

CITY OF OAKLAND
AGENDA REPORT

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

2006 FEB 28 PM 9:03

TO: Office of the City Administrator
ATTN: Deborah Edgerly
FROM: Mayor's Office
DATE: February 28, 2006

RE: **INFORMATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE CITY'S SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMS**

SUMMARY

The Oakland City Council adopted the Sustainable Community Development Initiative (SDI) by City Resolution No. 74678 C.M.S, in December 1998. The two lead agencies for implementing the SDI are the Community and Economic Development Agency (CEDA) and the Public Works Agency (PWA). In November 2003 Randy Hayes was hired as the Sustainability Director and Carol Misseldine was transferred from CEDA to the Mayor's office to serve as Senior Staff to the Mayor's sustainability efforts.

This is an informational status report on progress made since the previous report was delivered to City Council on January 11, 2005.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact; this is an informational report.

BACKGROUND

In December 1998, the SDI was adopted by City Council Resolution No. 74678 C.M.S. There have been several refinements of the goals and objectives of this initiative since then, with the most recent iteration being the *Goal #1: Develop a Sustainable City* highlighted in the FY 2005-2007 Adopted Policy Budget.

Reporting: Reports on sustainability related initiatives were submitted in October 26, 1999, September 29, 2000, November 6, 2001, May 21, 2002, July 8, 2003, and January 11, 2005.

This current report provides a status report and update on specific activities and achievements of staff working on sustainability related initiatives in the Mayor's office. The bulk of the initiatives highlighted in this report fit best within Objective 1A: *Maximize socially and environmentally sustainable economic growth, including conserving natural resources* and Objective 1B: *Encourage and support social equity for all Oakland residents* of Policy Goal 1: *Develop a Sustainable City* in the FY 2005-2007 Adopted Policy Budget.

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Progress on initiatives proposed in two separate reports from the Mayor's Office to Council, both dated April 26, 2005, on the Duke Energy Settlement and Sustainable Economic Growth strategies, are also included in this report.

KEY ISSUES AND IMPACTS

1. ENERGY EFFICIENCY, ALTERNATIVE ENERGY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

a. Community Choice Aggregation

Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) refers to the opportunity of local governments to purchase electricity on behalf of their constituents. Potential benefits of becoming an aggregator include increased use of renewable energy sources to meet Oakland's energy needs and a reduction in electricity costs. Sustainability staff in the Mayor's office have been leading the effort in Oakland to pursue this opportunity, working in collaboration with staff from Emeryville and Berkeley.

In July 2004, City Council adopted Resolution No. 78708 C.M.S., which authorized Navigant Consulting, Inc. (NCI) to develop a Base Case Feasibility Analysis (Phase I) to assess the feasibility, opportunities and risks to Oakland of becoming an energy aggregator. In May 2005, sustainability staff in the Mayor's Office summarized that analysis in a staff report to Council. Funds to contract with NCI to prepare a CCA Implementation Plan for Oakland (Phase II) were allocated by Council in Resolution No. 79207 C.M.S. It is anticipated that a CCA Implementation (Business) Plan will be complete by mid-2006, at which time the Council will have to determine if it is in the best interests of the City to move forward on the implementation of a CCA program. If the decision is made to move forward, the Implementation Plan will be filed with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), and implementation of a CCA program in Oakland will begin.

b. Savings by Design Lead Incentive Pilot

In October, the City of Oakland became the first city in California to serve as one of six pilot communities in the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E) "Savings by Design Lead Incentive Pilot" (SBDLIP) program. Through a collaborative relationship between PG&E, the Mayor's Office and the Planning Department in CEDA, this program fosters energy efficient building designs in new commercial and mixed use construction and major renovation projects.

Based on referrals by Oakland's Planning department, PG&E works with project owners and developers early in the design process and provides no-cost design analysis and information to foster the design of energy efficient buildings that reduce energy and water use and save on monthly utility bills for owners and occupants. Cash incentives of up to \$150,000 to facility owners and/or design team are offered if certain energy efficiency standards are met. Because the City is serving as a pilot to this program, PG&E will reward Oakland with a \$1,000 cash incentive each time the City refers a project to Savings by Design that commits to incorporating energy efficiency measures identified through the program.

c. California Youth Energy Services

Working in collaboration with sustainability staff in the Mayor's office and the Workforce Investment Board in CEDA and with funding from the Duke Energy settlement, Rising Sun Energy Center established a California Youth Energy Services (CYES) site in the Fruitvale District in summer 2005 to offer East Oakland residents free energy conservation services and hardware. CYES hires and trains local youth to provide free in-home energy audits, education, and hardware installation to low income homeowners and renters.

Through this program, CYES students conducted personalized energy audits and offered recommendations for obtaining energy savings and installed the following materials in Oakland residences at no cost:

- 402 efficient-flow showerheads
- 847 faucet aerators
- 82 clotheslines
- 1832 compact fluorescent lamps

The program demonstrated outstanding success in their premiere season in Oakland with the following notable results:

- Provided 514 Oakland households with energy saving hardware and information, surpassing their goal of 400 homes.
- Cumulative energy savings of 117,452 annual kilowatt hours (kwh).
- Served over 300 non-English speaking households in Cantonese, Mandarin, and Spanish; over 55% of total clients served.
- Saved Oakland residents approximately \$146,530 in energy dollars showing a 3:1 return rate on the City's initial investment of \$45,000.
- Hired and trained thirteen (13) Oakland youth in residential energy efficiency, auditing, and installations, including three job readiness workshops to build and strengthen general employment skills.

In a survey conducted at the end of the program, 96% of the respondents rated the services as good or excellent. Specific comments include:

- *"The kids were very professional and very enthusiastic about the job they were doing. I felt totally comfortable having them in my home. Keep up the good work!"*
- *"They [the students] explained many things I didn't know about...like the remote control, cell phone chargers and others. Thanks for everything."*
- *"I love that you offer clotheslines, and it's great that you install everything on the spot!"*

- *"I love how the teenagers are doing their job. They are helping people save energy and water, and they focus on their work instead of being out on the street in gangs."
(Originally en Español.)*

Recommendations and Next Steps: The CYES program provided an outstanding return rate of energy savings per dollar spent as well as job training and employment for local youth, and brought energy efficiency awareness and utility bill savings to under-served sectors of the community. Based on their success in 2005, and the clients' overwhelming requests for and support of services, we recommend that CYES continue to provide energy efficiency services to the City of Oakland via locally-based summer programs.

d. Alternative Fuels for Vehicles

There are four stations in Oakland that currently or will soon provide alternative fueling options.

AC Transit and the City of Oakland are collaborating on Oakland's first hydrogen fueling station, to be located on Seminary near San Leandro Street, and scheduled for completion in early 2006. AC Transit is also working in partnership with Lawrence Hall of Science at UC Berkeley, Schatz Energy Research Center at Humboldt State University, Chabot Space and Science Center in Oakland, and the City of Oakland to build and operate the HyRoad Learning Center on the same property as the hydrogen fueling station. This Center will provide transportation related information for the community and engage school children and policy-makers in an interactive exploration of emerging energy and transportation systems and paths to a sustainable future.

