



CITY COUNCIL SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE MEETING

Hayward City Hall – Conference Room 2A
777 B Street, Hayward, CA 94541-5007

Mission Statement:

Make Hayward a more sustainable community in order to ameliorate negative impacts of climate change, conserve natural resources and promote a clean environment.

January 6, 2010
4:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

A G E N D A

- I. Call to Order
- II. Roll Call
- III. **Public Comments:** *(Note: For matters not otherwise listed on the agenda, the Committee welcomes public comments under this section but is prohibited by State Law from discussing items not listed on the agenda. Items brought up under this section will be taken under consideration and referred to staff for follow-up as appropriate. Speakers will be limited to 5 minutes each; organizations represented by more than one speaker are limited to 5 minutes per organization. All public comments are limited to this time period on the Agenda.)*
- IV. Approval of Minutes of December 2, 2009
- V. Annual Review of Green Building Ordinances and Implementation
David Rizk, Development Service Director
- VI. Bay Area Climate Collaborative (BACC) and other Organizations
Erik Pearson, Senior Planner
Rich Larsen, Los Altos Hills City Councilmember and BACC Representative
- VII. Summary of Education and Outreach Efforts
Arlyne J. Camire, Associate Planner
- VIII. Monthly Meeting Topics
- IX. General Announcements and Information Items from Staff
- X. Committee Referrals and Announcements
- XI. Next Meeting: Wednesday, February 3, 2010
 - Introduction of Sustainability Coordinator and Initial Discussion on Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (RECO) and Commercial Energy Conservation Ordinance (CECO)
 - Review of Purpose and Productivity of the Sustainability Committee
- XII. Adjournment

Assistance will be provided to those requiring accommodations for disabilities in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Please request the accommodation at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting by contacting Katy Ramirez at (510) 583-4234 or by calling the TDD line for those with speech and hearing disabilities at (510) 247-3340.

CITY COUNCIL SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE MEETING
Hayward City Hall – Conference Room 2A
777 B Street, Hayward, CA 94541-5007

December 2, 2009
4:30 p.m.

MEETING MINUTES

I. Call to Order – Meeting called to order at 4:38 p.m. Mayor Sweeney welcomed everyone.

II. Roll Call

Members:

- Michael Sweeney, Mayor
- Olden Henson, Council Member (Absent)
- Bill Quirk, Council Member
- Julie McKillop, Planning Commissioner
- Al Mendall, Planning Commissioner
- Marvin Peixoto, Planning Commissioner
- Doug Grandt, Keep Hayward Clean and Green Task Force (KHCG)

Staff:

- Fran David, Assistant City Manager
- David Rizk, Development Services Director
- Robert Bauman, Public Works Director
- Erik Pearson, Senior Planner
- Arlyne Camire, Associate Planner
- Katy Ramirez, Administrative Secretary (recorder)

Others:

- Simon Wong, Tri-City Voice Newspaper

III. Public Comments - no public comments.

IV. Approval of minutes of November 4, 2009 – minutes approved.

V. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programs Update

Erik Pearson, Senior Planner, provided an overview of the staff report regarding Renewable Energy Efficiency and Financing. Mr. Pearson noted there are several things going on with energy efficiency and financing and the City is working with Alameda County, StopWaste.Org, and with counties across the state regarding state grant applications. He indicated that California received \$225 million from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to put into California's State Energy Programs (SEP), and that staff is asking that the Committee make recommendations to City Council to

adopt three resolutions, as follows: 1) to join CaliforniaFirst; 2) to authorize Sacramento County to be the lead applicant for the SEP 1 application; and 3) authorize the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) to be the lead applicant for the SEP 2 application.

Questions and discussion from the Committee followed Mr. Pearson's presentation, such as will staff be applying for the grant money before Council adopts the resolutions, the allotment and allocation of funds statewide, and about training programs. Mr. Pearson noted that the grant applications are due in December 2009, but that the CEC does not require the resolutions to be adopted by Council until March of 2010.

In addition, Planning Commissioner Marvin Peixoto asked if the Workforce Investment Act federal funding program had been given consideration with respect to Green Packages. Assistant City Manager David noted that there could be issues to work out due to the different sources of funding, but that staff would look into it.

Mayor Sweeney noted that the consensus of the Committee is to move forward with the process.

VI. Monthly Meeting Topics

Mr. Pearson requested that Bay Area Climate Collaborative be added to the schedule for January 2010, and Mayor Sweeney approved.

Planning Commissioner Julie McKillop asked if anyone has heard of an organization called East Bay Green Corridor Partnerships, and wondered if it still exists. Ms. David noted that she and the City Manager had discussed this organization and she believed that it still does exist. Ms. David said she will follow-up and provide the Committee with information.

VII. General Announcements and Information Items from Staff

Development Services Director David Rizk mentioned that staff was in the process of interviewing for the Sustainability Coordinator position and were hoping to have the position filled in January of 2010.

Mr. Rizk also announced that earlier in the day the State Energy Commission approved the City of Hayward's revised Green Building Ordinance, which will go back to City Council for adoption on December 15, 2009.

In addition, Mr. Rizk mentioned that he had been working with Rising Sun Energy Center, which is a non-profit organization that employs local youth during the summer for training and education for minor energy retrofits. Staff plans to use some of its federal Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant funds and City Social Services funds and will work with the Hayward Area Recreation and Park District to find an office for that program for next summer.

VIII. Committee Referrals and Announcements –

None.

IX. Next Meeting: Wednesday, January 6, 2010

Annual Review of Green Building Ordinances and Implementation

Bay Area Climate Collaborative (BACC)

Summary of Education and Outreach Efforts

Review of Purpose and Productivity of the Sustainability Committee/Review of Meeting Topics

X. Adjournment – Meeting adjourned at 5:05 p.m.



CITY OF
HAYWARD
HEART OF THE BAY

DATE: January 6, 2010
TO: City Council Sustainability Committee
FROM: Development Services Director
SUBJECT: Annual Review of Green Building Ordinances and Implementation

RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee reads and comments on this report.

BACKGROUND

The Hayward “Green Building Requirements for Private Development” ordinance (Green Building Ordinance) and the “Green Building Requirements for Municipal Buildings” ordinance (Municipal Green Building Ordinance) require that the City Council review both ordinances at least annually to determine whether they need to be updated “because of new legislation enacted by the State or new standards developed by applicable organizations.” This report provides the Sustainability Committee information related to both ordinances, which will be forwarded to City Council along with the Committee’s comments, if any.

Municipal Green Building Ordinance (Attachment I) - The Municipal Green Building Ordinance was adopted on September 16, 2008. With a few exemptions, it requires that all new building or renovation projects that equal or exceed 20,000 square feet in area or \$5 million in construction costs (2008 dollars) and that are either owned or occupied by the City or the Redevelopment Agency, or developed as a Public/Private Partnership, be LEED Silver Certified. A Public/Private Partnership project is any project built on land owned by the City or Redevelopment Agency, funded by the City or Redevelopment Agency, or built under a Disposition and Development Agreement with the Redevelopment Agency, and financially assisted by the Agency or the City in a total amount of \$2,500,000 or greater in cash, land subsidies, or improvements value.

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) is an internationally recognized green building certification system overseen by the US Green Building Council. LEED provides third-party verification that a building was designed and built using strategies aimed at improving performance across all the metrics that matter most: energy savings, water efficiency, CO₂ emissions reduction, improved indoor environmental quality, and stewardship of resources and

sensitivity to their impacts. *LEED for New Construction* ratings are awarded according to a 100 points scale, with levels of certification as follows: Certified is 40–49 points; Silver is 50–59 points, Gold is 60–79 points, and Platinum is 80 points and above.

No projects that meet such criteria have been processed since the adoption of the ordinance; however, the new BART replacement garage at the South Hayward BART station would be required to comply with the ordinance, as would the future new City library.

Green Building Ordinance (Attachment II) - The Green Building Ordinance related to private development was initially adopted on December 2, 2008. It had an effective date of August 1, 2009, to coincide with the previous effective date for the new State energy efficiency standards. However, the effective date of the State standards was moved to January 1, 2010. The ordinance was revised to incorporate provisions related to energy efficiency and cost effectiveness on December 15, 2009, and will be effective on January 15, 2010.

With a few exceptions, the Ordinance requires that all new residential development be GreenPoint Rated. Build It Green is a non-profit entity that oversees the GreenPoint Rated program, which encourages green building and sustainable practices involving resource conservation, indoor air quality, water conservation, energy efficiency, and community.

Information on the GreenPoint Rated program is available at:

<http://www.builditgreen.org/greenpoint-rated> . GreenPointRated means a project is verified by an independent, third-party rater as scoring at least 50 points on GreenPoint Rated checklists. The GreenPoint Rated program is updated every three years to coincide with changes to the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards. The checklists for new single-family and multi-family residential development have been recently revised and will be effective on January 1, 2010, to coincide with the effective date of the State's new Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards. The new checklists and related information, including guidelines, are available on Build It Green's website at <http://www.builditgreen.org/greenpoint-rated/guidelines> .

DISCUSSION

Many approved residential projects are exempt from the Green Building Ordinance requirements, including those projects with a vesting tentative map, such as the Stonebrae developments and the La Vista and Garin Vista developments. Staff will be recommending a set of incentives to City Council in February that will encourage building such projects in compliance with the Green Building Ordinance. During the past year, only one project submitted was subject to the ordinance requirements, which is a 19-unit apartment building along D Street between Atherton Street and Watkins Street. As a new multi-family development, it will be the first GreenPoint Rated building completed in Hayward under the new requirements. It is currently in plan check review and one of the outstanding punchlist comments is to provide the rater information for the project (proof of contract). Hayward plan checker Junmar Salon is the plan checker for the project and he is also a certified GreenPoints rater.

For non-residential development, Hayward's Green Building Ordinance requires implementation of energy efficiency and water conservation measures, as described in the non-residential

checklist, Attachment III. No such non-residential projects have been submitted that would be subject to the Green Building Ordinance. A program similar to the GreenPoint Rated program has not been created for commercial developments, though Stopwaste.org has recently developed a green building checklist for small commercial projects, which is intended to address new construction and renovations/expansions up to 10,000 square feet or \$3 million. The checklist is included as Attachment IV, and does not utilize a points system, but involves ten required measures in various green building and sustainability categories. Some of the requirements in the checklist are consistent with existing regulations in Hayward, such as those associated with water conservation. Stopwaste.org encourages larger commercial projects to seek LEED certification. It may be desirable to eventually require compliance with Stopwaste.org's checklist as part of Hayward's Green Building Ordinance (versus the less comprehensive requirements included in Attachment III), but staff recommends waiting until Stopwaste.org's checklist is utilized by the development community, to determine its effectiveness.

In early 2011, staff will provide an update to the Committee and City Council regarding the City's green building ordinances, and will recommend revisions to the ordinances at that time, as appropriate. Staff will also provide a summary of those projects that were subject to the ordinances, and relay any feedback from those projects' proponents regarding the process for compliance.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Given the minimal increase in costs to "build green" and the market value of "green" developments, the green building ordinances would not have a significant impact on Hayward's economy; however, as with most sustainability efforts, the creation of green jobs and promotion of energy conservation can be expected to generate a marginal positive economic impact on the community.

FISCAL IMPACT

There would be no significant fiscal impacts to the City's general fund as a result of the implementation of the Green Building Ordinance, other than some staff time associated with plan checking non-residential projects for compliance, conducting inspections to ensure construction is consistent with approved plans, and providing information and education materials to the public and applicants. However, such time will be minimal and will be considered part of the normal development review process in Hayward.

NEXT STEPS

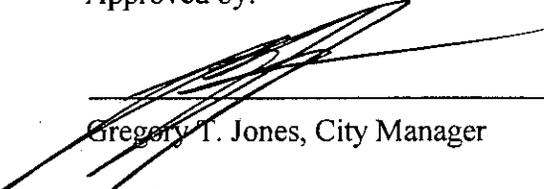
Hayward's revised "Green Building Ordinance for Private Development" will be effective January 15, 2010. Staff will host a workshop for staff and the public regarding the ordinance in February of 2010, and continue to work on educating the public about Hayward's green building regulations.

In accordance with Hayward's Climate Action Plan, staff and the new Sustainability Coordinator will be developing a Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (RECO) and a Commercial Energy Conservation Ordinance (CECO) during 2010 that will entail energy efficiency

improvements to existing buildings. Such improvements will help reduce energy use and related greenhouse gas emissions associated with the built environment in Hayward. A comprehensive public engagement and outreach effort will be part of the development of such ordinances.

