

AgendaItems may be taken out of order based on the business of the day and preference of the
Committee

- 1. Call to Order and Introductions
- 2. Pledge of Allegiance
- 3. Public Comment
- 4. APPROVE Record of Action for June 24, 2019 meeting.
- 5. DISCUSS Ideas for Goals for Updated Climate Action Plan and PROVIDE ADVICE Regarding Same
- 6. ADOPT Environmental Justice Assessment Tool Developed by the Commission's Environmental Justice Working Group and RECOMMEND Its Use in Updating the County's General Plan.
- 7. RECEIVE UPDATE on proposal from Member, District 1, to Recommend the Use of Carbon-Neutral Building Materials in County Projects.
- 8. AMEND Sustainability Commission Bylaws to Extend Term of Service for 60 days or Until an Appointment Is Made to a Vacant Seat
- 9. REVIEW Proposed Polystyrene Ordinance
- 10. APPOINT one member of the Sustainability Commission to the Contra Costa County Integrated Pest Management Advisory Committee
- 11. RECEIVE Reports from Sustainability Commission members and alternates, and PROVIDE DIRECTION as needed.
- 12. RECEIVE Report from Sustainability Coordinator.
- 13. RECEIVE Report from Sustainability Commission Chair and IDENTIFY TOPICS for next report to Ad Hoc Committee on Sustainability.
- 14. The next meeting is currently scheduled for October 21, 2019.

15. Adjourn

The Sustainability Commission will provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities planning to attend Commission meetings. Contact the staff person listed below at least 72 hours before the meeting.

Any disclosable public records related to an open session item on a regular meeting agenda and distributed by the County to a majority of members of the Commission less than 96 hours prior to that meeting are available for public inspection at 30 Muir Road, Martinez, CA during normal business hours. Staff reports related to items on the agenda are also accessible on line at www.co.contra-costa.ca.us.

Public comment may be submitted via electronic mail on agenda items at least one full work day prior to the published meeting time.

For Additional Information Contact: Jody London, Commission Staff Phone (925) 674-7871 · Fax (925) 674-7250 jody. lond on @dcd. cccounty. us

<u>Glossary of Acronyms, Abbreviations, and other Terms (in alphabetical order)</u>: Contra Costa County has a policy of making limited use of acronyms, abbreviations, and industry-specific language in meetings of its Board of Supervisors and Committees. Following is a list of commonly used abbreviations that may appear in presentations and written materials at meetings of the Ad Hoc Sustainability Committee:

AB Assembly Bill ABAG Association of Bay Area Governments ACA Assembly Constitutional Amendment ADA Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 **BAAQMD Bay Area Air Quality Management District** BART Bay Area Rapid Transit District **BAYREN Bay Area Regional Energy Network** BGO Better Government Ordinance (Contra Costa County) **BOS Board of Supervisors CALTRANS** California Department of Transportation AO County Administrative Officer or Office **CAP Climate Action Plan** CARB California Air Resources Board **CCA Community Choice** CCE Community Choice Energy Aggregation CCWD Contra Costa Water District CEQA California Environmental Quality Act **CSA County Service Area** CSAC California State Association of Counties **DCC Delta Counties Coalition** DCD Contra Costa County Dept. of Conservation & Development **DPC Delta Protection Commission** DSC Delta Stewardship Council DWR California Department of Water Resources EBEW East Bay Energy Watch EBMUD East Bay Municipal Utility District EIR Environmental Impact Report (a state requirement) EIS Environmental Impact Statement (a federal requirement) FTE Full Time Equivalent

FY Fiscal Year GHG Greenhouse Gas **GGRF** Greenhouse Gas Reduction Funds **GIS Geographic Information System** HSD Contra Costa County Health Services Department **IPM Integrated Pest Management** JPA/JEPA Joint (Exercise of) Powers Authority or Agreement LAMORINDA Area of Lafayette-Moraga-Orinda MAC Municipal Advisory Council **MBE Minority Business Enterprise** MOA Memorandum of Agreement **MOE** Maintenance of Effort MOU Memorandum of Understanding MTC Metropolitan Transportation Commission NACo National Association of Counties NEPA National Environmental Protection Act PDA Priority Development Area **PV** Photovoltaic PWD Contra Costa County Public Works Department **RDA Redevelopment Agency or Area RFI Request For Information RFP Request For Proposals RFQ Request For Qualifications** SB Senate Bill SGC Strategic Growth Council SR2S Safe Routes to Schools TWIC Transportation, Water, and Infrastructure Committee U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency WBE Women-Owned Business Enterprise



Contra Costa County

Sustainability Commission

4.

<u>Meeting Date:</u> <u>Subject:</u>	6/24/2019 APPROVE Record of Action Meeting.	1 for June 24, 20	019, Sustainability Commission	-•
<u>Department:</u>	Conservation & Developmen	t		
Presenter:	Jody London, DCD	Contact:	Jody London, (925) 674-7871	

Referral History:

County Ordinance (Better Government Ordinance 95-6, Article 25-205, [d]) requires that each County Body keep a record of its meetings. Though the record need not be verbatim, it must accurately reflect the agenda and the decisions made in the meeting.

Referral Update:

Any handouts or printed copies of testimony distributed at the meeting will be attached to this meeting record. Links to the agenda and minutes will be available at the Committee web page, to be announced.

Recommendation(s)/NextStep(s):

Staff recommends approval of the attached Record of Action for the June 24, 2019, Sustainability Commission Meeting with any necessary corrections.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

N/A

ATTACHMENT(S)

06-24-19 Record of Action

			CONTRA COSTA COUNTY SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION An Advisory Body to the Board of Supervisors
Record of A	ction		June 24, 2019 5:00 P.M. 30 Muir Road, Martinez
Howdy Goudey, Chair, Group Nick Despota, Vice-Cha Shoshana Wechsler, Al Victoria Smith, Membe Ryan Buckley, Alternat	hir, Member, District 1 ternate, District 1 er, District 2	John Sierra, Member, District 3 Gretchen Logue, Alternate, District 3 Wes Sullens, Member, District 4 Travis Curran, Alternate, District 4 Charles Davidson, Member, District 5 Vacant, Alternate, District 5	Harry Thurston, At-Large, Community Group Russell Driver, At-Large, Business Nicholas Snyder, At-Large, Business Doria Robinson, At-Large, Environmental Justice Kim Hazard, At-Large, Education
Agenda Items:	Items may be take	en out of order based on the bus Committee	siness of the day and preference of the

DRAFT

Present:	Howdy Goudey, Chair, At-Large, Community Group
	Nick Despota, Vice-Chair, Member, District 1
	Shoshana Wechsler, Alternate, District 1
	Victoria Smith, Member, District 2
	Ryan Buckley, Alternate, District 2
	Travis Curran, Alternate, District 4
	Charles Davidson, Member, District 5
	Harry Thurston, At-Large, Community Group
	Kim Hazard, At-Large, Education
Absent:	John Sierra, Member, District 3
	Gretchen Logue, Alternate, District 3
	Wes Sullens, Member, District 4
	Russell Driver, At-Large, Business
	Nicholas Snyder, At-Large, Business
	Doria Robinson, At-Large, Environmental Justice
Staff Present:	Jody London, Sustainability Coordinator
	Will Nelson, Department of Conservation and Development
	Demian Hardman, Senior Energy Planner, Department of Conservation and Development
	Chris Wikler, Field Representative, Supervisor Mitchoff
	Jill Ray, Field Representative, Supervisor Andersen
A T	Warren Lai, Deputy Director, Department of Public Works
Attendees:	Marti Roach, Carol Weed, Jan Warren, Eli Krispi, Tammy Seale, Peter Engel, Tim Haile,
	Joanna Jansen, Joanne Fanucchi
16.	Call to Order and Introductions
17.	Pledge of Allegiance

18. Public Comment

Joanne Fanucchi called for government agencies to wake up to the climate emergency in our community and our world. She asked that we speak out as a collective and apply pressure to decision makers to change things; no more business as usual. 19. APPROVE Record of Action for April 22, 2019 meeting. *The Record of Action was unanimously approved. Motion: Despota; Second: Smith*

20. RECEIVE Presentation on Contra Costa County Transportation Expenditure Plan and Sales Tax

Tim Haile, Deputy Executive Director, Contra Costa Transportation Authority (CCTA), reviewed the timeline for ongoing updates to the County Transportation Expenditure Plan (TEP). CCTA is on an accelerated schedule to adopt the TEP, which is required before CCTA can go to the voters to seek approval for a sales tax. CCTA is working to have this measure on the March 2020 ballot; a decision by the CCTA Board is needed in early November.

Haile reviewed the public outreach process in which CCTA is engaged. CCTA is finding that Contra Costa County residents are interested in congestion relief. There is a lot of interest in better transit as well as additional, safer modes, for example bicycling and walking. The Commission discussed with Haile the outreach strategies, the proposed allocation of funds, focus on environmental justice, polling, and other aspects of the TEP and potential sales tax measure. Haile clarified that there is not any proposal to alter the Urban Limit Line.

21. CONSIDER Recommendation to Board of Supervisors to Support Local and Regional Non-Profit Groups Regarding CCTA Transportation Expenditure Plan

Nick Despota reviewed the letter included in the agenda from a group of environmental, transit, and land use advocates regarding priorities for the County Transportation Expenditure Plan and proposed allocation of any sales tax funds. The Sustainability Commission discussed the letter and clarified with Tim Haile from CCTA that the advocates and the current CCTA proposal are aligned on the goals, and not aligned on the allocation of funds.

Nick Despota moved that the Sustainability Commission send a letter to the Board of Supervisors endorsing the priorities of the letter from the advocates, and indicating that the Sustainability Commission has no recommendation regarding allocation of funds. Kim Hazard provided a second. The Sustainability Commission endorsed this action unanimously.

22. RECEIVE Presentation on Public Involvement Strategy and Environmental Justice Issues in the General Plan and Climate Action Plan and PROVIDE SUGGESTIONS, as needed

Joanna Jansen from PlaceWorks, the consultants on the General Plan, reviewed the community meetings held to date for the General Plan and upcoming opportunities for community involvement. Jansen said the team is hearing concerns from the public regarding air quality and health, and greater access to safe bicycling, walking, and transit. Jansen encouraged people to review the Briefing Book posted at EnvisionContraCosta2040.org, which contains information on the existing conditions on a range of topics and will be considered the "baseline" for analysis purposes.

Jansen described anticipated upcoming community engagement meetings. These will include focused meetings in the fall that take advantage of specific expertise. Environmental justice and sustainability will likely be combined.

Sustainability Commission members asked about large industrial facilities and how they are accounted for in the General Plan and Climate Action Plan. There is concern about compounded health risks in

communities near these facilities. Jansen noted that new State requirements for environmental justice and general plans have not changed the regulatory structure for large industrial facilities, which continue to be regulated by the State and regional air quality management districts. Will Nelson (County staff) noted that the uses at large industrial facilities predate the County's zoning ordinances (which were first adopted in 1947) and General Plan. Sustainability Commission members were encouraged to review the online Briefing Book and provide feedback. Some Sustainability Commission members suggested it would be interesting to consider land use designations near large industrial facilities, and consider how to move people further away from them. Some also expressed interest in exploring what it would look like in Contra Costa County if these facilities closed, how to implement a Just Transition, consider green jobs, and strategies for divesting.

The group discussed outreach specific to the Climate Action Plan, in addition to the ongoing outreach for the General Plan. There is interest in helping the Sustainability Coordinator conduct community meetings in different areas of the County.

23. RECEIVE Presentation on Climate Action Plan Vulnerability Assessment and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets and PROVIDE DIRECTION as needed

Tammy Seale and Eli Krispi from PlaceWorks reviewed the vulnerability assessment, which is a component of the General plan. They also discussed goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. They noted that the State is shifting the methodology for establishing these goals to a per capita (per person) system starting in 2030, as opposed to a total reduction methodology. This is something Contra Costa County will need to decide for its Climate Action Plan. Seale and Krispi described the spectrum of implementation measures, from mandatory to voluntary to incentive-based. Sustainability Commission members agreed to research options for setting reduction goals and report back to each other at the August meeting.

24. ADOPT Environmental Justice Rubric Developed by the Commission's Environmental Justice Working Group and RECOMMEND Its Use in Updating the County's General Plan.

The Commission lost its quorum and was unable to take up this item.

25. RECEIVE UPDATE on proposal from Member, District 1, to Recommend the Use of Carbon-Neutral Building Materials in County Projects.

The Commission lost its quorum and was unable to take up this item.

26. AMEND Sustainability Commission Bylaws to Extend Term of Service for 60 days or Until an Appointment Is Made to a Vacant Seat

The Commission lost its quorum and was unable to take up this item.

27. DISCUSS Proposed Polystyrene Ordinance, and PROVIDE DIRECTION as needed

The Commission lost its quorum and was unable to take up this item.

28. RECEIVE Reports from Sustainability Commission members and alternates, and PROVIDE DIRECTION as needed.

The Commission lost its quorum and was unable to take up this item.

29. RECEIVE Report from Sustainability Coordinator.

The Commission lost its quorum and was unable to take up this item.

30. RECEIVE Report from Sustainability Commission Chair and IDENTIFY TOPICS for next report to Sustainability Committee.

The Commission lost its quorum and was unable to take up this item.

- 31. The next meeting is currently scheduled for August 26, 2019.
- 32. Adjourn



Contra Costa County

Sustainability Commission

5.

Meeting Date:	6/24/2019
<u>Subject:</u>	DISCUSS Ideas for Goals for Updated Climate Action Plan and MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS Regarding Same
Department:	
Presenter:	Sustainability Commission Members
Contact:	Jody London, Department of Conservation and Development

Referral History:

On December 19, 2017, the Board of Supervisors (Board) authorized the Department of Conservation and Development (DCD) to proceed with retaining a consultant to prepare an update to the County's General Plan, which was last updated in 1991 and expires in December 2020. On August 14, 2018, the Board approved and authorized the Department of Conservation and Development to enter into contract with PlaceWorks for this project. PlaceWorks included in its proposal an update to the County Climate Action Plan.

PlaceWorks has been providing presentations to the Sustainability Commission since December 2018 on various aspects of the General Plan and Climate Action Plan updates.

Referral Update:

At its June 2019 meeting, the Sustainability Commission determined that it wished to advise and work with staff and the consultant team on the goals, strategies, and metrics included in the updated Climate Action Plan. Sustainability Commission members have been working since the June meeting to develop the attached ideas. Also attached to this memo are source documents that Sustainability Commission members have consulted in developing their suggestions, as well as background information developed by PlaceWorks to inform the Commission's deliberations.

Staff anticipates that the recommendations that result from the Sustainability Commission's discussion will be shared with County staff who would have responsibility for the identified strategies. These recommendations will also be the basis for outreach meetings that the Sustainability Commission will be hosting in September and October across the County.

Recommendation(s)/NextStep(s):

DISCUSS Ideas for Goals for Updated Climate Action Plan and MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS Regarding Same.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

N/A.

ATTACHMENT(S)

Att. 1 - Recommendations for Climate Action Plan

Att. 2 - Sustainability Commission Presentation

Att. 3 - Cleveland CAP 2018 App. A, Racial Equity Tool

Att. 4 - PCC-West-Coast-Food-Waste-Reduction-Commitment

Att. 5 - Recycle Smart Food Waste Program

Att. 6 - Battery Storage for Renewable Energy

Att. 7 - CARB Workshop - Carbon Neutrality Scenarios for Deep Decarbonization Webinar Notes

Goal: To enable carbon-free County operations by 2030 and carbon-free Unincorporated Community Areas by 2040, energy efficiency, electrification and demand response programs will shrink per capita energy demand while also enabling a shift to renewable sources, improving residential health factors and resiliency to utility outages and disasters. Disadvantaged communities and low-income residents will be well served with efficiency and electrification residential upgrades.

