

CITY OF OAKLAND

AGENDA REPORT

TO : Public Works Committee
CC : Office of the City Administrator
FROM : Council Members Nancy Nadel (District 3) and Jean Quan (District 4)
DATE : May 22, 2007
RE : **ORDINANCE BANNING THE USE OF PETROLEUM-BASED NON-BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC CARRY-OUT BAGS AT AFFECTED RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY OF OAKLAND AND ENCOURAGING A MINIMUM 5-CENT SURCHARGE ON PAPER BAGS TO REFLECT THEIR TRUE ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS, AND PROVIDING EDUCATION AND INCENTIVES FOR SHOPPERS TO SAVE RESOURCES BY USING THEIR OWN RE-USEABLE CLOTH BAGS AT AFFECTED RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY.**

SUMMARY

Globally, over a trillion single-use disposable plastic bags are used each year, the production of which requires over 12 million barrels of oil and results in the deaths of thousands of marine animals through ingestion and entanglement. Californians alone use 19 billion such bags each year, and throw away 600 per second. The resulting litter and 147,000 tons of waste is costly to the State and Cities.¹ In Oakland, littered plastic bags are carried by wind and storm water into City storm drains that lead to Oakland's creeks, Lake Merritt, the Oakland estuary and into the Bay.

Numerous governments around the world, most recently the City of San Francisco, have banned or otherwise discouraged the use of single-use plastic bags. The attached Ordinance (Ordinance) follows the lead of these efforts and bans the use of plastic carry-out bags at affected retail establishments. The Ordinance also establishes a minimum recycled content requirement for carry-out paper bags, encourages retailers to levy a 5-cent surcharge on paper bags to reflect their environmental costs, and urges retailers to promote the use of re-usable shopping bags.

FISCAL IMPACT

There will be some staff time and costs associated with promotion of the program and the complaint-based enforcement of this ordinance by the City Administrator.

¹ See Californians Against Waste, at www.cawrecycles.org.

BACKGROUND

Since the 1970s, marine debris has been widely recognized as a threat to the marine environment. Despite global treaties to prevent dumping at sea and to minimize land-based sources of such debris, the quantity of marine debris is increasing. According to the Ocean Protection Council, up to 80% of marine debris is plastic; densities of micro-plastics have tripled during the last decade alone. The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that 80% of marine debris (including petroleum-based plastic bags) comes from land-based sources, while only 20% comes from sea-based sources like shipping and boating.²

Petroleum-based plastic bags do not biodegrade, but instead persist in the environment for hundreds or thousands of years, slowly breaking down through abrasion, tearing, and photo-degradation into toxic plastic bits that enter the food chain when animals mistake those materials for food.³ The environmental persistence of plastic has resulted in its presence across the planet, from urban centers to the most remote arctic beaches, including the North Pacific Gyre, which is now home to a floating island of plastic and Styrofoam that is twice the size of Texas.⁴

Governments in several countries have banned or otherwise discouraged the use of plastic bags, including the Republic of Ireland, which has achieved a 90% decrease in their use.⁵ In February 2007, the California Ocean Protection Council unanimously adopted a plastics reduction resolution that includes a directive to promote “*innovative methods to reduce plastic waste.*”⁶ On March 27, 2007, the City of San Francisco became the first City in the U.S. to ban the use of plastic shopping bags in grocery stores and pharmacies.⁷

Alternatives to plastic bags are readily available, the most environmentally preferable of which are reusable cloth bags, for as little as 99-cents. There are numerous sources and vendors for these bags including www.reusablebags.com, www.papernorplastic.com, and www.earthwisebags.com, as well as check-out counters at numerous local grocery stores. Biodegradable plastic bags and paper bags are also superior alternatives to single-use plastic bags.

² California Coastal Commission, “Eliminating Land-Based Discharges of Marine Debris in California: A Plan of Action from The Plastic Debris Project,” (June 2006) p. 23, available at: http://www.plasticdebris.org/CA_Action_Plan_2006.pdf.

³ C. Moore, “Pelagic Plastics,” Algalita Marine Research Foundation, Long Beach, CA, www.algalita.org/research.html.

