Appendix F: Tracking Progress, Building Awareness and Support

Introduction

To achieve a large scale goal such as climate protection, the system of planning and implementation must also include accountability based on measuring and reporting progress and adjusting actions as appropriate. Policymakers, community stakeholders, and implementers must know the goals, the current status, the way forward, and the responsible parties in meeting those goals. This ensures the support required to reduce emissions at the speed and scale that is commensurate with solving the climate crisis.

Key Recommendations:

	Recommendation	Communities Employing Recommendation	Sonoma County Status and Applicability
7.1	Measure and report Sonoma County's progress toward achievement of its climate protection goals	Berkeley, New York, Multnomah County, Oberlin, Portland, Vancouver, and many others	The Climate Protection Campaign has provided Sonoma County's annual Greenhouse Gas Progress Report starting in 2004. Climate Action 2020 is planning to track progress with the County and the cities as part of its work.
7.2	Build Sonoma County's awareness and support for climate protection	Multnomah County, Portland, and others	From 2003-2012, Sonoma County organized Climate Protection: Everybody Profits, an annual event to address progress on climate protection.
7.3	Consider consumption-based tracking	Multnomah County, San Francisco	Sonoma County has not considered tracking emissions in this way before.

7.1 Measure and report Sonoma County's progress toward achievement of its climate protection goals

Background

The Climate Protection Campaign has provided Sonoma County's annual Greenhouse Gas Progress Report starting in 2004. Climate Action 2020 is planning to track progress with the County and the cities as part of its work. This on-going effort will be key to ensuring that Sonoma County is on track with its climate protection goals. However, tracking by itself is not sufficient to impel corrective action. The reports must be revisited on a regular basis, compared against the goals, and used to shape policy and programs that reduce GHG emissions.

The City of Berkeley's online progress report is broken into categories and shows graphs that compare Berkeley's current emissions with what is needed to meet their goals.[1]

1 http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/climateprogress/

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Climate Action Plan Progress

Check out Berkeley's progress toward achieving its Climate Action Plan goals in the areas of: Transportation and Land Use, Building Energy Use, Waste & Recycling, Community Outreach, and Adaptation & Resilience.

The Berkeley **Climate Action Plan** (CAP) guides community-wide efforts to reduce global warming emissions and to achieve several other associated benefits, such as improved public health, increased energy affordability, and improved access to green jobs. The plan identifies 30 specific goals designed to help reduce Berkeley's community-wide global warming emissions **33% by 2020** from 2000 levels.

Core Strategies of the Berkeley Climate Action Plan:

Transportation & Land Use | Building Energy Use | Waste & Recycling | Community Outreach | Adaptation & Resilience

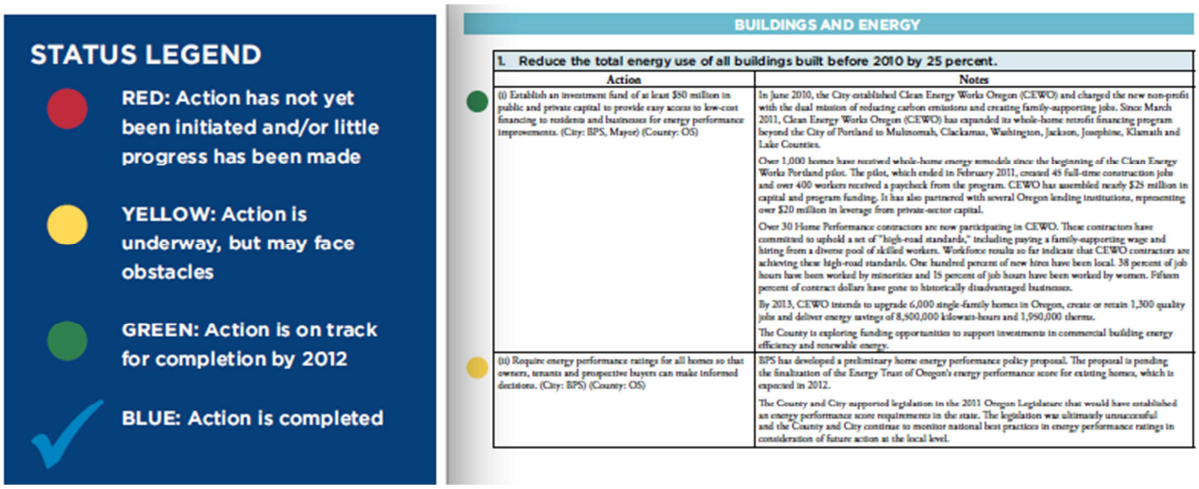
Getting to 33% by 2020: Reaching our Greenhouse Gas Emissions Goal