Line #	Strategy	Measure(s) of effectiveness	Description/Sources	County or Community
1	Continue efficiency programs, such as BayREN (including electrification, as available)	# of housing units with upgrade through efficiency programs, projected energy savings associated with retrofits	BayREN, PGE/MCE	Cmty
2	Continue to grow the existing low-income weatherization program with Public Health Dept. coordination (including electrification)	# of weatherized homes each year, catalog positive residential health outcomes associated with retrofit work	Weatherization programs, County Health Dept.	Cmty
3	Encourage electrification of residential and business natural gas uses (space heating and water heating)	# of retrofits per year, fraction of gas utility annual consumption relative to electrical utility annual consumption	Permit records (DCD), PGE/MCE, rebate programs	Commu nity
4	Encourage business and residential participation in demand response programs to make tolerant loads responsive to grid conditions	# of points of active demand response in unincorporated county, annual hours of participation	Demand response program	Cmty
5	Explore financing options to improve access to renewable and battery installations (including how to reduce interest rates for PACE, on-bill financing, public banking)	Availability of low-interest credit for efficiency and electrification retrofits	PACE providers, PGE/MCE, efficiency programs and lenders	Cmty

Goal: To enable carbon-free County operations by 2030 and carbon-free Unincorporated Community Areas by 2040, energy efficiency, electrification and demand response programs will shrink per capita energy demand while also enabling a shift to renewable sources, improving residential health factors and resiliency to utility outages and disasters. Disadvantaged communities and low-income residents will be well served with efficiency and electrification residential upgrades.

Line #	Strategy	Measure(s) of effectiveness	Description/Sources	County or Community
6	Lower the CEQA EIR threshold of significance for CO2 emissions for new program and project EIRs to encourage all-electric buildings served by renewables (design prioritized over operations, external offsets a last resort). Include embodied GHG of building materials and construction in EIR evaluation of projects	Implementation in the EIR process	DCD	Cmty
7	Permit streamlining for electrification (heat pumps for space heating and water heating)	Implementation of efficiency regulatory process	DCD	Cmty
8	Continue to conduct energy audits of existing and recently acquired facilities, prioritize improvements, and upgrade facilities to save energy	# of projects in County facilities with energy efficiency upgrades, projected energy savings associated with retrofits	Public Works, ESCOs	County
9	Electrify natural gas use in County facilities (space heating and water heating), target 100% carbon free sourcing for current natural gas uses by 2030	# of retrofits per year, fraction of County utilities on gas versus electric	County Public Works	County
10	Implement demand response technology to make tolerant loads responsive to grid conditions	# of points of demand response in County operations, annual hours of participation	County Public Works or Administration	County
11	Implement energy saving operation practices (avoid waste, energy consumption that is not necessary)	Annual reporting of new energy saving practices and estimate of energy saved by practice	Departments reporting to County administrator (information sharing between depts.)	County

Goal: Use of carbon-free energy sources by County operations by 2030 and Unincorporated Community Areas by 2040. Disadvantaged communities and low-income residents will be well served with renewables and power resiliency programs

Line #	Strategy	Measure(s) of effectiveness	Description/Sources	County or Community
1a	All electric utility accounts for County facilities on MCE Deep Green option by 2022	# and percent of accounts on MCE Deep Green	MCE	County
1b	Encourage residents and businesses in unincorporated CCC to choose MCE Deep Green	# of accounts signed up for Deep Green	MCE	Communi ty
1c	Encourage MCE to increase the carbon-free and renewable content of their default product	Percent of MCE default product comprised of carbon-free and renewable sources	MCE	Communi ty
2a	Electrify natural gas use in County facilities (space heating and water heating), target 100% carbon free sourcing for current natural gas uses by 2030	# of retrofits per year, fraction of County utilities on gas versus electric	County Public Works	County
2b	Encourage electrification of residential and business natural gas uses (space heating and water heating), to allow serving these needs with renewable power	# of retrofits per year, fraction of gas utility annual consumption relative to electrical utility annual consumption	Permit records (DCD), PGE/MCE, rebate programs	Communi ty
3a	All new county vehicle purchases electric powered, unless technically not available or undue burden to operations, target 100% of fleet electric by 2030	# of EVs purchased annually and fraction of fleet that is 100% electric	County Public Works	County
3b	Implement adequate EV charging infrastructure for County fleet and employee charging	# of installed level II and DC fast charge stations, survey data of employee charging needs	County Public Works	County
3с	Encourage electric vehicle adoption by residents and businesses	# of EVs, registered in the unincorporated County	DMV records or CA rebate data while it exists	Communi ty
3d	Encourage adequate EV charging infrastructure deployment	# of installed level II and DC fast charge stations for both private and public locations	Permit records (DCD), rebate programs (MCE/PGE)	Communi ty

Goal: Use of carbon-free energy sources by County operations by 2030 and Unincorporated Community Areas by 2040. Disadvantaged communities and low-income residents will be well served with renewables and power resiliency programs

Line #	Strategy	Measure(s) of effectiveness	Description/Sources	County or Community
4a	Continue to install solar on County facilities where feasible, emphasis on multiple-use solar sites (such as roof top and parking lot installations), as well as integrated energy storage (batteries) to build resiliency, especially at County sites with critical services (cooling centers, etc.)	Total capacity (+ annual addition), in MW, of County-installed solar Total capacity (+annual addition), in MW and MWh, of County-installed battery storage	County Public Works, Renewable Resource Potential Study	County
4b	Implement recommendations of Renewable Resource Potential Study	Implementation of planning and zoning options	DCD, Renewable Resource Potential Study	Cmty
4c	Encourage solar installations, including integrated energy storage (batteries) to build resiliency	# of solar and battery storage installations	County building permit records (DCD)	Cmty
4d	Explore financing options to improve access to renewable and battery installations (including how to reduce interest rates for PACE, public banking, etc.)	Availability of low-interest credit for renewables and storage	PACE providers, solar lease companies	Cmty
4e	Encourage MCE to help develop (invest in) local solar (and storage) projects in CCC commensurate with the fraction of deep green accounts in CCC	# of MCE facilitated (invested) solar/storage projects	MCE	Cmty
5	Implement permit streamlining for commercial and home installations of battery energy storage by 2022	Implementation of efficient regulatory process	DCD	Cmty
6	Lower the CEQA EIR threshold of significance for CO2 emissions for new program and project EIRs to encourage all-electric buildings served by renewables (design prioritized over operations)	Implementation in the EIR process	DCD	Cmty

Goal: Increase Carbon Free Electricity

Line #	Strategy	Measure(s) of effectiveness	Description/Sources	County or Community Measure?
1	Increase Participation in Carbon Free Electric Service	 Promote MCE's Deep Green Electricity Product Opt-up Municipal Accounts to MCE's Deep Green Product 		Cmty
2	Increase Renewable Electricity Generation in Contra Costa County	 Collaborate with regional partners to provide outreach and education to property owners on renewable energy systems financing programs Collaborate with PG&E, MCE, and PV developers to increase battery storage capacity in the unincorporated county to maximize use of on-site solar. 	(San Diego/Berkeley) (San Diego)	County
				County

Goal: Electrify the Built Environment

Line #	Strategy	Measure(s) of effectiveness	Description/Sources	County or Community Measure?
1	Electrify New Construction	 Adopt Electrification Reach Codes. Provide fee waivers or expedited processing for all-electric homes and commercial facilities, including major renovations. 	Peninsula Clean Energy Jurisdictions	Community County
2	Electrify Existing Buildings	 Promote heat pumps—for space and water heating—through education and training for contractors, City staff, and the public, highlighting the benefits, challenges, and permitting requirements to installing this technology. Incentivize through rebates, fee waivers, and/or expedited processing heat pumps—for space and water heating—in residential and commercial sectors. 	Berkeley	County
		Conduct electrification retrofits on municipal facilities.	Berkeley	County

Goal: Strengthen Community Resiliency (Emergency Preparedness for power shutoffs)

Line #	Strategy	Measure(s) of effectiveness	Description/Sources	County or Community Measure?
1	Deploy Microgrids in Critical Facilities and/or Activity Centers	 Complete research and feasibility analysis for a microgrid for renewable backup power for City buildings and critical facilities, including fully connected and islandable solar+storage. 	Berkeley	??
2	Increase Adoption of Grid-interactive Technologies	 Create incentives for use of smart appliances (smart thermostats, heat pumps with controls, etc.) that can be paired with demand response programs to save energy during peak periods/events. Install smart appliances in municipal facilities and participate in utility demand response programs. 		County

Goal: Zero Waste Contra Costa

2.0 pounds per person per day (ppd) (*need input from consultants/staff re correct/feasible number to use)

Line #	Strategy	Measure(s) of effectiveness	Description/Sources	County or Community Measure?
1	Promote repair and reuse before disposal	Permanent fix-it clinic (library rotation)		County
2	Reduce food waste and hunger		See Cleveland, OH CAP	Cmty
3	Support 4R's education		Not just K-12 but all residents, businesses, pre-K, and college education See RecycleSmart School Recycling Programs; Wastebusters and School zero lunch	Cmty
4	Reduce emissions from Landfill		Include what's in current CAP re landfill management, add electrification	??
5	Implement Commercial waste to energy program		See RecyleSmart Food Recycling Project	Cmty

Goal: Zero Waste Contra Costa

2.0 pounds per person per day (ppd) (*need input from consultants/staff re correct/feasible number to use)

Line #	Strategy	Measure(s) of effectiveness	Description/Sources	County or Community Measure
6	Integrate workforce development as co-benefit	Permanent fix-it clinic (library rotation)		County
7	Reducing \rightarrow banning single-use plastics and other hard-to-recycle items / extended producer responsibility		See Cleveland, OH CAP	County
8	Support and create incentives to implement State regulations		Not just K-12 but all residents, businesses, pre-K, and college education See RecycleSmart School Recycling Programs; Wastebusters and School zero lunch	
9	Purchasing, green events, 3-stream system at every County building			County

Goal: Reduce Water Use and Increase Drought Resilience

Line #	Strategy	Measure(s) of effectiveness	Description/Sources	County or Community Measure
1	Promote Grey water/rainwater system, including at County facilities	% reduction of flushing clean water?		County Cmty
2	Reduce energy costs of water (solar heaters)			??
3	Water conservation education	Workshops	Water conservation education	??

Goal: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions From The Built Environment

Line #	Strategy	Measure(s) of effectiveness	Description/ Sources	County or Community
1	Prohibit gas lines in new construction and retrofits		City of Berkeley model	County Cmty
2	Increase urban canopy			Cmty
3	Foster urban agriculture by increasing access to fresh foods, urban greening and decreasing food deserts			Cmty

Goal: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Transportation

Strategy	Measure(s) of effectiveness	Description/ Sources	Potential Lead
Integrate jobs, housing and transportation		San Francisco	
Attract good quality local jobs			
Increase transit and shift towards alternative modes of transportation		San Diego County	
Reduce vehicle miles traveled		San Diego County	
Increase telecommuting (particularly for County employees)			County
Electrify the County Fleet			County
Increase use of electric vehicles by following the Contra Costa Transportation Authority's EV Readiness Blueprint, and increasing electric vehicle charging stations on public property.			

ENVISION CONTRA COSTA 2040

Climate Action Plan Update

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Topics to support CAP strategies

- » Review of East Bay Energy
 Watch regional GHG
 inventories.
- » Targets and existing activities.
- » Developing new GHG reduction strategies.
- » Next steps.

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CAP Update Process

Community and Staff Engagement



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CAP Update Guiding Principles



Image from UN Habitat Guiding Principles for Climate Action Planning

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Regional GHG Inventories

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East Bay Energy Watch Inventories

- » Regional GHG inventory for the East Bay, coordinated by East Bay Energy Watch (StopWaste).
- » 33 incorporated communities and both counties (Alameda and Contra Costa).
- » 2017 inventory prepared (2005, 2010, and 2015 in progress).
- » Same data sources as GHG inventories for CAPs.

East Bay Energy Watch Inventory Sectors compared to County CAP

EBEW

- Energy
- Transportation
- Solid waste
- BART
- Off-road

CAP

- Energy
- Transportation
- Solid waste
- BART
- Off-road
- Water and wastewater
- Agriculture
- Landfill

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East Bay Energy Watch Inventories



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East Bay Energy Watch Inventories

» Data sources for unincorporated county



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GHG Reduction goals and targets

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California Climate Strategy

An Integrated Plan for Addressing Climate Change





Goals

Governor's Key Climate Change Strategies



Increase

Renewable

Electricity

Production to 50%





Double Energy Efficiency Savings at Existing **Buildings**



Safeguard California

Reduce Petroleum Use by 50% in Vehicles



Reduce GHG Emissions from Natural and Working Lands



Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants





State GHG Targets and goals



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Climate Action Plan Update

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State issue-specific goals



ENVISION CONTRA COSTA 262 Qualitative Dility Commission Agenda Packet

Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance Targets

CNCA Cities' Long-Term and Interim GHG Reduction Targets



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Climate Action Plan Update

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Local plans to reduce GHG emissions

- » General Plan Envision Contra Costa 2040
- » Climate Action Plan
- » Sector specific plan
 - » Active Transportation Plan
 - » Bicycle Master Plan
 - » Long Range Transit Plan
 - » Zero Waste Plan
 - » Energy Action Plan
- » Other implementation programs (i.e., zoning code, parking program)

Climate Action Plan

- » Strategic plan to address climate change:
 - » Specific GHG reduction target(s) Informed by GHG emissions inventory and forecast. Consistent with state goals and targets (science-based).
 - » Timeframe for implementation tied to target.
 - » Reduction strategies should achieve the target(s).
 - » Can include a vision, goals, and guiding principles for the planning process and/or implementation.
 - » Can be implementation programs of the General Plan.

Local plans to reduce GHG emissions

- » General Plans: Long-term plan for growth and development in Contra Costa County.
 - » Vision: Overarching concept for the future of the community.
 - » Goals: Vision for specific issues. Desired end state.
 - » Policies: A specific statement to guide decision making and achieve the goals.
 - » Implementation actions: An action, procedure, plan, or program to carry out the policies.

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Local GHG goal language

- » General Plan should include GHG reduction goals.
 - » Goals can apply to all emissions or specific sectors.
 - » Goals can specify a numeric target or be qualitative.
- » Goals provide a framework for reduction measures in the CAP and support implementation.
- » General Plan and CAP can share same goals.

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Example General Plan Goals

- » Greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to levels consistent with state goals.
 - Huntington Beach
- » Reduce greenhouse gas emissions each year consistent with the Climate Action Plan.
 - San Mateo
- » Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020.
 - Butte County

Local GHG reductions

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State sectors for GHG reduction



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Category	Quantifiable	Supportive	Total
Energy efficiency (EE)	5	1	6
Renewable energy (RE)	2	1	3
Land use and transportation (LUT)	4	1	5
Solid waste (W)	2	0	2
Water conservation (WE)	1	1	2
Government operations (GO)	1	4	5
Total	15	8	23

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- » Primary goal of reduction measures is to reach target.
- » County has flexibility on measure design.
 - » Issues addressed.
 - » Level of implementation.
- » Measures can be supportive as well.



