



# CLIMATE PROJECT COMMUNITY WORKSHOP - GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION

SUMMARY REPORT  
November 16, 2024



# Clark County Climate Project

## Community Workshop: Greenhouse Gas Reduction

### Summary Report

The Clark County Climate Project team hosted an in-person community workshop on greenhouse gas reduction on Saturday, November 16, 2024, from 9:00-11:00am at Sarah J. Anderson Elementary School, 2215 NE 104<sup>th</sup> St., Vancouver, WA 98686.

#### Workshop purpose

Clark County's climate is expected to change over the next 20 years. This includes more hot days in the summer than we have had in the past and more intense rainstorms in the winter. To prepare, the county is adding a climate change chapter into its Comprehensive Plan. This chapter will include a list of goals and policies for the county to implement 2025-2045 to improve our community's resilience to climate change impacts and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The county is required by state law to adopt this new climate chapter by the end of December 2025.

The greenhouse gas reduction workshop is the second of two the county will host as it works to add climate change into the county's Comprehensive Plan. As we consider ways to reduce locally-produced greenhouse gas emissions, we will also discuss: how can we do this in a way that creates additional community benefits and improves quality of life here in the county?

Feedback from the workshop will be posted to the county webpage and reviewed by project staff and advisory group members to consider in their recommendations.

#### Workshop schedule

- 8:30 A.M. – 9:00 A.M. Registration Check-in
- 9:00 A.M. – 9:15 A.M. Welcome and County report on project to date, Jenna Kay, Clark County Community Planning
- 9:15 A.M. KEYNOTE: Building a Brighter Future: Actions for a Sustainable Community, Beth Miller, Ph.D., Parametrix
- 9:55 A.M. – 10:55 A.M. Table Discussions
- 10:55 A.M. – Closing Reflections, Jenna Kay, Clark County Community Planning
- 11:00 A.M. – Adjourn

#### County report on project to date

Jenna Kay with Clark County Community Planning provided a project update including an overview of House Bill 1181 (HB 1181), the project area and timeline, a definition of greenhouse gas emissions reduction, results from the first greenhouse gas emissions inventory for unincorporated Clark County conducted in Spring 2024, and a summary of what the project team has been hearing and learning through earlier community feedback on greenhouse gas reduction priorities. Copies of the presentation slides are available on the county webpage [here](#).

## Keynote presentation on Building a Brighter Future: Actions for a Sustainable Community

Beth Miller, Ph.D. gave a presentation focused on vignettes from other places that show examples of what other communities have been doing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a way that makes sense for their community and create community co-benefits too. Presentation slides are available on the county webpage [here](#).

Examples discussed:

- Building energy emissions reductions
  - Rooftop solar – even in the Pacific Northwest
    - Example project: Orting Veteran’s Village affordable housing project, Pierce County, WA
    - Example project: Bonney Lake Water Reservoir community solar project, Bonney Lake, WA
  - Oakridge Air - project to improve air quality from woodsmoke and wildfire
    - Energy efficiency improvements through woodstove changeouts for more efficient wood stoves and heat pumps
    - Community firewood program to provide higher quality wood from forest management efforts
- Transportation emissions reductions
  - Example project: Tahoe Truckee Electric Vehicle (EV) Readiness project, Lake Tahoe, CA region
  - Local data: Map of publicly available charging stations in Clark County, WA
  - Best practice: Strategic EV charging best practices include: malls, workplaces, supermarkets, multifamily housing
- Increase tree canopy cover and sequestration
  - Example project: Detroit Conservation Corps, Detroit, Michigan.
    - Planted trees to increase tree canopy
    - Project co-benefits: address tree canopy inequities, improve community resilience, provide workforce development and community building opportunities, while also improving the neighborhood health and environment.

## Group Discussions

Workshop participants discussed three primary questions at their tables, with a fourth question, time permitting, and a fifth and final reflection question. Staff and volunteer facilitators and notetakers helped capture the discussion on flip-chart paper.

Each question with the associated notes is provided below. Notes are informal and reflect what was written down on the flip-chart paper during the conversation. You may notice some duplication, when the same topics were mentioned in more than one group.

