

“California Sustainable Healthy Home Waiver” Our Initial Campaign Framework

“Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”- 1987, World Commission on Environment and Development definition of sustainability known as the Brundtland Report.

PROBLEM SUMMARY

Our Buildings Fuel Global Warming.

Current California building codes and land use restrictions prevent positive changes to human impact on the environment. We must act NOW to ensure that our homes are safe and sustainable as we face inevitable fossil fuel energy depletion, water scarcity, economic fluctuations, and extreme weather events that come with human-created climate change. The two major ideas that summarize the relationship of buildings and habitation to environmental impacts are explained below.

- **Bureaucratic Inefficiency and Corporate Dominance Prevent Californians From Building Safe and Healthy Homes That Use Dwindling Resources Responsibly.** Initially the regulatory systems in California were intended to protect the health and safety of people within the built environment, as well as to protect the environment from actions of the people. Unfortunately, the net effect of existing regulation is to require homes and communities to be built in a manner that is not healthy or sustainable, dependent on an infrastructure that is both wasteful and toxic to the environment and the people in it.
- **Our Housing Security Is At Risk.** The most effective means of reducing our contributions to global environmental degradation and our dependence on non-renewable resources are simple, sensible, inexpensive, and often illegal. Current regulations often impede or ban rainwater catchment, greywater recycling, thermophillic humanure composting, home food production, xerescaping, micro-housing, co-housing, building in stages or from recycled or local materials, and other proven methods for making homes and communities more self-reliant, safer, healthier, and more energy efficient. The laws must change; every California home must be allowed to be built or retrofitted in a manner that provides not only shelter, but water, energy, and food in a sustainable manner within the means of nature.

PROPOSAL

The California Sustainable Healthy Home Waiver (CSHHW)

The CSHHW is a citizen-initiated legislative framework, using the ballot initiative process, to allow a property owner to legally build and live within a well-designed set of sustainable development principles. This *waiver* gives the property owner and communities the ability to build, retrofit, and prepare for climactic extremes, energy depletion, and water scarcity in a safe, affordable, and environmentally responsible manner **without undo interference from or liability to the surrounding community.**

- **Homeowners Are Capable of Making Safe Choices.** The CSHHW is a proposed legislative change necessary to meet the new social and environmental challenges *we* must face today and that *our children* will live with tomorrow. The proposed legislation would allow for the individual property owner to *choose* waivers that would appoint development responsibility and liability solely to the property owner and would absolve the varied layers of government from regulatory obligation and liability *as long as* the property owner agrees to develop the property using well defined sustainable principles and natural building practices outlined in the body of the legislation.
- **Proven Sustainable Systems Are Healthy and Safe for All of Us.** The CSHHW will consist of well designed, researched and historically applied set of principles that would encourage sustainable development and would prevent the waiver's use as a "loophole" for those seeking to use the waiver for unsafe or harmful development.

SUPPORTING REASONS

1. Global Warming is Here. Now What?

Carbon dioxide and other gases warm the surface of the planet naturally by trapping solar heat in the atmosphere. This is a good thing because it keeps our planet habitable. However, by clearing forests and burning fossil fuels such as coal, gas and oil we continue to dramatically increase the amount of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere and, as a result, temperatures are rising.

Climate change affects all of us. The vast majority of scientists agree that global warming is real, that it is occurring at an increasing rate and that it is the result of our activities and not a natural occurrence. The evidence is overwhelming and undeniable. We're already seeing changes- glaciers are melting, plants and animals are being forced from their habitat, and the number of severe storms and droughts is increasing.