Negotiations between the City and the Port for a second alternative fueling station close to downtown at Market and Brush Streets are proceeding, and the site is anticipated to be operational by mid-2006. According to Doug Cameron, the Northern California Regional Manager for Clean Energy, their company signed-off on the Port's BTO (Bill To Others) work order. The Port has provided documents to Clean Energy regarding pre-existing contamination. Clean Energy has agreed on royalties for the City and the Port, a preferred "very low" fuel price and are finalizing the wording for the Funding and Construction Agreement and the Port's Space Use Agreement. Clean Energy is ready to proceed pending final review of these documents and signatures. PG&E is also ready to provide power and gas. The station, which will be open to the public, will offer Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and will be plumbed for hydrogen fueling.

The Oakland Airport has a compressed natural gas fueling station in operation and the City of Oakland has a CNG fueling station at the City's Municipal Service Center, for the exclusive use of the City's CNG fueled vehicles.

e. LED Christmas Light Project

In August 2005, the Mayor's Office decided to build on the previous year's success and collaborate with PG&E and the Public Works Agency (PWA) on another holiday light exchange, thereby promoting energy efficiency and public outreach. PG&E furnished 2,500 boxes of new

LED (Light Emitting Diode) lights which, combined with existing stock, provided a total of 3,120 boxes of white, red, blue and multi-color LED lights.

Through this program, each PG&E household is allowed to exchange up to five strings of incandescent (high energy use) lights for new high efficiency LED strings. The Oaklanders' Assistance Center was instrumental in exchanging the lights. Over 30 Oakland merchants participated in the event by placing fliers in their storefronts, highlighting the benefits of LED lights, in exchange for which they were given up to 10 strings of lights.

The public was further notified of the program through a Public Works Agency media release, news articles in the Oakland Tribune, the Montclarian, and the Oakland Post and by colorful fliers, in both English and Spanish, developed and distributed by PG&E.

Twenty-three volunteers, including 10 non-City employees, assisted in the holiday light exchange which took place at the following seven Farmers' Markets:

- District 1 – Kaiser Hospital
- District 2 – Old Oakland
- District 2 - Jack London Square
- District 3 – Grand Lake
- District 4 – Montclair Village
- District 5 – Fruitvale Transit Village
- District 6 & 7 – East Oakland Faith Deliverance Center

Due to the hard work of all participants and many interested Oaklanders, all 3,120 boxes of the LED lights were distributed. For further data about the 2005 Free Holiday Light Exchange, contact Marlene Du Four, Public Works Agency, at 510-615-5426.

f. CA-Leadership in Energy Efficiency Program (CA-LEEP)

In August 2004, Oakland was selected as one of six Pilot Projects in California to participate in the California Local Energy Efficiency Program (CA-LEEP). Technical and financial assistance accompanies pilot project status.

CA-LEEP is a program of Navigant Consulting, Inc's (NCI) Energy Practice and is funded by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). Through the Program, assistance from NCI will help Oakland develop the energy efficiency component of the City's overall Sustainability Plan, containing policies, programs and projects that position the City for significant implementation funding from state and federal sources.

Staff is working with consultants hired by the State, including Lisa Skumatz of Skumatz Economic Research Associates, to conduct a survey of large commercial and industrial energy users. The survey will solicit these customer's views on various issues including economic opportunities and services in Oakland and their level of satisfaction with their energy supplier. A non-energy benefits analysis is also being conducted to highlight the numerous benefits of

energy efficiency initiatives such as personal health and cleaner air. This report is scheduled for completion in March 2006.

g. Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance

The cities of Oakland, San Francisco, and Berkeley are collaborating to revise Berkeley's successful Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (RECO) to improve its accessibility and usefulness to homeowners. The primary requirement of a RECO is that all residential properties sold or renovated must meet increasingly stringent energy efficiency standards. The total cost outlay per residence is capped. Staff plans to present a draft RECO for Council consideration in mid-2006.

h. Equity Express

The Chicago-based Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT) has proposed a partnership with the City of Oakland to develop and implement a system to help households reduce core expenditures. This system, Equity Express, will link households to cost reduction programs in the areas of transportation related energy use, food, and household energy use, and encourage saving toward assets such as homeownership.

On June 22, 2005 the City Council approved \$110,000 to foster this potential partnership. In discussions with the Department of Human Services the need for greater clarity with other community partners and city agencies was identified. Subsequently the East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation (EBALDC) and the Community and Economic Development Agency (CEDA) have offered assistance. The contract with CNT could be signed in February or March of 2006.

Oakland community members Joe Gross and James Nixon are assisting with this project and have met with Lynette Lee at EBALDC. EBALDC will help the Equity Express program connect with households in Oakland, either through EBALDC programs or by introducing staff to other programs and organizations. The following programs and initiatives have been identified as potentially good "fits" for an Equity Express program.

- EBALDC is involved with the Casey Making Connections Network in Lower San Antonio District through which 100 families are working to improve their economic status.
- EBALDC is also collaborating on an income tax assistance program with other organizations such as the San Antonio District Community Development Corporation.
- EBALDC offers programs on food stamp eligibility and is starting a program to help people open bank accounts.

2. CLIMATE PROTECTION

a. Climate Protection Law Suit

The City of Oakland is a plaintiff in federal court against several federal agencies in a suit alleging violation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements in the funding of certain overseas development projects that exacerbate climate change. Oakland joined the cities of Boulder, Santa Monica, and Arcata as well as Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace in this suit. Randy Hayes from the Mayor's office and Patrick Tang from the City Attorney's office attended mediation sessions seeking to settle out of court. No out of court settlement was reached. The City's (plaintiff's) standing to bring this suit was challenged in 2005, but upheld.

This important suit is the first case in the country that seeks to determine that climate change can cause sufficient injury for standing. The case now moves to the merits, including whether the Overseas Private Investments Corporation (OPIC) and the Export-Import (ExIm) Bank of the United States violated NEPA by not applying at all. The plaintiffs claim that their projects are directly (power plants) or indirectly (oilfields) responsible for over 7% of world-wide emissions which contributes to domestic environmental and environmental health impacts caused by global warming.

Oakland filed its merits briefs on December 23, 2005. The government's opposition is due on January 20, 2006. The matter will be argued before the court on March 31, 2006 in San Francisco.

b. Chicago Climate Exchange

In March 2005, the Council unanimously adopted Resolution No. 79135 C.M.S., making the City of Oakland the second city (after Chicago) in the country to join the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX). CCX is the nation's first voluntary but legally binding system to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, also known as greenhouse gases (GHG), which are responsible for climate disruption. Members agree to reduce their emissions 1% per year from 2003-2006 below their baseline average. If the 1% reduction is not met, the City will have to purchase GHG allowances from others in the Exchange but if the City exceeds this reduction, the additional earned GHG emission allowances can then be sold on the Exchange.

The year 2005 marked the first time that the Public Works Agency calculated results. Data tracking issues have been identified and an audit will help determine whether these figures are sufficiently accurate. The figures for fleet fuel appear quite good, but further analysis is required for the roughly 72,000 electricity and natural gas records.