⁴ S. Casey, “Our oceans are turning into plastic...are we?” (November 2006) BestLife Magazine:103-109.

⁵ R. Lamb & M. Thompson, “Plastic Bags Policy in Ireland and Australia” (September 22, 2005), available at <http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/business/research/briefings-05/SB05-53.pdf>.

⁶ Ocean Protection Council Resolution on Reducing and Preventing Marine Debris, adopted February 8, 2007, available at: http://resources.ca.gov/copc/02-08-07_meeting/Adopted_Marine_Debris_Res_0207.pdf.

⁷ C. Goodyear, Chronicle Staff Writer, “S.F. First City to Ban Plastic Shopping Bags”, March 28, 2007, at www.sfgate.com.

The California Legislature, in enacting Chapter 5.1 (commencing with Section 42250) Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, publicly encourages the use of reusable bags by consumers and retailers to reduce the consumption of single-use bags.

KEY ISSUES AND IMPACTS

Solid Waste and Recycling: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires that all California jurisdictions achieve and maintain a landfill diversion rate of 50% beginning in 2000. In 2002, the City adopted a goal of 75% reduction of waste going to landfills by 2010. In March 2006, Oakland City Council adopted a goal of Zero Waste by 2020. Zero waste principals include pursuing “upstream” strategies to reduce the volume and toxicity of discarded materials and promoting reduced consumption lifestyles. Oakland achieved a landfill diversion rate of 55% in 2004. The greatest opportunity for additional solid waste diversion is related to targeting waste reduction in the commercial sector.⁸

The economics of recycling plastic bags are poor due to the logistics of sorting, contamination of inks, and the overall low quality of the plastic used in plastic bags, resulting in an extremely low estimated rate of 1-3% of all plastic bags being recycled in any way. Many plastic bags that are collected for recycling are not being recycled but instead shipped to third world counties where less stringent environmental laws permit cheap incineration.⁹

The negative environmental impacts from single-use paper bags are approximately equal to those of single-use plastic bags, given the substantial amount of energy used, trees felled, and toxic pollution created in their manufacture.¹⁰ Nevertheless, 45% of paper products are recycled while less than 5% of plastics are recycled. Oakland’s residential recycling program includes paper bags but does not accept plastic bags for recycling.

Litter and Marine Pollution: Single-use plastic bags present unique recycling and disposal issues because they are lightweight and are easily blown from disposal sites even when disposed of properly. The Department of Conservation notes that “disposable plastic bags represent some of the most commonly littered items.”¹¹ Pollution of waterways and waterfront negatively affect quality of life in Oakland.

Environmental Obligation: The City of Oakland has a duty to protect the natural environment and natural resources and may exercise environmental stewardship by reducing the number of plastic bags that contaminate recycling processes, clog storm drains, and impair the waterfront.

The high cost of litter cleanup is borne by the City and its residents. The intent of this Ordinance is to reduce one significant litter problem in Oakland (single-use plastic bags).

⁸ City of Oakland PWA/ESD Strategic Plan for 75% Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste, 2/28/06.

⁹ See www.reusablebags.com/facts.php?id=5&display=printreusablebags.com.

¹⁰ See <http://www.reusablebags.com/facts.php?id=7>.

¹¹ See http://www.californiaprogressreport.com/2006/09/recycling_plast.html.

In 2006, the Council established the “Oil Independent Oakland By 2020” Task Force, which charged with developing a plan to reduce Oakland’s reliance on oil. Almost 10 percent of U.S. oil consumption - approximately 2 million barrels each day - is used to make plastic,¹² including single-use plastic bags, so discouraging their use serves to advance the mission of this City task force.

POLICY DESCRIPTION

To address the negative environmental implications of single-use plastic bags and the low rate of plastic bag recycling opportunities, the Ordinance bans the use of petroleum based non-biodegradable plastic carry out bags provided to the customer at the point of sale in affected retail establishments.

To promote the most environmentally preferable alternative, the Ordinance encourages affected retail establishments to offer education about and incentives for the use of reusable bags.