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- Measures can be quantifiable or supportive.
 - » Quantifiable: We can estimate specific GHG reductions.
 - » Supportive: GHG
 reductions cannot be
 effectively estimated.



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- » Continue effective existing measures.
 - » Update language as needed.
- » Remove measures that are no longer viable.
- » Develop new measures to fill gaps.



Updated Local GHG Reductions

- » County can receive credit for GHG reduction activities since 2017.
 - » Switch to MCE
 - » Recent solar installations
 - » Increased EV adoption
 - » eBART extension
 - » Other actions



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New GHG Reduction Measures

- » Fill in gaps not covered by existing measures.
- » Take advantage of new opportunities since 2015.
 - » New regulations.
 - » New technologies.
 - » Changes in feasibility.



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Examples of GHG Reduction measure topics

- » Building electrification and fuel switching.
- » EV charging in private buildings.
- » First-mile and last-mile connections.
- » Waste source reduction.
- » Swimming pool energy efficiency.



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Reduction Measure Monitoring

- » Quantifiable measures should be trackable.
 - » Clear metric.
 - » Easy to collect.
 - » Verifiable data.
- » Helps measure progress to targets.
- » Supportive measures do not need to be tracked.



Supportive Measures

- » Affirmation of County preferences.
- » Support GHG reductions that cannot be accurately calculated.
 - » Example: embodied energy.



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Co-benefits

- » Additional benefits
 provided by GHG
 reduction strategies.
- » Advance community goals and priorities.



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Co-benefits in adopted CAP

General co-benefits

Public health co-benefits

Adaptive measure	Conserves energy	Conserves resources	Climate risk adaptation	Green space	Health equity	
Improves air quality	Improves community livability	Improves mobility	Healthy food	Improved access	Indoor air quality	
Improves public health	Provides educational opportunities	Reduces water use	Job creation	Outdoor air quality	Physical activity, walkability, and bikability	
Saves money Supports local economy						

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Co-benefits



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Example co-benefits



ABAG/ART co-benefit framework

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Climate Action Plan Update

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Next steps

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Next Steps

- » Continue to prepare government operations inventory.
- » Continue to conduct stakeholder engagement.
- » Identify reductions from existing and planned local actions.
- » Revise existing measures and develop new ones.
- » Evaluate costs associated with GHG reduction.
- » Update CAP document.
- » Integrate with General Plan and EIR.

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CAP Timeline

GHG inventory: January 2019

Forecast and target setting: Spring/Summer 2019

Measure development: Summer/Autumn 2019

CAP development and cost assessment: Winter 2020

CAP adoption: End of 2020 (same as General Plan)

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ENVISION CONTRA COSTA 2040

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What is a Racial Equity Tool? How does it work in Climate Action Planning?

The Cleveland Climate Action Plan Racial Equity Tool can be used prior to making decisions related to policy, planning, programming and budgeting within city government and other institutions looking to advance racial equity and shared prosperity. This framework is adopted from the Government Alliance on Race & Equity (GARE) and the City of Portland Oregon's Climate Equity Considerations. Because racial inequities are compounded by institutional policies and decisions, the cumulative implementation of these tools by institutions can create transformational systemic change. Equity in climate planning, in particular, ensures the just distribution of the benefits of climate protection efforts and alleviates unequal burdens created by climate change. This requires intentional policies and projects that simultaneously address the on-the-ground effects and larger structural forces of the systems that perpetuate both climate change and inequity¹.

Why racial equity?

Climate change and other environmental issues are sometimes viewed as issues that are not relevant to lowincome communities and communities of color. Concern for the environment is frequently perceived as a concern of more affluent and less diverse communities. This narrative paints a false portrait and obscures the real diversity that exists. While there may be a lack of representation of low-income people and people of color in mainstream environmental organizations, this does not translate to a lack of concern with environmental issues. On the contrary, research has shown that people of color support environmental protection at a higher rate than whites. 68 percent of voters of color feel that climate change is an issue we need to be worried about right now, not something we can put off into the future².

Additionally, compounded inequities do not play out broadly across the common equity factors (age, income, gender), but they do almost always involve race. For example, socio-economic difference does not explain racial inequity and racial disparity persists in every system across the country, without exception³. The naming of race and racism explicitly in its many forms is critical in order to correctly target and eliminate root causes of inequities⁴.

The 2017-2018 Climate Action Plan represents concerted efforts that are connecting climate change with other community concerns of low-income communities and communities of color.

How does the Cleveland Climate Action Racial Equity Tool work?

The tool will be used to: 1) Analyze each climate action objective **and** its corresponding suite of actions, and 2) Aid in the development of an implementation strategy. When using this tool, distinguish between short-term 'wins' and structural changes that will generate long-term, ongoing 'wins'. The tool is not intended to solve all problems related to inequities in climate planning and sustainability. Rather, it is intended to guide stakeholders through the process of recognizing inequities, the conditions under which they thrive, and the possible solutions and environments that would mitigate negative effects and enhance positive results⁵.



1 - Climate Action Through Equity: The integration of equity in the Portland/Multnomah County 2015 Climate Action Plan, July 2016

2 - Climate Change and Communities of Color, Key Poll Findings and Top Lines Report

3 - Racial Equity Institute Groundwater Racial Equity Training, Cleveland September 2017

4 - Curry-Stevens & Cross-Hemmer, 2010

5 - Balajee, Sonali S., et al., (2012). Equity and Empowerment Lens (Racial Justice Focus). Portland, OR: Multnomah County.

Climate Action Plan Equity Goals

- Shared economic prosperity and inclusion: The CAP will promote the creation of employment and small business/entrepreneurial opportunities with potential to lift up and empower communities. It supports equitable hiring and contracting policies that target these opportunities toward historically underrepresented populations. An equity lens in the CAP will also support community-wide (corporate and institutional) investment in equity practices that will not only impart benefits to vulnerable populations, but to all.
- Improved health: The CAP will mitigate environmental factors leading to health disparities, such as barriers to active lifestyles and transportation, pollution exposure, disparate access to greenspace and other natural resources.
- Resilient and vital neighborhoods: The CAP will promote investments in housing energy efficiency that will make them safer, more comfortable and affordable; and in community infrastructure that enhances the ability to respond to climate change, pedestrian and bike safety and other elements of resilience.
- Engaging: Communities of color and under-represented populations will be included in the CAP process, from defining priorities at the neighborhood level to implementation via the Cleveland Climate Action Fund. Proactive, culturally-appropriate strategies will be undertaken to reach out to these populations and involve and empower them through climate actions.
- Transformational Change: The CAP Racial Equity Tool will serve as a foundation to guide decision-makers through the process of recognizing inequities, the conditions under which they thrive, and the possible solutions and environments that would mitigate negative effects and enhance positive results. While these discussions are initially occurring under the Climate Action Advisory Committee, the intention is that use of the tool will expand and be adapted for further institutional use. Interest in adapting this tool for other uses should be reported to the City of Cleveland, Office of Sustainability staff for approximating the extent to which the tool is meeting this goal.

The Cleveland CAP Racial Equity Tool is made up of 5 question areas that help determine the extent to which proposed climate action objectives and corresponding actions prioritize equity. The CAP also acts as an aid for building an implementation strategy.

- 1. Language
- 2. Accountability & Data
- 3. Disproportional Impacts
- 4. Economic Opportunity
- 5. Neighborhood Engagement (see 'Spectrum of Engagement" below)



SPECTRUM OF ENGAGEMENT

IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation, https://www.iap2.org/

Consider for each objective and corresponding actions the extent to which they advance equitable outcomes:

SIGNIFICANT: At least half of the actions under this objective advance equity. Keep as is. Clearly advances equitable outcomes, proceed with this climate action.

MODERATE: At least one action under this objective advances equity. Refine to more explicitly advance equity. These actions should be brought back to the Equity and Neighborhood Engagement Subcommittee for input and/or people this action may impact, including people of color, elderly, English as a second language population, etc.

INSIGNIFICANT: No actions under this objective advance equity. Rewrite with corrective action. Proceeding without making substantial changes is not recommended.

1. NEIGHBORHOOD ENGAGEMENT

How communities have informed or co-designed this objective and its corresponding actions

KEY QUESTIONS:

How have communities been engaged (refer to 'Engagement Continuum')? Specifically, have communities of color been engaged? Are there opportunities to expand engagement? Does the proposed objective and its corresponding actions align with and support existing neighborhood priorities (refer to neighborhood workshops if possible)?

2. DATA & ACCOUNTABILITY

Determining the available data concerning inequities, its ability to illuminate the extent to which a climate objective drives desired results, and who is accountable

KEY QUESTIONS:

What is the best indicator to track the outcome we are looking for? What is the current data collected and what does the data tell us? Is the data disaggregated to illuminate disparity (by race, age, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, language, income, etc.)? Who is accountable?

NOTES:

3. DISPROPORTIONAL IMPACTS

Anticipating disproportionate impacts

KEY QUESTIONS:

Who will benefit/be burdened by this objective and its corresponding actions? Is there a geographic priority for this action in an identified vulnerable geography?

4. ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

The ability to provide equitable economic benefit via training, jobs, and contracts

KEY QUESTIONS:

Does the proposed objective and its corresponding actions support communities of color and low-income populations through workforce development, contracting opportunities or the increased diversity of employees/staff across any sectors?

NOTES:

5. LANGUAGE

The objective and its corresponding actions under consideration and their wording

KEY QUESTIONS:

Is this objective and its corresponding actions explicitly addressing factors of equity or racial equity in particular? Is the language easily understood and will it resonate with the community?

How does the Cleveland Climate Action Racial Equity Tool work? As a result of going through this tool's set of questions, climate objectives and actions can fall into one of the following three categories that rate the extent they advance equity.

REVIEWERS

(please write down first and last name):

As a result of using this tool, the proposed climate objective:

is rated:

SIGNIFICANT:

At least half of the actions under this objective advance equity. Keep as is. Clearly advances equitable outcomes, proceed with this climate action.

MODERATE:

At least one action under this objective advances equity. Refine to more explicitly advance equity. These actions should be brought back to the Equity and Neighborhood Engagement Subcommittee for input and/or people this action may impact, including people of color, elderly, English as a second language population, etc.

INSIGNIFICANT:

No actions under this objective advance equity. Rewrite with corrective action. Proceeding without making substantial changes is not recommended.



Climate Action Through Food Waste Reduction on the West Coast

Pacific Coast COLLABORATIVE

Food waste is a global problem that touches everyone. Preventing and managing wasted food offers significant potential to reduce greenhouse gases. While some food waste can be composted, leading to reductions in methane emissions from landfills, preventing the wasting of edible food in the first place must be a priority.

The United Nations has called for a 50 percent reduction in per capita global food waste by 2030, a goal the U.S. federal government has also adopted. In the U.S. and Canada, food manufacturers, grocers, restaurants, nonprofits and foundations are increasingly working to prevent the wasting of food.

This policy brief summarizes the Pacific Coast Collaborative's shared regional approach to reduce the amount of edible food that is wasted and the amount of inedible food that is landfilled through prevention, rescue and recovery.

THE WEST COAST COMMITMENT: 50% BY 2030

1. PCC partners—Washington, Oregon, California, British Columbia, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Oakland and Vancouver, British Columbia—have committed to a regional goal of halving food waste by 2030. This includes efforts to prevent, rescue and recover wasted food.

ABOUT THE PACIFIC COAST COLLABORATIVE

The Pacific Coast of North America represents the world's fifth largest economy, a thriving region of 55 million people with a combined GDP of \$3 trillion. Through the Pacific Coast Collaborative (PCC), British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, and the cities of Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles are working together to build the low carbon economy of the future.

In 2016, PCC partners committed to reduce carbon emissions by preventing and recovering wasted food.

- 2. These PCC partners will engage industry, food retailers and brand manufacturers, in setting industry-wide voluntary agreements to prevent food and supply chain waste that will move the industry toward halving wasted food by 2030.
- 3. As a critical part of meeting this regional goal, these PCC partners also commit to the development of jurisdictional specific strategies, including prevention goals, that will reduce the amount of edible food that is wasted.

Wasted food is responsible for at least 2.6% of all U.S. and Canadian greenhouse gas emissions, equal to more than 41 million passenger vehicles, or 1 in 7 road vehicles **25%** of water consumed in the U.S. is used to produce food that is never eaten 42 million Americans and 4 million Canadians, including more than 14 million children, are food insecure

WHY REDUCE FOOD WASTE?

Between 25% and 40% of all food grown or imported into the US for human consumption is never eaten, costing businesses and consumers about \$218 billion annually. Approximately 30 to 40 percent of the food produced in Canada is discarded at an annual cost of about \$31 billion.1 This means enormous amounts of food - and the resources used to produce it - are wasted. All this waste comes at a very high cost for consumers, businesses, and the environment. While billions of dollars' worth of edible food goes to waste every year, millions of people in the US and Canada lack access to sufficient, nutritious food every day.

HOW DO WE REDUCE WASTED FOOD?

There are three primary pathways for reducing wasted food: prevention, rescue and recovery.

Prevention refers to avoiding the wasting of food in the first place and represents the greatest potential for cost savings and environmental benefits for businesses, governments, and consumers.

Of the three strategies needed to reduce wasted food, prevention has the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gases. This is because most of the carbon footprint of food is in production, not disposal. By preventing edible food from being thrown away, we prevent the generation of greenhouse gases associated with growing, harvesting, transporting, preparing, and storing food that is never eaten.

Changes in manufacturing, packaging, retailing, food service and labeling all offer potential to



prevent the wasting of food. Individual households, food and meal providers and consumers also have the ability to prevent the wasting of food through improved purchasing decisions, food storage, and meal planning.

Governments also play an important role in leading and informing prevention efforts. For example, governments can set food waste prevention goals and targets, develop baselines, tools and criteria for measuring prevention, lead or partner with the private sector to support public information and awareness campaigns, conduct an inventory of management and consumer norms, and conduct research to improve understanding of the impacts of wasted food recovery programs on wasted food prevention efforts. Governments at the state, provincial and local level can also leverage grants and partner with private organizations.

¹ Value Chain Management Report
Several West Coast jurisdictions at the state, provincial, and local level have already taken action to prevent the generation of wasted food:

- The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality adopted a prevention goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, water use, energy use and wasted resources by reducing the generation of wasted edible food by 15 percent by 2025 and 40 percent by 2050.
- The City of Vancouver and Province of British Columbia have recently taken steps to address food waste by partnering with Canada's National Zero Waste Council on a national Love Food Hate Waste (LFHW) campaign. The campaign is based on a successful model in the United Kingdom, where avoidable household food waste was cut by 21% in its first five years.
- City of Portland's Climate Action Now! provides residents with meal planning and food storage tools and information to help reduce food waste at home. Portland is also gathering food waste prevention case studies from restaurants to inform outreach efforts and develop waste prevention tools.
- In the Portland Metro region, Rockwood Rising, a neighborhood revitalization effort, received a grant to distribute information on preventing wasted food to startups in its food business incubator and to purchase equipment to help these businesses quick freeze or dehydrate food for later use or donation.
- San Diego County is using LeanPath, 2 a smart technology system designed to address food waste, in hospitality, colleges & universities, and corporate dining facilities to increase understanding of where and why food is being wasted.
- Alameda County received a grant to help the unified school district in Livermore and Oakland achieve a 25% source reduction goal through a student challenge, integrate food waste prevention curriculum at students' homes, and help nutrition services reduce food waste through tracking and measuring toward an overall reduction in the generation of wasted food.