- 1. Transportation. Getting where we need to go is a key part of our lives. It helps us meet our daily needs, connects us with friends and families, gets us to work and school, etc. Transportation is also critical to the movement of goods, supporting businesses, and community access to supplies. At the same time, the gasoline and diesel used in vehicles are**

**the largest contributors of transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions in unincorporated Clark County and worsen air quality.**

**a. How can we help our community meet our transportation needs and access goods and services while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution? Are there any ideas that would work better in rural areas of Clark County? In urban areas?**

- Shop where you live, shorten commute.
- Mixed use, higher density housing.
- Tie commercial uses to residential uses.
- How do we make Urban areas more attractive? 1. Plant trees. The type of tree matters. 2. Complete streets.
- Explore regional rail options.
- Improve public transportation options.
- IBR is a disaster!!
- Allow community members to help.
- Prioritize transportation access prior to development (make sure there's access or plans for access before people live there).
- Public transportation is severely lacking, discourages use due to time loss – subject to same traffic issues.
- Buses don't visit rural areas – even main roads.
- Easier to walk/hitchhiker/bike – even just 2x a day.
- Would people support transportation tax?
- Can we optimize routes?
- Promote services like “The Current” & expand.
- Charging in rural areas – at public facilities: fire stations, schools.
- Trust my station at home – hard to put trust in public stations.
- Bike paths – none running north (too dangerous).
- Challenge with cost of EVs.
- Ridgefield – don't easily know bus schedule/route.
- EV Conversation:
  - Single EV Chargers are monopolized by one person, not shared.
  - Regulate EV charger installer monopoly.
  - Extra fast chargers incredibly expensive.
  - Build hubs along freeways (rest stops).
  - Utilize industrial/retail areas/park-n-rides for centralized hubs.

**b. What barriers or challenges do you see to making these ideas happen?**

- Money.
- Special interest groups' resistance, e.g. bike lanes.
- Lack of bus service.
- Development has not prioritized commercial uses, focus is on housing.
- Electrify freight train.
- Resistance to change.
- Change perception of every individual needing to own a vehicle.
- Is it efficient (compared to auto)?

- Power production and creating a resilient grid.
  - Cultural inclusion for changes.
  - Is time main barrier?
  - Yes, cost isn't an issue.
  - Don't expand roads, add bus routes.
  - Improve area availability.
  - Rural areas don't think about using public transportation or walking/biking.
  - Due to planning & narrow roads (safety).
  - No shoulders for walking/biking.
  - Drop-offs (cliffs) on road sides (scary).
  - Stigma against safety when using buses.
  - Hubs here are clean/safe, public image lacks.
  - What to do with EV battery disposal – where come from, how dispose, impact on roads.
  - Need to talk about what happens when life cycle of batteries (or panels) end?
  - How leverage other things we already have to repurpose (i.e. shift from diesel) (using school buses).
  - How can County leverage CCA clean energy transportation act to accomplish our goals?
  - Clark PUD to expand solar.
  - What is plan for natural gas plant going away?
  - Coordinate putting MF housing along transit corridors with BRT (housing, transport, services).
  - Think about light rail across I-5.
  - Steps to encourage more (ex. Plastic bags).
  - Look at programs/policies at Fed & State level that will support us locally.
  - Making sure EV charging stations are maintained & reliable.
  - Funding is a barrier.
  - Infrastructure for rural areas for electric vehicles is lacking.
  - Converting to electric vehicles is expensive.
  - This is a barrier for many.
  - People making policy not impacted the most.
  - In rural areas, what if you can't charge at your home?
  - Similarly, many unable to convert to solar. Need microloans or other programs to help.
- c. **Do you have any suggestions about changes that could improve our transportation system that would also benefit community members who currently experience a lot of barriers for how they get around, such as people who use wheelchairs, don't drive, or don't have access to a car?**
- Promote alternative transportation types: carpool.
  - Improve bus connections, prioritize key destinations: hospitals, Portland, downtown.
  - Light rail.
  - Technology improvements.
  - Have community-shared vehicles that can be rented.
  - Prioritize resources such as rides to church, social event, grocery store and not just medical appointments.