New York City's progress report includes updates to very specific actions with measurable results and the status of each milestone, arranged by category.[2]

PROGRESS SINCE APRIL 2012	MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013	STATUS
NG AND NEIGHBORHOODS		
CREATE CAPACITY FOR NEW HOUSING		
1 Continue transit-oriented rezonings		
In 2012, the City approved rezonings for Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn and West Harlem in Manhattan, promoting neighborhood preservation while directing growth opportunities near transit corridors. Both initiatives incentivize affordable housing through the Inclusionary Housing Program. In 2013, the City certified into ULURP the Crown Heights West Rezoning, which reinforces the neighborhood's historic character, directs growth to transit corridors and provides opportunities for affordable housing through inclusionary zoning incentives.	Continue to create opportunities for denser development in transit-accessible areas, in large rezonings including Sunnyside/Woodside, Bedford-Stuyvesant North, West Harlem, West Clinton, and East Fordham Road	In progress
	Continue to apply Inclusionary Housing Program in re-zonings that encourage substantial new housing development	In progress
2 Explore additional areas for new development		
The City released the RFP for the Seward Park RFP in Jan 2013 for the development of nine parcels in the Lower East Side. The development will include 1,000 housing units, half of which will be permanently affordable.	Advance development and open space plans for the Staten Island North Shore	In progress
	Identify additional potential infill opportunities on NYCHA grounds citywide	In progress
	Explore opportunities for the use of underutilized MTA properties to create housing, economic development, open space, or other opportunities to enhance surrounding communities	In progress
	Implement improvements in Hudson Yards to catalyze development	In progress
	Unlock development potential of underutilized Seward Park sites	Completed
	Reduce City government leased or owned space by 1.2M square feet	In progress
3 Enable new and expanded housing models to serve evolving population needs		
The City launched the adAPT NYC Competition, a pilot program to develop a new micro unit housing model in the city-owned E 27th St. site for the City's growing small-household population, in July 2012 and chose a winner in January of 2013. The winning development team will begin to construct 55 new modular units with 40% of the units being slated for low and middle-income families. Winner of adAPT was selected in Jan 2013.	Explore regulatory and legislative changes to allow the creation of safe and legal additional units in existing housing	In progress
	Explore new housing models to promote smart growth and serve smaller households	Completed
FINANCE AND FACILITATE NEW HOUSING		
4 Develop new neighborhoods on underutilized sites		
The first phase of the Hunters Point South project closed in February 2013 . The RFP for the future phase (Phase C) will be released in the summer of 2013. The City is in contract to acquire more than 95% of land in the Phase 1 area of the Willets Point District, which will facilitate District development. Infrastructure work will be completed this year (Spring/ Summer 2013) with remediation work to follow.	Begin construction on 900 units of housing in Hunter's Point South, Queens	In progress
	Begin infrastructure construction and remediation for Willets Point Phase I, a mixed-use development including 400 housing units	In progress

In **the City of Portland's** 2012 update, a color-coding system shows the progress of their actions and is arranged by category.[3] In addition, the **City of Portland's** Portland Plan includes neighborhood-scale metrics for walkability, active transportation, and household energy use.[4]

2 http://nytelecom.vo.llnwd.net/o15/agencies/planyc2030/pdf/planyc_progress_report_2013.pdf
3 http://www.portlandoregon.gov/bps/article/393345
4 Ibid, www.pdxplan.com