The Public Works Agency Department of Infrastructure and Operations, Electrical Division, Energy Section and the Equipment Services Division, provided data to the CCX about Oakland's municipal greenhouse gas emissions from 1998 to the present. NASD, the CCX's Auditors are reviewing the data Oakland submitted for 1998 to 2001 (the baseline period used to measure

future performance) to assess its accuracy. This City is working with CCX and NASD to refine the data to create more accurate results based on lessons learned during the current audit.

Highlights: Data suggests the City's direct emissions from the fleet and building heating are 19% lower in 2004 compared to the baseline period of 1998 through 2001 and it appears that electricity emissions are down by 3.2% (compared to a commitment of 2%) relative to the baseline period. It bears re-iterating, however, that this is the first time calculating results, and the audit will help identify problems and verify results.

c. Promote the use of Renewable Energy Sources in Oakland

The State of California plans to have 20% of the electricity in the grid sourced from renewable sources by 2017 (as does Europe). A number of communities in the Bay Area, including Oakland, are seeking ways to achieve 40% or even 50% from renewables in its energy portfolio by 2017. Sustainability staff at the Mayor's Office continue to recommend the following goals relative to increasing the use of renewable energy in Oakland:

- 25 Megawatts of solar power by the end of 2010
- 50% of the City's entire electricity use from renewable sources by 2017
- 100% of the City's entire electricity use from renewable sources by 2030

3. GREEN BUILDING

a. Civic Green Building Ordinance

On May 17, 2005, the Oakland City Council unanimously adopted Ordinance No. 12658 C.M.S., a Civic Green Building Ordinance, thereby adding Oakland to a growing list of cities on the West Coast and throughout the Country that officially promote Green Building techniques. Such techniques minimize the environmental and health impacts of the built environment through energy, water and material efficiencies and improved indoor air quality. Oakland's Green Building ordinance requires that all new buildings owned or occupied by a City Department or Agency that equal or exceed \$3 million in construction costs meet a minimum Silver rating under the U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system, and be so certified by the USGBC.

City Building Projects that do not meet the threshold that triggers compliance with the requirements of the Ordinance are required to meet as many LEED credits as practicable, and to complete and submit the LEED Green Building checklist to the Compliance Official.

The Ordinance also contains language that promotes the use of Green Building strategies in private development projects by referring developers to a resource sheet highlighting free energy efficiency and green building design services available in the City.

Highlighted below are the three City buildings affected by the adoption of this Green Building Ordinance in 2005.

Municipal Boathouse: The Municipal Boathouse project involves the renovation of this existing 15,600 square foot historic building and calls for enhancing or reintroducing historic activities including a rowing facility, restaurant, café, rental hall and home for regattas and other boating events. Enhancing public access and reinforcing the building's relationship to the park and the water are also included in the plan.

Work involves structural strengthening of the building by installing micropiles, grade beams, and seismic bracing, reconfiguration of the interior spaces, replacement of all doors and windows, and modifications to the electrical, mechanical and plumbing systems.

Embracing the City's mandate for sustainable architecture, the project has been designed to be the first LEED-Silver certified city building in Oakland. Some of the following Green Building features will be used to meet the LEED-Silver certification.

- A bioswale will collect water from the area around the Boathouse as well as from street drainage and a number of buildings across Lakeside Drive;
- Wood from sustainably managed forests will be used, including the mahogany used for the windows and floors;
- High efficiency Heating, Ventilation and Cooling (HVAC) systems with CO2 monitoring will be installed;
- Title 24 requirements will be exceeded by more than 25%; and,
- More than 75% of the spaces will be day lit.

81st Avenue Library: The City's new library will be a 23,000 square foot joint use facility that will provide library services for the two small elementary schools sharing the site, 11 nearby schools, and the surrounding community. The following features are being incorporated to achieve a LEED-Silver certification.

- Close proximity to public transportation
- Increased unpaved landscaped area with plant material that encourages wildlife habitat
- Minimum light pollution from exterior site lighting
- A bioswale for stormwater management
- Reduced Heat Island effect through shading and appropriate roofing materials
- Water efficient landscaping and plumbing fixtures
- Energy efficient heating, lighting and mechanical systems
- A significant portion of construction materials will be locally sourced and will contain recycled content, and 50% of wood materials will be from sustainably managed forests.
- Low emitting materials will be used wherever possible and maximum daylight and views will be incorporated.

Oakland Museum: The Oakland Museum renovation project has an \$11 million construction budget for architectural improvements. The project design will include the enclosure of two art gallery courtyards and architectural improvements to the main entryways and stairways at the

museum. The project also includes necessary upgrades of the museum's structural, mechanical, electrical, lighting and building code requirements.

The City and its consultants are working with StopWaste.Org to evaluate green building opportunities. Preliminary green-building analyses indicate that the proposed building improvements should allow the opportunity for LEED certification, although it is too early to confirm at the concept design stage. The mechanical systems will be subject to third party commissioning. New low-voltage lighting will be provided for the entries and stairways, the art and history galleries, and for existing restroom upgrades. A low-voltage fire alarm system is also proposed to replace the obsolete high-voltage system. The preliminary cost estimate, including the new fire alarm system (\$1 million) and a \$250,000 allowance for LEED certification, results in costs exceeding the \$11 million construction budget by approximately \$1.2 million. Schematic design stage will begin once work scope adjustments are made or additional funding is found to cover the budget shortfall.

b. Education and Incentives for Private Developers

Green Building is being promoted in private development in two ways. First, an "**Oakland is Going Green**" flyer was developed by Planning Division staff and the Mayor's office which highlights various incentives available to private developers for incorporating green building design elements into their projects. Such incentives include fast tracking permits if a project commits to a fairly stringent Green Building standard and a listing of energy efficiency and green building design assistance resources available to developers in Oakland. This flyer is included in the Basic Application for Development Review packet that every project applicant must complete and submit to the City.

Staff in the Mayor's office are also spearheading an effort to make a series of Green Building guidelines official City reference documents so that development teams have ready access to as many Green Building resources as possible.

c. Assistance to Specific Projects

During this reporting period, sustainability staff in the Mayor's office have provided one-on-one green building assistance to several major development projects including Jack London Square, T-10, Forest City Uptown Project and Green City Lofts. The Green City Lofts project at 41st and Adeline Streets may be the "greenest" condominium development in California and was the recipient of Mayor Brown's first annual "Green Development Award."

d. Redesign of Green Building Resource Center

Sustainability staff in the Mayor's office have been working with Public Works Agency staff in the Environmental Services Division on a fundamental redesign of the Green Building Resource Center (GBRC). This Center, conveniently located next to the Planning & Zoning Counter on the 2nd floor of 250 Frank Ogawa Plaza, was established in 2000 to provide the public with easy

access to educational materials about the benefits of sustainable building practices. Over 23,000 people have visited the Center since its opening in 2000.