- Are solutions equitable? (Semi-truck traffic near low-income communities)
- Promote bikes/walking paths.
- Thinking human centric (walking paths) for new development – like Port of Camas-Washougal.
- Connect areas, like Camas-Washougal.
- Sidewalks in disrepair, not wide enough to increase accessibility.
- Bus system should be FREE, like old Portland model, fares don't constitute much of budget.
- Increase tax base.
- Could employers offer free bus passes? Or free current passes?
- Route expansion mentioned repeatedly.
- VA park-n-ride van – offer incentives for similar models.
- Develop more local jobs to reduce interstate travel.
- Will there be state funding to help people convert to electric vehicles?
- Can we locate more services in rural areas to reduce the needed driving?
- Can more affordable housing in urban areas help locate some closer to the services they need?
- Example – Location of school in needed rural area.
- Can mobile clinics/libraries etc. in electric vehicles help?
- Do we know what the community transportation needs are & how they impact different people, especially how long it takes to get places?
- What are they for people @ table?
  - Varies by person even within a family.
  - Public transportation doesn't serve all areas. Need micro transit options.
  - Cycling great solution. Can be costly. Can be scary in some locations.
  - E-Bikes are great solution but expensive. Can be scary on shared paths with peds & runners.
  - Some areas of the City of Vancouver have good rolling infrastructure, many other areas do not, especially for young riders.
- Riding public transportation can be very positive for people with children.
- All of these things require migration to new ideas.

**d. Additional thoughts?**

- Generational differences.

**2. Building energy. In unincorporated Clark County, the energy we use in our buildings powers lights and appliances, heats and cools our homes, workplaces, and schools, etc. In our community, electricity and natural gas are the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions related to building energy.**

**a. How can we help our community transition to a future where we reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy we use in our homes, schools, and workplaces while also increasing the comfort of these spaces and lowering our energy bills? Any ideas that would work better in certain types of buildings, like new buildings, older buildings, single-family homes, multi-family homes, mobile homes, commercial buildings?**

- Support existing sustainable infrastructure, e.g. retrofit hydro, expand power lines to bring hydro/wind/solar to Clark County.
- Solar panels on every house.
- Have community solar farms (over EV stations, or on top of Walmart/Costco)
- Include green/renewable energy available as an option.
- Increase awareness of impact of driving/building choices (CPU should be on bill).
- Fit County buildings with solar.
- Add solar on parking lots – reduce heat islands.
- Don't keep exterior lights on 24/7.
- Bird safe film also helps insulate & aid in energy reduction.
- Retrofitting expensive & impacts vulnerable populations.
- Give grants & funds for retrofitting.
- New building codes.
- Low-cost weatherization programs.
- Make old homes more efficient (like wood stove program).
- Chimney filters for wood stoves.
- How many people still use wood for heat in Clark County?
- There are PUD subsidies – we need more.
- Focus on upfront costs as a barrier.
- Increase tax deductions, especially for those that don't itemize, especially in Washington state.

**b. What barriers do you see to making these ideas happen?**

- Building code/standards to improve efficiency.
- Heat pumps, better insulations.
- Education to promote decision-making, conserve electricity.
- Light pollution.
- Addressing needs of ALICE populations that are barriers to adopting green options.
- Solar (PUD program not fully utilized any more).
- PUD resources to incentivize transitions.
- Using heat pumps.
- Lending program for inductive cook stovetops.
- Create more awareness about different options (ex. Induction stovetops).
- Look at State/local building codes & building in incentives.
- Learn from nature.
- Implement enhanced tree canopy monitoring (similar to COV).
- Look at landscaping/tree requirements for new dev & to balance with tree loss.
- Upfront costs prohibitive.
- Could higher fees for overutilization impact lower income families?
- Can bikes/E-bikes be taken on transit?
- Entry level accessibility of all of the solutions for those with lower incomes?
- What is community mix of electric & what impact does it have as part of building system impacts?
- Can County work with utilities to change excess fees for overutilization?