- The latest projections, based on state-of-the art climate models, indicate that if global heat-trapping emissions proceed at the current medium to high rate, temperatures in California are expected to rise 4.7 to 10.5°F by the end of the century.¹
- Higher temperatures are already causing increased flooding and drought, more extreme weather, rising sea levels, and the spread of infectious disease, all of which pose significant risks to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems everywhere.
- Over the last century, the average temperature in Fresno, California, has increased from 61.9°F (1899-1928 average) to 63.3°F (1966-1995 average), and precipitation has decreased by up to 20% in many parts of the state.²
- The past 10 out of 14 years have shown to be the hottest on record according to national climate statistics.³

2. We're Choosing the World Our Children and Grandchildren Will Inherit

Preparing for these unavoidable climate changes will require minimizing further stresses on sensitive ecosystems and implementing management and regulatory practices that integrate climate risks into long-term planning strategies. Because most global warming emissions remain in the atmosphere for decades or centuries, the quality of life our children and grandchildren

experience will depend on if and how rapidly California and the rest of the world reduce these emissions.

3. California Has a Legacy of Scientific and Environmental Leadership

The California Energy Commission's Public Interest Energy Research (PIER) Climate Change Report states:

“California has been a leader in both the science of climate change and in identifying solutions. The state has also been at the forefront of efforts to reduce heat-trapping emissions, passing precedent-setting policies such as aggressive standards for tailpipe emissions, renewable energy, and energy efficiency. *However, existing policies are not likely to be sufficient to meet the ambitious emission reduction goals set by the governor.* To meet these ambitious goals California will need to build on its legacy of environmental leadership and develop new strategies and technologies to reduce emissions.”⁴

We agree that the “existing policies are not likely to be sufficient” to respond to a reduced carbon emissions future and it is time for us Californians to implement sustainable solutions that are accessible to all socio-economic strata of our population.

4. The Measure of a Healthy and Safe Home Must Include Its Impact on the Planet

Buildings and their construction account for nearly half of the energy consumed in this country and a third of the greenhouse gas emissions.⁵ Globally, the percentage is even greater. How has this happened? The current building and health regulations require industrially processed materials (which often emit highly toxic fumes) and construction practices that are excessively carbon dependent in the processing of the materials and in keeping the buildings at a livable temperature.

5. Waive Regulation, Not Responsibility

The exhaustive regulatory conditions that exist in California and other places in the developed world have not responded to critical social and environmental imperatives that now change the very definition of health and safety for today's communities and for generations to come. Californians need to be able to build homes that are affordable, healthy, highly energy efficient, built by community effort, with local materials that have low embodied energy in the materials, are highly energy efficient, and have a *sustainable* ecological footprint*.

**Your ecological footprint is an estimate of the area the earth needs to provide for your needs, depending on your lifestyle. This footprint makes it possible to assess the direct impact you have on the environment and is becoming an increasingly accurate tool for monitoring humanity's impact on our planet's vital life support systems.*⁶

6. We Have a Right to Live with Respect for Ourselves, Our Communities, and Our State

Our most basic inalienable rights evolve around our ability to provide for our own shelter, water, energy, and food, the basis for survival in a safe and healthy manner. The current governmental bureaucracy is contributing to a monumental crisis by heavily restricting the individual property owner who wishes to build simply and sustainably, using age-old natural building processes, with simple, proven technological solutions and innovations.

The CSHHW honors and allows our right to live in a simple, sustainable, affordable manner without bureaucratic interjection or penalty, by providing the property owner the opportunity to develop their property in a way that suits the uniqueness of the property, its resources, and its interdependence with the surrounding communities and habitats. This is done within specific sustainable guidelines. There are both immediate and long-term home security and ecological degradation issues in requiring homes to be connected to the grid of an elaborate, costly, wasteful, and even dangerous infrastructure that transports energy, water, raw materials, food, and waste products vast distances to process and reprocess instead of allowing people to shelter, warm, heat and feed themselves within a more efficient, more localized setting. It is a direct benefit to public health to seek to use and maintain our resource infrastructure more responsibly; by removing an unnecessary, over-engineered legal matrix rather than building more and bigger roads, pipelines, etc.