Rescue involves redistributing surplus edible food to other users, such as a grocery store donating blemished but perfectly edible produce to food banks, or a caterer distributing uneaten meals to homeless shelters.

Many food rescue efforts face challenges including high costs, liability concerns, and ensuring the nutritional needs of recipients are met.

Governments can assist in rescue efforts by engaging with or formally convening food banks, hunger relief agencies and other appropriate stakeholders to reduce barriers and better enable food donation opportunities through funding infrastructure, building donor awareness and developing policies that help streamline and enhance the donation process. Governments can also direct research to better understand the social, economic and nutritional tradeoffs of different food rescue models and share results.

Examples of rescue efforts across the West Coast include the following:

- In 2017, CalRecycle provided \$9 million in funding to expand food rescue efforts by local governments and hunger relief organizations, in alignment with SB 1383, which requires at least 20 percent of edible food currently disposed to be recovered for human consumption by 2025.
- In Washington State, Thurston (county) Food Rescue was funded by the Department of Ecology through a comprehensive program grant that builds upon household food waste prevention campaigns previously implemented in the county. The program improved infrastructure to rescue and process more food within the county's food rescue network.

² <u>https://www.leanpath.com/</u>

 In Oregon, the Department of Environmental Quality partnered with the regional government supporting the Portland metro area to provide over \$100,000 to expand capacity for food donation infrastructure, including expanding the fresh produce donation program developed by the Oregon Food Bank.

Recovery refers to processing inedible food waste to extract value from it, typically through composting or anaerobic digestion. Composting and anaerobic digestion reduce methane emissions from landfills and produce soil amendments that can store biogenic carbon in soils and replenish nutrients. Anaerobic digestion also produces biogas which can displace fossil fuel use. Inedible food waste is also used to feed animals by turning it into feedstock. For example, West Coast corporate and college cafeterias operated by Bon Appetit and Compass Group currently provide inedible food scraps as animal feed for farmers who also serve as local suppliers.

Many governments are working on aspects of recovery. Studies show that using compost or digestate derived from food and other organic materials provides significant carbon sequestration benefits in soils, but further research is necessary to quantify the benefit, particularly in soils along the West Coast of North America.

After 10 years of research the Marin Carbon Project, along with associated science and soil institutions, have shown dramatic levels of carbon sequestered in grassland soils when treated with a thin layer of finished compost. The city of San Francisco's system for producing high quality, finished compost from the urban organics discards stream has collected over 2 million tons of organics and produced nearly 700,000 tons of finished compost over the last 20 years.

Governments can share information and take a collaborative approach to recovering wasted food by:

- Compiling existing study results that examine soil carbon sequestration impacts of compost, anaerobic digestate and other products that include food waste.
- Designing, funding and implementing additional research across a variety of soil conditions to improve understanding of the carbon sequestration impacts of compost, digestate and other products that incorporate food waste.
- If research suggests significant soil carbon sequestration benefits of compost and other recovery
 products that incorporate food waste, governments can work on creating new incentives, financial
 support and market development initiatives.

Through regional collaboration, we have an opportunity to address environmental, hunger, and climate change crises by reducing wasted food and increasing food recover.

vrslaw@pacbell.net

From:	Bart Carr <bart@recyclesmart.org></bart@recyclesmart.org>
Sent:	Wednesday, July 17, 2019 10:23 AM
To:	vrslaw@pacbell.net
Cc:	Bart Carr; Ashley Louisiana
Subject:	Commercial Food Waste Information
Attachments:	Final Business Services Guide.pdf; RS09_RecycleSmart_OrganicsPoster_11x17_v20.pdf

Hello Victoria-

I am providing you with information regarding the performance of our commercial food waste diversion program. As you may remember, the program has been in continuous operation since 2010 serving commercial food generators. Food waste is collected by Republic Services and taken to the Martinez Transfer Station where it is processed through a grinder to reduce size and remove some contaminants and transferred to the EBMUD facility in Oakland for digestion. As you can see from the tonnage figures provided below, the program continues to grow and contributes to our regional diversion rate.

I attach our current commercial business guide that describes the program (along with others) and a copy of the poster that is provided to businesses for display.

Please let me know if you have further questions.

Best Regards,

Bart

- # of Commercial Participants (as of December 2018) 497
- Total Food Waste Tons collected in 2018 5,398 Tons
- 2018 Food Waste Tons collection by Member Agency:

[Walnut		
	Danville	Lafayette	Moraga	Orinda	Creek	County	Total Tons
	893.55	684.42	202.47	236.02	2691.8	690.05	5398.31

Commercial Food waste Collection by Year

Year	Tons
2015	3,152
2016	4,371
2017	5,187
2018	5,398



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Bart Carr, Senior Program Manager 1850 Mt Diablo Blvd, Suite 320

Walnut Creek CA 94596 Phone: 925.906.1801 ext.104 <u>bart@recyclesmart.org</u> www.wastediversion.org



Food Recycling Project

RecycleSmart offers a collection program to keep food waste out of landfill and turn it into renewable energy.

It's open to all restaurants, grocery stores, schools and other large commercial or institutional food waste generators in the RecycleSmart service area. And there's no charge for participating.

To participate you must ensure that you only put food waste into your green bin; yard waste cannot be processed in this project.

Unlike traditional composting, The Food Recycling Project results in electricity. Collected food discards are taken to EBMUD's wastewater treatment facility in Oakland. The food is added to large "digesters" that are primarily used to process sewage waste. All the waste is "anaerobically"

digested, which produces large amounts of methane gas. Big co-generation engines capture the methane and use it to generate electricity that powers the entire water treatment facility. Plus, excess energy is sold to Port of Oakland – renewable energy used locally! In addition to renewable energy, compost-like material is also produced, which is used as a soil amendment for non-food agricultural applications.

It's a win-win-win proposition. The environment improves with less landfill, the renewable electricity reduces our dependence on fossil fuels, and businesses can save money by diverting more waste to these containers and reducing the size of the landfill bins.

Tools for Participating

We provide a variety of promotional items to let your customers know about your efforts in recycling food waste:

- > Food Recycling Project Logo and Window Decal (/filebrowser/download/856)
- > Restaurant Table Tents (/filebrowser/download/855)

Please refer to the attached program poster (/filebrowser/download/858) for further information on how to participate.

RecycleSmart thanks the business participants of the Food Recycling Project! (https://www.recyclesmart.org/filebrowser/download/4899962) Please support them as they help protect our environment.

For additional information or assistance

Kimberly Lam, Recycling Coordinator Republic Services 925.671.5851 klam2@republicservices.com (mailto:klam2@republicservices.com)

Bart Carr, Senior Program Manager RecycleSmart 925.906.1801 x104 bart@recyclesmart.org (mailto:bart@recyclesmart.org)



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New Recycling Services At No Additional Cost*

-21 -2

Recycling at your business is required by the State of California:

AB341 Mandatory Commercial Recycling requires . certain businesses to recycle.

We'll help make recycling at your business easy, at no additional cost

- Free waste stream analysis is available to determine your service levels which could decrease your garbage costs.
- Free educational materials and workshops for you and your employees.





Food Recycling Services At No Additional Cost*

- Food waste recycling converts local food waste into clean and renewable energy.
- Participants include restaurants, schools, employee cafeterias and other food waste generators.
- Excellent educational materials and training available.

Green Waste Services At No Additional Cost

Convenient way to recycle your landscape waste.







Full Service Recycling for Businesses

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Alamo Palace	Alamo
Bagel Street Café	Alamo
Brass Bear Delicatessen	Alamo
Don Jose's Mexican Restaurant	Alamo
Great Donuts	Alamo
Ha-La Sushi	Alamo
High Tech Burrito	Alamo
Katrina Rozelle	Alamo
Panera Bread	Alamo
Peet's Coffee	Alamo
Round Table Pizza	Alamo
Xenia Bistro!	Alamo
Starbucks (Las Trampas)	Alamo
Cherubini Café	Alamo
Alamo Café	Alamo
Extreme Pizza	Alamo
Roundhill Country Club	Alamo
Peasant's Courtyard Cafe	Alamo
RJ's Asian Fusion	Alamo
Papa Murphy's	Alamo
Blackhawk Cinemark Theater	Blackhawk
Beep's Burgers	Blackhawk
Blackhawk Bath & Tennis Club	Blackhawk
Draeger's Market	Blackhawk
Blackhawk Country Club	Blackhawk
Blackhawk Grille	Blackhawk
Blue Ginko	Blackhawk
The Little Pear	Blackhawk
McDonald's	Danville
Acai-Me	Danville
Athenian School	Danville
Bagel Street Café	Danville
Bagel Street Café (Camino Tassajar	
Bridges Restaurant	Danville
China Gourmet	Danville
Chipotle Mexican Grill (Danville)	Danville
Choice Lunch	Danville
Chow Restaurant (Danville)	Danville
Christy Donuts	Danville
Danville Firehouse Bar	Danville
East Bay Flower Company	Danville
Faz Danville	Danville
Ferrari's Cucina Italiana	Danville
Fish on Fire	Danville
	Danville

City

You have a second

Forbes Mill Steakhouse	Danville
Forge Pizza	Danville
Gotta Eatta Pitta	Danville
High Tech Burrito	Danville
lke's Lair	Danville
Incontro Ristorante	Danville
Jamba Juice (#1361)	Danville
Jules Thin Crust Pizza	Danville
	Danville
Little Pear	Danville
Luna Loca Mexican Restaurant	Danville
Lunardi's Market	
Mangia Mi	Danville
McGahs	Danville
Melo's Pizza and Pasta	Danville
Norm's Place Restaurant	Danville
Panda Express	Danville
Peet's Coffee	Danville
Pete's Brass Rail and Car Wash	Danville
Piatti Risorante & Bar	Danville
Prickly Pear Cantina	Danville
Reutlinger Community for Jewish Liv	Danville
Revel Kitchen and Bar	Danville
Sideboard	Danville
Slow G's Eatery	Danville
Starbucks (Blackhawk Plaza)	Danville
Starbucks (Danville)	Danville
Tal's Pattisserie	Danville
Thai House Restaurant	Danville
The Basil Leaf Café	Danville
The Great Impasta	Danville
The Growler	Danville
Togo's	Danville
Wonderland Danville	Danville
Vally Medlyn's Fountain & Coffee Sh	Danville
Taru Sushi	Danville
Yo's on Hartz	Danville
Yuki of Tokyo	Danville
Starbucks	Danville
Locanda Ravello	Danville
Pizza Guys	Danville
Costco	Danville
Amici's East Coast Pizzeria	Danville
Old Towne Danville Bakery	Danville
El Cerro Medical Center	Danville
RPM Mortgage	Danville
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Danville Harvest	Danville
Black Bear Diner	Danville
Starbucks (Rose Garden Plaza)	Danville
Santorini	Danville
El Nido	Danville
Leo's Chinese Restaurant	Danville
	Danville
Basque Boulangerie	Danville
Pizza Antica	Danville
Danville Brewing Co. Trader Joe's	Danville
Danville Medical Center	Danville
In the Mix Salads	Danville
Juice Zone	Danville
	Danville
Jersey Mike's Subs Sushi Bar Hana	Danville
	Danville
Tower Grill	Danville
Kanpai Poke	
China Paradise	Danville
Vitality Bowl	Danville
Esin Restaurant	Danville
Homegrown Sustainable Sandwiches	
Danville Village Care	Danville
Danville International Market	Danville
Domino's Pizza	Danville
Los Panchos	Danville
Kahala Kitchen	Danville
Sushi Yokohama	Danville
Baci Café	Danville
Café Meyer's	Danville
Domenico's	Danville
Stella's	Danville
Togo's	Danville
Blue Line Pizza	Danville
Togo's	Danville
Baja Fresh	Danville
Blackhawk Country Club (Falls Clubh	
Blackhawk Country Club (Lakes Club	
Blackhawk Grille	Danville (County)
Blue Ginko (Danville/County/Blackha	
Draeger's Market	Danville (County)
PG&E (Crow Canyon Rd)	Danville (County)
Diablo Country Club	Diablo
360 Gourmet Burrito	Lafayette
Acalanes High School	Lafayette
Amarin Thai Cuisine	Lafayette

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American Kitchen	Lafayette
Back to the Table Cooking School	Lafayette
Bentley School	Lafayette
Bistro Burger	Lafayette
Blue Ginko (Lafayette)	Lafayette
Bonehead BBQ	Lafayette
Burton Valley Elementary	Lafayette
Casa Gourmet Burritto	Lafayette
Chipotle Mexican Grill (Lafayette)	Lafayette
Chow Restaurant (Lafayette)	Lafayette
Contra Costa Jewish Day School	Lafayette
Cooperage	Lafayette
Diablo Foods	Lafayette
El Charro Mexican Dining	Lafayette
El Jarro Mexican Café	Lafayette
Happy Valley Elementary	Lafayette
Hideout Kitchen	Lafayette
Jamba Juice (Lafayette)	Lafayette
Johnny's Donuts	Lafayette
Kabab Burger	Lafayette
Lafayette Community Center	Lafayette
Lafayette Elementary School	Lafayette
Lafayette Park Hotel & Spa	Lafayette
Mangia Ristorante Pizzeria	Lafayette
McDonald's	Lafayette
Meher Schools	Lafayette
Merriewood Children's Center	Lafayette
Metro Lafayette	Lafayette
Oakwood Athletic Club	Lafayette
Oasis Café	Lafayette
Open Sesame	Lafayette
Panda Express	Lafayette
Peet's Coffee (Lafayette)	Lafayette
Pizza Antica	Lafayette
Postino Restaurant	Lafayette
Rancho Cantina	Lafayette
Roam Artisan Burgers	Lafayette
Round Table Pizza	Lafayette
Rustic Tavern	Lafayette
Smitten Ice Cream	Lafayette
Springhill Elementary	Lafayette
Stanley Intermediate School	Lafayette
Starbucks Coffee	Lafayette
Starbucks Coffee	Lafayette
Susie Cakes	Lafayette

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Temple Isaiah Event Hall	Lafayette
Temple Isaiah Preschool	Lafayette
The Rising Loafer Café & Bakery	Lafayette
T's Fire House Restaurant	Lafayette
Urban Farmers	Lafayette
Vitality Bowls	Lafayette
Whole Foods Market (Lafayette)	Lafayette
Reve Bistro	Lafayette
Town Hall Theatre	Lafayette
Hamlin Cleaners	Lafayette
Yankee Pier	Lafayette
Sideboard Kitchen & Coffee	Lafayette
Coffee Shop	Lafayette
Millie's Kitchen	Lafayette
La Chataigne Bakery	Lafayette
Atria Stradford Countrywood	Lafayette
Desco Plaza	Lafayette
Lafayette Veterans Memorial Cer	nter Lafayette
Poke Go	Lafayette
Panache Coffee & Tea	Lafayette
Aegis of Moraga	Moraga
Asia Palace	Moraga
Berg Senior Services	Moraga
Bianca's Deli & Catering	Moraga
Camino Pablo School	Moraga
Campolindo High School	Moraga
Chef Chao Restaurant	Moraga
Golden Palace	Moraga
Graze Food Bar	Moraga
Homemade Kitchen Café	Moraga
Joaquin Moraga School	Moraga
Kirin Sushi	Moraga
Los Perales Elementary School	Moraga
Moraga Country Club	Moraga
Moraga Office Park	Moraga
Mountain Mike's Pizza (Moraga)	Moraga
Ranch House Café	Moraga
Rheem Elementary	Moraga
Ristorante Amoroma	Moraga
Round Table Pizza	Moraga
Royal Siam	Moraga
Saint Mary's College	Moraga
Saklan School	Moraga
Starbucks Coffee	Moraga
Moraga Produce	Moraga