**c. What suggestions do you have for how to make these options available and accessible to households or businesses with limited resources?**

- Education, best practices ...
- So people can make informed decisions.
- In schools (K-12).
- New houses must be built to a greater standard.
- What government tools to incentivize greener choices?
- Conduct carbon inventory.
- More public outreach about existing programs.
- How do we help renters / multifamily residents?
- Incentives for upgrades at apartments that don't increase tenant rent costs.
- Is there any help for air cleaning/scrubbing systems? Esp. within buildings (for costs). Can we encourage manufacturers & installers to make systems that people can make changes to the systems themselves (i.e. plug and play for owners).
- Make it easier for lower income to participate. Frequently higher income have greater impacts & we focus education on lower income, i.e. use more, pay more.
- Talk directly to low income families. What is preventing them from implementing these solutions?
- How do we get more young people involved in these discussions?
- Provide childcare!
- Weekends are not good for families. Weeknights 6-8 PM are better for families.
- How are people making decisions incorporating/listening to these ideas? Are PC & Council being brought into the conversation? The climate is not considered by our decision makers.
- How will we get new Council members up to speed? How do we onboard them?
- We need to prevent losing 160 acres of forest land from DNR? How does County become more involved in those decisions?
- Need to prevent sale of legacy lands.

**d. Final thoughts?**

- Education.
- How do we publicize?
- Door to door, County, utility company gets out the message.
- State requirements.

- 3. Trees. Tree loss contributes to greenhouse gas emissions in unincorporated Clark County. Trees sequester carbon by “breathing in” carbon dioxide and storing it, helping reduce the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. When trees are cut down or die, from development, logging, wildfires, or disease, they stop absorbing carbon dioxide. As wood starts to decay, greenhouse gases are released into the atmosphere. In unincorporated Clark County, there is a lot of variation in the amount of tree canopy across the county, from forests to areas with very few trees. The county also has a wide range of land uses, from suburban neighborhoods to rural communities, parks and natural areas, and working lands for agriculture and forestry.**



- a. **What opportunities do you see for trees helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in rural areas? In urban areas? In parks and natural areas? Agricultural land? Forestry land?**
- County has competing interests, citizens have different interests.
  - Educate landowners on the value of existing tree stands.
  - Require new development to expand tree cover, incentivize developers to keep existing trees.
  - How to fund management, get neighborhood associations involved.
  - Can we plant other things where trees aren't allowed?
  - Clear cutting mature trees & protected species for new developments.
  - Incorporate into development plans.
  - Camas added ordinance for protections, were sued many times & let logging occur.
  - Is there a way for County to support City ordinances? Can they help fight lawsuits?
  - Civil part of County prosecutor needs help with enforcement.
  - Bolster env. part of prosecuting attorneys office.
  - Restrict development to Urban Growth Areas.
  - Restrict zoning in forested areas.
  - Can plan acknowledge value of forestry protections?
  - Related to County Council electives?
  - Cheaper to centralize development.
  - Planning Commission is big factor, encourage appointment of Counselors with these values.
  - Change tax incentive policy for developers who promote national preservation = "earned" by promoting climate goals.
  - Provide technical advisors to help farmers take advantage of federal incentives.
  - Multipurpose use of land to grow under solar panels.
  - Have more representation in local decisions.
  - Pass a tree preservation ordinance – give more attention to urban forestry. Only 1 staff person @ County.
  - How is tree loss calculated? What are emissions? Is it loss of sequestration?
    - # reported is in excess of what isn't being sequestered.
    - Loss of sequestration? → follow up, should this be considered "new emissions"? → Is it related to the decay process? Or burning?
    - Define category
- b. **How should the county consider the variation in tree canopy across the county?**
- Fire danger poses threat.
  - Closeness of trees to homes, which heighten risks.
  - Forest understory that amplify fire risk.
  - Converted agriculture fields to development.
  - Identify value of existing trees, connection to stormwater.
  - HOA tree height planting restrictions.
  - Utilities are militant about cutting trees & planting on streets – will remove them & kill them.
  - Property owners need help planting "right tree, right place" and pruning for height.
  - Discourages tree planting.