In January of 2005, two contracts were negotiated to update the Center and make it even more accessible and user friendly. One of the contracts commissioned a portable display, delivered in December 2005 that highlights the U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) green building rating system. The display also features local green building case studies, samples of sustainable construction materials, and contact information for local vendors who supply these materials. The display, which integrates well with the City's Green Building LEED ordinance, is housed at the Center, and will be available to City staff as a portable educational and promotional tool.

The outcome of the second contract has been a final re-design recommendation for the Center, including a new layout, new graphics and signage, easy access to green building information and Oakland Green Building case studies. Implementation of this re-design will include updated displays of green building products and strategies. Two computer kiosks will be installed; one for active web research and the other for video and slide presentations from conferences and training programs worldwide.

A virtual GBRC will complete the remodel. Web users will have nearly the same access to the Center from their home or office that in-person visitors receive. The remote viewer will be able to look at anything in the Center and "click" to open a page that highlights a specific product or technique, as well as link to local outlets for those materials and the manufacturer's website.

e. Green Roofs for Healthy Cities

In conjunction with Oakland's Laney College and a non-profit called Green Roofs for Healthy Cities, the City of Oakland developed a one day seminar on Green Roofs which was held on February 9, 2006 at Laney College. Green roof technology has significant potential to improve the health and well-being of citizens in communities across North America and advance green building and sustainable community goals.

Objectives of the seminar were to demonstrate the benefits of a green roof system and develop an action plan on how to establish a local green roof industry.

4. LOCAL FIRST CAMPAIGN AND LOCAL FOOD STUDY ***Promoting Local Businesses and Local Food***

LOCAL FIRST CAMPAIGN: In an agenda report submitted to Council by the Mayor's office in April 2005, staff suggested that one way to promote local Oakland businesses was through a partnership with the Business Alliance for Local Living Economies (BALLE). The stated objectives of the program include: 1) educating citizens and businesses on the importance of buying local; 2) promoting public policy that supports locally owned businesses; 3) providing incentives and benefits to businesses that participate in the program; and 4) fostering local food production and consumption.

In an effort to launch this program, sustainability staff in the Mayor's office convened a series of meetings between BALLE representatives, the City Administrator's Office, and the City of Oakland's Marketing Department and their "Shop Oakland" campaign. A source of funds has not yet been identified to support this program, so the focus is now exclusively on the local food component. With BALLE and the City's Shop Oakland campaign, staff proposes to create a user-friendly "local-food shopping guide" based on a successful template that the City of Philadelphia published. Grocery stores, co-ops, restaurants, farmers markets, community supported agriculture establishments, and other businesses that offer and promote local food will be featured. Emphasis will be on food grown within 100 miles of Oakland that is produced in an ecologically sound manner. In addition to being highlighted in the shopping guide, these businesses will be promoted through the Shop Oakland campaign, on the Oakland website and through various other venues including farmers markets, schools, nonprofit organizations, homeowner associations, and community groups. Staff has identified some of the resources needed to launch this portion of the Local First campaign and continue to work with BALLE to identify additional funds.

LOCAL FOOD STUDY: Sustainability staff in the Mayor's office collaborated with People's Grocery to help launch an Oakland Food Council that seeks to develop a plan to maximize organic, non-genetically modified food produced within a 100 mile radius of the City. This is part of a food study that will examine how Oakland can maximize locally grown food supplies.

Throughout 2005 the Mayor's staff studied the local food issue and met with a number of community group leaders. The City of Oakland is committed to policies that promote the health and well-being of the community and the environment, yet 34% of the low-income adult population of Alameda County are food insecure, meaning they lack reliable access to healthy foods. The City of Oakland can eliminate these conditions through policies and programs that promote community food security, such that all residents are able obtain a safe, culturally acceptable, nutritionally adequate diet, while maximizing community self-reliance and social justice.

Community and school gardens provide hands-on entrepreneur opportunities by fostering business, academic, and life skills that can help Oakland's youth become more self sufficient and productive adults. There are approximately 4,000 jobs in Oakland's food distribution and processing sector, and given the potential strength of the sector in Oakland, increasing value-added production of local foods could create a major competitive advantage for Oakland and significantly contribute to the City's job growth. In addition, local food production for local consumption reduces the need for transportation and thus the rate of atmospheric carbon dioxide accumulation.

The Mayor's office, working with graduate students from the University of California, developed a resolution (Resolution No. 79680 C.M.S., adopted by the City Council on January 17, 2006) authorizing a study to examine current trends in Oakland's food system and recommend programs and policies that promote a sustainability food system for Oakland.

5. SOLID WASTE DIVERSION

Residential Recycling Program: On January 31, 2005, the Environmental Services Division of the Public Works Agency introduced the first major modification to Oakland's residential recycling program since the addition of yard trimming service in 1995. The existing yard trimming program was expanded to include food scraps and to accept unlimited amounts of yard trimmings, with collection increasing from bi-weekly to weekly service. The tub-based curbside recycling program, which was previously provided as a weekly service in only half of the City, was replaced by a weekly single-cart service throughout Oakland. The result of this expansion have been dramatic: Yard trimming tonnage has increased by over 46% compared to 2004, and recycling tonnage increased by 37%.

Of the households setting out yard trimming carts, about 15% are participating in the food scraps services, which is comparable to participation found in other cities during the first year of food scraps collection.

Since mid-2005, sustainability staff in the Mayor's office have been collaborating with staff in the Environmental Services Division of the Public Works Agency, as well as staff in Council offices, to explore ways to build on and increase these solid waste diversion successes. Areas of focus include increasing the availability of food waste composting services to small businesses; exploring the feasibility and strategy for banning the use of polystyrene; mandating the use of compost-able food service containers; and developing a resolution to adopt a "Zero-Waste by 2020" goal for Oakland.

6. SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CHECKLIST

In November 2002, Councilmember Jane Brunner convened a *Socially Responsible Business Task Force*, for the purpose of developing recommendations for attracting and supporting socially responsible businesses in the City of Oakland. One of the outcomes of the Task Force was the development of a set of criteria, in the form of a checklist, which defines attributes of a Socially Responsible Business.

In July 2005, the City Council approved implementation of a new City protocol whereby any organization receiving more than \$250,000 in City support, including loans, grants, or subsidies, submit a checklist that highlights the social equity and environmental protection initiatives and programs in place in that business. While such a protocol is only advisory to the Council, it is designed to measure the relative level of social responsibility of firms nominated to receive major financial assistance from the city.

7. OTHER

a. World Environment Day & Social Equity

Oakland served on the host committee and steering committee for the United Nations World Environment Day and helped draft the 21 bold environmental and social equity actions that cities can take to be good global cities. These actions, known as the Urban Environmental Accords, were signed by leaders of approximately 50 cities from around the world at a ceremony in San Francisco on June 5, 2005. Mayor Jerry Brown was an original signatory to the Accords. Since that ceremony, 15 additional cities have signed on, bringing to 65 the number of cities that have signed the Accords.