Recommended by: David Rizk, AICP, Development Services Director

Approved by:



Gregory T. Jones, City Manager

Attachments:

- Attachment I Hayward's Green Building Requirements for Municipal Buildings
- Attachment II Hayward's Green Building Requirements for Private Development
- Attachment III Hayward's Green Building Checklist for Non-Residential Development
- Attachment IV Stopwaste.org's Small Commercial Green Building Checklist

12/28/2009

ORDINANCE NO. 08-14**AN ORDINANCE ADDING ARTICLE 21 TO CHAPTER 10
OF THE HAYWARD MUNICIPAL CODE ESTABLISHING
GREEN BUILDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MUNICIPAL
BUILDINGS**

**THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HAYWARD DOES ORDAIN AS
FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this Article is to promote the health, safety and welfare of Hayward residents, workers and visitors by minimizing the use and waste of energy, water and other natural resources in the construction and operation of the City's building stock and by providing a healthy indoor environment.

The green building practices required by this Article will encourage resource conservation, reduce waste generated by construction projects, increase energy efficiency and promote the health and productivity of residents, workers, and visitors of the City.

Section 2. Findings The design, construction, and maintenance of buildings and structures within the City can have a significant impact on the City's environmental sustainability, resource usage, energy efficiency, waste management, and the health and productivity of residents, workers, and visitors.

Green building design, construction, and operation can have a significant, positive effect on resource conservation, energy efficiency, waste and pollution generation, and the health and productivity of a building's occupants over the life of the building.

Green building benefits are spread throughout the systems and features of the building. Green buildings can include, among other things, the use of certified sustainable wood products; extensive use of high-recycled-content products; recycling of waste that occurs during deconstruction, demolition, and construction; orientation and design of a building to reduce the demand on the heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems; the use of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems that provide energy efficiency and improved indoor air quality; enhancement of indoor air quality by selection and use of construction materials that do not emit chemicals that are toxic or irritating to building occupants; the use of water conserving methods and equipment; and installation of alternative energy methods for supplemental energy production.

In recent years, green building design, construction and operational techniques have become increasingly widespread. Many homeowners, businesses, and building professionals have voluntarily sought to incorporate green building techniques into their projects. A number of local and national systems have been developed to serve as guides to green building practices.

The U.S. Green Building Council, developer of the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED™) Green Building Rating Systems and LEED™ Reference Guide, has become a leader in promoting and guiding green building.

Requiring municipal projects to incorporate green building measures is necessary and appropriate to achieve the public health and welfare benefits of green building.

Section 3. The City of Hayward's Municipal Code is hereby amended to add Article 21 to Chapter 10 as follows:

"GREEN BUILDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

SECTION 10-21.100 TITLE. This Article shall be known and may be cited as the Municipal Buildings Green Building Ordinance of the City of Hayward.

SECTION 10-21.110 DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this Article, certain terms are defined as follows:

- a. "Applicant" means any individual, firm, Limited Liability Company, association, partnership, political subdivision, government agency, industry, public or private corporation or any other entity that applies to the City of Hayward for permit(s) to construct a Project subject to the provisions of this Article.
- b. "City Project" means any new construction or renovation of a building owned or occupied by the City or the Redevelopment Agency of the City.
- c. "Covered Project" means all new building or Renovation projects that equal or exceed 20,000 square feet in area or \$5 million in construction costs adjusted annually to the Building Cost Index published in the Engineering News-Record Magazine, and are either owned or occupied by the City or the Redevelopment Agency of the City or developed as a Public/Private Partnership.
- d. "LEED™" and "LEED™ Checklist" mean the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design rating system, certification methodology, and checklist used by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC). City staff shall maintain the most recent version of the LEED™ Rating system at all times.
- e. "LEED Accredited Professional" means an individual who has passed the LEED™ accreditation exam administered by the US Green Building Council.
- f. "Minor City Project" shall mean all new building or Renovation projects that are less than 20,000 square feet in area or \$5 million in adjusted construction costs and

are either owned or occupied by the City or the Redevelopment Agency of the City or developed as a Public/Private Partnership.

g. "Public-Private Partnership" means any project built on City-owned or Redevelopment Agency-owned land, funded by the City or Redevelopment Agency, of Hayward, or built under a Disposition and Development Agreement with the Redevelopment Agency, and financially assisted by the Agency or the City in a total amount of \$2,500,000 or greater in cash, land subsidies or improvements value.

h. "Renovation" means any change, addition or modification to an existing building or structure including, but not limited to, tenant improvements.

SECTION 10- 21.120 APPLICATION AND EXEMPTIONS.

The provisions of this Article apply to all Covered Projects and Minor City Projects submitted for plan check review after November 1, 2008, with the following exemptions:

a. Buildings that have been designated as "Historical" pursuant to the California Historical Building Code, Title 24 Part 8.

b. Permits issued only for foundation repair, re-roofing, repair of fire damage, work required by termite reports, or other items of building or structural maintenance.

c. Exemptions or partial exemptions may be granted by the City Manager for other projects where it can be demonstrated that complete compliance is not possible because of unusual building circumstances

d. Exemptions or partial exemptions may be granted by the City Council/Agency Board for "Public/Private Partnerships" where it can be demonstrated that compliance with this Article is not financially feasible by either the private-sector developer, the City or the Redevelopment Agency, and that the proposed building will provide an overriding benefit to the community.

SECTION 10-21.130 STANDARD FOR COMPLIANCE.

a. All Covered Projects shall meet a minimum LEED™ Silver rating and be so certified by the US Green Building Council. All Covered Projects shall also have a LEED-Accredited Professional as a principal member of the design team from the beginning of the project. The LEED™ rating option to be used shall be chosen by the LEED-Accredited professional as the one most appropriate for the project.

b. The proponents of Minor City Projects are required to complete and submit the LEED™ checklist as a way of documenting the green building practices incorporated into the projects, and measures identified in the checklists shall be incorporated into the design and construction of the projects, to be verified by City staff. Projects using the LEED checklist shall earn a minimum of 20 points.

c. The Director of Public Works Department or his or her designee shall regularly review the project specifications used in bidding traditional Public Works Projects to include the best green building/environmental practices applicable.

SECTION 10-21.140. PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS. The City Manager shall promulgate and rules and regulations necessary or appropriate to achieve compliance with the requirements of this Article. The initial rules and regulations shall be promulgated after securing and reviewing comments from affected City departments.

SECTION 10-21.150 ANNUAL REVIEW. The City Council shall review this Article annually to determine whether it needs to be updated because of new legislation enacted by the State or new standards developed by applicable organizations, such as StopWaste.org, Build It Green, and the US Green Building Council (LEED: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design). The Building Official shall annually report to the City Manager regarding the number and types of projects built pursuant to this Article.”

SECTION 4. SEVERANCE. Should any part of this ordinance be declared by a final decision by a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, invalid, or beyond the authority of the City, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this ordinance, which shall continue in full force and effect, provided that the remainder of the ordinance, absent the unexcised portion, can be reasonably interpreted to give effect to the intentions of the City Council.

SECTION 5. In accordance with the provisions of Section 620 of the City Charter, this ordinance shall become effective 30 days from and after the date of its adoption.

INTRODUCED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Hayward, held the 29th day of July, 2008, by Council Member Quirk.

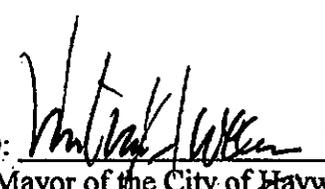
ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Hayward held the 16th day of September, 2008, by the following votes of members of said City Council.

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS: Zermefio, Quirk, Halliday, May, Dowling, Henson
MAYOR: Sweeney

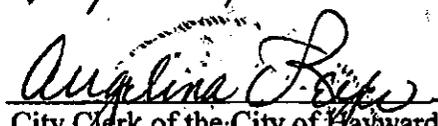
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS: None

ATTEST: COUNCIL MEMBERS: None

ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS: None

APPROVED: 
Mayor of the City of Hayward

DATE: Sept. 29, 2008

ATTEST: 
City Clerk of the City of Hayward

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


City Attorney of the City of Hayward

ORDINANCE NO. 09-15AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ARTICLE 22 TO CHAPTER 10
OF THE HAYWARD MUNICIPAL CODE ESTABLISHING
GREEN BUILDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIVATE
DEVELOPMENT

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HAYWARD DOES ORDAIN AS
FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this Article is to promote the health, safety and welfare of Hayward residents, workers and visitors by minimizing the use and waste of energy, water and other natural resources in the construction and operation of the City's building stock and by providing a healthy indoor environment. The green building practices required by this Article will encourage resource conservation, reduce waste generated by construction projects, increase energy efficiency and promote the health and productivity of residents, workers, and visitors of the City.

The City is proposing to adopt various enumerated changes and modifications to the California Building Standards Code ("Code"), as set forth in Section 3 below. Health and Safety Code Sections 17958, 17958.5 and 17958.7 permit cities and counties to make such changes or modifications in the Code as they determine are reasonably necessary because of "local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions". The City Council does hereby find and declare that the changes or modifications are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions in accordance with Health and Safety Code Sections 17958.5 and 17958.7.

Section 2. Findings. The City Council of the City of Hayward hereby finds that:

- a. The design, construction, and maintenance of buildings and structures within the City can have a significant impact on the City's environmental sustainability, resource usage, energy efficiency, waste management, and the health and productivity of residents, workers, and visitors.
- b. Green building design, construction, and operation can have a significant, positive effect on resource conservation, energy efficiency, waste and pollution generation, and the health and productivity of a building's occupants over the life of the building.
- c. Green building benefits are spread throughout the systems and features of the building. Green buildings can include, among other things, the use of certified sustainable wood products; extensive use of high-recycled-content products; recycling of waste that occurs during deconstruction, demolition, and construction; orientation and design of a building to reduce the demand on the heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems; the use of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems that provide energy efficiency and improved indoor air quality; enhancement of indoor air quality by selection and use of construction materials that do not emit

chemicals that are toxic or irritating to building occupants; the use of water conserving methods and equipment; and installation of alternative energy methods for supplemental energy production.

d. In recent years, green building design, construction and operational techniques have become increasingly widespread. Many homeowners, businesses, and building professionals have voluntarily sought to incorporate green building techniques into their projects. A number of local and national systems have been developed to serve as guides to green building practices. Requiring commercial and new residential projects to incorporate green building measures is appropriate to help achieve the public health and welfare benefits of green building.

Section 3. Findings Required by California Health & Safety Code Section 17958.5.

a. The City of Hayward is located in Climate Zones 3 and 12, which is characterized by periods of extremely hot, dry weather during the summer and fall months. In addition, during the winter, the City of Hayward frequently experiences cold days with temperature inversions that trap certain air pollutants near the ground and exacerbate conditions leading to respiratory disease and other health risks. Hayward extends from the San Francisco Bay at its western edge eastward to the foothills near the City of Pleasanton. Average temperatures range from a low of 41 degrees in January to a high of 74 degrees in August, with even higher temperatures above 100 degrees recorded in the eastern portion of the City. Topography ranges from sea level at the Bay edge to over 1,800 feet in the highest portions in the eastern portion of the City. Hayward has a relatively high potential for air quality impacts during the summer and fall. When high pressure dominates, low mixing depths and bay and ocean wind patterns can concentrate and carry pollutants from other cities to Hayward, adding to the locally emitted pollutant mix. In winter and spring the air pollution potential in Hayward is moderate. These local features contribute to the Bay Area's status as a "nonattainment area" under the federal Clean Air Act for ozone and particulate matter.

b. In June 2006, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, in partnership with the Alameda County Waste Management Authority & Recycling Board (StopWaste.Org) and the Alameda County Conference of Mayors, launched the Alameda County Climate Protection Project. The City of Hayward committed to the project and embarked on an ongoing, coordinated effort to reduce the emissions that cause global warming, improve air quality, reduce waste, cut energy use and save money. As reflected in Hayward's Climate Action Plan, the City of Hayward is committed to reducing community-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 12½ percent below its 2005 emissions level by 2020 and 82½ percent below such levels by 2050. While climate change is a global problem influenced by an array of interrelated factors, climate change is also a local problem with serious impacts foreseen for California, the Bay Area, and City of Hayward. Local impacts include:

i. *Sea level rise:* According to the Union of Concerned Scientists, the sea level in the State of California is expected to rise up to 12 inches over the next hundred years. The Pew Center on Climate Change has reported that this would result in the erosion of beaches, bay shores and river deltas, marshes and wetlands and increased salinity of estuaries, marshes, rivers and aquifers. This increased salinity has the potential to damage or destroy crops in low-lying farmlands.