To address the negative environmental implications of single-use paper bags, while acknowledging the availability of meaningful recycling opportunities for them, the Ordinance allows their use as an alternative to plastic bags and encourages a 5-cent surcharge on them. The ordinance further stipulates that the paper for single-use paper bags must come from environmentally preferable sources, be 100% recyclable, and contain a minimum of 40% recycled content.

SUSTAINABLE OPPORTUNITIES

Economic: By banning a commonly littered item (plastic bags), Oakland can save City revenue now spent on litter cleanup and collection.

Environmental: The production and use of plastic bags has significant environmental impacts including the use of oil, the littering of Oakland’s waterways and waterfront, and the deaths of thousands of marine animals. Discouraging their use will help to reduce all of these impacts.

Social Equity: Many of the plastic bags now dropped off for “recycling” at grocery stores are actually shipped to China and other countries where less stringent air quality laws permit their incineration or toxic recycling procedures. Exposure to the toxic by-products of these procedures is borne by the people of these countries. By banning their use, the City of Oakland reduces its contribution to this problem.

¹² J. Thomas, “70% of Americans Don’t Know Plastic Is Made With Oil” (April 28, 2007), *at*: http://www.treehugger.com/files/2007/04/70_of_americans.php.

DISABILITY AND SENIOR CITIZEN ACCESS

The adoption of this Ordinance will have no direct effect on accessibility for senior citizens or disabled persons.

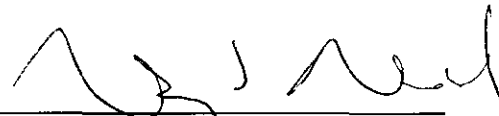
RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE

Staff recommends that this Ordinance be adopted as a way to signal the City's support for reduced reliance on single-use plastic and paper bags, and greater reliance on a lower consumption lifestyle that includes reusable bags. Staff further recommends that Council direct City staff in the Public Works Agency to develop educational materials to assist affected Retail Establishments in implementing the requirements of this Ordinance, including the provision of sources and vendors for reusable bags.

ACTION REQUESTED OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Adopt the Plastic Bag Ban Ordinance and direct staff to assist with its implementation.

Respectfully submitted,



Nancy Nadel, Council Member

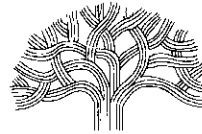
Jean Quan, Council Member

Prepared by:
Carol Misseldine, Sustainability Coordinator

APPROVED AND FORWARDED TO THE
PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

Office of the City Administrator

Item: _____
Public Works Committee
May 22, 2007



Plastic Bag Legislation FAQ

SUMMARY – WHAT THIS ORDINANCE WILL DO

To address the negative environmental impacts of single-use plastic bags and the low rate of plastic bag recycling opportunities, **this Ordinance bans the use of petroleum-based non-biodegradable carry-out plastic bags provided at the point of sale at affected retail establishments.** Produce bags are not affected.

To promote the most environmentally preferable alternative, **the Ordinance encourages affected Retail Establishments to offer education about and incentives for the use of reusable bags.**

To address the negative environmental implications of single-use paper bags, while acknowledging the availability of meaningful recycling opportunities for them, **the Ordinance allows the use of paper bags as an alternative to plastic bags and encourages a 5-cent surcharge on paper bags.** The ordinance further stipulates that the paper for single-use paper bags must come from environmentally preferable sources, must be 100% recyclable, and must contain a minimum of 40% recycled content.

BACKGROUND

Globally, over a trillion single-use disposable plastic bags are used each year, the production of which requires over 12 million barrels of oil and results in the deaths of thousands of marine animals through ingestion and entanglement. Californians alone use 19 billion such bags each year, and throw away 600 per second.

The high cost of litter cleanup is borne by the City and its residents. Littered plastic bags are carried by wind and storm water into City storm drains that lead to Oakland's creeks, Lake Merritt, the Oakland estuary and into the Bay.

In 2006, the Council established an "Oil Independent Oakland by 2020" Task Force charged with developing a plan to reduce Oakland's reliance on oil. Almost 10 percent of U.S. oil consumption is used to make plastic, including single-use plastic bags, so discouraging their use serves to advance the mission of this City task force.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Plastic bags don't biodegrade, they photodegrade—breaking down into smaller and smaller toxic bits contaminating soil and waterways and entering the food web when animals accidentally ingest plastic bits.

