes, garlic, rice, and tomatoes. During 2005, California exported \$1.15 billion in the same crops mentioned above.⁴ Ironically, Californians exported a nearly identical amount of locally produced garlic as was imported from other countries.⁵ Replacing imported products that are flown into California is particularly effective as air transport can release 500 to 1000 times more global warming pollution than transporting an equivalent amount of local produce – by far the most polluting form of transportation in terms of global warming pollution. Foods that are typically flown into California include some fresh tomatoes, asparagus, bell peppers, cherries, blackberries, blueberries, and raspberries.

Local sourcing is already being considered by such entities as the University of California at Berkeley for their dining halls.⁶ Extending this principle beyond food to other government purchases, such as uniforms or office supplies, would also significantly expand the reduction of emissions

Emission Reduction Calculations and Assumptions:

Cost-Effectiveness Calculation and Assumptions:

Implementation Barriers and Ways to Overcome Them:

Potential Impacts on Criteria and Toxic Pollutants: Emissions associated with the freight transport industry include NO_x, SO_x, VOC, and PM. In 2005, approximately 950 cases of asthma, 16,870 missed school days, 43 hospital admissions, and 37 premature deaths were attributed to worsened air quality due to the importation of food products to California.⁷ Reducing imports to California of food and other products would proportionally reduce the emission of criteria pollutants and would have a positive impact on the public health effects listed above.

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⁴ *California Agricultural Resources Directory 2006*. Produced by California Department of Food and Agriculture.

⁵ *Health Facts: Food miles*. Natural Resources Defense Council. July 2007

⁶ *2005 UC Berkeley Sustainability Assessment Opportunities*. Available at http://sustainability.berkeley.edu/assessment/pdf/2005_Berkeley_Assessment_Opportunities.pdf

⁷ *Health Facts: Food miles*. Natural Resources Defense Council. July 2007