Working with Oakland's Ella Baker Center for Human Rights and other Oakland community groups, Mayor's staff helped develop the first ever "Social Equity Track" at a UN World Environment Day. The Social Equity Track included more than a dozen panels, workshops, and performances. All were well attended. Accord Nine, which came out of the Social Equity Track, states that mayors agree to "Adopt a policy or implement a program that creates environmentally beneficial jobs in slums and/or low-income neighborhoods."

b. Green School Program

In early 2005, Oakland's local TV station, KTOP, in collaborating with sustainability director Randy Hayes, completed a ten part Sustainable Oakland series covering such issues as clean water, litter, healthy buildings, air quality and hazardous waste reduction. It is for classroom use and distribution in northern California. It will be translated into Chinese and distributed to specialty cable networks.

c. 2005 Awards Granted to Oakland

As a result of the many sustainability related actions that continue to be initiated by Council members, the Mayor, and dedicated staff in many departments of the City, Oakland has received a number of prestigious awards and "claims to fame," as noted below. A more comprehensive list of awards can be found in Appendix A.

- Oakland was named one of America's "Top Ten Green Cities" (2005) according to two separate programs, www.thegreenguide.com and www.sustainlane.com.
- Oakland is in Alameda County, which has more solar power than any other county in the country (2005).
- In the spring of 2005 the Oakland Coliseum became the first major league sporting venue to sell drinks in compost-able cups. They also use compost-able utensils and have established a goal of composting 100% of the trash generated at stadium games.
- On June 5, 2005 Mayor Jerry Brown was an original signer at the United Nations' World Environment Day ceremony inaugurating the Urban Environmental Accords. These Accords spell out 21 bold actions that cities can take to address the planet's needs. www.wed2005.org

The Mayor's staff has consolidated into a single document, included as Appendix A to this report, many of the achievements the City has made in promoting and adopting environmentally and socially responsible initiatives over the past seven years.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Economic, environmental and social equity benefits are enumerated throughout the report.

DISABILITY AND SENIOR CITIZEN ACCESS

There are no ADA or senior citizen access issues contained in this report.

ACTION REQUESTED OF THE CITY COUNCIL


Staff recommends that the Council accept this informational report.

Respectfully submitted,


Randy Hayes, Mayor's Office

Prepared by:
Carol Misseldine and Randy Hayes, Sustainability
Staff, Mayor's Office

APPROVED AND FORWARDED TO
THE COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE


Office of the City Administrator

APPENDIX A

City of Oakland Sustainability Overview:

“Oakland, as one of the country’s top ten green cities, has embarked on a series of impressive sustainability programs. The triple bottom line is our definition of sustainability. Concerns about social equity, nature, and the economy are the three parts of our holistic approach.

How sustainable is Oakland? Are the current programs enough to achieve an economically vibrant, just, and ecologically sustainable city? Not entirely, but they do represent an impressive start. Oakland is on the move.

For example, the goal of the smart growth “10k” initiative, set in my first term in 1999, was to get 10,000 new residents in downtown Oakland to foster a spirit of elegant density. We’ve worked hard to mobilize the resources of city government to attract people to live within the downtown area. The objectives include lively streets, increased local shopping and new places for people to meet and share the excitement of urban living. With the latest round of residential projects, we will soon surpass that goal. We are building a vibrant community with more employees living in the neighborhood in which they work.

The City Center is abuzz with shops and outdoor cafes -- people living life. Tugboats push cargo ships into their slips at the Port of Oakland. Renovated buildings in Old Oakland are functional antiques amidst new and ever greener construction. The downtown boom is spawning new restaurants and weekly farmers markets add organic local zest to the streets while putting some of the cars in their place.

Obstructing dams, culverts, and roadways along the Lake Merritt Channel are being razed to reestablish the original tidal flow, make room for boat passage, public open space and healthy plant and bird habitats right near the urban core. Oakland is one of the most reinvigorated traditional downtowns in California if not the country. While there is still much to be done, we invite you to assess Oakland’s current achievements and progress towards a more sustainable future.”

- Mayor Jerry Brown, December 18, 2005

Sustainability Organization & Key Documents:

- Organization: The Mayor’s office has a Sustainability Program (initiated 11/03) staffed by a Director of Sustainability position and one senior staff to help coordinate City activities. Public Works Agency has an Environmental Services Manager with a number of programs under that position. Community Economic Development Agency is governed by a 1998 policy stating that sustainable development is the overarching principle guiding Oakland’s entire economic development program.
- Sustainability White Paper (44 pages) for City of Oakland 1998: *Building the Sustainable Economy: An Opportunity for Oakland*.
- Sustainability Inventory (100 pages) was completed in 2003
- Sustainability Plan at Port of Oakland is published annually. This covers both the maritime port and the Oakland International Airport.
- Sustainability Indicators complete for West Oakland
- Sustainability Annual Reports since 1999 submitted to the City Council and available to the general public from the City Clerk’s office
- Sustainable Business Plan was updated in March of 2005.
- The Oakland General Plan, mandated by the state, is an overall blueprint of the City’s future.

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Community and Economic Development Committee
February 28, 2006

- The Bike Master Plan, completed in 1999, is being updated in 2006.
- The Pedestrian Master Plan was completed in 2002.
- Lake Merritt Park Master Plan was completed in July, 2002

Collaborative Partnerships:

- The Oakland Energy Partnership has morphed into the East Bay Energy Partnership with five distinct programs to serve the community
- The City has an MOU with the Department of Energy's Rebuild America/Renewable Energy division and the California Energy Commission (CEC) for Oakland's energy planning (2004). Lawrence Berkeley Lab participates via an arrangement with the CEC.
- Contract with Navigant Consulting, State of California CA LEEP, and City of Oakland for a 10 year energy efficiency plan (2005)
- Contract with Navigant to assess the Community Choice Aggregation opportunity to increase renewable electricity to 50% by 2017 while reducing electricity rates for consumers (2005).
- Oakland was on the host committee and steering committee for UN World Environment Day June 5, 2005 and helped draft the 21 actions of the Urban Environmental Accords
- AC Transit (the regional bus company) and the City of Oakland are collaborating on Oakland's first hydrogen fueling station, scheduled for completion in early 2006. It will have a Hydrogen Learning Center on the same property for regular use by classes and related community groups.
- The City of Oakland's Sustainability Program is collaborating with San Francisco's Department on the Environment on a pilot project to test tide power in the Bay as well as wave power off the coast. There is a potential of more than two gigawatts of power from the Bay.
- The City of Oakland has joined with Friends of the Earth, Inc.; Greenpeace, Inc.; City of Boulder, CO; City of Arcata, CA; and Santa Monica, CA to bring suit against two federal government agencies regarding climate change impacts to our respective cities and organizations.
- Oakland participates in the Bay Area Alliance for Sustainable Communities covering nine counties and about 100 cities.
- In February 2005 Oakland partnered with BALLE (Business Alliance for Local Living Economies) to foster local sustainable economic activities. The BALLE national coordinator is an Oakland resident and business person.
- On June 5, 2005 Mayor Jerry Brown was an original signatory at the United Nations' World Environment Day ceremony inaugurating the Urban Environmental Accords. These Accords spell out 21 bold actions that cities can take to address the planet's needs. www.wed2005.org
- In 2005 Oakland helped AC Transit raise \$750,000 for the installation of a solar-powered hydrogen electrolyzer which is expected to result in a \$165,000 match from the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. This station will be located at AC Transit's Emeryville Division and will produce between 20 and 24 kg of hydrogen per day. It will be operational in early 2007.
- StopWaste.org works closely with Oakland to reduce waste.