Infrastructure at or near sea level, such as harbors, bridges, roads and even the San Francisco International and Oakland International Airports are at risk of damage and destruction. The San Francisco Bay Area Conservation Commission has modeled the impact of a sea level rise of 3 feet (approximately 1 meter) on the San Francisco Bay Area. Areas such as the Oakland Airport would be under water, as would parts of Hayward along its shoreline, including portions of the City's wastewater treatment facilities.

ii. Impacts on water: Water quality and quantity are at risk as a result of changing temperatures. With warmer average temperatures, more winter precipitation will fall in the form of rain instead of snow, shortening the winter snowfall season and accelerating the rate at which the snowpack melts in the spring. Not only does such snow melt increase the threat for spring flooding, it will decrease the Sierras' capacity as a natural water tower, resulting in decreased water availability for agricultural irrigation, hydroelectric generation and the general needs of a growing population. The Sierra snowpack is the origin of the Mokelumne River, the primary source of water for the jurisdictions within Alameda County.

iii. Natural disasters: Climate models predict a 4°F temperature increase in the next 20 to 40 years, with an increase in the number of long dry spells, as well as a 20-30% increase in precipitation in the spring and fall. More frequent and heavier precipitation causes flooding and mudslides, which would result in considerable cost incurrence associated with damage to property, infrastructure and even human life. In addition, the increase of wildfires due to continued dry periods and high temperatures is another expected impact of continued climate change. In these conditions, fires burn hotter and spread faster. Portions of Hayward are located in an urban/wildland interface area.

iv. Public health impact: Warming temperatures and increased precipitation can also encourage mosquito-breeding, thus engendering diseases that come with mosquitoes, such as the West Nile Virus, a disease of growing concern in the City of Hayward and the surrounding region. Heat waves are also expected to have a major impact on public health and be a contributing factor of mortality. Increased temperatures also pose a risk to human health when coupled with high concentrations of ground-level ozone and other air pollutants, which may lead to increased rates of asthma and other pulmonary diseases. The incidence of bad air days in California's urban areas has increased, mostly in hot summer days. In the summer of 2006, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) registered 11 Spare the Air days for the region and exceeded the California 1-hour standard for ozone (set at 90 ppb) 18 times.

v. Impacts on plants and vegetation: Native plants and animals are also at risk as temperatures rise. Scientists are reporting more species moving to higher elevations or more northerly latitudes in response. Increased temperatures also provide a foothold for invasive species of weeds, insects and other threats to native

species. The increased flow and salinity of water resources could also seriously affect the food web and mating conditions for fish that are of both economic and recreational interest to residents. In addition, the natural cycle of plant's flowering and pollination, as well as the temperature conditions necessary for a thriving locally adapted agriculture could be affected, with perennial crops such as grapes taking years to recover.

c. The City of Hayward's local climatic, topographic and geological conditions exacerbate the impacts of global climate change in several ways to make the adoption of green building requirements reasonable necessary:

i. Increasing summer temperatures increase the need for air conditioning, thereby increasing average load demand and peak load demand for energy within the City of Hayward. This heightened demand increases the risk of power outages and power shortages, with associated adverse public safety and economic impacts. Increased energy demand and usage also increases local and regional air pollution impacts. Decreasing energy consumption through energy efficiency and other green building techniques reduces each of these impacts.

ii. Increasing summer and year-round temperatures also adversely affects the City of Hayward's water supply, which is already subject to periodic drought conditions and potential water cutback. Decreasing water usage through conservation, sustainable landscaping (such as Bay-Friendly Landscaping), use of drought-tolerant and native plants, and other green building techniques reduces these adverse impacts.

d. The City of Hayward finds that the design, construction, and maintenance of buildings and landscapes within Hayward can have a significant impact on Hayward's environmental sustainability, resource usage and efficiency, waste management, and the health and productivity of residents, workers and visitors to the City of Hayward.

e. Green buildings play a significant role in reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills. Construction and demolition debris comprise up to 30% of all materials disposed of in California's landfills and over 21% of materials disposed of in Alameda County. Many of these materials have greenhouse gas implications once they are placed in landfills, related to both the process of organic materials breaking down in the landfill and producing methane and other greenhouse gasses, and the energy needed to produce more building materials from raw materials.

f. This green building ordinance furthers Hayward's efforts to enhance the community's social, economic, and environmental well-being and to mitigate the efforts of global warming on Hayward's weather, water supply, physical infrastructure, ecological diversity, human health and economy.

Section 4. The City of Hayward's Municipal Code is hereby amended to repeal Article 22 to Chapter 10 in its entirety and replace it with the following:

"GREEN BUILDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT

SECTION 10- 22.100 TITLE. This Article shall be known and may be cited as the Private Development Green Building Ordinance of the City of Hayward.

SECTION 10-22.110 DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this Article, certain terms are defined as follows:

- a. "Applicant" means any individual, firm, Limited Liability Company, association, partnership, political subdivision, government agency, industry, public or private corporation or any other entity that applies to the City of Hayward for permit(s) to construct a Project subject to the provisions of this Article.
- b. "Build It Green" is a non-profit membership organization which developed the GreenPoint Rating Systems for Residential and Mixed Use occupancies in order to promote sustainable buildings.
- c. California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6) refers to the most recent enforced version of the coded section of the California Building Code.
- d. "City" means the City of Hayward.
- e. "Commercial" means any building or space used for retail, industrial, office or other non-residential use.
- f. "Covered Project" means any privately funded construction project, except as otherwise provided herein, for which an application for a building permit is received after August 1, 2009, or after the date the California Energy Commission and California Building Standards Commission approve green building standards required by this Article, whichever date is later, consisting of:
 - i. new construction, additions or remodels over 500 square feet for residential projects, or
 - ii. new construction, additions or remodels entailing 1,000 square feet or more of new or remodeled Commercial space.
- g. "Green building" means a whole systems approach to the design, construction, and operation of buildings and structures that helps mitigate the environmental, economic, and social impacts of construction, demolition and renovation. Green building practices recognize the relationship between natural and built environments and seek to minimize the use of energy, water, and other natural resources and provide a healthy, productive indoor environment.
- h. "GreenPoint Rated" is a third party rating system for homes based on a set of green building measures incorporated from Build It Green's Green Building Guidelines and used to evaluate a home's environmental performance. City staff shall maintain the most recent

version of Build It Green's GreenPoint Rated Checklists for Single Family, Multi-Family and Existing Homes and Residential Green Building Guidelines for New Home Construction, Home Remodeling and Multifamily Green Building.

i. "Historical Building" means any structure or collection of structures deemed of importance to the history, architecture or culture of an area by an appropriate local or state governmental jurisdiction, pursuant to Section 18955 of the California Health and Safety Code and Section 8-201 of the 2007 California Historical Building Code, Title 24, Part 8.

j. "LEED™" and "LEED™ Checklist" mean the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design rating system, certification methodology, and checklist used by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC). City staff shall maintain the most recent version of the LEED™ Rating system at all times.

k. "Multi-family Residential Building" means a single residential building that has more than two dwelling units.

l. "Mixed-Use" means a building with residential and commercial uses.

SECTION 10- 22.120 APPLICATION.

The provisions of this Article apply to Covered Projects, with the following exemptions or exceptions:

a. Historical Buildings, as defined by this Article.

b. Permits issued only for foundation repair, re-roofing, repair of fire damage, work required by termite reports, upgrades for accessibility, or other items of building or structural maintenance as determined by the Building Official provided that these building projects comply with or are not subject to the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6).

c. Provided that projects still fully comply with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6), hardship exemptions may be granted by the Building Official for projects valued at less than \$50,000 where the Project Applicant can demonstrate the cost of complete compliance will exceed 20.0% of construction costs. In these cases, the applicant may limit compliance to 20.0% of the construction cost of the project.

d. Provided that projects still fully comply with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6), exemptions or partial exemptions may be granted by the City Council for other projects where it can be demonstrated that complete compliance is not possible due to unusual building circumstances. This exemption is for other than economic considerations.

e. Projects for which a Vesting Tentative Map has been approved by January 1, 2009 and for which there is full compliance with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6).

f. Projects subject to a Development Agreement approved by January 1, 2009 and for which full compliance with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6) at the time of permitting has been documented, but without a Vesting Tentative Map, shall comply with the requirements of this Article if a building permit application is received on or after January 1, 2011.

SECTION 10-22.130 ALTERNATIVE GREEN BUILDING REQUIREMENTS.

The following green building requirements shall apply to all Covered Projects. Wherever reference is made to the Hayward checklist or Green Point Rated systems, a comparable equivalent rating system may be used if the Building Official finds the proposed alternate method is satisfactory and complies with the intent of this Article. The applicable systems are those in effect at the time a complete application for the Project is submitted to the Building or Planning Division. All Covered Projects must submit all required documentation to demonstrate compliance with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6).

SECTION 10 -22.140 STANDARDS FOR COMPLIANCE.

a. Multi-Family Residential and Mixed-Use Buildings.

Applicants for new Multi-Family Residential Covered Projects, prior to obtaining a Certificate of Occupancy, shall submit documentation demonstrating the building(s) has/have been GreenPoint Rated as well as all required documentation to demonstrate full compliance with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6) at the time of permitting. The Certificate of Occupancy shall state that the project complies with the City's Private Development Green Building Ordinance.

Prior to August 1, 2009, in order to promote familiarity with green building standards, applicants are encouraged to have their projects GreenPoint Rated, or to incorporate items, if any, from the checklist; however, only completing the list and submitting it is mandatory in addition to all required documentation to demonstrate full compliance with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6) at the time of permitting. For such projects that are GreenPoint Rated, the Certificate of Occupancy shall state that the project complies with the City's Private Development Green Building Ordinance.

These requirements shall also apply to Mixed-Use Covered Projects.

b. New Single Family Dwellings.

Applicants for new Single Family Covered Projects prior to obtaining a Certificate of Occupancy, shall submit documentation demonstrating the building(s) has/have been GreenPoint Rated as well as all required documentation to demonstrate full compliance with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6) at the time of permitting. The Certificate of Occupancy shall state that the project complies with the City's Private Development Green Building Ordinance.

Prior to August 1, 2009, in order to promote familiarity with green building standards, applicants are encouraged to have their projects GreenPoint Rated, or to incorporate items, if any, from the checklist; however, only completing the list and submitting it is mandatory in addition to all documentation required to demonstrate full compliance with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6) at the time of permitting. For such projects that are GreenPoint Rated, the Certificate of Occupancy shall state that the project complies with the City's Private Development Green Building Ordinance.

c. Residential Additions/Remodels Greater Than 500 Square Feet.

Applicants for residential Covered Projects consisting of remodels and/or additions greater than 500 square feet to existing residential single family or multi-family dwellings, shall submit, with their permit application, the GreenPoint Rated Existing Homes Checklist. The Applicant shall indicate on the plans and checklist if any of the items on the checklist have been incorporated into the project. Applicants are encouraged to have their projects GreenPoint Rated, or to incorporate items from the checklist; however, only completing the list and submitting it is mandatory in addition to all documentation required to demonstrate full compliance with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6) at the time of permitting. For such projects that are GreenPoint Rated, the Certificate of Occupancy shall state that the project complies with the City's Private Development Green Building Ordinance.

d. Commercial Covered Projects.

Applicants for new Commercial Covered projects shall submit with their permit application the City of Hayward checklist for Private Non-Residential Development. The plans shall clearly show where each item has been incorporated into the project. The plan review, to be conducted by City staff, shall verify the incorporation of checklist items into the plans. The building inspection process, to be conducted by City staff, shall verify the inclusion of these items in the construction. A Certificate of Occupancy shall not be issued until the incorporation of the checklist items and full compliance with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6) at the time of

permitting is verified by City staff. The Certificate of Occupancy shall state that the project complies with the City's Private Development Green Building Ordinance.

Prior to August 1, 2009, applicants are encouraged to incorporate measures from the City of Hayward Checklist for Private Non-Residential Development into their projects in addition to submitting all required documentation to demonstrate full compliance with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6) at the time of permitting. For such projects that incorporate such measures, the Certificate of Occupancy shall state that the project complies with the City's Private Development Green Building Ordinance.

SECTION 10-22.150 PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS.

The City Manager shall promulgate any rules and regulations necessary or appropriate to achieve compliance with the requirements of this Article. The initial rules and regulations shall be promulgated after securing and reviewing comments from affected City departments. These rules and regulations shall ensure that the City of Hayward fully enforces both California Building Energy Efficiency Standard (Title 24, part 6) and this ordinance.

SECTION 10-22.160. COST EFFECTIVENESS STUDY.

Based upon the findings of a January 21, 2009, study entitled, "Energy Cost Effectiveness Case Studies Using the 2008 Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards", adopted by the Stopwaste.org Board on April 22, 2009, the City Council has determined that the standards in this Article are cost effective and will require the diminution of energy consumption levels permitted by the 2008 Statewide energy efficiency standards."