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Lamorinda Montessori	Moraga
Moraga Post Acute	Moraga
Little Hearty Noodle	Moraga
Town of Moraga Offices	Moraga
Baan Thai	Orinda
Barbacoa Restaurant	Orinda
Casa Orinda	Orinda
Del Rey Elementary	Orinda
	Orinda
Geppetto's Cafe Glorietta School	Orinda
Hanazen	Orinda
La Cocina Mexicana Restaurant	Orinda
Lava Pit	Orinda
	Orinda
Maya Mexican Grill	Orinda
Miramonte High School	
Niwa Restaurant	Orinda Orinda
Orinda Country Club	Orinda
Orinda Intermediate School	Orinda
Orinda Theater	Orinda
Peet's Coffee (Orinda)	Orinda
Petra Café	Orinda
Piazza	Orinda
Piccolo Napoli	Orinda
Republic of Cake	Orinda
Serika Restaurant	Orinda
Shelby's	Orinda
Siam Orchid Thai Restaurant	Orinda
Starbucks (Camino Sobrante)	Orinda
Starbucks (Theatre Square)	Orinda
Subway	Orinda
Wild Magnolia	Orinda
Village Inn Café	Orinda
Wagner Ranch Elementary	Orinda
Yan's Restaurant	Orinda
Zamboni's Pizza	Orinda
Taverna Pelligrini	Orinda
Genuine Goodness	Orinda
Wild Magnolia	Orinda
Sanvitalia	Orinda
Orinda Community Center, Library 8	Orinda
Starbucks (Camino Sobrante)	Orinda
54 Mint Il Forno	Walnut Creek
A Sweet Affair Bakery & Café (Walnu	Walnut Creek
Alborz Persian Restaurant	Walnut Creek
Babalou's	Walnut Creek

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Bagel Street Café	Walnut Creek
Baja Fresh (Walnut Creek)	Walnut Creek
Bancroft Elementary	Walnut Creek
Black Bear Restaurant	Walnut Creek
Boundary Oaks Clubhouse	Walnut Creek
Brass Bear Delicatessen	Walnut Creek
Brown & Caldwell	Walnut Creek
Buena Vista Elementary	Walnut Creek
Buttercup Grill & Restaurant	Walnut Creek
Byron Park Retirement Community	
Café Pica Deli (Walnut Creek Library	
Caffe California	Walnut Creek
California Pizza Kitchen	Walnut Creek
China Village Restaurant	Walnut Creek
Cinco de Mayo Restaurant	Walnut Creek
Civic Garden Deli	Walnut Creek
Civic Park Community Center	Walnut Creek
Crepes Ooh La La	Walnut Creek
Del Monte Research Center	Walnut Creek
Del Valle High School	Walnut Creek
Deli Delight	Walnut Creek
Dragon Pond Restaurant	Walnut Creek
Eagle Peak Montessori	Walnut Creek
Edible Arrangement	Walnut Creek
Fleming's Prime Steakhouse & Wine	
Foothill Middle School	Walnut Creek
Fuddruckers	Walnut Creek
Genova's Delicatessan	Walnut Creek
Genova's Delicatessan	Walnut Creek
Guanatos Ice Cream	Walnut Creek
HF&H	Walnut Creek
Hick'ry Pit	Walnut Creek
High Tech Burrito	Walnut Creek
Hillcrest Produce	Walnut Creek
House of Bagels	Walnut Creek
House of Sake	Walnut Creek
Il Fornaio Restaurant & Bakery	Walnut Creek
Indian Valley Elementary	Walnut Creek
Jade Garden	Walnut Creek
Jamba Juice	Walnut Creek
Jamba Juice	Walnut Creek
John Muir Medical Center	Walnut Creek
Kaiser Data Center	Walnut Creek
Kevin's Noodle House	Walnut Creek
Kinder's	Walnut Creek

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KLA Schools La Fogata Larkey Market & Deli Las Lomas High School Lawrence Berkeley Lab Le Cheval Lottie's Creamery Lunardi's Market Main Street Kitchen Marriott Hotel Mary's Pizza Shack Massimo Ristorante Miraku Modern China Mona's Burgers Mooyah Mountain Mike's Pizza Mr. Lucky's Bar & Grill Mr. Pickle's Sandwich Shop Murphy's Deli Murwood Elementary Nama Sushi & Teriyaki Nordstrom Café Northgate High School Opa! Pacific Bay Coffee Company Pancoast Pizza Panera Bread Parada Kitchen Parkmead Elementary Peet's Coffee PF Chang's Pinky's Pizza Pizza Oliva Prima Ristorante Quizno's Sub Rocco's Ristorante Rossmoor Diner Sabores del Sur Saigon Vietnamese Bistro Benvenuti Sargam Indian Cuisine Saroor Indian Cuisine Sasa Restaurant Scott's Seafood

Walnut Creek Walnut Creek

Walnut Creek Sichuan House Walnut Creek Silk Road Restaurant Walnut Creek Skipolini's Pizza Walnut Creek Small Talk Family Café Walnut Creek Sorrento's Restaurant Walnut Creek Specialty's Bakery & Café Walnut Creek Sports Basement Walnut Creek Stanford's Restaurant & Bar Walnut Creek Starbucks Walnut Creek Starbucks Walnut Creek Starbucks (Treat & Jones) Subway (Wainut Creek) Walnut Creek Walnut Creek Sunnyvale Market Walnut Creek Sunrise Bistro & Catering Walnut Creek Tatsu Sushi Walnut Creek Taylor Made Cake Walnut Creek **Tender Greens** Walnut Creek The Gardens at Heather Farm Walnut Creek The Greenery Restaurant Walnut Creek The Habit Burger The Kensington Vintage Senior Living Walnut Creek Walnut Creek The Original Mel's Diner Walnut Creek Tiki Tom Walnut Creek **Tomatina Restaurant** Walnut Creek Tortilleria el Molino Walnut Creek Treat Towers Walnut Creek Tullio's Restaurant Walnut Creek Tutti Frutti Walnut Creek Va De Vi Bistro & Wine Bar Walnut Creek Valle Verde Elementary Walnut Creek Vic Stewart's Walnut Creek Vitality Bowl Walnut Acres Elementary Walnut Creek Walnut Creek Walnut Creek City Hall Walnut Creek Farmer's Market Walnut Creek Walnut Creek Intermediate School Walnut Creek Walnut Creek Walnut Creek Plaza Walnut Creek Yacht Club Walnut Creek Walnut Creek Walnut Heights School Walnut Creek Whole Foods Market (Newell) Walnut Creek Yan's China Bistro Walnut Creek Kaiser Hospital Walnut Creek Veggie Grill Mt. Diablo Unitarian Universalist Chi Walnut Creek Walnut Creek **Teleferic Barcelona**

Coffee Shop	Walnut Creek
Chick-Fil-A	Walnut Creek
Sufism Reoriented (Consortium of t	
Parkside Association (Offices)	Walnut Creek
Starbucks (Duncan & Main)	Walnut Creek
Casper's Hot Dogs	Walnut Creek
Papa John's Pizza	Walnut Creek
Vanda Thai	Walnut Creek
Kana Sushi	Walnut Creek
Kasra Market	Walnut Creek
India Bazaar	Walnut Creek
Café La Scala	Walnut Creek
Tice Creek Elementary	Walnut Creek
Starbucks (Newell & S Main)	Walnut Creek
	Walnut Creek
Rooftop Slice House	Walnut Creek
Ruth's Chris Steakhouse	Walnut Creek
Starbucks (Treat & N Main)	Walnut Creek
Starbucks (Locust & Botelho; Plaza E Civic Plaza	
	Walnut Creek
Wendy's	Walnut Creek
Dunkin Donuts	Walnut Creek
Boudin Bakery	Walnut Creek
Gateway Centre	Walnut Creek
Atria Valley View	Walnut Creek
5 Star Tiffany Court	Walnut Creek
Cocola Bakery Corners Tavern	Walnut Creek
	Walnut Creek
Broderick Roadhouse	Walnut Creek
Atria Montego Heights	Walnut Creek
True Food Kitchen	Walnut Creek
Marriott Hotel	Walnut Creek
Whole Foods (Ygnacio)	Walnut Creek
MOD Pizza	Walnut Creek
Lemonade	Walnut Creek
Vanessa's Bistro	Walnut Creek
Sauced BBQ & Spirits	Walnut Creek
Mixed Grain	Walnut Creek
Mr. Green Bubble	Walnut Creek
Embassy Suites	Walnut Creek
Chalogy & Cornology	Walnut Creek
Ygnacio Valley Care Center	Walnut Creek
Buckhorn Grill	Walnut Creek
Kara's Cupcakes	Walnut Creek
Diablo Oriental Foods	Walnut Creek

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Ramen Hiroshi Walnut Creek Walnut Creek **Extreme Pizza** Walnut Creek The Counter Burger Starbucks (Mercer Building) Walnut Creek **Cheesecake Factory** Walnut Creek 1515 Restaurant & Lounge Walnut Creek Starbucks (Countrywood) Walnut Creek **Burger King** Walnut Creek Pressed Juicery Walnut Creek **Sprouts Farmers Market** Walnut Creek Montecatini Walnut Creek Momo's Walnut Creek Walnut Creek Noah's Bagels Holiday Inn Express Walnut Creek Manor Care Walnut Creek Mariachi Mexican Grill Walnut Creek Jack's Urban Eats Walnut Creek 101 Ygnacio Plaza Walnut Creek **Burger Lounge** Walnut Creek 2700 Ygnacio Partners Walnut Creek Jack in the Box Walnut Creek **Beverages & More** Walnut Creek China Palace Walnut Creek Jimmy John's Walnut Creek Fuego Tequila Bar & Grill Walnut Creek Twelve 20 Club Walnut Creek Pasta Primavera Walnut Creek Saint Matthew Lutheran Church Walnut Creek Care Center of Rossmoor (Kindred C Walnut Creek Shadelands Professional Center Walnut Creek Lettuce Restaurant Walnut Creek Coffee Bean & Tea Leaf Walnut Creek Habit Burger (Geary Marketplace) Walnut Creek Freebirds World Burrito Walnut Creek Lokanta Grill Walnut Creek Limon Rotisserie Walnut Creek Philz Coffee Walnut Creek Calicraft Brewing Co. Walnut Creek Quick Mount PV Walnut Creek **Cinemark Theatre** Walnut Creek Kacha Thai Bistro Walnut Creek Westmar Walnut Creek Ygnacio Associates LLC (500 YVR) Walnut Creek Gotts Roadside Walnut Creek Taco Bell (Encina Grande) Walnut Creek

Applebee's Neighborhood Grill & Ba	Walnut Creek
Center for Community Arts	Walnut Creek
Heather Farm Community Center	Walnut Creek
Denica's Real Food Kitchen	Walnut Creek
Enroute Market	Walnut Creek
Quivx	Walnut Creek
Rivendell Bicycle Works	Walnut Creek
National Guard (Winter Nights) - ter	Walnut Creek
Palmer School	Walnut Creek
Oke Poke	Walnut Creek
ААА	Walnut Creek (County)
Creekside Grill (Rossmoor)	Walnut Creek (County)
ll Pavone Restaurant	Walnut Creek (County)
Morucci's Si Mangia Bene	Walnut Creek (county)
Renaissance ClubSport	Walnut Creek (County)
Taheri's Mediterranean	Walnut Creek (County)
The Perfect Cup	Walnut Creek (County)
Walnut Creek Produce	Walnut Creek (County)

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The future widespread deployment of battery technology for non-transportation electricity storage purposes is inevitable and its proliferation will depend upon many factors, not the least is the size and scale of the battery systems. (1,2) The most rapid growth of battery system installations will depend upon them being paired with undependable and intermittent renewable electricity sources, such as solar photovoltaic (PV) panels or wind generators (which both produce variable amounts of electricity). (3,4) The opposite is also true, that solar PV and wind power growth will be limited without more widespread battery deployment.

Over the next two decades, locally, nationally and globally, there is expected to be dynamic growth in the numbers of three general sizes of electrical battery storage systems, which will reflect their different contexts, uses and purpose. Large and midsize battery systems will have similarities in how they automatically and dynamically interact with the electrical grid.

The greatest financial and greenhouse gas reduction benefits of renewable energy occurs when it is *paired* with battery storage to the maximum degree possible and the excess electricity generated is simultaneously stored when the sun is shining or the wind is blowing, so that no electricity is wasted. (3,4) Germany has established a special *feed-in-tariff* that financially compensates homeowners in order to promote the deployment of combined solar and battery electricity systems and removes the major limitation of solar-generated electricity being available only during the day. (5,6)

Large, utility-scale battery storage systems for the electrical grid, supply ten to several hundred megawatts of electricity for several hours and have the capacity to supply that electricity to a minimum of several thousand homes. Large battery systems can be coupled to a photovoltaic (PV) solar farms and wind farms. Mid-size community-scale battery systems having of storage capacities ranging from several hundred kilowatt hours to a few megawatt hours, such as for solar PV cooperatives, could potentially supply electricity to several hundred homes or be used for various business purposes. And small cabinet-size, low kilowatt systems would supply single-family residential households having rooftop solar PV panels.

Large and mid-size battery systems are capable of autonomously and almost instantaneously counteracting grid instability and so can help to prevent unexpected grid electricity supply disruptions. Battery systems can provide the most rapid (milliseconds) response time to sudden grid fluctuations compared to any other storage system. Battery systems are modular and can be built in size to meet the demand.

The utility-scale electricity battery storage systems, now almost entirely lithium ion in the U.S., have the advantage that they are can be deployed in-county locally, as opposed to hydroelectric storage from far away dams. Utility-scale batteries, such as Tesla's recently deployed one hundred megawatt system in Australia (7), can perform a wide

variety of computer-coordinated grid services, including voltage and frequency stabilization and potentially, storage for intermittent renewable electricity generated by solar panels or wind turbines.

Owners of large-size battery systems (who are not grid owners) will be able to receive significant financial compensation (from grid owners) above the retail or wholesale rates for electricity, at peak demand times in order to help stabilize the grid and reduce the peak physical stresses upon it. Battery electricity will be delivered to the grid, as megawatt hours. (8,9)

The largest current battery storage system, globally in 2020 and located in China, will be a non-lithium *vanadium redox flow battery* capable of delivering 200 megawatts of electricity for four hours. Moreover, the duration of flow battery electricity service can be simply increased by the on-site storage of additional liquid electrolyte. A redox flow battery would need to be placed on exiting heavy industrial sites, which also would have a nearby robust electrical grid hook-up and would less likely to require major zoning changes. (8) Sodium-sulfur batteries are another large-scale battery system just beginning to be deployed globally.

Contra Costa County is the most industrial county in the Bay Area and is intersected by electricity transmission lines to four of the five Bay Area refineries and high power lines from hydroelectric dams. Large-scale electricity storage for these markets would be immensely valuable for the robust functioning of the grid.

Large battery systems could be deployed by the grid operator (the investor-owned utility), by Contra Costa County's Community Choice Aggregator (MCE), or by a refinery, by another heavy industry or by a large commercial electricity consumer.