Energy & Green House Gases:

- Note: Virtually every section or initiative in this overview relates to the city's energy goals.
- Renewable energy projects and programs: Five Megawatts of Solar power generation planned for 2005. As stated above, Oakland's sustainability program is collaborating with San Francisco's Department on the Environment on a pilot project to test tide power in the bay as well as wave power off the coast.
- Solar: Alameda County has more solar power than any other county in the country (2005).
- Oakland is home to California's largest corporate solar electric system. FedEx at Oakland Airport installed 5,700 photovoltaic modules on 81,000 square feet of roof—almost 1 megawatt of electricity—enough pollution free solar electricity to power 900 homes. This system will provide 80% of FedEx's peak electricity needs. Over the 30 year life span of the system the following pollution will be avoided: 11,000 tons of CO₂; 17,000 pounds of smog causing nitrogen oxide; 15,000 pounds of acid rain causing sulfur dioxide.
- Energy efficiency projects and programs: A ten year detailed energy efficiency plan is due in mid 2006. The partnership with Navigant Consulting, through their Leadership in Energy Efficiency

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Program (CA LEEP), is helping complete this analysis.

- Savings by Design: Oakland is the first of six cities in California chosen by PG&E to launch "Savings by Design"--a new program that provides free energy efficiency design assistance and cash incentives of up to \$150,000 to new commercial construction projects that meet energy efficiency standards.
- Oakland endorsed the Kyoto Protocol (Climate Change Convention) in 1998.
- Oakland set a greenhouse gas baseline for 1990 emissions and set a policy to achieve a 15% reduction below that level by 2010.
- The draft Green House Gas Emission Reduction Plan was written in 2000. The baseline is being reviewed and a progress report on Oakland emissions is expected 10/05. The partnership with Navigant Consulting through their Leadership in Energy Efficiency Program (CA LEEP) is helping complete this analysis as well.
- In 2005, Oakland City Council voted to become the second city in the US to accept mandatory Greenhouse Gas reductions through a program at the Chicago Climate Exchange.
- Oakland completed a feasibility study in early 2005 on achieving 50% renewable electricity citywide by 2017. The City is now commissioning a CCA Implementation Plan and will move to full determination in early 2006. A study on achieving 100% renewable electricity by 2030 is in discussion.

Food & Agriculture:

- There are six Farmers Markets adding to the vibrancy of an outdoor experience to neighborhoods and a connection to fresh food and organic farmers.
- There are seven Community Gardens. On weekends there are horticultural workshops and flower shows for every gardening interest.
- The People's Grocery serves low income neighborhoods with fresh, often organic, vegetables.
- An Oakland Food Policy Council began in March 2005. People's Grocery was the Chair for 2005.
- The City and various community groups have started an Oakland Food Council to maximize organic, non-genetically modified food production within the City of Oakland. The initial goal is to develop a plan to produce up to 30% of the city's food from within the city or a 100 mile radius.

Green Building:

- The Green Building Resource Center, established in 2000 next to the City's permit application desk provides information on green building strategies and materials and serves as a clearinghouse for guidelines, case studies, and technical resources. The City of Oakland Public Works Agency, in partnership with the Pacific Energy Center, hosts green building classes.
- A Civic green building ordinance that requires LEED-Silver for new City facilities and major retrofits was adopted in May 2005 and also includes incentives for commercial builders.
- Note: Most new buildings expected to be built in Oakland over the next 3-7 years will be multi-family housing, so incentives will apply to these residential markets.
- In August of 2005 "Mayor Jerry Brown's Green Development Award" was initiated. It went to Green City Lofts, a 62 unit condominium urban village and smart growth project. This site, a former brownfield, is now an asset to the community.

Green Business Program & Incubation:

- The City offers inspections and auditing services and financial support to the Alameda County Green Business Program to promote Green Business certification in Oakland. As of early 2005 about 25 Oakland businesses are certified.
- Oakland resident James Nixon, author of the seminal 1998 white paper on sustainability in Oakland, has an incubation or business accelerator service and office space with some focus on aspiring green businesses.
- The Communications Technology Cluster (CTC) graduated 15 companies and created over 700 jobs in downtown Oakland. Founded in 1996, CTC is a public-private partnership between Sustainable Systems, Inc, the Oakland Business Development Corporation, and Oakland.
- The Oakland Small Business Growth Center is part of the City's philosophy to promote the local economy as part of the sustainability program.

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- An eco-industrial park has been proposed for the old Oakland Army Base, but so far has been held up by land swap and jurisdictional issues.

Green School Program:

- Oakland's award winning Chabot Space & Science Center offers a broad selection of earth science and environmental workshops and classes through the school system. This includes a new hydrogen program that will be coordinated with the Hydrogen Learning Center located in another part of Oakland.
- More specifically, Chabot offers 46 classes for school groups in environmental education serving about 35,000 students annually and 26 half-day summer camps serving about 350 young people. Campers explore sustainability themes including space and earth science, astronomy, and technology. Their professional development activities serve about 2,000 teachers.
- In 2004, Chabot's solar photovoltaic power system produced over 35 megawatt hours of solar energy. This amount of clean solar power equates to reductions in emissions of gasses harmful to the environment that would normally have been produced by conventional power plants. The equivalent reductions include 10,244 kilograms of carbon dioxide, 2.75 kilograms of sulfur oxides, and 9.06 kilograms of nitrogen oxides.
- In early 2005, KTOP, Oakland's TV station, completed a 10 - part Sustainable Oakland series covering such issues as clean water, litter, healthy buildings, air quality, and hazardous waste reduction. It is for classroom use and for distribution on cable television in northern California. It will be translated into Chinese and distributed on specialty cable networks.
- HyRoad Learning Center: In partnership with Lawrence Hall of Science at UC Berkeley, Schatz Energy Research Center at Humboldt State University, Chabot Space and Science Center in Oakland, and the City of Oakland, AC Transit will build and operate the HyRoad Learning Center as part of its Oakland hydrogen station (see Transportation & Green Fleet section). The HyRoad Learning Center will engage school children and policy-makers in an interactive exploration of emerging transportation. All of the Learning Center's exhibits and outreach programs will take a "whole systems" approach. The Learning Center will present the complexity of our energy and transportation systems, point to possible solutions, and then invite visitors to embark on the road to a sustainable future.
- The Self-Reliant House and Environmental Education Center is at Merritt College in Oakland. One can visit various buildings to see examples of energy efficiency, green building, and waste recycling in integrated systems. Urban ecology courses are available at Merritt College.

Lobbying at Other Levels: Cities need to voice their concerns at the county, state, national, and even international level from time to time. Cities banding together can share resources and add power to any individual voice. To that end, at the end of 2005 Oakland invited five local cities to draft a joint lobbying agenda. Already, Oakland has joined with the cities of Arcata, Santa Monica, and Boulder to sue two federal government agencies over activities that will exacerbate climate change and harm cities.