Section 5. Severance. Should any part of this ordinance be declared by a final decision by a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, invalid, or beyond the authority of the City, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this ordinance, which shall continue in full force and effect, provided that the remainder of the ordinance, absent the unexcised portion, can be reasonably interpreted to give effect to the intentions of the City Council.

Section 6. Annual Review. The City Council shall review this ordinance at least annually to determine whether it needs to be updated because of new legislation enacted by the State or new standards developed by the California Energy Commission, or other applicable organizations, such as StopWaste.org, Build It Green, and LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design). The Building Official shall annually report to the City Manager the number and types of projects built under this ordinance.

Section 7. In accordance with the provisions of Section 620 of the City Charter, this ordinance shall become effective thirty days after adoption.

INTRODUCED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Hayward,
held the 3rd day of November, 2009, by Council Member Henson.

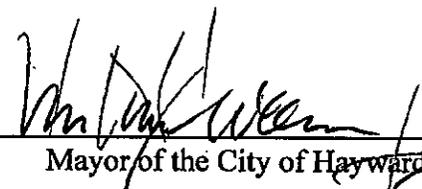
ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Hayward held
the 15th day of December, 2009, by the following votes of members of said City Council.

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS: Zerneño, Quirk, Halliday, May, Dowling, Henson
MAYOR: Sweeney

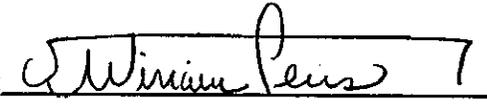
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS: None

ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS: None

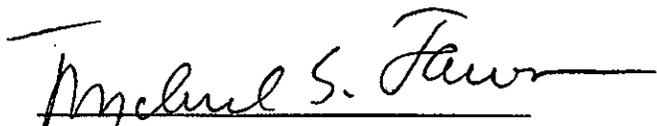
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS: None

APPROVED: 
Mayor of the City of Hayward

DATE: December 18, 2009

ATTEST: 
City Clerk of the City of Hayward

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


City Attorney of the City of Hayward

Energy Efficiency

For non-residential projects entailing 1,000 square feet or more of new or remodeled space, and where at least half of the light fixtures are new or replaced:

1. the lighting load for such fixtures shall be reduced by at least 15% below 2008 Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, or
2. 15% of the lighting loads of such fixtures shall be provided by solar, wind, or other renewable energy source, as approved by the Building Official, or
3. the project must show compliance for overall energy budget at 5% below 2008 Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, using the performance method.

When tailored method is used for retail sales lighting compliance, such 15% reduction shall apply only to LTG-6-C part 1, but not to LTG-6-C parts 2 & 3 for display lighting.

Background:

According to the U.S. Department of Energy, buildings use about 68% of the electricity generated in the country on an annual basis. The California Energy Commission estimates that about one third of the energy used in commercial buildings is dedicated to lighting. This makes commercial lighting one of the single biggest energy users nationally. Reducing lighting power demand is an essential step in making buildings "green".

The California Energy Commission establishes the maximum allowed lighting power for commercial buildings and the city enforces this through the T-24 energy report. All designers and contractors are familiar with the process of calculating the allowed lighting power for a project.

This measure is based on *LEED Energy and Atmosphere Credit 2*. In the LEED system, however, the renewable energy percentage is only based on the total electricity demand of the building.

Water Conservation

For non-residential projects entailing 1,000 square feet or more of new or remodeled space, and where a new bathroom is proposed or a bathroom is proposed to be remodeled and involves new water closets or urinals:

- Reduce indoor water use by 20% below baseline, per 2007 California Plumbing Code, for each water closet or urinal that is installed or replaced

Background:

Reducing water use in commercial buildings is relatively easy to achieve. Technologies such as waterless urinals*, occupant sensors and ultra low-flow toilets are available and provide instant savings. This measure is based on the LEED Water Efficiency Credit 2. In the LEED system additional credit is given for a 30% reduction as well. For the Hayward ordinance it will probably be sufficient to start with a 20% reduction initially and see if a higher threshold is appropriate at a later time.

***Waterless Urinals:** These units utilize a trap insert filled with a sealant liquid instead of water. The lighter-than-water sealant floats on top of the urine collected in the U-bend, preventing odors from being released into the air. Although the cartridge and sealant must be periodically replaced, the system saves anywhere between 15,000 and 45,000 gallons of water per urinal per year.

Design Process:

Instead of 1.6 gallons per flush (gpf) toilets/water closets, 1.28 gpf units will be installed. For urinals, either 0.5 gpf or waterless units will replace the standard 1.0 gpf units.

References:

- 2007 California Plumbing Code
- LEED Reference Manual
- LEED WE Credit 2 (20% reduction below baseline)

Small Commercial Green Building Checklist



This Commercial Checklist is intended to address new construction and renovations/expansions up to 10,000 square feet or \$3 million. Projects are recommended to meet all applicable measures on the checklist. For measures that are not applicable or are not in the project's scope of work, select "N/A" and make a note of why the measure does not apply to the project. For appendices, electronic copies of this checklist, and other green building resources, visit www.buildgreennow.org.

Project: _____
Address: _____ **Date:** _____

Site

Access to alternative transportation sources reduces the number of single passenger vehicle trips, reduces traffic congestion, and saves fuel and associated greenhouse gas emissions. Allowing space for bike parking increases participation in alternative transportation services. Cool sites and roofs reduce the amount of heat stored and re-radiated during summer days in urban environments that contribute to higher energy use and pollution.

Yes	No	N/A	Measure & Requirement	Documentation	Notes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>1. Alternative Transportation Access</p> <p>Project is located within 1/4 mile of two or more bus lines AND/OR within 1/2 mile of a light rail or commuter rail transit stop (BART, Amtrak, etc.). Project also includes bicycle racks or storage areas for use by building occupants (workers) in a secure and covered area. If the project is in a high use public area, provide bicycle racks and/or storage options for visitors to the building as well. Provide bike racks or storage area capable of securing at least 1 bike for every 2,000 sf of building space.</p>	<p>1. Provide a simple map showing distances to public transit stops from the main entry of the buildings. Use the "Nearby Routes & Services" calculator on the www.511.org website or other transit agency website to calculate distances from the project address.</p> <p>2. Provide a site plan that shows bike rack/storage locations. Highlight or circle the bike racks/storage areas and provide a total number of bikes able to be parked at the site. Bike racks dedicated to building occupants (workers) should be in a covered and secure location.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>2. Reduced Parking</p> <p>Project does not exceed minimum local parking requirements OR the project does not provide any new parking.</p>	<p>1. Provide proof of the minimum local parking requirements for the site OR provide proof that no parking will be added. Minimum parking requirements usually come from the City.</p> <p>2. If parking is added, provide a site plan with parking areas highlighted. Total and highlight the number of existing and new parking spaces.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>3. Reduced Heat Island Effect</p> <p>Combine cool roof and/or cool site techniques for 75% of site area being impacted by construction (including roof and all landscaping/hardscapes on site). Cool roofs are reflective surfaces applied to the roof. To find cool roof products, go to www.coolroofs.org and use the "Rated Products Directory". Cool site techniques include pervious surfaces (including open grid pavement and vegetation) and light colored concrete.</p>	<p>1. Site plan with the following areas calculated and clearly visible (if applicable): total site area, building/roof area, photovoltaic array area, landscape area, area of hardscapes under shade (from trees or awnings, etc.), and hardscape area.</p> <p>2. Calculate the percent of the total site area that includes cool roof and/or cool site techniques. Photovoltaic panels can be exempt from the calculation if mounted on the roof or if they shade hard surfaces (subtract the photovoltaic array area from the total site area). For low-sloped roofs (<2:12), eligible cool roof materials must have a Solar Reflective Index (SRI) of 78 or higher. If SRI is not available for the cool roof product, then products with an initial solar reflectance of 0.70 or higher AND an initial thermal emittance of 0.75 or higher are acceptable. Steep sloped roofs (>2:12) do not need to comply and should have their square footage removed from calculation.</p> <p>3. Provide manufacturer literature stating the cool roof SRI.</p>	

Small Commercial Green Building Checklist



Yes No N/A **Measure & Requirement** **Documentation** **Notes**

Water

Water-efficient fixtures reduce water use and sewer costs and reduce demand on water supplies and treatment facilities. For sites that have landscapes, see the Bay-Friendly for Permitted Landscapes checklist at www.buildgreennow.org.

Yes No N/A

4. Water Efficient Plumbing Fixtures

<p>The following performance thresholds are required for all new fixtures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Toilets: High Efficiency Toilets (HETs) with flush rate ≤ 1.28 gallons per flush (gpf). 2. Urinals: Waterless or low-flow with flush rate ≤ 0.5 gpf. 3. Faucets: flow rates ≤ 1.5 gallons per minute (gpm) for all faucets except kitchen sinks. 4. Pre-rinse Spray Valves: flow rates ≤ 2.0 gpm. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Floor plan(s) with fixture schedule(s) showing location of all new toilets, urinals, faucets and kitchen pre-rinse spray valves in the project. Include flow rates in the fixture schedule. 2. Specification sections showing that low-flow fixtures are specified for all new fixtures (if specifications are created for the project). 3. Manufacturer literature (cut sheets) showing flush rate of toilets and urinals to be installed, and flow rates for faucets and spray valves. 	
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Energy

Exceeding energy efficiency minimums results in reduced greenhouse gas emissions, lower utility costs and increased comfort. Another benefit is higher quality construction, thanks to better air sealing, increased insulation, and high efficiency equipment.

5. Improved Energy Efficiency

There are 2 paths for achieving this measure:
 Path 1. Performance: For buildings that require Title 24 energy modeling, complete Path 1. Check "N/A" in the Path 2 box.
 Path 2. Prescriptive: For projects that do not require energy modeling, complete Path 2. Check "N/A" in the Path 1 box.

Yes No N/A

Path 1: Building Energy Modeling

Beat California minimum energy efficiency standards (Title 24, Part 6) by 10% or more.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit Title 24 report for whole building or by component. Percent better than code is determined by TDV from ECON-1 report. 	
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Path 2: For projects that DO NOT require building energy modeling: Complete A&B below.

A. Select at least 2 of the following prescriptive energy efficiency measures

<input type="checkbox"/>	i. Reduce Lighting Power Density (LPD) in the facility to 90% of code.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide lighting design plans and/or specifications. 2. Calculate the total LPD and include on plans or in other format. The LPD can be calculated from lighting design plans or from Title 24 submissions. Must be a maximum of 90% of Title 24 LPD. Do not include occupancy sensor or other switches/control strategies in this calculation. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ii. Verify outside air economizer operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate economizer operation upon startup. Confirm operation of actuator from minimum position to 100% open. 2. Verify economizer operates per control sequence (outside air, room set point) to meet space requirements. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	iii. High performance windows - for all windows replaced.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide plans and/or specifications with window schedule. All new windows must be NFRC rated and have a U-factor no higher than 0.40. Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) is dependent on glazing percentage, for buildings with less than 20% glazing, SHGC should be no higher than 0.45. For buildings with more than 20% glazing, SHGC should be no higher than 0.35. 2. Provide manufacturer cut sheets or other documentation of NFRC label for windows chosen. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	iv. All new or replaced windows have low-conductivity frames. Metal frames do not qualify, except those with thermal breaks.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide window schedule or specifications showing all new or replaced windows frames are vinyl, fiberglass, thermally-broken metal, or other non-metal. 2. Provide manufacturer cut sheet illustrating frame type. 	

Small Commercial Green Building Checklist



Yes	No	N/A	Measure & Requirement	Documentation	Notes
<input type="checkbox"/>			v. High Efficiency HVAC Equipment. All new HVAC equipment must comply with the Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) Tier 1 commercial HVAC standards. See www.buildgreenow.org for a link to the CEE standards or download them at www.cee1.org/com/com-main.php3 .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide plans and specifications showing equipment schedule and performance specifications. 2. Provide manufacturer literature confirming compliance with CEE Tier 1 standards. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>			vi. Provide on-site renewable energy generation (solar, wind, etc) system capable of producing at least 5% of the building's total electrical load OR at least 10% of the building's hot water demand.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide estimated output and percent of building load to be offset with renewable energy system. Calculations to be provided by a licensed solar installer, electrical contractor, or from the CEC rebate application. 2. Provide manufacturer cut sheets for solar panels. If photovoltaics are installed, provide cut sheet for inverter(s). 	