STATUS LEGEND
RED: Action has not yet been initiated and/or little progress has been made
YELLOW: Action is underway, but may face obstacles
GREEN: Action is on track for completion by 2012
BLUE: Action is completed
BUILDINGS AND ENERGY
1. Reduce the total energy use of all buildings built before 2010 by 25 percent.
Action
Notes
(i) Establish an investment fund of at least $50 million in public and private capital to provide easy access to low-cost financing to residents and businesses for energy performance improvements. (City: BPS, Mayor) (County: OS)
In June 2010, the City established Clean Energy Works Oregon (CEWO) and charged the new non-profit with the dual mission of reducing carbon emissions and creating family-supporting jobs. Since March 2011, Clean Energy Works Oregon (CEWO) has expanded its whole-home retrofit financing program beyond the City of Portland to Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath and Lake Counties.
Over 1,000 homes have received whole-home energy remodels since the beginning of the Clean Energy Works Portland pilot. The pilot, which ended in February 2011, created 45 full-time construction jobs and over 400 workers received a paycheck from the program. CEWO has assembled nearly $25 million in capital and program funding. It has also partnered with several Oregon lending institutions, representing over $20 million in leverage from private-sector capital.
Over 30 Home Performance contractors are now participating in CEWO. These contractors have committed to uphold a set of "high-road standards," including paying a family-supporting wage and hiring from a diverse pool of skilled workers. Workforce results so far indicate that CEWO contractors are achieving these high-road standards. One hundred percent of new hires have been local. 38 percent of job hours have been worked by minorities and 15 percent of job hours have been worked by women. Fifteen percent of contract dollars have gone to historically disadvantaged businesses.
By 2013, CEWO intends to upgrade 6,000 single-family homes in Oregon, create or retain 1,300 quality jobs and deliver energy savings of 8,500,000 kilowatt-hours and 1,950,000 therms.
The County is exploring funding opportunities to support investments in commercial building energy efficiency and renewable energy.
(ii) Require energy performance ratings for all homes so that owners, tenants and prospective buyers can make informed decisions. (City: BPS) (County: OS)
BPS has developed a preliminary home energy performance policy proposal. The proposal is pending the finalization of the Energy Trust of Oregon's energy performance score for existing homes, which is expected in 2012.
The County and City supported legislation in the 2011 Oregon Legislature that would have established an energy performance score requirements in the state. The legislation was ultimately unsuccessful and the County and City continue to monitor national best practices in energy performance ratings in consideration of future action at the local level.

The City of Vancouver's progress is highlighted in their progress report as a matrix with measured progress by category. It includes a goal and target, indicator, baseline, current year, percent change improved over baseline, 2020 target, goal and target, highest priority actions underway 2011-2014, and percent complete as of June 2013.[5] (The following shows only a portion of the whole table.)