The environmental benefits of large-scale storage, such as carbon dioxide greenhouse gas reduction, depends on the type of energy used to charge the battery, as only electricity being generated renewably actually reduces carbon dioxide greenhouse gasses. In contrast, charging batteries with electricity generated by coal or natural gas, when the grid demand is low, such as in late evening, has been determined to raise the greenhouse gas impact of the same battery systems and to incentivize fossil fuel usage (because batteries increase the value of the source from which they draw upon). (3,4)

Mid-size, community-scale combined solar PV and battery storage systems could be used for a *joint community solar* program, where a group of several hundred customers are aggregated into a single purchase block in order to acquire renewable electricity cooperatively. For example, a homeowners association or senior housing community could create a joint solar-battery benefits program for members. Like large-scale battery systems, mid-size systems can also help to manage the grid by absorbing and storing any excess of renewable energy and for improving grid quality and robustness. (9,10) Mid-size, community-scale combined solar PV and battery storage systems will be increasingly common as commercial enterprises, especially if a large enough area of suitable rooftop is available, such as on large warehouses. Several "battery cooperatives" have recently been formed which allow business enterprises to "peak shave", by drawing on coop-managed battery power in order to reduce their electricity costs at high demand times, when their purchase costs would otherwise also be the highest. (10)

Behind-the-meter, single household-scale battery systems would eventually allow an individual household to store electricity from their solar rooftop PV panels and theoretically, operate independently from the grid (called "islanding"). Behind-the-meter household battery systems would allow for peak shaving (to save on monthly grid electricity costs). For example, in the evening hours during an intense California heatwave, in an air conditioned household having solar panels, the addition of sufficient batteries would prevent people from having to purchase grid electricity.

The added effect of widespread battery-solar households would be to cumulatively lower the cost of electricity for everyone who must use the grid (by decreasing overall demand). With the dispersion of household battery systems, here would tend to be decreased stress on the grid at its peak usage times, plus a significant amount of greenhouse gas reduction from deceased collective peak energy use. On the other hand, there will have to be an accelerated deployment of combined solar-battery systems in order to compensate for the expected increased total household electrical use, as more modern homes become increasingly electrified, such as having all electric stoves, water heaters and heat pumps (instead of furnaces).

Modern electric vehicles can store (in their batteries), several times more than an average home's daily electrical demand. The "Vehicle-to-Grid" (V2G) concept (not yet deployed, but well researched) would allow plug-in electric vehicle to provide energy to the grid and generate a profit. For large cohorts of aggregated electric vehicles, battery electricity delivered collectively through the grid and integrated using high-speed internet, could also help to create a more efficient grid. (11,12)

A virtual power plant is an internet-based control center that uses sophisticated software, information and communication technologies interacting with the energy-using devices or consumers to aggregate the capacities of physically dispersed (renewable or fossil fuel) electricity resources for the purpose of energy trading on the wholesale electricity markets or providing ancillary grid services for system operators on behalf of owners who by themselves are unable to participate in that market. A battery-equipped virtual power plant would be ideal for aggregating numerous dispersed solar energy resources, which will become increasingly available in Contra Costa County. The battery systems, themselves could be large and centrally located or else dispersed and either small or mid-size. (13)

As a public health measures, in the event of an electricity blackout, small-scale battery systems should be paired with compact refrigerators for storing biologic medicines (such as for insulin) or used as a back-up electrical storage system for oxygengenerators. Future household battery systems will be robust enough to operate most functions of a typical Contra Costa County home for many hours in an emergency or longer with rationed use of electricity.

The almost instantaneous capability of battery systems to improve the grid's electrical quality and stability, makes battery systems a high economic value asset and a potential source of profit, even if operated by a non-profit organization or government agency. Mid-size rooftop solar PV systems, such as for schools, colleges, public buildings and large commercial facilities would all benefit from having battery storage for both back-up supply and ancillary grid services. The California legislature has past several laws in recent years that incentivize nearly two-thousand megawatts of both residential "behind-the-meter" and larger battery storage systems, for mandated greenhouse gas reduction goals (AB2514, AB2868). (14-16)

For those persons who live in areas impacted by polluting industries, under the existing State cap-and-trade law (AB398) and associated laws, potential free electricity benefits for qualified lower-income community members are available (SB535, SB700, AB693, AB1550). (17,18) As a Joint Community Solar Cooperative, low-cost carbon-free electricity could be provided (over the grid) to lower income non-homeowners, after having been generated from mid-scale solar farms supplied with batteries. Recipients would be qualified under the sponsorship of either a private non-profit organization or similarly, by a government agency, as a cohort of lower income non-homeowners.

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Condon Richard L. Revesz Burcin Unel, Ph.D. Center for P{olicy Integrity. NYU School of Law.
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08-26-19 Sustainability Commission Agenda Packet Page 96 of 125 8) World's largest battery: 200MW/800MWh vanadium flow battery – site work ongoingWorld's largest battery: 200MW/800MWh vanadium flow battery – site work ongoing John Fitzgerald Weaver. Dec. 21st 2017. https://electrek.co/2017/12/21/worlds-largest-battery-200mw-800mwh-vanadiumflow-battery-rongke-power/

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16) California will require solar panels on all new homes. That's not necessarily a good thing. More solar is not always and everywhere better. David Roberts. Vox Dec 6, 2018. https://www.vox.com/energy-and-environment/2018/5/15/17351236/california-rooftop-solar-pv-panels-mandate-energy-experts

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"In 2012, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 535 (de Leon), directing that 25 percent of the proceeds from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund go to projects that provide a benefit to disadvantaged communities. The legislation gave CalEPA responsibility for identifying those communities. In 2016, the Legislature passed AB 1550 (Gomez), which now requires that 25 percent of proceeds from the fund be spent on projects located in disadvantaged communities."

18) California passes bill to bring more energy storage to residents and businesses. <u>Kathie Zipp</u>. June 2, 2017. https://www.solarpowerworldonline.com/2017/06/california-passes-bill-bring-energy-storage-residents-businesses/

"The California Housing Partnership strongly supports SB 700. By setting aside 30 percent of incentives for low-income homes across the state, along with small businesses and public institutions in disadvantaged and low-income communities, this bill will empower Californians to equitably share in the benefits of energy storage," said Stephanie Wang, policy director for the California Housing Partnership. "By prioritizing projects that will receive AB 693 Multifamily Affordable Housing Solar Roofs incentives, this bill will also support the long-term success of a key solar program for low-income California renters."

California Air Resources Board Public Workshop Carbon Neutrality: Scenarios for Deep Decarbonization August 15, 2019

Notes taken by Carolyn Glanton, Sonoma County Regional Climate Protection Authority

Four experts presented scenarios for achieving deep decarbonization of California's economy. Discussed implications for meeting California's carbon neutrality goals and key aspects of these scenarios that lead to economic transformations needed to achieve carbon neutrality goals.

Materials

Key Takeaways

- IPCC report require us to focus on sequestration and reduction in GHG emissions. Near zero emissions is not enough; need to be at zero or net negative.
- First, we must minimize emissions. Then transition natural and working lands from source of emissions to a carbon sink while keeping in mind that some regions are net emitters, other regions are sinks.
- Definition of carbon neutrality the amount of GHGs produced must be the same as the amount of sequestration
- Deep Decarbonization in a High Renewables Future Amber Mahone, E3 (slides)
 - o 2018 CEC study evaluated 10 scenarios to 80% reductions by 2050
 - To achieve carbon neutrality by 2045, will require additional work
 - o 4 pillars to 80% reduction
 - Energy Efficiency and Conservation
 - Electrification
 - Low carbon fuels
 - Sequester carbon and reduce non combustion GHG
 - To achieve carbon neutrality, add negative emission technologies
 - Lower cost, lower risk scenario high electrification of buildings and transportation
 - Can start now, mitigates uncertainty of other technologies (including those that haven't been created yet)
 - Will require some form of long duration storage or dispatachable capacity (battery or other) to maintain electric reliability
 - Remaining challenges 2050 emissions are mostly from industry, trucking, aviation, cement, and waste, dairy and agricultural methane
 - Key Conclusions:
 - Consumer decisions are the lynchpin to meeting 2030 GHG target
 - 85-95% zero carbon electricity is needed by 2050
 - At least one "reach technology" that has not been completely proven is needed to help meet the longer-term 2050 GHG goal, and to mitigation risk of other solutions falling short
- Optionality, Flexibility and Innovation: Pathways for Deep Decarbonization in California Melanie Kenderdine, Energy Futures Initiative (<u>slides</u>)

- Energy conservation is important, not just efficiency. What can we do mechanically that is currently done electronically (i.e. paper towel dispensers).
- Focused on how to meet 2030 targets
 - Buildings easiest to decarbonize with energy efficiency and electrification
 - Carbon capture and utilization (CCUS) a large potential for electricity and industry sector
 - Agriculture
 - Biogas capture (also helps to decarbonize fuel sector)
- Challenges with integrating intermittent renewables
 - No battery storage option for extended periods of time
 - Seasonal variation in solar and wind
- Industry multiple subsectors require range of pathways
 - Most difficult to decarbonization
 - Innovation is needed in hydrogen, carbon capture, storage and utilization and biogas
- Post 2030 will need breakthrough technologies to help reach 2050 goals
- Net Zero Emissions Energy Systems Nate Lewis, California Institute of Technology (slides)
 - Reducing emissions by 80% is very different than 100%
 - We don't have technology that we need to fully decarbonize yet, need energy R&D
 - o Challenges
 - Aviation
 - Whose emissions are they?
 - Potential for biofuels?
 - Carbon free options for liquid fuels with high energy density
 - Need to invent solutions
 - Industrial materials (cement and steel)
 - What are alternative processes?
 - Carbon capture and storage
 - To achieve high reliability in a power sector with a large share of variable, uncertain renewables, need storage or flexible generators that have low fixed costs and/or alternate products
- *Pathways to 2050: Alternative Scenarios for Decarbonizing the US Economy* Brad Townsend, Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (<u>slides</u>)
 - Climate Innovation 2050 Scenario Exercise looked at 3 scenarios to reach 80% emission reductions (A Competitive Climate, Climate Federalism, and Low-Carbon Lifestyles)
 - o To meet goals
 - All sectors and everyone must act
 - Broad public support is required
 - Decarbonizing economy requires certain fundamental shifts in the ways we generate energy, produce foods, deliver services, and manage lands. These shifts can be achieved in different ways.
 - Decarbonization requires that everyone plays their part—policy-makers at all levels, investors, entrepreneurs, consumers, voters, and companies across key sectors of the economy

- Private sector plays a very important role timely business leadership in helping to capture economic benefit
- Broad public support is needed
- Must use all the tools available technology and policy
- Panel discussion:
 - Have to maintain optionality/flexibility because what will really happen will not be what we have modeled
 - o What factors should we be considering
 - Carbon emissions shouldn't be everything we look at clean air and water, what types of cities do people want to be living in, equity
 - Electricity as a national security concern
 - Cyber security
 - More reliable on it
 - o Role of consumer
 - Like "how can we get people to stop smoking?"
 - Multiple steps, all rowing in same direction
 - Social norms, taxes, getting out of movies, public ads, etc.
 - Have it be default choices for people, information overload, if we are dependent on people making the "right choice" we will never get there
 - Codes and standards
 - Upstream, industry wide standards
 - Consumer doesn't have to think about it
 - Fire is now our largest source of black carbon
 - Cannot achieve our emissions without addressing wildfires
 - o Questions:
 - How can we maximize synergy between currently distinct sectors and industries?
 - How do we bridge the gap between existing mid-century deep decarbonization goals and achievement of statewide carbon neutrality by 2045?



Contra Costa County

Sustainability Commission

6.

Meeting Date:	8/26/2019
<u>Subject:</u>	ADOPT Environmental Justice Assessment Tool Developed by the Commission's Environmental Justice Working Group and RECOMMEND Its Use in Updating the County's General Plan.
<u>Department:</u>	Conservation and Development
<u>Presenter:</u> <u>Contact:</u>	Doria Robinson, Nick Despota, Wes Sullens, Sustainability Commission Jody London, DCD

Referral History:

At the August 2018 retreat, the Sustainability Commission discussed its responsibility to advise the Board of Supervisors on opportunities to realize equity and fairness across the diverse communities of Contra Costa County in sustainability programs that support the Climate Action Plan. The Sustainability Commission had a presentation at its October 2018 meeting from Vivian Huang of the Asian Pacific Environmental Network on environmental justice.

Referral Update:

Nick Despota, Doria Robinson, and Wes Sullens have collaborated to better understand the history of environmental justice initiatives in Contra Costa County. The Sustainability Commission discussed the rubric at its February 25, 2019 and April 24, 2019 meetings. The attached version is the recommendation from the working group.

Recommendation(s)/NextStep(s):

ADOPT Environmental Justice Assessment Tool Developed by the Commission's Environmental Justice Working Group and RECOMMEND Its Use in Updating the County's General Plan.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.

ATTACHMENT(S)

Environmental Justice Assessment Tool Recommendation

Proposed assessment tool for inclusion in Contra Costa County General Plan. It purpose is to bridge the gap between the County's Environmental Policy (2007) and day-to-day operations within each department.*

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ASSESSMENT TOOL Do our county's projects and policies meet environmental justice goals?

The following set of questions is proposed for internal use by all departments of Contra Costa County government. The questions are intended to help staff determine the degree to which its outreach, programs and policies align with the County's environmental justice goals.

- 1. Are public materials and workshops presented in the languages of residents who may be affected by a project or policy?
- 2. Are meetings and workshops scheduled at times and locations that enable participation by working people and those without cars? Are notices of these events distributed through diverse media, not just online media?
- 3. Do all neighborhoods have opportunities to engage in decision-making conversations?
- 4. Has data collection reflected the economic, gender and racial diversity of the affected population?
- 5. Are the costs and benefits of a project or policy shared equitably by all who may be affected, or are there disproportionate impacts?
- 6. Are economic opportunities concentrated within one segment of a population or area, or are they available to all who may wish to take advantage of them?
- 7. What will be the indirect or unintended impacts on the quality of life of residents within different communities?

Proposal by Nick Despota, Doria Robinson and Wes Sullens Contra Costa County Sustainability Commission June 9, 2019

* Cities and counties are required to adopt an Environmental Justice element, or integrate EJ-related policies, objectives, and goals throughout other elements of their General Plan. An Environmental Justice Element is required by the Government Code Section 65302(h) (1), which specifies requirements for a city or county's General Plan. An environmental justice element is also required by under SB 1000.

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Contra Costa County

Sustainability Commission

7.

Meeting Date:	4/22/2019		
<u>Subject:</u>	CONSIDER proposal from Member, District 1, to Recommend the Use of Carbon-Neutral Building Materials in County Projects		
Department:	Conservation and Development		
<u>Presenter:</u> DCD	Nick Despota, Sustainability Commission	Contact: Jody London,	

Referral History:

One part of the Sustainability Commission's mission is to "Advise the Board of Supervisors and staff on successful implementation of the Climate Action Plan, including suggestions on how that work can be performed more efficiently and effectively." Climate Action Plan Measure EE 6: Energy-Efficient New Buildings, includes as an action item "Explore making new and significantly retrofitted County buildings zero net energy."