- Trees that don't shed.
- Develop specific County forestry program.
- Create growth preservation goal.
- Partner with Friends of Trees & Master Gardeners.
- Neighborhoods pay to have powerlines under grounded to prevent tree interference.
- Is there underground policies with PUD for new developments?

c. **What barriers do you see to making these ideas happen?**

- Education, understanding of incentives, risks, rewards.
- Resistance to regulation.
- Fragmented nature of programs/incentives.
- Containing roads/sprawl. Have to protect farms/rural land if we want to keep them -- be strategic to avoid expansion of growth every Comp Plan.
- Need more jobs here – How attract climate-friendly biz.
- Small towns (Ridgefield) continues to annex more land every 10 years – That additional land isn't needed.
- Repurpose land uses/building uses that have shifted (office)
- Better programs to regulate
- Better science/practices used for growing trees, sequestration
- Seeing standing water in areas previously didn't – require dev to plant more trees (x trees/house)
- Plant native trees & the right varieties (the value of trees is not equal – old growth trees & for sequestration)
- Largest barrier is \$
- Incentives may work for some farms but many youth aren't looking to go into farming (farms often sold).
- County's new Ag commission.
- Use land conservation program.
- Need more clear paths since some youth are interested. Acquiring land is a challenge.
- Corporate \$ -- Influence over political decisions and County Council. Corporations not prioritizing. Example: Prioritizing aggregate over trees.
- Lack of clarity on mission preventing change.
- Aggregate companies are preventing preservation of trees.
- With development large trees cut & not replaced.
- Lack enforcement in the County for these types of issues.
- What is the legal/financial/special interest groups that are creating barriers to balancing growth/tree canopy?

4. **Time permitting: What other ideas should the county consider in its greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals and policies that both help reduce locally produced greenhouse gas emissions and create co-benefits that improve our quality of life?**

- Re-think our food system, how the agriculture we grow stays local → Community garden → Plant-based.
- Eat local food
- Regenerative farming (vs. industrial)

- Incentivize farmers to put orchards back in (due to land speculation, aging of farmers, etc.).
- Pay attention to our rich soils & how they can support our ag & original uses

**5. Final reflection (when 2-minutes remain): As a group, please come up with one-word that summarizes how you are feeling after your discussion.**

- Good
- Challenging
- Encouraged
- Heard
- Cohesive
- Overwhelmed (at complexity)
- Hopeful
- A lot of good ideas
- Disappointed – Make County goal exceed State goal for GHG reduction, like COV goal.
- 2050 goal is too far out.
- Skeptical – Development for rural area has bleak outlook due to low engagement with stakeholders from local government & developers.
- Cultural change – Needed
- Encouraged – That there is a discussion.
- Motivated
- This is amazing
- Think

**Wall Activity**

Along the side of the room was an activity posted on the wall where workshop participants responded to the following question by identifying their responses using sticky dots: **How would the following goals impact you and your family? Please check one response for each goal.**

Here is a summary of those responses:

Color	>10	5 to 9	1 to 4	0
Key	dots	dots	dots	dots

	Possible Goals	Makes things better for me and my family	Makes things worse for me and my family	Could make things better or worse. It depends on the details	Does not make things better or worse	Unsure	Summary of Results
1	Promote renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and geothermal. For example: helping to create more community solar projects or encouraging buildings to be built with rooftop solar panels	25	0	2	0	0	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details.
2	Promote use of electric appliances like water heaters, heating and cooling systems in homes and buildings	16	0	6	2	0	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details. Some does not make things better or worse.

	Possible Goals	Makes things better for me and my family	Makes things worse for me and my family	Could make things better or worse. It depends on the details	Does not make things better or worse	Unsure	Summary of Results
3	Promote energy efficiency audits to understand how much energy your home or other buildings use and what could help save energy and improve comfort	18	0	2	3	0	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details. Some does not make things better or worse.
4	Promote ways to waste less energy, save energy costs, and improve indoor comfort. Examples include: better insulation and windows, energy efficient appliances, and thermostats that help manage temperature	23	0	1	1	0	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details. Some does not make things better or worse.
5	Promote energy efficient building design	21	0	0	2	1	Mostly makes things better. Some does not make things better or worse.

	Possible Goals	Makes things better for me and my family	Makes things worse for me and my family	Could make things better or worse. It depends on the details	Does not make things better or worse	Unsure	Summary of Results
							Some unsure.
6	Plan for key services, jobs and conveniences to be close to where people live, shortening the distance people need to travel to meet their needs	20	0	0	0	1	Mostly makes things better. Some unsure.
7	Plan for key services, jobs and conveniences to be close to public transportation options	19	0	0	1	1	Mostly makes things better. Some does not make things better or worse. Some unsure.
8	Improve options for safely biking, walking and rolling between destinations	21	0	2	0	0	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details.