Parks, Water, Creeks, & Community Engagement: See Public Works web site for details at <http://www.oaklandpw.com/> or <http://www.oaklandparks.org/>

- The City of Oakland has 100 parks, 59 outdoor courts, 53 athletic fields, & 5 community pools.
- A Creek Protection, Storm Water Management and Discharge Control Ordinance was adopted in 1993 and amended in 1997 to include a Creek Protection Permit for all development on creek side properties in Oakland. The City's Watershed Improvement Program has implemented numerous Creek Restoration Projects and directs the Clean Creeks Campaign, a public/community outreach program that includes community-based and citywide creek cleanups, the Adopt-a-Creek program, school presentations, support for Creek-to-Bay Day and more.
- In 2002, Oakland voters overwhelmingly passed the \$198 million bond measure titled Measure DD, the Oakland Trust for Clean Water and Safe Parks. Over \$70 million in DD funding is dedicated to projects that will remove tidal water flow constrictions along the Lake Merritt Channel, improve water quality, provide habitat, and convert the south side of Lake Merritt and the Channel into accessible public open space. It will fund facilities and trails around Lake Merritt, waterfront trail and parks acquisitions and construction at the Estuary Waterfront, youth

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and public recreational facilities, as well as creeks and waterways restoration.

- The Measure DD Community Coalition was formed to establish an ongoing dialogue between the City of Oakland and interested members of the community on how this historic bond measure will be implemented. The group meets monthly and is open to anyone interested in finding out more about the Measure DD Bond implementation. To see a list of current participating organizations go to http://www.oaklandparks.org/measure_dd_orgs.htm.
- Lake Merritt Park Master Plan completed in July, 2002
- Water in Oakland is served by East Bay Municipal Utility District.

Reuse/Recycling/Waste/Toxics:

- The City has achieved a ~57% Waste Diversion Rate (9/05) with a policy to achieve 75% by 2010. There is a recycling hotline with a directory of companies that provide services for businesses.
- 1990 is the baseline year
 - 1990 diversion rate: 11%
 - 2002 diversion rate: 50% (official)
 - 2003 diversion rate: 53% (reported but unofficial)
 - 2010 diversion goal: 75% (adopted in 2003)
- The Construction and Demolition Ordinance (2002) mandates 50% diversion, but is being reviewed to look at requiring 60% or more.
- The City has a Recycled Content procurement and Source Reduction Policy for some City purchases. An Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) Policy, to build on the existing policy, is being developed for implementation.
- An ordinance with Recycling Space Allocation Requirements was passed in 1995
- The Oakland/Berkeley Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) is a geographic area designated by the California Integrated Waste Management Board to foster end-use markets for recyclable materials and generate green collar jobs. Companies in the RMDZ are eligible for a number of benefits.
- An Integrated Pest Management Resolution was passed in 1997
- A Dioxin Task Force was set up in 1999 and a City plan to reduce dioxin pollution was established.
- The Depot for Creative Re-Use, located on San Pablo Avenue, is one example of a business that helps reduce waste through reuse.

Smart Growth, Brownfield, Transit Villages, & Urban Infill:

- The goal of the Mayor's 10K Initiative, initiated in 1999, was to revitalize downtown Oakland and counter urban sprawl by building enough units downtown to house 10,000 people. Oakland will surpass this goal in 2006.
- The Oakland Redevelopment Agency operates in ten areas and favors transit friendly mixed use. Brownfield revitalization is a top priority.
- Fostering transit oriented, mixed-use development is at the heart of Oakland's smart growth principles. Progress was made on five transit village development plans from 2000-2005: Uptown at 19th Street BART, Fruitvale Transit village, MacArthur BART, Coliseum BART, and West Oakland Transit Village. Contact: Business Development Office, Redevelopment Division in CEDA 510/238-3627 www.business2oakland.com. As a catalyst for renewal in a low-income inner-city community, the Fruitvale Village is a model.
- Preservation Park is part of the effort to preserve Old Town Oakland and support community groups.
- Oakland has a comprehensive brownfields cleanup program (www.oaklandpw.com/ulrprogram) that strongly supports the use of sound science and innovative institutional controls to assess, clean up and prepare contaminated properties for reuse.
- The City manages over \$2 million in State and federal brownfields grants and loans that support brownfields redevelopment projects by local developers and non-profits.
- In 2004, the City was awarded the prestigious Phoenix Award for its work to clean up and redevelop a brownfield into Habitat for Humanity housing for four low-income families.

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Sustainability & Social Equity:

- Asthma in Oakland White Paper was produced in 2002 and led to a number of programs to reduce air pollution, particularly diesel particulate, at the Port of Oakland
- Oakland Living Wage Ordinance was passed in 1998
- City of Oakland Local Employment Program: All Public Works Agency contracts must comply.
- City of Oakland Apprenticeship Workforce Partnership System: For contracts \geq \$15,000
- City of Oakland Local and Small Business Enterprise Program: For Professional Service contracts \geq \$15,000, or construction contracts \geq \$50,000.
- Equal Benefits Ordinance: For contracts \geq \$25,000.
- Local Construction Employment Referral Program: Oakland residents are referred to jobs on city-funded construction projects.
- Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program: Minority and women owned businesses must participate in City projects funded by the Department of Transportation.
- A good example of equity issues and energy issues overlapping is the successful youth employment program called California Youth Energy Services (CYES). This is a job training program for low income youth that also provides free energy efficiency assistance for low-income households. In the summer of 2005 the Mayor's sustainability staff worked with Rising Sun Energy Center to establish a California Youth Energy Services (CYES) site in the Fruitvale District. This program hired and trained local low income youth to provide free in-home energy audits, education, and energy efficient hardware installation to low income homeowners and renters in East Oakland. Program highlights:
 - Provided 514 Oakland households with energy saving hardware and information, surpassing our goal of 400 homes.
 - Cumulative savings of 117,452 annual kilowatt hours of electricity.
 - By partnering with the Mayor's Summer Jobs Program, 13 low income Oakland youth were hired and trained in residential energy efficiency, auditing, and installations. The job-readiness training with local energy contractors combined to offer students a streamlined entrance to pursue careers in the energy efficiency field. Each received a letter of reference for future employers.
 - Served over 300 non-English speaking households in Cantonese, Mandarin, and Spanish; *over 55% of the total clients.*
 - Saved Oakland residents approximately \$146,530 in energy dollars; showing a *3:1 return rate* on the City's initial investment.
 - CYES students installed the following materials in low income Oakland residences at no cost: 1,832 compact fluorescent lamps, 402 efficient-flow showerheads, 847 faucet aerators, and 82 clotheslines.
- The community group, GRID Alternatives, helps to install solar panels on low income residences in Oakland. www.gridalternatives.org
- The People's Grocery serves low income neighborhoods with fresh, often organic, vegetables.
- The City and community groups have started an Oakland Food Council looking at a plan to maximize organic, non-genetically modified food production within the City of Oakland and address local malnutrition problems. The initial goal is to develop a plan to produce up to 30% of the City's food from within the city or a 100 mile radius of Oakland.
- In 2006 Oakland will pilot Equity Express, a Chicago-based program that helps low income families reduce expenses related to food, energy, and transportation, and promotes the establishment of bank accounts with the savings.
- In 2004 and 2005 the Mayor's Office, PG&E, and Public Works Agency's Energy Department distributed 2000 strands of energy efficient (LED) holiday light strings in exchange for the energy guzzling older version. The exchange was via Farmers Markets and the Oaklanders Assistance Program in City Hall.