B. Select at least 3 of the following prescriptive energy efficiency measures

<input type="checkbox"/>			i. Automatic daylight sensors are installed in at least 75% of spaces with exterior non-north facing windows. Automatic sensors must turn lights on, off, or dim depending on amount of daylight. (B.i and B.iii cannot both be attained on the same project).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Highlight areas to be daylit on plans (those areas or rooms within 15 feet of skylights or exterior, non-north windows). 2. Highlight locations of daylight sensors. 3. Provide calculation showing that 75% or more of the space in daylit areas (by square feet or rooms) are under daylighting control. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>			ii. Locate occupancy sensors in 40% of intermittent or non regularly occupied spaces (hallways, bathrooms, closets, private offices). Exclude areas containing mechanical equipment or electrical panels which require light for maintenance activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide lighting plans with intermittent/non-regularly occupied spaces highlighted. 2. Highlight occupancy sensors on plans that serve these spaces. 3. Provide calculation showing that 40% or more of the spaces are controlled by occupancy sensors. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>			iii. Multi-level switching in all "daylit" areas (B.i and B.iii cannot both be attained on the same project).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide lighting plans with daylit areas highlighted (those areas within 15 feet of skylights or exterior, non-north windows). 2. Confirm electrical design allows for multi-level switching. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>			iv. All new exit signs in the project are to be LED or nuclear. Recommend replacing all existing exit signs as well, even if not in project scope.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide lighting plans specifying correct signage product. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>			v. Install ENERGY STAR rated office equipment and appliances. For eligible equipment, at least 75% of all new office equipment and 90% of all new appliances must be ENERGY STAR rated. See www.energystar.gov for product lists.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit list of all planned new office equipment and appliances. 2. Calculate the percent of planned office equipment and appliances that are to be ENERGY STAR. If ENERGY STAR products are not available for a particular appliance or piece of equipment, note that on the list and do not include those in the percentage calculation. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>			vi. High efficiency heating: If new furnaces are specified, they will have a minimum energy efficiency of 92 AFUE.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit plans or specifications highlighting efficiency of forced air furnace(s). 2. Submit manufacturer cut sheet for furnace(s) and highlight efficiency. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>			vii. High efficiency water heating: Specify gas water heaters above 0.65 EF or preferably a condensing hot water heater at 0.86. Avoid electric hot water heaters. Specify boilers with efficiency of 90% or more. (This excludes all tankless water heaters and any small kitchen or bathroom water heaters under 5 gallons.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit plans or specifications highlighting efficiency of water heater(s) or boiler(s). 2. Submit manufacturer cut sheet for water heaters/boilers and highlight efficiency. 	

Small Commercial Green Building Checklist



Yes	No	N/A	Measure & Requirement	Documentation	Notes
<input type="checkbox"/>			viii. Tight ducts: Duct testing and sealing for all ductwork.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit evidence that duct sealing and testing will be performed. This could be in the specifications; be a HERS duct testing contract or report; or other documentation that ducts will be sealed and tested. 2. Provide final duct testing report. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>			ix. Develop and implement an Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Plan for the building. Download a guide to green O&M at www.StopWaste.Org/EPP .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an O&M plan for the project. The plan should address all that apply: building lighting, heating, cooling, plumbing, solar, rainwater catchment, irrigation/landscaping practices and other systems as well as more general building policies (such as green cleaning, environmental purchasing, etc). The plan should describe accessibility of units, proper maintenance techniques, descriptions of proper use, model numbers & cut sheets, manufacturer contact information for replacement/repair/questions. The plan should include switching/controls diagrams, lighting plans, heating, cooling, plumbing, solar, rainwater, irrigation/landscaping practices. 2. Submit signed O&M plan from the owner saying that the O&M plan will be followed once occupied. 	

Materials

Construction materials constitute about 22% of the disposed waste stream statewide. Many of these materials can be reduced, reused or recycled. Recycling reduces the amount of material entering landfills and can save money for building owners through reduced disposal and operating fees. Buying environmentally preferable new products can reduce the impact on raw materials extraction and disposal at end of life.

Yes No N/A

6. Construction Waste Management

<p>During construction, divert 100% of concrete and asphalt concrete and divert at least 65% of remaining job site construction waste from landfill via recycling or reuse.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to construction, complete a construction waste management plan. The City should provide a sample template, or one can be downloaded at www.buildgreennow.org. 2. After construction, provide final waste management plan and verification (service provider weight tags and/or receipts) that 100% of concrete and asphalt concrete were diverted and at least 65% of remaining job site construction waste diverted from landfill via recycling or reuse. If material was taken to a transfer station, a facility average recycling rate must be applied to the amount of material sent to that facility. 	
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7. Environmentally Preferable Materials

Achieve at least 5 Environmentally Preferable Materials from i-xiv below.
 Materials or finishes listed below meet at least one of the following environmentally preferable criteria: Plywood/MDF/wood is FSC certified; salvaged/reclaimed materials (including onsite materials); flyash in concrete; rapidly renewable materials (bamboo, etc); recycled content materials (at least 40% combined pre and post consumer); exposed concrete (for flooring only); or low-emitting (Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and other chemicals. See www.buildgreennow.org for links and resources on Environmentally Preferable Materials.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>i. Cabinets & Shelving (includes boxes, face frames and doors). <i>At least 50% of cabinets and shelving (by volume or linear feet) meet environmentally preferable criteria.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature to support environmental claims of material (recycled content %, FSC certification, etc.). 3. Provide calculation of applicable material percentage. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>ii. Interior Trim (includes all trim for floors, doors, walls, ceilings, windows, wainscot). <i>At least 50% of all interior trim (by volume or linear feet) meet environmentally preferable criteria.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature to support environmental claims of material. 3. Provide calculation of applicable material percentage. 	

Small Commercial Green Building Checklist



Yes	No	N/A	Measure & Requirement	Documentation	Notes
<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>iii. Doors and Door Cores At least 50% of all doors (by count) meet environmentally preferable criteria.</p>	<p>1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature to support environmental claims of material. 3. Provide calculation of applicable material percentage.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>iv. Countertops and Substrates. At least 50% of all countertops and substrates (by volume or linear feet) meet environmentally preferable criteria.</p>	<p>1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature to support environmental claims of material. 3. Provide calculation of applicable material percentage.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>v. Furniture (Includes systems and stand-alone furniture). At least 75% of all furniture (by number of pieces or by cost) meet environmentally preferable criteria.</p>	<p>1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature to support environmental claims of furniture. 3. Provide calculation of applicable material percentage.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>vi. Ceiling Tiles. At least 75% of all ceiling tile (by square feet) meet environmentally preferable criteria.</p>	<p>1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature to support environmental claims of material. 3. Provide calculation of applicable material percentage.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>vii. Insulation. At least 75% of all insulation (by volume, square feet, or cost) meet environmentally preferable criteria.</p>	<p>1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature to support environmental claims of material. 3. Provide calculation of applicable material percentage.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>viii. Flooring. At least 50% (by square feet) of all flooring (exposed or stained concrete) or floor coverings (carpet, resilient flooring, tile, hardwood, etc.) meet environmentally preferable criteria.</p>	<p>1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature to support environmental claims of material. 3. Provide calculation of applicable material percentage.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>ix. Flyash in Concrete Achieve 15% flyash as percentage of portland cement for all new concrete poured.</p>	<p>1. Provide proposed mix designs showing flyash as percentage of portland cement. 2. Provide calculation showing planned 15% flyash for total new poured concrete (ensure that flyash is percentage of portland cement).</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>x. Exterior Paint. At least 50% of all exterior paint (by square footage or volume) is recycled content (40%+).</p>	<p>1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature showing recycled content. 3. Provide calculation of applicable material percentage.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>xi. Low-Emitting Interior Paint. All interior paints are low emitting: ≤ 50 grams/liter for flat paints, ≤ 150 g/L for non-flat paints and other coatings.</p>	<p>1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature to support environmental claims of material. 3. Provide documentation that all paints and coatings are low-emitting. Provide MSDS sheets.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>xii. Low-Emitting Adhesives & Sealants. All adhesives and sealants are low-emitting according to the South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1168 (see www.aqmd.gov/rules/reg/reg11/r1168.pdf for VOC limits).</p>	<p>1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature to support environmental claims of material. 3. Provide documentation that all adhesives and sealants are low-emitting. Provide MSDS sheets.</p>	

Small Commercial Green Building Checklist



Yes	No	N/A	Measure & Requirement	Documentation	Notes
<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>xiii. Low-Emitting Carpeting. All carpeting, carpet pads, and adhesives are certified Green Label Plus per the Carpet and Rug Institute (CRI). See www.carpet-rug.org for label requirements and product lists.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature to support environmental claims of material. 3. Provide CRI Green Label Plus documentation. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>xiv. Low-Emitting Composite Wood. All interior composite wood (MDF, plywood, particleboard, etc.) contain no added urea formaldehyde.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide finish schedule or specifications with applicable material(s) highlighted. 2. Provide manufacturer literature to support environmental claims of material. 3. Provide MSDS sheets of composite wood. 	

8. Collection of Recyclables

<p>Encourage ongoing recycling by providing at least as much bin volume for recycling as for waste. Additionally, recycle at least 5 of the following material streams: glass, plastic, cardboard, aluminum, food scraps, hazardous waste (fluorescent lamps, batteries, oil, etc.), and e-waste (computer equipment).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide plans showing recycling receptacles are provided in all applicable areas: offices, private rooms, meeting rooms, kitchens, etc. 2. Provide calculation of adequate recycling volume. 3. Provide evidence of recycling for at least 5 of the material streams. Submit recycling hauler information for recyclables and food scraps. Provide a short narrative on how the facility will collect and recycle hazardous and e-waste. 	
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Indoor Environment & Air

Effective daylighting and natural ventilation may improve indoor environmental quality. Natural ventilation can reduce heating and cooling requirements and may justify smaller, simpler HVAC systems, which can reduce the project's first costs. Ventilation (natural or mechanical) improves indoor air quality. Daylighting can offset some of the electric lighting load.

Yes No N/A

9. Daylight, Views & Natural Ventilation

<p>Provide access to views to the outdoors (any window or skylight can provide a view) from 80% of regularly occupied areas. Operable windows are recommended for all projects; required if 2 or more walls have windows or access to outdoor air and there is not a security compromise by having operable windows.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide site plans with view areas highlighted (those areas within sightline of skylights or exterior windows). 2. Calculate percent of regularly occupied areas with/without access to views. 3. Provide window schedule showing operable and non-operable windows. 	
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10. Fresh Air Monitors for Densely Occupied Spaces

<p>For systems with moveable outside air dampers: For all densely occupied spaces, such as multi-purpose rooms or conference rooms, provide CO2 monitors with alarms (example: small visual indicator such as a light to alert building occupants or building operator), and the ability to manually adjust air flow.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide mechanical plans with CO2 monitors highlighted. 2. Confirm alarm function (user adjustable) of Building Automation System. Verify control sequence resulting from "alarm" in Sequence of Operations. 3. Provide Title 24 "Acceptance" forms. 4. Written confirmation that testing, adjusting and balancing (TAB) contractor will adjust and balance the moveable outside air damper to provide cooling as required for air conditioning the space. When CO2 monitor located within referenced AC unit's conditioned space sends an alarm signal the economizer damper actuator shall open outside air damper to provide 30% more air than the minimum damper setting. 	
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CITY OF
HAYWARD
HEART OF THE BAY

DATE: January 6, 2010
TO: City Council Sustainability Committee
FROM: Development Services Director
SUBJECT: Bay Area Climate Collaborative, Green Cities California, and East Bay Green Corridor

RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee reads and comments on this report and recommends to City Council that the City of Hayward join the Bay Area Climate Collaborative.

BACKGROUND

On December 2, 2009, staff briefly mentioned the Bay Area Climate Collaborative and the Committee asked about the East Bay Green Corridor. Staff indicated that more information would be presented on both programs at the January, 2010 meeting.

DISCUSSION

The City of Hayward's Climate Action Plan, adopted in July 2009, is beginning to be recognized by other cities around California as a model document as other cities begin to prepare their own climate action plans. There are many partnerships being developed among cities for the purpose of sharing information, applying for grants, and lobbying at the state and federal level.

Bay Area Climate Collaborative – The Bay Area Climate Collaborative (BACC) is a public-private partnership coordinated by the Silicon Valley Leadership Group, which is focused on limiting greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the region's resilience to the effects of global climate change, and fostering the development of a green economy. The BACC was formed in March 2009 when the Mayors of Oakland, San Francisco, and San Jose signed the BACC Charter. Since the original formation, the cities of Cupertino, Fremont, Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Redwood City, Saratoga, and Santa Clara County have joined.

There is no cost to join the BACC. As stated by the BACC, benefits include:

- Improved use of fiscal resources and staffing allocation reducing duplicative efforts on climate change program development;

- Economies of scale with the development of Bay Area wide educational, marketing, and community information tools, and green procurement and staff training opportunities;
- Improved access to climate change and related federal grants, public-private financing opportunities, and future carbon revenues;
- Improved information and data collection and sharing and knowledge exchange of best practices among all members;
- Promotion of pilot projects and encouragement by the collaborative to expand projects across the Bay Area where appropriate and feasible;
- Selection and development of community and countywide regional sustainability indicators to measure our progress toward meeting our collective targets and goals.

