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Winrock International

Arkansas Clean Cities Coalition

What is Clean Cities?

Clean Cities is a government-industry partnership sponsored by the Department of Energy that strives to advance the nation's economic, environmental, and energy security by supporting local decisions to adopt practices that contribute to the reduction of petroleum consumption.

Clean Cities has a network of 90 coalitions across the country that encourage the use of alternative fuels, advanced technology vehicles, fuel economy and hybrid vehicles. Since the start of Clean Cities in 1993, the coalitions and their stakeholders have reduced petroleum consumption by 2 billion gallons.

The Arkansas Clean Cities Coalition (ACCC) was transferred to Winrock International in February 2009. Winrock is uniquely positioned to bring together alternative fuels producers, wholesalers, vendors, retailers, city, county, state and federal government officials and others interested in developing alternatives to petroleum usage in Arkansas.

Benefits of Being a Stakeholder

The Clean Cities Coalition would not have been able to achieve its success without the help of more than 5,700 stakeholders around the nation. A stakeholder is a person, group, organization, or system who affects or can be affected by an organization's actions.

Whether you are a resident or do business in Arkansas, you are a stakeholder in improving the air quality and value of life throughout the state.

Becoming a stakeholder in ACCC brings numerous benefits. By promoting alternative fuels, which are made domestically, ACCC can help reduce the dependence on foreign oil. Many alternative fuels are made in the United States, including biodiesel

and ethanol, which improves the nation's energy security. New clean energy jobs also encourage economic growth.

Coalition stakeholders work together on common interests and issues and share valuable lessons. There are also several funding opportunities through ACCC that are available to help members educate the general public, businesses and elected officials on the benefits of burning cleaner fuel.

In addition, stakeholders will receive assistance from Winrock with preparing grant applications for projects related to ACCC's mission. The stakeholders and their organizations will receive recognition in all media releases and printed materials for ACCC.

Goals

The goal of ACCC is to bring together stakeholders across the state to create a more sustainable future in Arkansas by:

- Educating the public on alternative fuels and alternative fuel vehicles and the benefits they provide
- Promoting customer access to alternative fuels at public fueling stations across the state
- Promoting smarter driving practices, idle reduction, and the use of more fuel-efficient vehicles and advanced technologies
- Sponsoring alternative fuel maintenance and technician training programs
- Reducing dependence on foreign oil



What are Alternative Fuels?

Alternative fuels are any materials or substances that can be used as fuel, other than conventional fuels made from petroleum.

These fuels are defined as alternative fuels by the Energy Policy Act of 1992:

- Biodiesel
- Electricity
- Ethanol
- Hydrogen
- Methanol
- Natural gas
- Propane

Effects of Air Pollution

Americans consume over 400 million gallons of gasoline a day. This vast consumption resulted in the negative effect of releasing greenhouse gases into the air which promotes global warming. A recent study by the EPA found that each year the average car produces 600 pounds of air pollution. There are three main vehicle emissions that cause concern as they affect American health and the environment. They include carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. Carbon monoxide reduces the flow of oxygen in the bloodstream and may impair mental functions. Long term exposure can produce heart disease and damage to the nervous system. Additionally, carbon monoxide

eventually oxidizes into carbon dioxide which is reported to affect global warming. Hydrocarbons elevate temperatures, when they react with nitrogen oxides in sunlight, causing ground-level ozone, which is a strong component of smog. Ground-level ozone causes difficulty in breathing and lung damage. Many hydrocarbons are considered toxic, which can lead to cancer or other serious health problems. Lastly, nitrogen oxides contribute to the formation of acid rain which harms vegetation and changes the water chemistry of lakes and rivers.



What You Can Do Now to Save Gas

- Check tire pressure weekly
- Change oil regularly
- Remove heavy items from your car
- Avoid idling
- Drive at a consistent speed
- Avoid stopping abruptly
- Park in the shade

Winrock International is a nonprofit organization that works with people in the United States and around the world to empower the disadvantaged, increase economic opportunity, and sustain natural resources.



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