Referral Update:

Nick Despota, Sustainability Commission member representing District 1, at the April 22, 2019 meeting suggested that the Sustainability Commission propose to the Board of Supervisors that County-funded construction projects specify the use of manufactured limestone aggregated, containing captured and sequestered carbon dioxide (CO₂). The Commission directed Despota to consult with County staff and report back. The attached memo provides that information.

Recommendation(s)/NextStep(s):

CONSIDER proposal from Member, District 1, to Recommend the Use of Carbon-Neutral Building Materials in County Projects.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.

ATTACHMENT(S)

Carbon-Neutral Concrete Update

From:Nick DespotaTo:Sustainability CommissionDate:June 17, 2019

Report on carbon-neutral building materials proposal with Public Works staff

At the April 22 meeting of the Sustainability Commission, Commission members authorized Nick Despota and Wes Sullens to meet with County staff to explore a proposal that the County use its procurement process to require the use of carbon-neutral or -negative building materials. In particular, those materials could include concrete made with manufactured limestone aggregates that sequesters carbon.

On May 13, Sullens, Jody London, and I met with Warren Lai, Deputy Director of the Public Works Dept., and Kevin Emigh, Division Manager of the Design/Construction Division, to discuss the proposal.

While supportive of efforts to reduce the county's GHG emissions, Lai explained that it was not prudent for the County to "get out ahead" of CalTrans on the specification of concrete for roads and bridges. Emigh related a story illustrating that the County could be held accountable for replacement of faulty building materials, or face liability claims. These are significant deterrents.

Sullens noted that Marin County was developing a different approach to reducing GHG emissions from building materials. That county is amending its building codes to specify the use of low-carbon concrete for all residential and commercial building. Funded by a Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) grant, Marin is developing these specifications in a manner that would enable their adoption by other counties.

Asked what opportunities he saw for GHG reductions, Lai said that the Marin County approach seemed more promising than the procurement process outlined in our proposal.

Two days after our meeting, Marin County conducted a workshop on carbon-negative or -neutral building material. None of us were able to attend but to learn what was discussed, Despora talked to Ken Hines (of Blue Planet, a manufacturer of low-carbon aggregate), who did attend.

In a nutshell, Marin County will use two different approaches for reducing embodied carbon in concrete: *prescriptive* and *performance-based*.

The prescriptive approach specifies the minimum percentage of fly ash v. Portland cement in the concrete mix. Fly ash reduces the amount of Portland cement required, thus also reducing the concrete's global warming potential (GWP). Use of a carbon-negative or neutral aggregate and/or recycled aggregates would allow for a higher percentage of Portland cement, desirable from an engineering perspective.

Under the performance approach, the maximum GWP is specified. *How* to meet the GWP is left up to the concrete supplier. It will be relatively easy for a government regulatory agency to then change the maximum GWP requirement for its concrete purchases in order to meet its greenhouse gas emission targets.

Based on what we heard from our own County's staff, and what we learned about the Marin County approach, it appears that the Marin building code amendments and CalTrans evaluations are key. They may determine how or when Contra Costa County may elect to adopt lower carbon methods and materials in county construction.



Contra Costa County

Sustainability Commission

8.

Meeting Date: 6/24/2019

<u>Subject:</u>	AMEND Sustainability Commission Bylaws to Extend Term of Service for 60 days or Until An Appointment Is Made to a Vacant Seat, Whichever Comes First.			
Department:	Conservation & Development			
Presenter:	Jody London, DCD	<u>Contact:</u>	Jody London (925) 674-7871	

Referral History:

At the May 7, 2019 meeting of the Sustainability Committee of the Board of Supervisors, the Sustainability Committee directed that should a vacant seat on the Sustainability Commission not be filled by the date the term of service expires, the term of service shall extend 60 days or until an appointment is made to the vacant seat, whichever comes first.

Referral Update:

The Bylaws of the Sustainability Commission have been amended to reflect that if a vacant seat on the Sustainability Commission is not filled by the date the term of service expires, the term of service shall extend 60 days or until an appointment is made to the vacant seat, whichever comes first.

Recommendation(s)/NextStep(s):

AMEND Sustainability Commission Bylaws to Extend Term of Service for 60 days or Until An Appointment Is Made to a Vacant Seat, Whichever Comes First.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.

ATTACHMENT(S)

Revised Sustainability Commission Bylaws.

BY-LAWS of the CONTRA COSTA COUNTY SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION

I. Name

The name of this commission shall be the "Contra Costa County Sustainability Commission" (hereinafter referred to as the "Sustainability Commission" or "Commission").

II. Purpose

The general purposes of the Commission shall be as follows:

- A. Advise the Board of Supervisors and staff on successful implementation of the Climate Action Plan, including suggestions on how that work can be performed more efficiently and effectively.
- B. Advise the Board of Supervisors on opportunities to realize equity and fairness across the diverse communities of Contra Costa County in sustainability programs that support the Climate Action Plan.
- C. Advise the Board of Supervisors and staff on how to better engage Contra Costa County residents and businesses on sustainability issues and implementation of the Climate Action Plan.

III. Membership

- A. Members. The Commission shall consist of members as approved by the Board of Supervisors. Members serve at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors and may be removed during their terms of office by a majority vote of the Board at its pleasure.
- B. Status Changes. If a member's work status or residence changes, the member must notify the Commission in writing, within thirty (30) days of the change in status. The Chair shall review the change of status and determine if the member is still eligible for membership. If the member is found to be ineligible, the Chair shall forward the appropriate information to the Board of Supervisors.
- C. Terms. Members shall serve a four-year term, after the initial terms approved by the Board of Supervisors expire. There will not be a term limit and members may serve more than one (1) term if reappointed. If upon expiration of a term, a seat has not been filled by the Board of Supervisors, the term of service shall extend 60 days or until an appointment is made to fill the vacant seat, whichever comes first.

- D. Resignation. Any member who desires to resign his or her position with the Commission should do so in writing and file it with the Clerk of the Board, the Chair, and staff to the Commission. Advanced notice is preferred to allow for a timely appointment to fill the vacancy.
- E. Vacancies. A vacancy during the term of any member will be filled by the Board of Supervisors for the remainder of the then-current term.
- F. Member Responsibilities. Each member is expected to:
 - 1. Have an interest in and commitment to the Purpose of the Commission.
 - 2. Attend meetings of the Commission. Members are expected to notify the Chair in advance of any absence from a meeting. Members may be excused by the Chair for authorized absences. A member that is absent from three (3) consecutive scheduled meetings without authorization from the Chair will be considered to have resigned his or her position with the Commission, and the Chair will notify the Board of Supervisors of the vacancy.
 - 3. Comply with the Contra Costa County policy for Board Appointees concerning Conflict of Interest and Open Meetings, Resolution No. 2002/376.
- G. Alternate Members. Alternate members are non-voting members except that alternates shall fill in for the regular district representative member appointed from the same district when the regular member is absent from part or all of a meeting, during which time the alternate member shall constitute a voting member.

IV. Organization

- A. Officers. The officers of the Commission shall be the Chair, Vice-Chair, and Secretary. The Commission shall annually at its first meeting in the calendar year elect its Chair and Vice-Chair. The Sustainability Coordinator shall serve as the Secretary.
 - 1. Duties of the Chair. The Chair shall conduct meetings, develop agendas, and serve as the official spokesperson for the Commission.
 - 2. Duties of the Vice-Chair. The Vice-Chair shall act for the Chair in the Chair's absence.
- B. Subcommittees. The Chair may appoint subcommittees composed solely of members of the Commission. The Chair shall serve as an ex-officio member on all subcommittees.
- C. Staff. The Sustainability Coordinator shall serve as staff to the Commission. Staff shall:
 - 1. Prepare and issue agendas in accordance with the Brown Act and the County's Better Government Ordinance.
 - 2. Finalize minutes and distribute minutes to members and the Clerk of the Board after adoption by the Commission.
 - 3. Prepare the annual report at the direction of the Commission for submission to the Board of Supervisors.
 - 4. Maintain physical and electronic records of the Commission.
 - 5. Keep meeting attendance records.
 - 6. Send and retain copies of correspondence authorized by the Commission.

V. Meetings

- A. All meetings of the Commission shall be open public meetings and shall be conducted in accordance with the Brown Act and the County's Better Government Ordinance.
- B. Regular meetings of the Commission shall be held on the fourth Monday in February, April, June, August, October, and December, at 5:00 p.m., at <u>a location</u> to be determined by the Commission and staff. The December meeting will occur prior to the fourth Monday in December, as approved by the Commission.
- C. Six voting members constitute a quorum. A quorum must be present to hold a meeting. In the absence of a quorum, no formal action shall be taken except to adjourn the meeting to a subsequent date.
- D. Only regular members and alternates filling in for absent regular members shall vote on matters before the Commission. The Commission may take action by approval of a majority of the voting members present.
- E. The Commission may call a special meeting if the Commission's business requires it to meet more frequently, but a quorum is required for any meeting to proceed.

VI. Annual Objectives

The Commission shall establish an annual work plan and a list of goals and priorities that will guide the work of the Commission over the year.

VII. Reports

The Commission shall submit:

- A. Regular reports to the Ad Hoc Sustainability Committee or its successor.
- B. An annual report to the Board of Supervisors as required by Resolution No. 2011/498 and as amended.
- C. Other reports to the Board of Supervisors as appropriate.

VIII. Conflicts with County Policies

To the extent there are any inconsistencies between these bylaws and the resolutions creating the Commission or countywide advisory body policies, the resolutions and countywide advisory body policies will govern.

IX. Bylaws/Amendments

These bylaws and any bylaw amendments shall be recommended by the Commission and be effective upon approval by the Board of Supervisors.

Adopted by Sustainability Commission August 28, 2017 Amended by Sustainability Commission June 24, 2019



Sustainability Commission

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Meeting Date:	8/26/2019			9.
<u>Subject:</u>	REVIEW Proposed Polystyrene Ordinance			
Department:	Conservation & Development			
Presenter:	Jody London, DCD	Contact:	Jody London (925) 674-7871	

Referral History:

In 2017, the Board of Supervisors directed the Department of Public Works to proceed with developing a ban on polystyrene in the unincorporated County and County facilities. The Sustainability Commission received a presentation on the proposed policy at its April 2018 meeting and provided input to Public Works staff, prior to bringing the matter to the full Board.

Referral Update:

Public Works has developed the ordinance. It was approved by the Board's Transportation, Water, and Infrastructure Committee in July and will be brought to the full Board soon. The draft ordinance is attached.

Recommendation(s)/NextStep(s):

REVIEW Proposed Polystyrene Ordinance

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.

ATTACHMENT(S)

Proposed Polystyrene Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. 2019-__ (DRAFT)

(Environmentally-Friendly Food Packaging)

The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors ordains as follows (omitting the parenthetical footnotes from the official text of the enacted or amended provisions of the County Ordinance Code).

SECTION 1. Summary. This ordinance prohibits food vendors from using polystyrene food service ware, and it requires food vendors to use environmentally-friendly food service ware, unless the vendor obtains an exemption under this ordinance. This ordinance also prohibits the retail sale of polystyrene food service ware in unincorporated Contra Costa County. Prepackaged food items and reusable polystyrene-based ice chests and coolers are exempt from the requirements of this ordinance.

SECTION 2. Chapter 418-18 (Environmentally-Friendly Food Packaging) is hereby added to Division 418 (Refuse) of the Ordinance Code to read:

Chapter 418-18 Environmentally-Friendly Food Packaging

418-18.002 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (a) "Environmentally-friendly food service ware" means food service ware that meets one of the following criteria:
 - (1)
- Single-use, disposable containers and other products made from recyclable or compostable materials and used for selling, vending, or serving food or beverages, including but not limited to cups, bowls, plates, serving trays, and hinged or lidded containers (clamshells).
 - (2) Products that can be used more than once in their current form to serve or transport prepared, ready-to-consume food or beverages, including but not limited to cups, bowls, plates, serving trays, and containers made from ceramic, glass, porcelain, metal, or other composite or product intended to be reused.
- (b) "Food vendor" means a person that does one or more of the following in unincorporated Contra Costa County:
 - (1) Sells prepared food to the public at retail, whether take-out, dine-in, or delivery, including sales of prepared food from food trucks.

ORDINANCE NO. 2019-__ (DRAFT)

Page 1 of 4

- (2) Provides prepared food to the public, including at organized or special events, whether or not for sale.
- (3) Provides prepared food to clients or residents of private facilities, such as boardand-care facilities, senior centers, nursing homes, schools, hotels, or clinics, whether or not for sale.
- (c) "Polystyrene-based" means and includes expanded polystyrene, which is a thermoplastic petrochemical material utilizing a styrene monomer and processed by any number of techniques including, but not limited to, fusion of polymer spheres (expandable bead polystyrene), injection molding, form molding, and extrusion blow molding (extruded foam polystyrene). The term "polystyrene" also includes polystyrene that has been expanded or blown using a gaseous blowing agent into a solid foam (expanded polystyrene (EPS)), and clear or solid polystyrene known as oriented polystyrene.
- (d) "Polystyrene food service ware" means polystyrene-based, single-use, disposable containers and other products used for selling, vending, or serving food or beverages. Polystyrene food service ware includes, but is not limited to, cups, bowls, plates, serving trays, and hinged or lidded containers (clamshells) that are made from expanded or extruded polystyrene. For the purposes of this ordinance, polystyrene food service ware does not include any of the following products: straws, splash sticks, stir sticks, soup lids, drink lids, utensils, tablecloths, egg cartons, liquid cartons, and raw meat trays.
- (e) "Prepackaged food" means any properly-labeled processed food that is prepackaged to prevent any direct human contact with the food product upon distribution from the manufacturer.
- (f) "Prepared food" means food or beverages that are serviced, packaged, cooked, chopped, sliced, mixed, brewed, frozen, squeezed, or otherwise prepared. Prepared food does not include raw eggs, fish, meat, or poultry, or any raw foods containing those raw materials.
- (g) "Raw meat trays" means trays used for packaging raw meat, poultry, seafood, or other similar protein intended to be cooked or prepared offsite.

(Ord. 2019-__, § 2.)

418-18.004 Polystyrene food service ware prohibited. Beginning on January 1, 2020:

- (a) A food vendor shall not provide polystyrene food service ware to any person. A food vendor shall use only environmentally-friendly food service ware.
- (b) A person shall not sell, at wholesale or at retail, polystyrene-based food service ware.

(Ord. 2019-__, § 2.)

ORDINANCE NO. 2019- (DRAFT)

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418-18.006 Use of polystyrene at County facilities.

- (a) A lease or rental agreement between the County and a person for the occupancy or use of a County facility may require the use of environmentally-friendly food service ware at the facility being leased or rented.
- (b) A contract with a person to provide services to or on behalf of the County may require the use of environmentally-friendly food service ware in connection with the provision of those services.

(Ord. 2019-__, § 2.)

418-18.008 Exempt products and food vendor hardship exemptions.

- (a) Exempt products. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this chapter, this chapter does not prohibit the sale or use of any of the following:
 - (1) Prepackaged food products that do not use environmentally-friendly packaging, or that use polystyrene-based packaging materials.
 - (2) Polystyrene-based ice chests and coolers intended to be reused.
- (b) Food vendor hardship exemptions.
 - (1) Application for hardship exemption. A food vendor may request a hardship exemption from the requirements of this chapter by submitting a written request to the Public Works Director. The food vendor must establish to the satisfaction of the Public Works Director that use of polystyrene food service ware will cause an undue hardship to the vendor, or that no suitable alternative to polystyrene food service ware is available in the form of environmentally-friendly food service ware. The Public Works Director may require the food vendor to provide additional information in support of its request for a hardship exemption, including but not limited to a list of available alternative packaging materials and the reasons why those materials cannot be used without causing a hardship to the food vendor. A hardship does not exist solely on the basis that an environmentally-friendly food service ware product costs more than a similar polystyrene food service ware product.
 - (2) Determination. A food vendor that submits a written request for a hardship exemption will be issued a written decision by the Public Works Director indicating whether the hardship exemption is granted. A written decision denying a hardship exemption will explain the reasons for the denial.