GOAL AND TARGETS	INDICATOR	BASELINE	2012	% CHANGE	IMPROVED OVER BASELINE	2020 TARGET
GREEN ECONOMY						
Target 1: Double the number of green jobs over 2010 levels by 2020.	Total number of green jobs	14, 900 jobs (2010)	--	--	--	30,000 jobs
Target 2: Double the number of companies that are actively engaged in greening their operations over 2011 levels, by 2020.	Per cent of businesses engaged in greening their operations	7% of businesses engaged (2011)	New survey to be conducted late 2013	--	--	15% of businesses engaged
CLIMATE LEADERSHIP						
Target: Reduce community-based greenhouse gas emissions by 33% from 2007 levels.	Total tonnes of community CO_2e emissions from Vancouver	2,750,000 tCO_2e (2007)	2,637,000 tCO_2e	-4%	Yes	1,846,000 tCO_2e
GREEN BUILDINGS						
Target 1: Require all buildings constructed from 2020 onward to be carbon neutral in operations.	Total tonnes of CO_2e from residential and commercial buildings	1,145,000 tCO_2e (2007)	1,116,000 tCO_2e	-3%	Yes	920,000 tCO_2e
Target 2: Reduce energy use and GHG emissions in existing buildings by 20% over 2007 levels.						
GREEN TRANSPORTATION						
Target 1: Make the majority of trips (over 50%) by foot, bicycle and public transit.	Per cent mode share by foot, bike and transit	48% of trips (2008)	4.4% of trips	10%?	Yes	50% sustainable mode share
Target 2: Reduce average distance driven per resident by 20% from 2007 levels.	Total vehicle km driven per person	Not Available	Survey being developed	--	--	20% below 2007 levels
ZERO WASTE						
Target: Reduce total solid waste going to the landfill or incinerator by 50% from 2008 levels.	Annual solid waste disposed to landfill or incinerator from Vancouver	680,000 tonnes (2008)	628,600 tonnes (2011)	-11%	Yes	340,000 tonnes
ACCESS TO NATURE						
Target 1: Ensure that every person lives within a five minute walk of a park, greenway or other green space by 2020.	Per cent of city's land base within a 5 min walk to a green space	92.6% (2010)	92.7%	0.1%	Yes	95% (5% of the city's land-base is industrial land area, so is not considered part of the target)
Target 2: Plant 150,000 additional trees in the city between 2010 and 2020.	Total number of additional trees planted	(2010)	12,515 trees	--	Yes	150,000
LIGHTER FOOTPRINT						
Target: Reduce Vancouver's ecological footprint by 33% over 2006 levels.	Proxy: Number of people empowered* by a City-led or City-supported project to take personal action in support of a Greenest City goal and/or to reduce levels of consumption (cumulative)	600 people empowered to take action (2011)	1,780 people empowered to take action	190%	Yes	
CLEAN WATER						
Target 1: Meet or beat the most stringent of British Columbian, Canadian and appropriate international drinking water quality standards and guidelines.	Total number of instances of not meeting drinking water quality standards	0	0	0	Yes	0
Target 2: Reduce per capita water consumption by 33% from 2006 levels.	Total water consumption per capita	503 L/person/ day (2006)	491 L/person/ day	-16%	Yes	390 L/person/ day
CLEAN AIR						
Target: Meet or beat the most stringent air quality guidelines from Metro Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, and the World Health Organization.	Total number of instances of not meeting of air quality standards for ozone, particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide from both the Kits and Downtown stations combined*	27 (2008)	16	-41%	Yes	0
LOCAL FOOD						
Target: Increase citywide and neighbourhood food assets by a minimum of 50% over 2010 levels.	Total Number of neighbourhood food assets in Vancouver	3,340 food assets (2010)	4,141 food assets	24%	Yes	5,158

5 Page 5-6 of Vancouver's CAP update: https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/greenest-city-2020-action-plan-2012-2013-implementation-update.pdf

7.2 Build Sonoma County's awareness and support for climate protection

Background

At present there is no forum in Sonoma County to showcase exemplary action and to acknowledge individuals, governments, businesses, and other entities that are responsible for achieving Sonoma County's climate goals. Doing so would support them as well as be an inspiration to others. Such a forum can also bring the community together and build awareness and alignment for climate protection. Speakers could present key concepts and priorities. From 2003-2012, Sonoma County collaborated to produce "Climate Protection: Everybody Profits," an annual event to address progress on climate protection. About 150 people each year attended these all-day events. RCPA could restart this event and give updates on Climate Action 2020. Elected leaders and staff would report their progress, and describe challenges they face and support they need. Success stories, including money saved, could be highlighted in creative ways that draw in the public. As RCPA sends out the call for updates from responsible parties, they can showcase city and county staff that have made exceptional progress. All material would be posted online.

In 2011, **Multnomah County** held a Climate Short Film Contest as part of its quarterly Sustainability Film Series, which asked community members to tell their stories about local impacts of climate change through short, engaging videos. Winning films were featured at an event in July 2011 that spurred community and media interest in the film contest and issues surrounding climate change.[6] The films can be viewed at: http://web.multco.us/sustainability/community-climate-shorts.

Twice a year, **the City of Portland** invites diverse community organizations to apply to host the ReTHINK workshop series and then conduct a community action project. The first workshop builds a basic understanding of climate change. The second and third workshops map back to the four action areas of the Climate Action Now! campaign. The City then grants the organization up to $1,500 to conduct a community action project linked to at least one of the climate action areas.[7]

The City of Portland has held three Fix-It Fairs, attracting thousands of racially and socio-economically diverse participants. More than 60 city, county, state and community organizations provided expert information, hands-on demonstrations and over 30 how-to classes on various topics throughout the day. Specific carbon reduction related workshops included home weatherization, reducing energy bills, vegetable gardening, composting, tree care and all-season bicycling. The Fairs offered free giveaways such as high efficiency light bulbs and showerheads, as well as free bike repair and bike safety information for children and families.[8]

The City of Portland continues to implement the public outreach campaign called Portland Climate Action Now!, which focuses on four primary topic areas:

- Healthy Home: home energy use, weatherization, renewables, water conservation and landscaping.
- Getting Around: walking, biking, transit, carpooling, fuel efficiency, low-carbon fuels, vehicle maintenance and driving habits.
- Your Stuff: waste reduction, recycling, composting, and thoughtful consumption.
- Food Choices: low-carbon food choices, gardening, and eating local.