Millions of seabirds and fish, and hundreds of thousands of sea turtles, whales, and other marine mammals die every year from eating discarded plastic bags and other plastics mistaken for food.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Q: Why do we need a Ban and a Surcharge? Why not an education campaign aimed at shoppers?

A: A ban and surcharge are simply more effective. Public education and awareness initiatives are generally moderately effective at raising general awareness but *not* effective at actually changing shopper behavior. The plastic bag ban and surcharge are tried and tested solutions, producing the dramatic results we need if we are to tackle the climate change issue and meet our Zero Waste Goals effectively.

Q: But won't it be difficult to replace plastic bags?

A: NO. Alternatives to plastic bags are readily available, for as little as 99-cents, the most environmentally preferable of which are reusable cloth bags. There are numerous sources and vendors for these bags, both online and at check-out counters in some grocery stores. Biodegradable plastic bags and paper bags are also superior alternatives to single-use plastic bags

Q: Can't we just recycle plastic bags?

A: NO. Less than 5% of plastics are recycled because plastic bags contaminate recycling operations and are otherwise difficult to recycle due to the logistics of sorting, contamination of inks, and the low quality of the plastic used. Moreover, Oakland's residential recycling program does not accept plastic bags for recycling. Many of the plastic bags which are now dropped off for "recycling" at grocery stores are actually shipped to China and other countries where less stringent air quality laws permit their incineration or toxic recycling procedures. Exposure to the toxic by-products of those procedures is borne by the people of these countries.

OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL**ORDINANCE No. _____ C.M.S.**INTRODUCED BY COUNCILMEMBERS NANCY J. NADEL AND JEAN QUAN

ORDINANCE BANNING THE USE OF PETROLEUM-BASED NON-BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC CARRY-OUT BAGS AT AFFECTED RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY OF OAKLAND AND ENCOURAGING A MINIMUM 5-CENT SURCHARGE ON PAPER BAGS TO REFLECT THEIR TRUE ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS, AND PROVIDING EDUCATION AND INCENTIVES FOR SHOPPERS TO SAVE RESOURCES BY USING THEIR OWN RE-USEABLE CLOTH BAGS AT AFFECTED RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY

WHEREAS, each year, 500 billion to 1 trillion plastic bags are used worldwide – one million per minute – the production and use of which have significant environmental impacts, including litter, the consumption of 12 million barrels of oil, and the deaths of thousands of marine animals¹; and

WHEREAS, Californians use 19 billion disposable plastic bags every year and throw away 600 bags per second, and less than 50 tons of the 52,000 tons of disposable plastic bags used in California annually are recycled², resulting in over 147,000 tons of waste going to landfills, at an annual cost of \$51 million³; and

WHEREAS, plastic bags do not biodegrade, but break down through abrasion and tearing into small toxic bits that contaminate soil, waterways, and the marine environment, where they are mistaken for food by animals⁴, killing over 1 million seabirds, 100,000 marine mammals, and countless fish annually from ingestion of, or entanglement in, marine debris⁵; and

WHEREAS, marine debris is ubiquitous and can be found from highly populated urban beaches to the most remote arctic beaches, such as the North Pacific Gyre, which is home to a floating island of trash twice the size of Texas⁶; and

1 California Assembly Bill No. 2449 (Levine), Section 1.

2 Californians Against Waste, www.cawrecycles.org.

3 Ibid.

4 C. Moore, "Pelagic Plastics," Algalita Marine Research Foundation, Long Beach, CA, www.algalita.org/research.html.

5 Ibid. See also S. Casey, "Our oceans are turning into plastic...are we?" (November 2006) BestLife Magazine:103-109.

6 Ibid.

WHEREAS, up to 80% of all marine debris is plastic⁷ and 80% comes from land-based sources, while only 20% comes from sea-based sources, like shipping and boating⁸; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Conservation indicates that “disposable retail bags represent some of the most commonly littered items....,”⁹ and plastic bags littered in Oakland streets are carried by wind and storm water into City storm drains that lead to Oakland’s creeks, Lake Merritt, the Oakland estuary, and eventually into the San Francisco Bay; and