A list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) provided by the BACC is available as Attachment I. More information about the BACC, including the Compact signed by the three original cities, is available at <http://svlg.net/campaigns/bacc/>. The targets mentioned in the Compact are only for the three original cities. Hayward would be expected to work toward achieving the targets, but would not be *required* to achieve the targets if it joined the BACC. Attachment II is an organizational chart for the BACC, which indicates City staff may participate in working groups to address specific issues. As indicated in the FAQs, City staff would not be required to participate at any minimum level. Attachment III is the Charter and sample resolution that the Council may adopt if they decide to join the BACC.

Since there are no funding commitments required, the level of participation is at the discretion of the participating entities, and because the Collaborative is a good framework in which to stay “connected” and provide input with other municipalities regarding a variety of sustainability programs and actions throughout the Bay area, staff recommends that the City of Hayward join the BACC.

Green Cities California – Green Cities California (GCC) is a coalition of ten local governments that have implemented groundbreaking environmental policies throughout California, including Marin County and the cities of San Francisco, Berkeley, and San Jose in the Bay Area. The mission of GCC is to take collaborative action to accelerate the implementation of sustainability policies and programs. Member cities share best practices and model ordinances with other cities. More information about GCC is available at <http://www.greencitiescalifornia.org/>.

Following are initiatives that GCC members have agreed to:

- *Recycled Paper*: In spring 2008, GCC members agreed to require that all paper purchased for city operations be 100% post consumer recycled paper. Collectively GCC jurisdictions purchase half a billion sheets of office paper annually, at a cost of \$5 million.
- *No More Bottled Water!* In the fall 2008, GCC members agreed to ban the use of city funds for bottled water, resulting in annual savings of more than \$5 million.
- *Promote Bans on Single Use Bags Statewide*: GCC has commissioned a Master Environmental Assessment (MEA) on single use bags, following the filing of lawsuits

against cities that have passed single use bag fees or bans without conducting a full Environmental Impact Review (EIR). Since an EIR is prohibitively expensive, particularly for small cities, the MEA will dramatically decrease the cost of an EIR and will facilitate fees and bans on single use bags. The MEA will be completed in March 2010.

- *Collective Voice on State Legislation:* The collective voice of GCC's high performance cities has contributed to the success of legislative proposals on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and renewable energy. GCC members are currently advocating for more aggressive climate protection targets in AB32, California's landmark Global Warming Solutions Act.

Benefits of GCC membership include:

- sharing of information among colleagues who are dealing with the same issues;
- exposing members' work and influencing other cities; and
- working together to send letters of support or opposition on legislative bills.

One requirement for joining the GCC is adoption of the Urban Environmental Accords, which are available at <http://www.greencitiescalifornia.org/urban-environmental-accords>. The Accords were adopted by a variety of cities from around the world at the United Nation's World Environment Day in San Francisco on 2005 and require commitments to 21 actions ranging from adoption of energy policies to specific percentages of waste reduction. Many of the actions are to be completed by 2015. It is unclear whether the GCC will continue to mandate adoption of the Accords, as there's no active organization monitoring new adoptions, or implementation.

GCC members are required to pay annual dues ranging from \$3,000 - \$11,000. The amount is determined by each jurisdiction. Hayward would need to pay at least \$3,000 per year. Staff recommends deferring action at this time and having the Sustainability Coordinator review the Accords to determine the likelihood that Hayward can achieve the targets, and to find funding sources to pay the annual dues.

East Bay Green Corridor Partnership – The East Bay Green Corridor Partnership includes the member cities of Berkeley, Oakland, Richmond and Emeryville, Alameda, Albany, El Cerrito, and San Leandro. The Partnership also includes UC Berkeley, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, California State University East Bay, Peralta Community College District and Contra Costa Community College District. The Partnership's mission is to create a thriving region of green technology innovation, commercialization and local economic development in a manner that creates high quality jobs and addresses environmental and social concerns. An information sheet about the Partnership is included as Attachment IV. The principles and priorities are consistent with those of the City of Hayward. The Partnership is not accepting new members at this time. Depending on the interest expressed by the Committee, staff may meet with representatives of the Partnership to further investigate if and how the City may join.

Other Programs – Since 2006, the City of Hayward has been a member of ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. Hayward pays \$1,750 per year annual dues. Benefits of this

membership include access to greenhouse gas (GHG) tracking software and training; tools and publications; peer networking; technical, policy and communications expertise and assistance; and representation at international meetings.

In 2010, staff will investigate the possibility of joining The Climate Registry, which is a sister organization and based upon the work of the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR). The California Climate Action Registry is now referring all emissions inventory reporting to The Climate Registry. CCAR will continue providing non-reporting member benefits through its new program, the Center for Climate Action. These benefits include workshops, trainings, access to issue briefs and analysis, awards, and webinars. The cost to join the Center for Climate Action is \$500 per year. The cost to join The Climate Registry, which offers a web-based software to prepare GHG inventories, is based upon the annual budget of the jurisdiction or entity and would cost Hayward \$2,500 per year. Bay Area CCAR members include the cities of San Francisco, Palo Alto, San Jose, and Sunnyvale.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

None of the programs described in this report would have a direct impact on Hayward's economy; however, as with most sustainability efforts, the creation of green jobs and promotion of energy conservation can be expected to generate a positive economic impact on the community. If the City is able to join the East Bay Green Corridor Partnership, there may be other, more direct, benefits to the local economy.

FISCAL IMPACT

Participation in the BACC will not require General Fund money, but would entail some staff time to participate in the monthly working group meetings.

Becoming a member in Green Cities California would cost \$3,000 per year. Joining the Center for Climate Action would cost \$500 per year and CCAR would cost \$2,500 per year. A source of funds has not been identified for participation in these organizations and staff recommends additional research be conducted prior to joining.

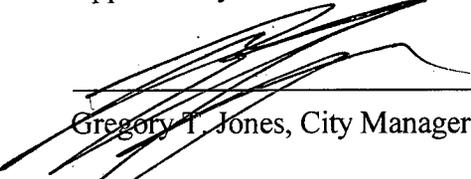
NEXT STEPS

If the Committee supports the City joining the BACC, staff will present the necessary resolution to the Council in early February of 2010.

Prepared by: Erik J. Pearson, AICP, Senior Planner

Recommended by: David Rizk, AICP, Development Services Director

Approved by:



Gregory T. Jones, City Manager

Attachments:

- Attachment I (BACC FAQ)
- Attachment II (BACC Organizational Chart)
- Attachment III (BACC Charter and Sample Resolution)
- Attachment IV (Information on East Bay Green Corridor Partnership)

12/28/2009

Bay Area Climate Collaborative Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is the Bay Area Climate Collaborative (BACC)?

The BACC is a regional public-private initiative focused on limiting greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the region's resilience to the effects of global climate change and fostering the development of the green economy.

As a public-private entity working with the municipalities, non-profits and communities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to support California's AB 32-Global Warming Solutions Act, the BACC partners with businesses, local, state and regional agencies, leveraging and coordinating limited resources to accomplish goals established in ten specific action areas.

2. How and when was the BACC formed?

After 12 months of development and analysis from municipalities, non-government organizations and private sector partners, the Mayors of Oakland, San Francisco and San Jose signed the BACC Charter on March 6, 2009.

3. Who are the partners?

- **Municipal Partners:** Cupertino, Fremont, Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Oakland, Redwood City, San Francisco, San Jose & Santa Clara County,
- **Non-Profit Organizations:** Bay Area Council Economic Institute (BACEI), California Energy Commission (CEC), California League of Conservation Voters (CLCV), Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Joint Venture: Silicon Valley (JV), Silicon Valley Leadership Group (SVLG), and Sustainable Silicon Valley (SSV).
- **Cooperating Agencies:** Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), Bay Conservation Development Commission (BCDC), Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC).

4. Private sector partners:

- Bank of America, Pacific Gas and Electric, Serious Materials, Silver Spring Networks, Cypress Ecosystems, Coulomb Technologies, Lockheed Martin Space Systems, Webcor, Better Place and Genentech.

5. What is the BACC focusing on?

Ten action areas with specific targets and timelines are identified in the Bay Area Climate Compact. They include:

1. Green Building & Solar Standards
2. Reducing vehicle miles traveled
3. Increasing Renewable Energy Use
4. Increasing energy efficiency
5. Training and placing the clean and green workforce
6. Water Conservation & Recycling
7. Climate Adaptation Planning
8. Regional Public Action Campaign
9. Solid Waste Recycling & Diversion
10. Regional Electric Vehicle Initiative

6. How many areas are currently active?

- **4, including:** Green Building (Area #1); Solar Standards (Area #1), Regional Public Action Campaign (Area #8), Electric Vehicle Initiative (Area #10)

7. How is the BACC partnering with other organizations?

An initial task of each working group is to identify complimentary efforts throughout the region. We then work closely with those groups engaged in the same space to identify how to effectively implement and coordinate work.

8. What are the benefits of joining the BACC?

Leveraging each partner's resources and unique strengths, the BACC accelerates action and speeds progress in reaching targets and timelines by enabling:

- Coordinating activities – Focusing effort via collaboration between partner organizations and institutions
- Maximizing limited resources – Improved fiscal resource use and staffing allocation and rapid identification, sharing and implementation of best practices.
- Economies of scale – Scaling solutions across the entire Bay Area.
- Sharing information – Improved data collection and knowledge exchange.
- Helping with funding – Improved access to climate change and related federal grants, public-private financing opportunities and future carbon revenues.
- Regional voice – In meeting with the state government in Sacramento and the Federal Government in Washington, we are more effective if we speak as a region.

9. Who can join the BACC?

Any organization, institution, and municipality may join by signing the BACC Charter.

10. What does it mean if my municipality signs on to the BACC?

The purpose of the BACC is to help the entire region to meet and exceed GHG reduction goals, and support the development of green jobs. The specific targets in the ten BACC action areas are for the cities of San Jose, San Francisco and Oakland. By signing on the Charter, other municipalities agree to work in partnership to achieve these goals, within the constraints of their available resources.

11. What level of support is required of member organizations?

Organizations may participate at any level which they have the resources to do so, feel they can provide expertise for, or believe they will benefit from

12. What is the organizational structure of the BACC?

The BACC is governed by a Steering Committee, consisting of signatory members. The Steering Committee meets once each quarter. However, additional meetings can be called as needed. The Steering Committee helps coordinate activities of the working groups.

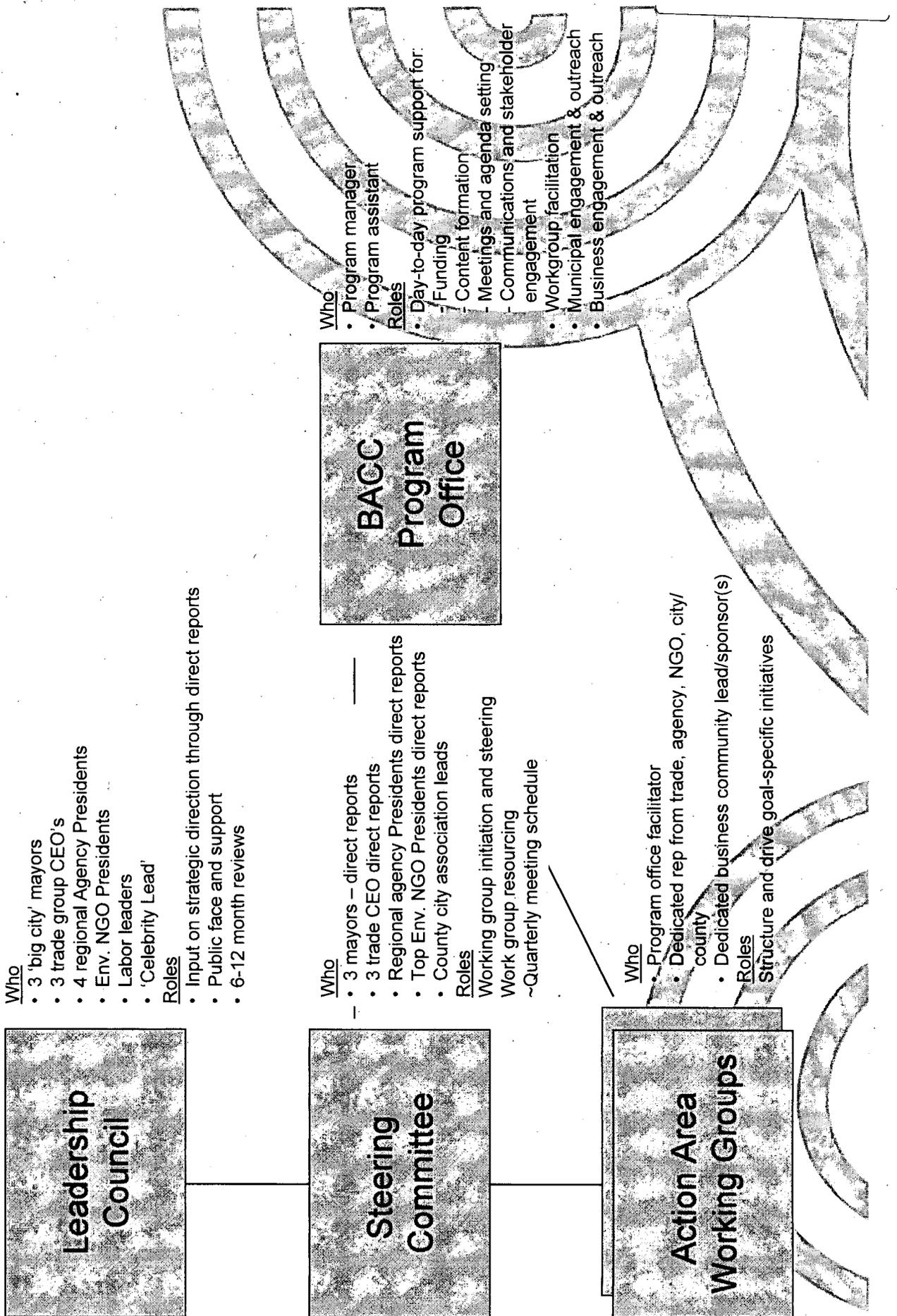
13. How do the working groups function?