	Possible Goals	Makes things better for me and my family	Makes things worse for me and my family	Could make things better or worse. It depends on the details	Does not make things better or worse	Unsure	Summary of Results
9	Help the community transition to more electric vehicle use, like cars and trucks	11	0	10	0	0	Some makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details.
10	Make public transportation faster and more accessible	20	0	1	0	0	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details.
11	Improve transportation options for school children, to reduce vehicle traffic and idling	17	0	2	0	0	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details.

	Possible Goals	Makes things better for me and my family	Makes things worse for me and my family	Could make things better or worse. It depends on the details	Does not make things better or worse	Unsure	Summary of Results
12	Improve internet service and access throughout the county to reduce how often travel is needed	16	0	2	2	0	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details. Some does not make things better or worse.
13	Promote farming and landscaping practices that store carbon in soils. Examples include: no till farming methods; use of compost or biochar, and cover crops	19	0	3	0	0	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details.
14	Promote food and agricultural systems that produce high quality food while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving resilience to changing environmental conditions	20	0	2	0	0	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details.



	Possible Goals	Makes things better for me and my family	Makes things worse for me and my family	Could make things better or worse. It depends on the details	Does not make things better or worse	Unsure	Summary of Results
15	Plant more trees in urban and rural areas	24	0	1	0	0	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details.
16	Preserve existing trees in urban and rural areas	23	0	2	0	0	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details.
17	Promote repair and maintenance of equipment that uses refrigerants and promote switching to use of refrigerants that have less of an impact on greenhouse gas emissions . Note: refrigerants are the chemicals used in air conditioning and refrigeration systems. Common refrigerants	17	0	3	0	1	Mostly makes things better. Some could make things better or worse; it depends on the details. Some unsure.

	Possible Goals	Makes things better for me and my family	Makes things worse for me and my family	Could make things better or worse. It depends on the details	Does not make things better or worse	Unsure	Summary of Results
	are also greenhouse gases						
18	Reduce food waste. Examples include: community education and resources, and connecting farms, grocery stores, and restaurants with food security efforts	21	0	0	0	0	All makes things better.
19	Promote repair and reuse options for household items	21	0	0	0	0	All makes things better.
20	Promote composting of food and yard waste	23	0	0	0	0	All makes things better.

Posted on the wall after the dot exercise was the follow-up question: **What suggestions do you have for goals missing from the list? Please share your ideas here.** Participants could add suggestions on sticky notes.

Here is a list of the suggestions provided.

- Improve passenger rail infrastructure using all rail corridors in Clark County. Light rail is not the answer Clark County needs. And IBR is not going to help the climate.
- Increase the infrastructure and access for electrified transportation in rural areas.
- Make plant based food option mandatory. Remove super processed animal based products from schools, gov, and community food facilities.
- Promoting plant-based eating. Less greenhouse emissions, less land use, efficient (eat crops instead of feeding them to animals).
- Adopt the GHG emissions reduction goals of the City of Vancouver.
- Stop all logging in Clark County to preserve carbon sequestration.
- Require replacing cut trees with new trees on a 1-2 ratio.
- Provide incentives for participation in all these GHG emissions reduction actions that you suggest.
- Protect mature trees, especially white oak, and make development protect and build around mature trees in healthy condition.
- Better promotion/info on accessing rebates for energy efficient home appliances etc.
- Better/more education of which modifications/changes are right for each individual/household
- Specific caps to fossil fuel use / energy (incl renewables) use that are at a generous medium (some allowance for everybody), and not tradeable that are applied to all residents of Clark County. This will allow vulnerable communities to ↑ their energy use, and restrict wealthy communities from excessive consumption. This might also help with a general mindset of sustainable and ↓ material greed.
- When planning to plant more trees as carbon sinks / ↑ air quality: consider fruit trees / edible plants vs. ornamentals. Oregon white oak is both edible and very important for wildlife. Low pest fruit trees such as nut trees, persimmon, pawpaw.