The primary outreach arm of the Portland Climate Action Now! campaign includes the website blog, which received more than 42,000 visits in the past year. Climate change education and information continues to be included in the Master Recycler program curriculum and in the City's ReTHINK workshops. The City delivered 12 Home Energy IQ workshops focused on tracking and managing home energy use, including eight workshops in underserved

6 Page 20 of Portland's CAP update: www.cap_progress-rept2012_web.pdf
7 Ibid
8 Ibid

areas.[9]

The Oberlin Project is a collaboration of the **City of Oberlin**, Oberlin College, and private and institutional partners to improve the resilience, prosperity, and sustainability of the community. The Oberlin Project's aim is to revitalize the local economy, eliminate carbon emissions, restore local agriculture, food supply and forestry, and create a new, sustainable base for economic and community development. The City and College have signed on to become one of 18 Clinton Foundation Climate Positive Development Program cities (one of only three in the United States), thereby committing to reducing Oberlin's greenhouse gas emissions below zero. The City of Oberlin is on target to reduce its emissions by 50 percent of 2007 levels by 2015, with 90 percent of its electricity coming from renewable sources. The Climate Action Committee, a community-based group created by City Council, developed the 2013 Climate Action Plan as a roadmap for transitioning to a climate positive community.[10]

7.3 Consider consumption-based tracking

Background

Sonoma County's greenhouse gas inventories have always used conventional methodology. This methodology, while relatively accurate in the sectors that it covers, does not include all emissions created by people living and working in Sonoma County. Some communities are attempting to get a more complete picture of their emissions by using "consumption-based inventories." However, even in 2014, few consumption-based inventories have been performed in the United States, and no standard has been set for assigning emissions to different categories. The Consumption-Based Emissions Inventory (CBEI) is one methodology that calculates the 'lifecycle' or 'embedded' emissions for the consumption or final demand of goods and services. CBEI's calculation methodology is based on tracking financial flows and attributing greenhouse gases to final products sold to consumers for a particular region or city. Emissions are then calculated based on the dollars spent on goods and services purchased by households in the region and exclude goods produced within the region, but purchased elsewhere. [11]

In August of 2011 the **State of Oregon** released a consumption-based greenhouse gas emission inventory that was the first of its kind. It was based on the Stockholm Environment Institute's modeling analysis and estimates the greenhouse gas emissions released to make, transport, use and dispose of the goods and services Oregonians consume.[12]

Other communities such as **King County** in Washington State make mention of their consumption-based emissions and how this lens affects their decisions both with procurement and solid waste policies. From King County's 2012 Strategic Climate Action Plan:

> "In 2008, consumption-related GHG emissions in King County totaled more than 55 million MTCO2e – more than double the emissions produced within the county's geographic boundaries...Residents, businesses, and governments can reduce GHG emissions associated with goods and services by choosing sustainable options, reducing the amount they purchase, reusing goods when possible, and recycling after use. King County is involved in these efforts through the solid waste management services and procurement efforts that the County provides, as well as through the County's efforts to educate residents and businesses about ways to use less and recycle more."[13]

9 Ibid, www.portlandclimateaction.org
10 http://www.oberlinproject.org/
11 Page 5 of "A Greenhouse Gas Impacts Assessment of Consumer Demand in California": http://www.sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/fliers/files/booklet.pdf
12 Page 2 of "Consumption-Based Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory for Oregon – 2005": http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/GBLWRM/docs/ConsumptionBasedGHGEmissionsInventoryORSummaryReport.pdf
13 Page 33 of King County's 2012 Strategic Climate Action Plan: http://your.kingcounty.gov/dnrp/climate/documents/2012_King_County_Strategic_Climate_Action_Plan.pdf