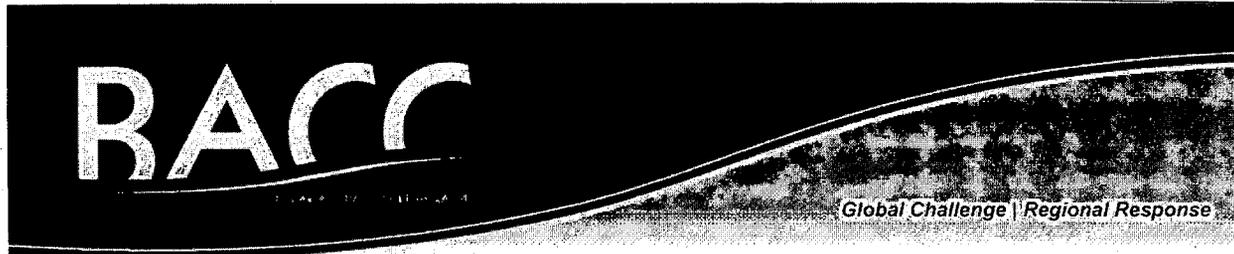
Under the overall guidance of the Steering Committee, the Working Groups are responsible for operationalizing each action area goal. Each working group is lead by two to three co-chairs. The co-chairs are selected from a municipality, academia, non-profit or industry. Groups meet once a month to review progress, identify strategies and next steps. Additional meetings are held as needed to reach action area targets and timelines. Working groups report progress at the BACC Steering Committee quarterly meetings.

14. How is the BACC staffed?

Partner organizations interested in one or more specific action areas provide a representative to the working groups. Working group members select their level of participation. The tasks completed by working group members complements or is integrated into the participants regular work projects. The overall organization and project management support is provided by staff and volunteers from the Silicon Valley Leadership Group. However, as funds are raised, these responsibilities will be transferred to full-time BACC staff. Full-time staff hired by the BACC will provide the day-to-day coordination and facilitation required.

Structure





Bay Area Climate Collaborative Charter

Preamble

The most wide-ranging and profound environmental challenge facing humanity is climate change. Fossil fuel consumption and related greenhouse gas emissions are putting our ecosystem under great strain. Furthermore, our homeland security and economic stability are threatened by our reliance on unpredictable supplies of hydrocarbon fuels from unstable governments.

The Bay Area faces a variety of unique challenges in taking action to address global warming. Beyond individual organizational goals, there is a profound need for coordinated action to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by transforming our economy from one based on coal, oil, and gas to one that runs on clean, renewable energy at the local, State and Federal levels. The Bay Area Climate Change Collaborative recognizes the need for immediate, coordinated and visionary action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and speed progress toward a sustainable society that is resilient to the effects of climate change.

Purpose

No one agency, company or organization's actions alone can effectively address the challenge of climate change. We recognize the profound need for cross-sector, regional collaboration to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other best practices at the regional, State and Federal levels to address the challenge of climate change. The Bay Area Climate Change Collaborative brings together leaders from government, the business community, academia, and not-for-profit advocacy groups to address the challenge of climate change across the region to best meet these challenges and sustain our quality of life.

VISION

Our vision is to enable a healthy, safe and globally competitive Bay Area through collaborative action on climate change. Our coordinated efforts will be a model for regional action in California, the nation, and the world.

Member Benefits

Through collaborative efforts, members can expect to see the following benefits:

- Improved fiscal resource use and staffing allocation reducing duplicative efforts on climate change program development;
- Economies of scale with the development of Bay Area wide educational, marketing, and community information tools, and green procurement and staff training opportunities;
- Improved access to climate change and related federal grants, public-private financing opportunities and future carbon revenues;
- Improved information and data collection and sharing and knowledge exchange of best practices among all members;

- Promotion of pilot projects and encouragement by the collaborative to expand projects across the Bay Area where appropriate and feasible;
- Selection and development of community and countywide regional sustainability indicators to measure our progress toward meeting our collective targets and goals

Collaborative Objectives¹

- Guide and develop, by joint example, actions that reduce the region's greenhouse gas emissions, and increase the region's resiliency to the impacts of climate change²
- Proactively create cross-sector, cross-jurisdictional and public-private partnerships across the region in support of implementation of the Bay Area Climate Change Compact
- Work together to leverage local, state and federal resources to implement the Bay Area Climate Change Compact
- Share information and best practices on climate change mitigation and adaptation

Organization Name: _____

Signed By: _____ **Title:** _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____ / _____ / _____

¹ Signing on to this Charter does not supersede any powers vested to the signatory.

² Action area goals and targets are timelines are defined in the attached Bay Area Climate Compact.

CITY OF _____
RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE BAY AREA CLIMATE COLLABORATIVE AND AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER (AND/OR MAYOR) TO BECOME A SIGNATORY OF THE BAY AREA CLIMATE CHANGE COMPACT

WHEREAS, the State of California has established climate change goals set forth in AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act; and

WHEREAS, the City of _____ recognizes the need for immediate, coordinated and visionary action to reduce greenhouse gasses to meet the State mandated goals; and

WHEREAS, the City of _____ has established (or will establish) public and/or organizational greenhouse gas reduction goals and programs; and

WHEREAS, the City of _____ understands the challenges of global warming are regional in nature and can be best addressed in partnership with other agencies and private entities; and

WHEREAS, the Bay Area Climate Collaborative is a public-private partnership of municipalities, business groups, regional agencies, environmental organizations, educational institutions; and

WHEREAS, the Bay Area Climate Collaborative is dedicated to achieving 10 climate change goals to effectively address the challenge of climate change and sustain our quality of life, as defined in the Bay Area Climate Change Compact, attached hereto as Exhibit A.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of _____:

- (1) Joins the Bay Area Climate Collaborative; and
- (2) Authorizes the City Manager (or mayor) to become a signatory of the Bay Area Climate Change Compact Charter attached hereto as Exhibit B; and
- (3) Agrees to commit leadership resources as needed to work together to meet the 10 action area goals identified in the Compact.

EBGC Partners**Mayors of:**

Alameda

Albany

Berkeley

El Cerrito

Emeryville

Oakland

Richmond

San Leandro

**Academic & Research
Institutions:**University of California,
BerkeleyLawrence Berkeley
National LaboratoryCalifornia State
University, East BayPeralta Community
College DistrictContra Costa Community
College District**EBGC Chairperson:**Mayor Tom Bates, City of
Berkeley
mayor@cityofberkeley.info**EBGC Director:**Carla Din
carla@eastbayeda.org**East Bay Green Corridor Partnership (EBGC)**

Home to the University of California Berkeley (UCB), Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), a highly educated and entrepreneurial workforce, and an 8-city commitment to regional cooperation on economic development, the East Bay Green Corridor is poised to be a leader in the emerging green technology economy.

Established in December 2007 by the Mayors of Berkeley, Oakland, Richmond and Emeryville; the Chancellor of UC Berkeley; and the Director of LBNL, the East Bay Green Corridor's mission is to create a thriving region of green technology innovation, commercialization and local economic development in a manner that creates high quality jobs and addresses environmental and social concerns.

In June, 2009, the East Bay Green Corridor was expanded to include the cities of Alameda, Albany, El Cerrito, and San Leandro, and the academic institutions California State University East Bay, Peralta Community College District and Contra Costa Community College District.

East Bay Green Corridor Principles

The East Bay Green Corridor Partnership is committed to strengthening the regional green technology economy while reaching sustainability goals through the following principles:

- Create conditions that support new and emerging green industries
- Strengthen existing programs promoting technology development and transfer

- Support employment development opportunities in emerging green industries
- Build a more cohesive regional identity in energy-related green business sectors
- Protect our economies from climate change and energy shocks
- Improve the environment and quality of life

East Bay Green Corridor Priorities

The East Bay Green Corridor is taking a multi-pronged approach to boosting the local green technology economy through the following high priority areas:

- Achieve California State “i-Hub,” or Innovation Hub Certification
- Establish an incubator near UC Berkeley and LBNL for emerging green businesses
- Develop green business clusters in the EBGC, whether geographical, sectoral or supply-chain related
- Work with economic development staff in the EBGC cities to identify “Opportunity Sites” that match green business space needs with available land parcels
- Support green business development through policy initiatives and/or incentive programs that can go to regional scale and increase economic return to the EBGC
- Apply cutting-edge LBNL and UC Berkeley energy efficiency technology & approaches, using the Green Corridor region as a beta testing site for further technological refinement and development
- Ensure the local workforce is trained for the green jobs of today and the emerging green technology growth sectors of tomorrow

Contacts:

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 Oakland, CA 94612
 ph: (510) 272-3889
 e-mail: carla@eastbayeda.org



CITY OF
HAYWARD
HEART OF THE BAY

DATE: January 6, 2010
TO: City Council Sustainability Committee
FROM: Development Services Director
SUBJECT: Summary of Education and Outreach Efforts

RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee reads and comments on this report.

SUMMARY

This report provides an update on the education and outreach efforts made by City staff related to green building and sustainability in the last two years. The report will summarize the efforts that have been made to educate and make resources available to the public at meetings, workshops, festivals, in the City Hall "Living Green" Sustainability Center, through direct contact with staff, and available on the City of Hayward "Sustainable Hayward" webpage and on the public access television channel.

BACKGROUND

The City of Hayward has a long history of public education and outreach on conservation of natural resources, recycling, and water conservation. As recently as three years ago, the City of Hayward stepped up its efforts to educate the public on sustainable living related to Hayward's two green building ordinances, Hayward's Environmentally Friendly Landscape Guidelines and Checklist, Stopwaste.org's Bay Friendly Landscape Ordinance, Hayward's new Outdoor Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance, Indoor Water Efficiency Ordinance (to be presented to Council in January), and the Climate Action Plan. These documents are important tools to move the City toward our goal of sustainable living.

The City has utilized a variety of methods related to public education of "green" topics. The following discussion summarizes the efforts to educate the public on "green" topics and regulations.

DISCUSSION

Public Outreach Events - On April 18, 2008, the City hosted an Earth Day event complete with an eco-magician, speakers on climate change, children's activities and entertainment, and 22

exhibitors. Due to budget cuts and staffing reductions, the City was not able to host a 2009 Earth Day event, but participated in the CSUEB Earth Day on April 22, 2009. With the new Sustainability Coordinator expected to be on board in January, it is hoped the City can once again host a formal Earth Day celebration in April of 2010.

Public Works Department staff attends several events a year to stay informed and educate the public on current stormwater pollution prevention and water conservation methods. The events include CSUEB Earth Day, Moreau High School Eco Fair, Volunteer Litter Pick-up Event, Summer Street Fairs, Chamber of Commerce and St. Rose Hospital Business Expos, the Zucchini Festival, the Alameda County Fair, and Drug Take Back Program. Upon request, Public Works Staff will attend private events, such as the Baxter Healthcare Health Fair and the Hayward Unified School District Fair. Staff has also visited the Hayward Senior Center. Also, Planning and Public Works Solid Waste staffs have attended the CSUEB Earth Day and the Chamber of Commerce Business Fair to make information available on green building, alternative energies, energy efficiency, Hayward Climate Action Plan, water efficient landscaping, and recycling.