7. Public Health

- Continued global warming will affect every Californian's health by exacerbating air pollution, intensifying heat waves, expanding the range of infectious diseases, and diminishing available basic energy and water resources.
- Our health is put at risk when we are forced to live in houses, occupy buildings, and live in communities that are heavily embedded with toxic substances. It should be our goal to reduce the release of persistent bioaccumulative toxic chemicals found in many of the materials required by current building regulations including, chlorinated building materials, PBT based material treatments, formaldehydes, polyvinylchlorides (PVC's), volatile organic compounds (VOC's), and heavy metal additives or components.
- Our homes MUST be built with global health in mind and be habitable, with very limited energy inputs. Having a building that has engineered walls that were laboratory tested to withstand an earthquake to 8.2 on the Richter scale has little value for human survival if there is no clean air to breathe or water to drink. Sustainability is intricately linked to human and ecological health, by using materials that are non-toxic and natural and appropriate to the region. A natural building and sustainable site infrastructure accommodates most of these basic human needs on-site or nearby with now or low-impact and low resource consumption techniques.
- Naturally built homes and sustainably designed living environments surround the inhabitant with a sensory connection with the natural world which is known to be a key element in developing a greater appreciation for natural systems and a stronger immune system than if one lives in a sterile environment (a current misconception propagated on the general public).

8. Water Resources

- Continued global warming will increase pressure on California's water resources, which are already over-stretched by the demands of our growing economy, industrial practices and population, not to mention policies resulting in inadequate water collection and wasteful usage.

- Currently, proven solutions to “drought proof” homes in California by harvesting rainwater and reusing precious and increasingly scarce water resources are prohibited by regulation. These regulations prohibit the use of surface water catchments and storage for domestic use and greywater collection and distribution systems that can be a major contributor to landscape fertility around the home for growing shade and food trees, gardens, etc. Greywater systems that recycle used water into the surrounding landscape are currently illegal in most places in California or only possible in stage two drought conditions. The inability to involve these safe greywater systems in a home design renders the homeowner extremely vulnerable in times of projected water scarcity.
- One-third of all California’s precious and limited drinking water goes towards flushing toilets.⁷ Safe, proven alternatives are both available and prohibited by regulation.
- The livability of a home is dependent on the availability of valuable water resources. A human cannot live without water for more than four days. Our homes and our lifestyles will quickly be rendered untenable if water is unavailable from external sources. Under the CSHHW, water is honored as one of the most crucial design components through considerations for availability through harvesting, storage, recycling, and drinking quality.

9. Energy Resources

- As temperatures increase, the Sierra snow pack will decrease even further, which will reduce California’s hydroelectric power by as much as 30 percent by the end of the century.⁸
- Higher temperatures will likely increase electricity demand due to higher air conditioning use, as was seen in the 2006 summer heat waves throughout California. Even if the population remained unchanged toward the end of the century, annual electricity demand could increase by as much as 20 percent.⁹
- Average California household energy costs are projected to continue rising dramatically in the next several years. Many of California’s homes and buildings are energy behemoths which require large amounts of California’s diminishing energy resources to build and maintain. In contrast, the use of appropriate natural building materials can serve to moderate extreme temperatures, in a low resource-consuming and far more cost-saving manner.
- Much of the climate crisis we are experiencing can be lessened by building homes that require minimal industrially processed materials; Examples include passive solar design, materials that store energy and insulate naturally, and simple living systems that require little energy input. The CSHHW allows for these designs and applications to be legal where they are not currently.

10. Other Natural Resources

- Our forests and soil-building landscapes are being stripped faster than they can regenerate which greatly contributes to global warming and typically leads to less productive long-term sustainable agriculture systems.
- The average new home requires 13,837 board feet of lumber (that’s more than 70 trees on average!) and 19 tons of cement, among many other highly processed, toxic, and high energy

embodied materials.¹⁰ Every ton of cement produced releases a ton of CO₂ into the atmosphere, increasing the greenhouse effect.¹¹ Alternative building materials are available but prohibited by short-sighted and outdated regulations.