WHEREAS, on February 8th, 2007, the Ocean Protection Council unanimously adopted a marine debris resolution that calls for reduced use of single-use plastic food containers¹⁰; and

WHEREAS, plastic bags contaminate recycling operations and are otherwise difficult to recycle due to the logistics of sorting, contamination of inks, and the low quality of the plastic used, resulting in an extremely low estimated recycling rate of 1-3% for plastic bags. Many plastic bags collected for recycling are not being recycled but are instead shipped to third world countries where less stringent environmental laws permit cheap incineration¹¹; and

WHEREAS, while there are many severe environmental impacts from the use of paper bags, nonetheless, 45% of paper products are recycled while 5% of plastics are recycled and paper bags can be sourced from environmentally preferable sources and can contain recycled content; and

WHEREAS, one of the strategies proposed in Oakland’s Zero Waste Strategic Plan, adopted in December 2006, is to “ban the use or sale of problematic products;” and

WHEREAS, Oakland’s residential recycling program includes paper bags but does not accept plastic bags for recycling; and

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Oakland City Council established the “Oil Independent Oakland By 2020” Task Force, charged with developing a plan to reduce Oakland’s reliance on oil, and since almost 10 percent of U.S. oil consumption - approximately 2 million barrels each day - is used to make plastic, including single-use plastic bags, discouraging their use serves the mission of this City task force¹²; and

WHEREAS, environmentally preferable alternatives to plastic bags are readily available and include reusable cloth bags and paper bags, for as little as 99-cents, and retail outlet stores could do more to educate and encourage their customers to use such alternatives, and

7 California Coastal Commission, “Eliminating Land-Based Discharges of Marine Debris in California: A Plan of Action from The Plastic Debris Project,” (June 2006) p. 15, available at: http://www.plasticdebris.org/CA_Action_Plan_2006.pdf

8 Ibid p. 23.

9 See http://www.californiaprogressreport.com/2006/09/recycling_plast.html.

10 Ocean Protection Council Resolution on Reducing and Preventing Marine Debris, adopted February 8, 2007, available at: http://resources.ca.gov/copc/02-08-07_meeting/Adopted_Marine_Debris_Res_0207.pdf.

11 See China Daily, “Authorities Blamed for Swelling Toxic Wastes,” (January 15, 2007) at: http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2007-01/15/content_784053.htm, and B. Megher and P. Seidman, “Upfront, Cat’s out of the Bag,” Pacific Sun (February 23, 2007) at http://www.pacificsun.com/story.php?story_id=554.

12 J. Thomas, “70% of Americans Don’t Know Plastic Is Made With Oil” (April 28, 2007), at: http://www.treehugger.com/files/2007/04/70_of_americans.php.

WHEREAS, governments in several countries have taken action to discourage the use of plastic bags, including Australia, Singapore, Taiwan, South Africa, Bangladesh, and the Republic of Ireland, which has achieved a 90% decrease in the use of single-use shopping bags¹³; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the California Legislature, in enacting Chapter 5.1 (commencing with Section 42250), Part 3 of Division 30, of the Public Resources Code, to encourage the use of reusable bags by consumers and retailers and to reduce the consumption of single-use bags; now therefore

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OAKLAND DOES ORDAIN CHAPTER _____ OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE SHALL BE:

Section 1. Definitions.

- A. "Affected retail establishment" means any retail establishment located within the geographical limits of the City of Oakland that has gross annual sales of two million dollars \$2,000,000 or more.
- B. "Compostable or biodegradable bag" means a single use carry out bag that is certified and labeled as meeting the current ASTM-Standard Specification for compostability by a recognized verification entity such as the Biodegradable Product Institute. Affected retail establishments are encouraged to use compostable or biodegradable bags that are easily differentiated, through color coding and other markings, from petroleum based plastic bags when they become available.
- C. "Customer" means any person purchasing food or other materials from a retail establishment.
- D. "Plastic carryout bag" means a petroleum based non-biodegradable plastic bag provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale. These bags are often referred to a "t-shirt" bags.
- E. "Recyclable" means material that can be sorted, cleansed, and reconstituted using Oakland's available recycling collection programs for the purpose of using the altered form in the manufacture of a new product. Recycling does not include burning, incinerating, converting, or otherwise thermally destroying solid waste.
- F. "Recyclable Paper Bag" means a paper carryout bag provided by a retail establishment to a customer at the point of sale for purposes of transporting groceries or other goods and meets **all** of the following requirements: (1) contains no old growth fiber, (2) is 100% recyclable, and (3) contains a minimum of 40% post-consumer recycled content.
- G. "Reusable Bag" means a bag that is specifically designed and manufactured for multiple reuse and is (1) made of cloth or other machine washable fabric, and/or (2) made of other durable material suitable for re-use.