Climate Action Plan Development - Notice of community meetings was provided to an extensive list of entities including neighborhood organizations, the Chamber of Commerce, public transit providers, the Hayward Unified School District, California State University East Bay, Chabot College, Alameda County, Hayward Area Recreation and Park District (HARD), and others. In addition, the CAP was discussed at regular City Council Sustainability Committee meetings on October 1, 2008, and December 3, 2008.

The Mayor established an Advisory Group comprised of representatives from the following seven entities: the office of State Assembly Member Mary Hayashi, the Chamber of Commerce, AC Transit, Hayward Unified School District, California State University East Bay, the Keep Hayward Clean and Green Task Force, and Stopwaste.org. Group members were interviewed for their professional expertise and to gather ideas for the preparation of the CAP.

A working group consisting of staff from various City departments was assembled. The first meeting was held in July to introduce the need for a CAP and to garner departmental support for our efforts by eliciting ideas and identifying projects currently underway that may contribute to GHG emission reductions. A second meeting was held in September, during which the City's consultants presented a set of potential actions, which were derived from feedback received to date. The group members were provided a feedback worksheet and encouraged to provide their thoughts and ideas on each action. The working group was also invited to review and comment on preliminary drafts of the CAP.

During the months of October 2008 through January 2009, staff made presentations to the Citizens Advisory Committee to the Board of HARD, the Youth Commission, the Evangelical Churches of the Hayward Area (ECHA), the Keep Hayward Clean and Green Task Force, the Rotary Club, the South Hayward Neighborhood Collaborative, the Latino Business Roundtable, and the Chamber of Commerce's Leadership Hayward class. The meetings provided an opportunity for staff to inform the public and collect input about the preparation of the CAP.

Notice of availability of the revised draft of the CAP and the Planning Commission hearing was provided to the public with a notice in *The Daily Review* as well as by e-mail to interested parties. The revised draft of the CAP as well as the revised Excel file containing the calculations of GHG reduction estimates were posted on the City's website on the *Sustainable Hayward* webpage.

As the City moves forward with the more important goal of implementing the actions identified in the CAP, including development of a Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (RECO) and Commercial Energy Conservation Ordinance (CECO), staff and the Sustainability Coordinator will hold various workshops and community meetings in the next several months to engage the public and get participation in implementation of the CAP programs. Also, a tracking tool that measures greenhouse gas emissions will be developed and made available to the public on the City's website.

Sustainable Hayward Webpage - Launched in July 2008 prior to the introduction of the Climate Action Plan, the "Sustainable Hayward" webpage dedicates a large portion of the front page to the Hayward Climate Action Plan. It can be accessed from the main page on the City's website (www.hayward-ca.gov) and also includes links to ordinances, green initiatives, community involvement information, and "green" services. Visitors to the webpage are also encouraged to calculate their carbon footprint using the calculator provided on the website. The site also contains links to Hayward ordinances, including the revised Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, Hayward Environmentally Friendly Landscape Guidelines and Checklist, Construction and Demolition Debris Waste Reduction and Recycling Requirements, and Green Building Requirements for Private Development.

The "Green Initiative" section allows customers to learn about the measures that Hayward has implemented related to improvements and upgrades at City facilities, at the wastewater treatment plant, in the City's vehicle fleet and land use transit-oriented developments and planning efforts around Hayward's two BART stations.

The "Community Involvement" link allows access to agendas and reports for the Hayward Area Shoreline Planning Agency, Keep Hayward Clean & Green Task Force, and the City Council Sustainability Committee. In addition, the Community Involvement section includes information about the annual Recycling Poster and Essay Contest.

Also included on the website is a list of "Green Services" that include information and contacts for residents and business owners associated with implementing sustainable practices. Some of that information relates to home composting, water-conserving gardens, landscape guidelines for professionals and homeowners, mercury thermometer trade-in program, recycling information, and a list of suggested water-efficient plants and water conservation measures. The "Green Services" section also has external links to the Bay Area Green Business Program and the *Tree City USA* website. Hayward has 12 participating businesses and the City of Hayward Equipment Maintenance Facility is a certified Green Business.

KHRT-Public Access Television - KHRT broadcasts public services announcements for rebate programs for installing low flush toilets, the mercury thermometer exchange program, and the fats, oils and grease recycling and disposal program. In 2010, staff will prepare a PowerPoint

presentation summarizing the services available to residents and businesses. This will be broadcast on KHRT.

City Hall "Living Green" Sustainability Center - In September 2008, the "Living Green" Sustainability Center was introduced to the City Hall Permit Center. Prior to this, the City displayed materials on a kiosk donated by PG&E. This kiosk has been retained to display information about City, County, Regional, State, and local programs, including City ordinances, residential and business recycling, stormwater pollution prevention, water conservation, energy efficiency, solar power, green building, hazardous materials, organic gardening, alternative transportation, upcoming workshops and classes, and children's green education materials. By January 15, 2010, the Center will include a computer for customers to access "green" information on the internet and provide binders with City ordinances, GreenPoint Rated Standards and Checklists for building green, and information related to water efficient landscaping. The Center will also have a solar power display and a green materials display. The Children's Education section will be expanded to include activity booklets, flip charts and hand-outs on a wide range of green topics.

City Public Works Department Programs - The Public Works Department participates in a variety of programs related to sustainability, including the following:

- a) "Caring for the Environment Calendar" is produced yearly to promote oil recycling and environmentally sound policies. The calendars are also distributed to school teachers to use as tools in their classrooms.
- b) Spring and Fall Landscaping classes are hosted by the Public Works Department. This class teaches residents about water-efficient landscaping.
- c) The Department has distributed high efficiency toilet rebate applications to all local stores to distribute to customers.
- d) Water Pollution Source Control hosts an ongoing program that exchanges mercury thermometers for digital thermometers. Information regarding this program is available on the City of Hayward Website and on KHRT public access television.
- e) The City's Solid Waste staff promotes the recycling services offered under the City's contract with Waste Management of Alameda County. The City retains a consultant that provides assistance to businesses to expand participation in the mixed recyclables and organics collection programs. Promotion of programs is done by including brochures in all residential and commercial customers' bills and Chamber of Commerce member mailings. In addition, offers indoor storage containers and posters to pre-selected schools for collection of recyclables.

Recognition of the efforts made by customers is also very important to the City's education efforts. Staff conducts the Annual Environmental Achievement Awards recognizing efforts by businesses and schools for their waste reduction, recycling, and organics collection programs. Recipients are recognized at a City Council meeting scheduled near Earth Day. Staff also conducts a Recycling Poster and Essay contest for Hayward school children kindergarten through 12th grade. The first-, second-, and third-place winners are recognized at a City Council meeting. All students receive a monetary award, which is issued at a City Council meeting scheduled in May; the funds for the awards are donations from local businesses.

South Alameda County Green Building Coalition - The City of Hayward is a member of the South Alameda County Green Building Coalition (SACGBC) that includes representatives from Alameda County, Fremont, Newark, San Leandro, Union City, and a representative from StopWaste.Org. On May 28, 2008, SACGBC hosted their first event: *The Green Advantage: Builder and Developer Forum*. The purpose of this event was to inform builders and developers of the regulations in the participating jurisdictions and to give examples of successful green development. The event was held at Ohlone College in Newark, which is a LEED rated Gold facility. On June 9, 2009, SACGBC co-hosted with the Northern California United States Green Building Council-Silicon Valley Branch an evening event at the Newark Ohlone College, "*Green Building in Tough Economic Times*." Builders, developers, and planners learned about the benefits of green building and how it is financial preferable. Currently SACGBC is planning an evening workshop for residents and businesses that will focus on energy efficiency and solar power.

Participation with other Organizations - The City of Hayward participates in the Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program (ACCWP), which is a collaborative of local governments and communities working together to protect creeks, wetlands, and San Francisco Bay. The City provides funding for programs at area schools to promote pollution prevention. In addition, through our participation in the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA), the City is able to provide funding for programs that deal with water conservation.

Staff has also been working closely with Stopwaste.org as it develops its "*Green Packages*" program, which will involve development of a set of standards and practices for green building that could be used by developers, residents, and business owners. The program will also entail training and education related to such practices.

Staff Education and City Policies - City staff include two Bay-Friendly Qualified Design Professionals in the Planning Division and Public Works Department, seven Certified Green Building Professionals in the Development Services Department in the Building and Planning Divisions, one LEEDs Certified Rater, and two GreenPoint Raters in the Building Division. Staff regularly attends and hosts workshops that are presented by StopWaste.Org, Build It Green, and the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency.

In 2010, the City anticipates the adoption of an Environmentally Preferable Purchasing ordinance that will require the purchase of products and services that have reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose. The objective of the program will not only be to reduce our carbon footprint and our impact on the environment, but to also create an awareness of impacts of harmful purchasing practices within the organization.

In 2010, the City of Hayward employee access Intranet website will add a Green Business suggestion section to allow City employees to submit their suggestions for how the City of Hayward can "green" operations. Employees who submit water and energy efficient and cost saving suggestions that are implemented would receive a prize on a quarterly basis. The implementation of new measures will aid the City in the Green Business application process for City facilities that

include City Hall, the Utilities Building, the offices at the Water Pollution Control Facility, and the Streets/Water Building at the Corp Yard.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The programs and results of public outreach described in this report are expected to generate a positive economic impact on the community and the environment. They aid in meeting the City's goals of waste reduction and those stated in the Climate Action Plan.

FISCAL IMPACT

Not all education efforts are supported by regional, state, and federal funding. The City of Hayward is currently in a budget crisis and staff has been reduced as a result, which impacts the ability to provide a comprehensive education and outreach program related to sustainability. However, with the new Sustainability Coordinator that will be hired in January, a more aggressive and comprehensive effort for the near term will be pursued.

Additional funding and/or allocation of staff time would allow for a more aggressive program to assure that residences and businesses would benefit from available rebates, and programs and comply with City of Hayward "green" ordinances and regulations.

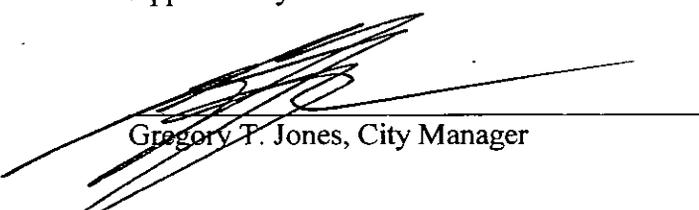
NEXT STEPS

Continued efforts to educate the public about the various programs and regulations available will occur. Also, staff will hold a workshop in February for the public and staff related to the City's revised green building ordinance.

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Recommended by: David Rizk, AICP, Development Services Director

Approved by:



Gregory T. Jones, City Manager

Sustainability Committee
Monthly Meeting Topics
September, 2009 - August, 2010

Presenting Department	Date	Topics	Relationship to Climate Action Plan (CAP)
DS/PW	September 2, 2009	Update on State Codes and Update on Countywide Energy Efficiency Financing Program Development	Actions 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2
DS	October 7, 2009	Presentation of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (required as part of EECBG application)	Action 3.4 and General CAP Implementation
PW	November 4, 2009	Water Recycling Presentation Water Use Efficiency Ordinances	Strategies 3 and 4 (no specific actions)
DS	December 2, 2009	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programs Update	Actions 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 5.1, 5.2
DS	January 6, 2010	Annual Review of Green Building Ordinances and Implementation	Actions 4.1, 4.2, 4.3
DS		Bay Area Climate Collaborative (BACC)	
DS		Summary of Education and Outreach Efforts (Permit Center-Green Display, Website, etc.)	Actions 9.1, 9.2, 9.3
DS	February 3, 2010	Introduction of Sustainability Coordinator and Initial Discussion on the Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (RECO) and Commercial Energy Conservation Ordinance (CECO) Review of Purpose and Productivity of the Sustainability Committee	Actions 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
DS	March 3, 2010	Discussion-Citywide Parking Policy and Revised Standards	Actions 1.3, 1.9, 1.10
DS	April 7, 2010	Summary of issues and regional efforts regarding a ban on plastic bags and styrofoam containers	Action 6.4
DS	May 5, 2010	Draft- Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (RECO) Commercial Energy Conservation Ordinance (CECO)	Actions 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
DS/PW	June 3, 2010	Update-Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Projects	Action 3.4 and General CAP Implementation
PW	July 7, 2010	Update on ordinances to ban plastic bags and Styrofoam containers	Action 6.4
	August 2010	No Meeting	
DS	September 2, 2010	Green Collar Jobs and Investment	CAP Implement.