- Our current use of sophisticated technology, industrially-processed materials, and specialized component design ignores the consequences of their impacts on natural systems.
- An average of 23,000 pounds of carbon dioxide are emitted annually by each American home.¹²
- With diminishing essential natural resources, sustainable development offered by this waiver, coupled with a parallel effort of public relations/legal requirements for smaller square-foot homes, allows for the use of mostly local, natural (non-or minimally processed) materials, and a reduced demand for the resources themselves.
- The abundance and health maintenance of our forests are vital for remediating global warming. In addition to reforestation strategies, there must be a concomitant reduction of the use of forest products in building construction. One way this can be achieved is through the legalization of the use of other natural materials such as cob (clay, sand and fiber), strawbale, wattle and daub, earth brick, rammed earth, or other such technology, without having to include industrially-processed materials in any part of the building construction.
- An often-overlooked invaluable resource is indigenous knowledge and understanding. In building sustainably, indigenous knowledge draws on hundreds and thousands of years of relationship with a particular site and/or bioregion where people have experience with appropriate technology that works within the delicate resource web of the area.

11. Affordability

- Building the modern California home is financially oppressive! This is due to the regulatory requirements of having to use costly industrially processed materials, permitting fees, utility connections, and for highly specialized professionals required for the design and construction process.
- The excessive design engineering and legal wrangling required to negotiate the permitting process to build simply and sustainably creates such a financial burden that IF a reasonable solution is granted approval, the price tag often makes the solution impossible or unfeasible. The result is that people are forced into undesirable expedencies that damage their environment and quality of life, such as living with toxic housing conditions, increased commutes, longer work hours to support homes that are increasingly expensive to the people and the environment to build and maintain. People who seek simple, sustainable alternatives are frequently forced by these conditions into “outlaw builder” status, causing alienation rather than integration into communities. Often the solutions arrived at by these builders suffer in their execution and sustainability because of the necessity to “hide” from the community and regulating officials whose input and experience with local conditions could be immeasurably useful. Eventual discovery often taxes the already overburdened local enforcement community, and causes costly legal battles and remediation, when waivers could have allowed better solutions with community support.

- It is imperative to move away from regulations that have allowed economic gains for a few people at the expense of sustainable habitation for the majority of the population. As Albert Einstein said, *“No problem can be solved from the same level of consciousness that created it.”*
- By using natural building techniques, a family with limited skills can build a natural, comfortable, safe, healthy and affordable home for less than the cost of the permit fees in most counties in the state of California.

IMPLEMENTING THE CALIFORNIA SUSTAINABLE HEALTHY HOME WAIVER

The following are specific technologies that can be incorporated into the legal framework as principles of sustainability and applied in building projects of varying scope and scale. We draw upon many design and application technologies from the well established worldwide Permaculture movement.

- Rainwater and surface water catchment and storage systems for domestic use
- Resource circulation systems (i.e. greywater, blackwater, surface water, etc.)
- Use of natural building materials with low ecological footprint
- Ability to sustainably harvest natural and recycled materials locally with minimum regulatory influence
- Recycling of existing resources i.e., materials, existing structures
- Appropriate technology and landscape integrated building and site design
- Low technology construction applications, i.e. low and unskilled labor utilized
- Alternative energy use, consumption reduction, and passive energy (including biogas digester systems, solar, hydro, Trompe compressed air, alternative fuels, etc.)
- Retrofitting of existing California buildings for passive solar benefit
- Energy efficiency with acquisition, minimal use, and conservation
- Ecological footprint based zoning exemptions. i.e., waiver from land use designation for resource-sharing cooperative living guilds if not in conflict with sensitive habitat environmental stipulations. Conventional ecological imprint basis for zoning waiver...i.e. one conventional single family home possibly has the ecological imprint of five sustainably built homes.¹³
- The availability of zoning regulations that include “radial plot zoning” for the development of private, low ecological footprint villages that encourage resource sharing as opposed to subdivisions and suburban sprawl. The idea evolves around dividing land ownership into plots that radiate like the center of a pie out to the edge. Where the pieces intersect, the village is born and the outer sections of the pie become zones for preservation or permanent agriculture to support the village.
- Sustainability vocational training programs and their facilities waived from regulatory interference (including the California Organized Camp designation)
- Property owner takes sole responsibility for land development if and when following the principles of sustainability
- CSHHW transfers in perpetuity to each owner as the property is bought and sold, provided that principles of sustainability are adhered to.