13 R. Lamb & M. Thompson, "Plastic Bags Policy in Ireland and Australia" (September 22, 2005), *available at* <http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/business/research/briefings-05/SB05-53.pdf>.

Section 2. Prohibitions and Requirements.

- A. Retail establishments are prohibited from providing plastic carry-out bags to their customers at the point of sale. Reusable bags, recyclable paper bags and compostable or biodegradable bags are allowed alternatives.
- B. Affected retail establishments are encouraged to impose a minimum 5-cent surcharge on recyclable single-use paper bags provided to their customers at the point of sale for purposes of transporting groceries or other goods.
- C. Affected retail establishments are encouraged to provide incentives for the use of re-usable bags through the use of education and cash credits or tokens for individuals who bring re-usable bags.
- D. Nothing in this section shall be read to preclude affected retail establishments from making reusable bags available for sale or free to customers.
- E. Nothing in this section shall be read to preclude Affected retail establishments from making compostable or biodegradable bags available for sale or free to customers.

Section 4. Liability and Enforcement.

- A. The City Administrator or his/her designee will have primary responsibility for enforcement of this Chapter. The City Administrator or his/her designee is authorized to promulgate regulations and to take any and all other actions reasonable and necessary to enforce this Chapter, including, but not limited to, entering the premises of any Retail Establishment to verify compliance.
- B. Anyone violating or failing to comply with any of the requirements of this Chapter will be guilty of an infraction pursuant to Chapter 1.28 O.M.C.
- C. The City Attorney may seek legal, injunctive, or other equitable relief to enforce this Chapter.

Section 5. Violations – Penalties

- A. If the City Administrator or his/her designee determines that a violation of this Chapter occurred, he/she will issue a written warning notice to the Retail Establishment that a violation has occurred.
- B. If the affected retail establishment has subsequent violations of this Chapter, the following penalties will apply.
 - a. A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for the first violation after the warning notice is given.
 - b. A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for the second violation after the warning notice is given.
 - c. A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for the third and any future violations after the warning notice is given.

C. Affected retail establishments may request an administrative hearing to adjudicate any penalties issued under this Chapter by filing a written request with the City Administrator, or his or her designee. The City Administrator, or his or her designee, will promulgate standards and procedures for requesting and conducting an administrative hearing under this Chapter. Any determination from the administrative hearing on penalties issued under this Chapter will be final and conclusive.

Section 6.Exemptions

- A. Retail establishments in the City of Oakland with gross annual sales of two million dollars or less are exempted from the provisions of this Ordinance. All retail establishments in the City of Oakland are encouraged to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance.
- B. This ordinance applies only to petroleum based non-biodegradable carry out plastic bags provided at the point of sale, otherwise known as “t-shirt” bags. The provisions of this ordinance do not apply to single use plastic produce bags.

Effective Date

This Ordinance will become effective upon adoption by the City Council. All affected retail establishments must comply with its requirements within six months of its effective date. City Facilities and Food Vendors must comply with the provisions of this Chapter within ninety (90) days from the effective date of this Chapter.

IN COUNCIL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, _____, 20_____

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES- BROOKS, BRUNNER, CHANG, KERNIGHAN, NADEL, QUAN, REID, and PRESIDENT DE LA FUENTE

NOES-

ABSENT-

ABSTENTION-

ATTEST: _____
LaTonda Simmons
City Clerk and Clerk of the Council
of the City of Oakland, California