Transportation & Green Fleet:

- A Green Fleet Resolution was adopted in 2003. The program is managed by the Public Works Agency.
- Fourteen percent of the City's current fleet is alt-fuel vehicles (AFVs). The City's fleet currently

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includes 154 vehicles that are fueled with compressed natural gas (CNG), and 19 "flex-fuel" vehicles that can utilize either CNG or unleaded gas. An additional 21 vehicles are powered by other alternative fuels (4 electric, 17 propane). Upcoming: One Packer truck and one street sweeper compressed natural gas-powered vehicles are on order. This will bring the total number of alternative fueled vehicles in the City's fleet to 194 (14% of total vehicles).

- The City has been awarded over \$1 million in grant funding from the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to assist its franchised solid waste hauler, Waste Management of Alameda County (WMAC), in replacing 27 diesel engine vehicles with cleaner fuel alternatives.
- Integrated land use and transportation elements are part of the City's General Plan.
- Oakland has a City CarShare program as well as an annual Bike to Work Day and Car Free Day.
- City employees have Commuter Check and Guaranteed Ride Home benefits.
- Oakland is served by BART (Bay Area Rapid Transportation) with 43 stations, 8 in Oakland
- AC Transit serves Oakland and the East Bay and is one of the largest public transit agencies in California with over 100 bus lines serving about a quarter million weekday riders. They have one hydrogen fuel cell bus and have been approved by the air quality management district to build up to ten hybrid buses.
- 2005 transportation estimates for Oakland
 - Commute by mass transit, 12% (source is AC Transit)
 - Commute by carpool%
 - Commute by bike, 1.5% (1.1% in 2,000)
- The Bike Master Plan, completed in 1999, is being updated in 2006. Oakland's cycling "report card," completed for the National Bicycle Greenway is at: <http://nationalbicyclegreenway.com/CityBikingReports/OaklandBiking2005.php>
- Pedal Express has been providing zero-pollution delivery solutions for people and businesses in the East Bay since 1994.
- Annual "Bike to Work Day" to call attention to the need to bike every day. Contact: Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Coordinator, City of Oakland, Public Works Agency, Transportation Services Division, 250 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 4314, Oakland, CA 94612 (510) 238-3983 <http://www.oaklandpw.com/bicycling>
- The Pedestrian Master Plan was completed in 2002.
- Alternative Fuel Stations:
 - Oakland International Airport has a compressed natural gas fueling station
 - Oakland's first hydrogen fueling station and HyRoad Learning Center (see Green Schools section) is scheduled for completion in early 2006. Note: Oakland helped Emeryville with solar power/hydrogen system (see "Collaborative Partnerships").
 - A second alternative fueling station closer to downtown will have compressed natural gas, hydrogen, and possibly bio-diesel and is scheduled to open in spring 2006.

Awards & Claims to Fame (Partial list) Some items are repeated from the above text

- Top Ten Green City: Oakland was named one of America's "Top Ten Green Cities" (2005) according to two separate programs, www.thegreenguide.com and www.sustainlane.com
- Oakland, at 80 square miles, is the eighth largest city in California with a population of about 406,000 and is the only city in the world with a natural saltwater lake in its center.
- Solar: Alameda County has more solar power than any other county in the country (2005).
- Oakland has the oldest officially declared wildfowl sanctuary in the United States.
- In the Spring of 2006 the Oakland Coliseum becomes the first major league sporting venue to sell drinks in compost-able cups. They also use compost-able utensils. A plan to compost 100% of the trash generated at stadium games is the goal.
- In 2005, Oakland City Council voted to become the second city in the US to accept mandatory Greenhouse Gas reductions through a program at the Chicago Climate Exchange.
- On June 5, 2005 Mayor Jerry Brown was an original signer at the United Nations' World Environment Day ceremony inaugurating the Urban Environmental Accords. These Accords spell out 21 bold actions that cities can take to address the planet's needs. www.wed2005.org
- The "Savings by Design" award went to Caesar Chavez School (2005) for conserving energy.

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- In 2004, the City was awarded the prestigious Phoenix Award for its work to clean up and redevelop a brownfield into Habitat for Humanity housing for four low-income families.
- Oakland Housing Authority won the “*Partnership of the Year*” (2002) from Rebuild America and State Energy Award Program
- In 2002, Oakland was ranked the nation’s 8th best city for business in the *Forbes* annual survey of the Best Places in America for Business and Careers.
- In 2001 Oakland won a four star (out of 5) International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives award for action to protect climatic systems.
- In 2001 *Money Magazine* ranked Oakland as the 6th best US city in which to live. Two Oakland neighborhoods, Rockridge and Montclair, were referenced as “alternatives for people who want big city lifestyles without big city expenses.”
- Based on US Census data, Oakland is ranked third in the nation in the percentage of women-owned businesses.
- The USA Today Diversity Index ranks Oakland as one of the two most diverse cities in the U.S.
- Oakland has won creek restoration, park revitalization, urban land development, and green fleet awards.
- Mayor Brown won the “Leadership in Rebuilding Oakland” award from the Neighborhood Reinvestment Training Institute.

Awards Given by Oakland’s Mayor Brown:

- The Mayor of Oakland issues an annual “GREEN DEVELOPMENT AWARD.” In August of 2005 Mayor Jerry Brown awarded the City’s first annual award to Green City Lofts, a 62 unit condominium urban village and smart growth project. Green City Lofts make the City of Oakland home to the greenest condominium development on the west coast, probably in the country. Green City Development Group President Martin Samuels credits Mayor Jerry Brown with the inspiration to build this 62 unit condominium project that set a new standard for green in-fill multifamily development. Green attributes include:
 - 95% recycling and diversion of construction waste
 - Located in urban in-fill with existing infrastructure, adjacent to mass transit
 - Hydronic energy efficient heating systems—each unit is Energy Star qualified
 - Zero toxicity paints, adhesives, carpets, finishes and furnishings
 - Tree friendly floors such as bamboo, cork and linoleum

The Green City Revolution

“There were about three billion people on this small blue-green planet in 1950. Now at 6.5 billion people, half (over 3 billion) live in large cities. As we grow to a ceiling of about 9 billion people, two thirds of those people will live in big cities. Cities are the place to deliver the solutions. Those solutions need to reach all people, even as we work to leave less and less of an ecological footprint with each subsequent generation. Oakland, a wonderfully diverse city with a great climate, can serve as a model for a livable future. This will require continued bold thinking and action on the part of our community leaders, local business leaders, and elected officials. Oakland citizens have made a great start, but there is much more to do – such exciting and historically important work!”

**- Randy Hayes, Director of Sustainability
Office of the Mayor, City of Oakland**