ORDINANCE NO. 2019-__ (DRAFT)

Page 3 of 4

- (3) Term. A hardship exemption is valid for a period of one year from the date the Public Works Director approves the exemption.
- (4) Successive exemptions permitted. A hardship exemption does not automatically renew, and a new application for a hardship exemption is required to obtain a successive one-year hardship exemption. There is no limit on the number of successive one-year hardship exemptions a food vendor may apply for under this section.

(Ord. 2019-__, § 2.)

418-18.010 Enforcement. The Public Works Director is responsible for enforcing the requirements of this chapter within unincorporated Contra Costa County. The County may seek compliance with this chapter by any remedy allowed under this code, including, but not limited to, administrative fines, infraction citations, and any other remedy allowed by law.

(Ord. 2019-, § 2.)

SECTION 3. Effective Date and Publication. This ordinance becomes effective 30 days following its adoption by the Board of Supervisors. Within 15 days after passage, this ordinance shall be published in the East Bay Times, a newspaper published in this County, in a manner satisfying the requirements of Government Code section 25124, with the names of supervisors voting for and against it.

PASSED on	by the following vote:
LADOLD OIL	by the following vote.

AYES: NOES:	•		
ABSENT:			
ABSTAIN:			
ATTEST:	DAVID J. TWA		•
	Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and County Administrator	Board Chair	

By:

Deputy

[SEAL]

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ORDINANCE NO. 2019- (DRAFT)

Page 4 of 4

08-26-19 Sustainability Commission Agenda Packet Page 115 of 125

FINDINGS

The Board of Supervisors finds and determines as follows:

- (a) Polystyrene, often referred to by the trademark "Styrofoam," is a petroleum-based, lightweight plastic material commonly used as food service ware by retail food vendors operating in unincorporated Contra Costa County. Polystyrene has become a problematic environmental pollutant because it is non-biodegradable and nearly non-reusable. It can take hundreds of years for polystyrene to break down even in landfills.
- (b) The County and the Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District spend approximately \$750,000 annually to remove litter from waterways and sensitive environmental areas within the County. Polystyrene, single-use food service ware constitutes a significant portion of that litter.
- (c) Prohibiting the use of polystyrene food service ware and requiring the use of recyclable, compostable, and reusable food service ware will advance the County's interests in protecting its waterways, environment, and taxpayers from the negative environmental and financial impacts associated with polystyrene food service ware. This ordinance also is intended to assist the County with meeting its trash reduction requirements under its regional stormwater permit issued by the regional water quality control board. By enacting this ordinance, the County joins the following cities within Contra Costa County that have enacted some type of ban on the use and/or sale of polystyrene: Concord, El Cerrito, Hercules, Lafayette, Martinez, Pittsburg, Richmond, and Walnut Creek.
- (d) Food service vendors and businesses may have existing inventories of polystyrene food service ware, and they may need time to purchase environmentally-friendly food service ware. For those reasons, the prohibition against the sale and use of polystyrene food service ware will be effective January 1, 2020.

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Polystyrene Ban Ordinance Adoption Work Plan: October 2019					
Implementation Task	Task Objective	Task Lead	Task Duration	Estimated Completion Date	Comments
Prepare draft ordinance	Begin adoption process	County Counsel	One week	Done	Draft ordinance completed March 15, 2019
PWD/DCD ordinance review	Identify potential changes	Mitch Avalon	Two weeks	June 15, 2019	Request to review sent out May 22, 2019
CEQA Determination of Exemption	Comply with CEQA process	Mitch Avalon	Three months	September 1, 2019	RTI submitted to Ave May 28, 2019
Update outreach mailing list	Identify more stakeholders	Michelle Mancuso	One week	July 1, 2019	Compare current list with Business License list
Public Service Announcement	Comply with Board directive	Michelle Cordis	One month	July 15, 2019	Develop storyboard, script, etc. with CCTV
Schedule TWIC meeting	Establish public meeting timeline	Mitch Avalon	One week	June 15, 2019	August 12, 2019 TWIC meeting
Prepare/translate meeting notice	Notify stakeholders of meeting	Mitch Avalon	One week	June 21, 2019	Translate meeting notice and ordinance
Put ordinance on website	Provide easy public access	Michelle Cordis	One week	July 1, 2019	Ordinance/notice in English, Spanish, Chinese
Notice TWIC meeting/public comment	Seek public input	Mitch Avalon	One week	July 1, 2019	Use outreach mailing list
PrepareTWIC report	Provide staff recommendations	Mitch Avalon	One week	July 1, 2019	Tim will present at the TWIC meeting
Report on cities and Mayors Conf	Comply with Board directive	Michelle Mancuso	One week	July 15, 2019	Supervisor Anderson may have done this already
Prepare letter to cities	Comply with Board directive	Mitch Avalon	One week	Done	Letters sent to Board members January 10, 2019
Prepare/agree on enforcement proposal	Establish multi-department agreement	Mitch Avalon	One month	August 1, 2019	Meet with BI and EHS
Finalize ordinance	Provide final document	County Counsel	One week	September 1, 2019	Work with County Counsel
Notice Board meeting	Provide public notice	Mitch Avalon	One week	September 1, 2019	Use outreach mailing list
Prepare board order	Address Board directives and public input	Mitch Avalon	One week	September 15, 2019	Board directives from December 4, 2018 meeting
Adopt ordinance	Finalize process	Mitch Avalon	One day	October 1, 2019	Tim will present at the Board meeting



Sustainability Commission

10.

Meeting Date: 8/26/2019

Subject:APPOINT one member of the Sustainability Commission to the Contra Costa County
Integrated Pest Management Advisory Committee

<u>Department:</u>	Conservation & Development			
Presenter:	Jody London, DCD	Contact:	Jody London (925) 674-7871	

Referral History:

On March 7, 2017, the Board of Supervisors re-designated a seat on the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Advisory Board as the "Sustainability Advisory Committee seat." On October 23, 2017, the Sustainability Commission nominated Gretchen Logue to fill the Sustainability Advisory seat. Ms. Logue resigned from the Sustainability Commission, and therefore the IPM Advisory Committee, on June xx, 2019.

Referral Update:

The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Advisory Committee was established by the Board of Supervisors in November 2009 to advise the Board regarding the protection and enhancement of public health, County resources, and the environment related to pest control methods employed by County departments. The IPM Advisory Committee has eight voting members as follows: two ex-officio members (Health Services Department and County/Unincorporated County Storm Water Program) and six public members (one Public and Environmental Health Advisory Board representative, one Fish and Wildlife Committee representative, one Environmental Organizations representative, and three At Large appointees); plus one Public Member Alternate seat.

In November 2016, the Board of Supervisors abolished the Public and Environmental Health Advisory Board (PEHAB) as part of the Phase I Triennial Advisory Body Review. The abolishment of PEHAB left in question the disposition of the PEHAB seat on the IPM Advisory Committee: should it be abolished, leaving 7 remaining voting members, or should it be redesignated and if so, to what type of seat? The Internal Operations Committee of the Board of Supervisors considered this question at its regular meeting on February 13, 2017, and recommended that the PEHAB seat on the IPM Advisory Committee be redesignated for a member of the newly forming Sustainability Commission. The Board directed that the Sustainability Commission will nominate its representative to the IPM Advisory Committee pending approval and appointment by the Board of Supervisors. Terms are four years in length; the current term of the seat in question is due to expire on December 31, 2019.

As indicated above, Gretchen Logue had been serving in the Sustainability Advisory Committee seat since

2017. Because Ms. Logue has resigned from all County advisory bodies, the Sustainability Commission has an opportunity to nominate another of its members to fill this seat.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

APPOINT one member of the Sustainability Commission to the "Sustainability Advisory Committee" seat the Integrated Pest Management Advisory Committee.

Fiscal Impact (if any): N/A

ATTACHMENT(S)

Board Order from March 7, 2017

To: Board of Supervisors

From: INTERNAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

Date: March 7, 2017



Contra Costa County

Subject: REDESIGNATE SEAT ON THE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATION(S):

REDESIGNATE the Public and Environmental Health Advisory Board seat on the Integrated Pest Management Advisory Committee as the "Sustainability Advisory Committee seat".

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

BACKGROUND:

The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Advisory Committee was established by the Board of Supervisors in November 2009 to advise the Board regarding the protection and enhancement of public health, County resources, and the environment related to pest control methods employed by County departments. The IPM Advisory Committee has eight voting members as follows: two ex-officio members (Health Services Department and County/Unincorporated County Storm Water Program) and six public members (one Public and Environmental Health Advisory Board representative, one County Fish and Wildlife Committee representative, one Environmental Organizations representative, and three At Large appointees); plus one Public Member Alternate seat.

APP	PROVE	OTHER
REC	COMMENDATION OF CNTY	ADMINISTRATOR RECOMMENDATION OF BOARD COMMITTEE
Action of	Board On: 03/07/2017	APPROVED AS RECOMMENDED OTHER
Clerks No	otes:	
VOTE OF S	UPERVISORS	
AYE: ABSENT: Contact:	John Gioia, District I Supervisor Diane Burgis, District III Supervisor Karen Mitchoff, District IV Supervisor Federal D. Glover, District V Supervisor Candace Andersen, District II Supervisor Julie DiMaggio Enea (925)	I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of an action taken and entered on the minutes of the Board of Supervisors on the date shown. ATTESTED: March 7, 2017 , County Administrator and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors By: Stephanie Mello, Deputy
335-107		

In November 2016, the Board of Supervisors abolished the Public and Environmental Health Advisory Board (PEHAB) as part of the Phase I Triennial Advisory Body Review. The abolishment of PEHAB leaves in question the disposition of the PEHAB seat on the IPM Advisory Committee: Should it be abolished, leaving 7 remaining voting members, or should it be redesignated and, if so, to what type of seat?

BACKGROUND: (CONT'D)

The Internal Operations Committee considered this question at its regular meeting on February 13, 2017 and recommends that the PEHAB seat on the IPM Advisory Committee be redesignated for a representative of the County's new Sustainability Advisory Committee. As with PEHAB, the Sustainability Advisory Committee would nominate its representative to the IPM Advisory Committee pending approval and appointment by the Board of Supervisors. Seat terms are four years in length; the current term of the seat in question is due to expire on December 31, 2019.

CONSEQUENCE OF NEGATIVE ACTION:

If the seat is not redesignated, then recruitment cannot be conducted and the vacancy will remain indefinitely.



Sustainability Commission

11.

Meeting Date:	8/26/2019			
<u>Subject:</u>	RECEIVE reports from Sustainability Commission members and alternates, and PROVIDE DIRECTION as needed			
Department:	Conservation & Development			
Presenter:	Jody London, DCD	Contact:	Jody London (925)674-7871	

Referral History:

This is a standing item of the Commission.

Referral Update:

Commission members and alternates will provide updates to the full Commission.

Recommendation(s)/NextStep(s):

RECEIVE reports from Sustainability Commission members and alternates, and PROVIDE DIRECTION as needed.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.

No file(s) attached.

ATTACHMENT(S)



Sustainability Commission

8/26/2019		
RECEIVE Report from Sustainability Coordinator		
Conservation & Development		
Jody London, Sustainability Coordinator	Contact:	Jody London, DCD
	8/26/2019 RECEIVE Report from Sustainability Coordinator Conservation & Development	8/26/2019 RECEIVE Report from Sustainability Coordinator Conservation & Development

Referral History:

This is a standing item of the Commission.

Referral Update:

This report provides an update to the Sustainability Commission on the work of the County's Sustainability staff since the Committee last met in June 2019. Key activities during this period are listed below.

- Worked with Sustainability Commission members and County staff to begin developing recommended goals and strategies for the Climate Action Plan update and to organize community outreach meetings specific to the CAP. Met with community groups to discuss the same.
- Researched how other jurisdictions are approaching updates to their Climate Action Plans. Staff is working in collaboration with other Bay Area counties in considering whether a coordinated approach on some CAP issues may be useful.
- Presented on Contra Costa Centre as an example of transit-oriented development at the California Climate Action Planning Conference.
- Continued working with the Contra Costa Transportation Authority on the Electric Vehicle Readiness Blueprint, which was completed July 1. The CCTA Board accepted the report in July.
- Continued working on the Cleaner Contra Costa Challenge.
- This summer, the Public Works Department is constructing three Active Transportation projects that include improving bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Contra Costa. The projects include:
 - Camino Tassajara Bike Lane Gap Closure Project (Finley to Windemere Pkwy)
 - Tara Hills Pedestrian Infrastructure Project
 - San Pablo Dam Road Sidewalk Gap Closure Project
- Assisted the Board of Supervisors in creating an additional environmental justice seat on the Sustainability Commission and in advertising that new position plus two vacancies, in the District 3 and 5 alternate seats.
- Worked with County staff to develop a draft solar overlay-zoning ordinance, as directed by the Board of Supervisors in December 2018, when it received the Renewable Resource Potential Study. 08-26-19 Sustainability Commission Agenda Packet

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- Hosted two briefings for County staff by students from the UC Berkeley Goldman School of Public Policy on suggestions for governance and implementation of the Adapting to Rising Tides studies.
- Participated in two working groups of the Urban Sustainability Directors Network. The first is focused on strategies for increasing local government engagement on sustainability issues with State regulatory and legislative bodies; the Local Government Sustainable Energy Coalition is one of the few organizations doing this type of work nationally. Staff is helping co-chair a second group focused on counties.
- County staff learned that PG&E will not be funding the East Bay Energy Watch (EBEW) after this fiscal year. Major impacts to the County include: (1) Elimination of subsidy provided to our region for future CivicSpark Fellows; (2) no funding to update GHG inventory work for all jurisdictions in EBEW territory (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties); and (3) Lack of oversight or knowledge of PG&E third-party programs implementing energy efficiency programs in Contra Costa County.
- Collaborated with County staff working on topics including land use and transportation, hazardous materials, green business program, economic development, Planning Integration Team for Community Health (PITCH), codes, solid waste, energy, and related.
- Participated in regional activities.

Recommendation(s)/NextStep(s):

RECEIVE report from Sustainability Coordinator.

<u>Fiscal Impact (if any):</u>

None.

ATTACHMENT(S)

No file(s) attached.



Sustainability Commission

13.

Meeting Date:	8/26/2019			
Subject:	RECEIVE Report from Sustainability Commission Chair and IDENTIFY TOPICS for next report to Ad Hoc Committee on Sustainability			
Department:	Conservation & Development			
Presenter:	Howdy Goudey, Chair	Contact:	Jody London, DCD	

Referral History:

This is a standing item of the Commission.

Referral Update:

The Sustainability Commission Chair provides an update at each meeting to Commission members on the administration of the Commission, meetings of the Board of Supervisors Ad Hoc Committee on Sustainability, and other issues of interest to the Commission.

Recommendation(s)/NextStep(s):

RECEIVE report from Sustainability Commission Chair.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.

ATTACHMENT(S)

No file(s) attached.