- A property functioning under a waiver includes signage at the entrance to the property stating that it operates under such a system.
- Protein yielding systems including aquaculture, animal, fowl, fungal and plant systems can be waived provided that they are closed-loop to the extent that they or their byproducts improve or do not interfere with the function of the local ecosystem.
- Innovation allowance
- Uniform standards are not possible with whole system, site specific design, except with respect to measurable levels of toxins or pathogens or fire risk with a clear path and likelihood for spreading off-property, or other clear and present danger to the health or property of others. Such situations are clearly not within the definition of sustainable and subject to local remediation efforts. Failure to remediate presents a potential reason for waivers to be revoked.

Additional thoughts:

- The CSHHW will honor the rights of the property owner to be able to live in a way that contributes to a low carbon future to the extent that it does not threaten the health or property of others.
- The CSHHW relieves municipalities from being liable and susceptible to litigation for issues arising from development from property owners who have opted for the waiver.
- The property owner who invokes a CSHHW takes responsibility (financial, legal, moral) for the sustainable development of their land.
- Allows property design that maximizes food production, water harvesting, shelter efficiency and minimization of energy consumption and negative environmental impact.
- There are as many enforcement interpretations of the Uniform Building Code (UBC) as there are building officials. This inconsistency has allowed for personal bias and belief to change how building codes are looked at and enforced in each county of California.

STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESSFUL LEGISLATION

General Outline

We have begun the campaign process by seeking advice from people with valued and varied experiences to consult on a logical and successful action plan. We are gathering key experts in the fields of design, code writing, natural building and sustainability to assist in drafting the framework for sustainability that will be at the core of the proposed legislation.

The draft will serve two very important functions:

- 1) We will use it as a basis to gather a coalition of people and organizations to promote, fund, and educate, using the campaign to support the CSHHW
- 2) We will then take this sustainability framework to our legal team to draft the actual legislation in terms that will validate it for judicial review. Once the legal team has written the bill, we will

make a diligent attempt to have a member of the state assembly or senate present the bill for consideration.

Having the Sustainable Waiver legislation as a bill in the California Legislature will help the campaign identify support and opposition and will help us choose the most effective ways to present this legislation to the California voters in the 2008 general election. Providing if the bill gets passed, we will then proceed with the Ballot Initiative campaign to include: signature gathering, fund development, media exposure, direct mail, public forums, government forums, speaker's bureau, promotion events, documentary film, and coalition building.

Harvesting Initial Strategy Advice

Over the past months we have been harvesting advice from key players in the fields of sustainable building, political reform, human rights advocacy, legislative and judicial processes, coalition building, and administrative structure. It is this advice that weaves together the foundation of this campaign.

Drafting the Framework

We are currently approaching and sharing the dream of this campaign with some of the most recognized leaders in the sustainable building and living movement. Out of this greater group there is a subset of 12-15 people we are inviting to draft the language for the California Sustainable Healthy Home Waiver. We will also develop a coalition of other kindred experts and associations that can serve to peer review the draft of the sustainability principles that are at the core of the legislation. So far, the following people have been contacted or are soon to be contacted. The green highlighted names are the ones so far who have agreed to participate:

Warren Brush;	Legalize Sustainability, Quail Springs Learning Oasis, Mentoring for Peace
Jack Stephens;	Natural Building Network, Cob Cottage Company
Chris McClellan;	service@maplecom.com
John Shaeffer;	Solar Living Institute, Real Goods Founder
Ianto Evans;	Cob Cottage Company
Linda Smiley	Cob Cottage Company
David Eisenberg;	Development Center for Appropriate Technology
Art Ludwig;	Oasis Design
Johnny Weiss;	Solar Energy International
Dafyd Rawlins;	Wellspring Design
Dave Henson;	Occidental Arts and Ecology Center
Jan McFarland	
Penny Livingston;	Northern California Permaculture Institute
James Starke;	Northern California Permaculture Institute
Joseph Kennedy;	Builders without Borders
William McDonough;	Cradle to Cradle
Michael Smith;	Emerald Earth
Geoff Lawton;	Permaculture Institute of Australia, Permaculture across Borders
Richard Heinberg;	
Laura Orlando;	
Nader Kahlili;	Cal Earth

Abby Rockefeller;
 William H. Kötke; Author of The Garden Planet, Researcher, Permaculturist,
wmkotke@earthlink.net

Tom Watson; Whole Systems for Human Comfort, Site Planning, Water
 Systems, telephone 505-501-0949

Brad Lancaster; Rainwater harvesting and storage systems. www.harvestingrainwater.com

Tom Ward;

Peter Bane; Editor, Permaculture Activist, 812-335-0383,
<http://www.permacultureactivist.net/>

Toby Hemenway; PermacultureDesigner,<http://www.patternliteracy.com/>,

Bill Shireman; Future 500, <http://www.future500.org/staff/>

Steven Strong; Solar design, <http://www.solardesign.com/steven-strong.html>

Winona LaDuke; Wild Earth Land Recovery Project, 2000 Green Party Vice-Presidential
 Candidate, <http://www.nativeharvest.com/>

Lloyd Kahn; <http://www.shelterpub.com/>

Catherine Wanek;

Benjamin Fahrner; Oceansong

Dafyd Rawlings; Wellspring Design, dafydrawlings@yahoo.com

Arianna Husband; Noetic Sciences Institute

John Roulack; Nutiva

Matts Mhyrman;

Judy Knox;

Mark Piepkorn;

Derek Roff; Builders without Borders

Jeff Conant; Hesperian Foundation

Joyce Coppinger; The Last Straw

Mark Lakeman; City Repair

Bob Thies;

Robert Greenwald; Documentary Filmmaker, <http://www.robertgreenwald.org/>

Al Gore

Peer Review:
 Kelly Hart, www.greenhomebuilding.com

Legislative Review Options

- 1) draft the framework and then submit the document to the Legislative Review Board with the state legislature
- 2) hire or interest a law firm who has experience in drafting legislation for a ballot measure. The legal team that is chosen will take the work of the Sustainability Principles Drafting Team and put it into the language of the law that is being written.

- Political climate

According to many political analysts, the 2008 California Gubernatorial campaign may very well be decided by how the prospective candidates approach global warming. The issues related to housing/building must be at the forefront of debate as they account for over half the greenhouse gas emissions and for the habitability of our built environment in extreme conditions. The issues

of sustainability will span the political spectrum and will touch on the lives of ALL constituencies.

- Other important political developments are the five ballot initiatives currently in the western states and the one that has already passed in Oregon that use “Property Rights” and a “waiver” system to give the property owner an option to go around the regulatory system which has unfortunately undermined years of environmental action. In the 2008 election, we will likely see a similar initiative on the California ballot, put forth by many industries that hope to use this waiver to continue with unsustainable development and expansion. The California Sustainable Healthy Home Waiver is a responsible alternative that encourages the property owner to develop within a sustainable ecological footprint and may tip the scale for more of the “borderline” supporters to align with our legislation.

Developing a Central Base of Research

A key aspect that supports this legislation is the gathering of a substantive body of supportive research and a risk assessment of current practices, natural resource and economic impacts along with the solutions addressed in the Sustainable Waiver legislation.

The Basics of the Campaign Administration

Develop Administrative Infrastructure: 501c4 and procurement of campaign office and necessary operational and technological equipment

Campaign Administration: Campaign Manager, Media Coordinator, Internet Weaver, Volunteer Coordinator, Office Systems Manager, Finance and Fundraising Coordinator

Major Campaign Tasks to be Successful

Signature gathering

Media exposure

Internet based campaigning

Direct mail public forums

Speaker’s bureau

Promotional events

Documentary film

Fund development

Coalition building

Statewide forums with the public and with government officials

Finance reporting

General Timeline

November, 2006 – Drafting of CSHHW framework

December, 2006 – Submit framework to legislative counsel to draft as legislation for 2007 consideration in the California Legislature

January, 2007 – 501c4 organization officially established

March, 2007 – Campaign office up and running, free media begins, fundraising program established

January-June, 2007 – Lobbying of bill

June, 2007 – CSHHW framework to private legal council to write the text of the law for the ballot initiative

August 8, 2007 - Suggested last day for proponent(s) to submit proposed measure to the Attorney General and request title and summary.

September 2007 to November 2008 – Public and governmental information campaign

October 1, 2007 (15 days) (25 working days) - Attorney General prepares and issues title and summary and proponent(s) may begin circulation of the petition (includes time allotted for fiscal analysis).

March 1, 2008 (150 days) - Last day for proponent(s) to file the petition with county elections officials.

March 12, 2008 (8 working days) - Last day for county elections officials to complete raw count totals and certify raw numbers to the Secretary of State.

March 20, 2008 (9 days) - Last day for Secretary of State to receive raw count total from each county elections official, determine whether initiative petitions meet the minimum signature requirement, generate random sample, and notify each county elections official of results.

May 2, 2008 (30 working days) - Last day for county elections officials to verify and certify results of the random sampling of signatures to the Secretary of State.

May 11, 2008 (10 days) - Last day for Secretary of State to determine whether the initiative petition qualifies for the ballot or 100% signature verification is necessary.

June 23, 2008 (30 working days) - Last day for county elections officials to certify to the Secretary of State results of the 100% signature check.

June 26, 2008 (4 days) - Last day for the Secretary of State to determine whether initiative measure qualifies for the ballot. (E-131)

November 4, 2008- California General Election

Prepared by Warren Brush, August 2006 (info@legalizesustainability.com)

Edited by Jack Stephens, August 2006 (jack@naturalbuildingnetwork.org)

Edited by Chris McClellan, August 2006- (service@maplecom.com)

Edited by Dafyd Rawlings, September 2006- (dafydrawlings@yahoo.com)

Sources

¹Our Changing Climate, Assessing the Risks to California, California Climate Change Center, 2006

²Our Changing Climate, Assessing the Risks to California, California Climate Change Center, 2006

³IPCC- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

⁴California Energy Commission Public Interest Research (PIER) Climate Change Report

⁵Retrieved on August 30, 2006 from [Online] www.designe2.com

⁶Wackernagel, M. & Rees, W. *Our Ecological Footprint: Reducing Human Impact on the Earth*. Canada, New Society Publishers. 1996.

⁷Jenkins, J. (2005). *Humanure*. Retrieved Sept 1, 2006, from [Online] www.joseph-jenkins.com

⁸Our Changing Climate, Assessing the Risks to California, California Climate Change Center, 2006

⁹Our Changing Climate, Assessing the Risks to California, California Climate Change Center, 2006

¹⁰Materials for new home: National Association of Home Builders, "Housing Facts, Figures & Trends 2004"; NAHB Research Center, "2001 Builders Practices Survey."

¹¹"The Cement Industry's Role in Climate Change" by Dr Robert McCaffrey, Editor, GCL: Global Cement and Lime Magazine

¹²U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

¹³Wackernagel, M. & Rees, W. *Our Ecological Footprint: Reducing Human Impact on the Earth*. Canada, New Society Publishers. 1996.

To contact campaign staff please email: info@legalizesustainability.com