Sustainability Task Force

A Committee of the Chico City Council
Vice Mayor Schwab, Chair

Meeting of December 1, 2008 – 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Council Chamber Building, 421 Main Street, Conference Room No. 1

AGENDA

1. **DISCUSSION REGARDING THE TASK FORCE'S ROLE AND PARTICIPATION IN THE 2030 GENERAL PLAN UPDATE.**

    At its 11/3/08 meeting, the Task Force reviewed the scope of work for the Sustainability Element of the 2030 General Plan and discussed the Task Force's role in developing "sustainable indicators" for the Element. The Task Force requested staff to provide examples of sustainable indicators used by other communities at its next meeting.   Sample definitions of what is a sustainable indicator and examples of indicators from the City of Santa Monica and the County of Marin are being provided to the Task Force with this agenda.

2. **BUSINESS FROM THE FLOOR**

    Members of the public may address the Committee at this time on any matter not already listed on the agenda, with comments being limited to three minutes. The Committee cannot take any action at this meeting on requests made under this section of the agenda.

3. **ADJOURNMENT** – The meeting will adjourn no later than 5:00 p.m.

Members:

Jason Bougie	Tom DiGiovanni	Chris Giampaoli	Ken Grossman
Amelia Gulling	Jon Luvaas	Dr. Scott G. McNall	Jim Pushnik
Tami Ritter	Ann Schwab, Chair	Jim Stevens	Scott Wolf
Julian Zener			

Characteristics of effective indicators

An indicator is something that points to an issue or condition. Its purpose is to show you how well a system is working. If there is a problem, an indicator can help you determine what direction to take to address the issue. Indicators are as varied as the types of systems they monitor. However, there are certain characteristics that effective indicators have in common:

- Effective indicators are **relevant**; they show you something about the system that you need to know.

- Effective indicators are **easy to understand**, even by people who are not experts.

- Effective indicators are **reliable**; you can trust the information that the indicator is providing.

- Lastly, effective indicators are based on **accessible data**; the information is available or can be gathered while there is still time to act.

An example of an indicator is the gas gauge in your car. The gas gauge shows you how much gasoline is left in your car. If the gauge shows the tank is almost empty, you know it's time to fill up. Another example of an indicator is a midterm report card. It shows you whether a student is doing well enough to go to the next grade or if extra help is needed. Both of these indicators provide information to help prevent or solve problems, hopefully before they become too severe.

Indicators can be useful as proxies or substitutes for measuring conditions that are so complex that there is no direct measurement. For instance, it is hard to measure the 'quality of life in my town' because there are many different things that make up quality of life and people may have different opinions on which conditions count most. A very simple substitute indicator is 'Number of people moving into the town compared to the number moving out.'

Examples of familiar measurements used as indicators in everyday life include:

- Wave height and wind speed are indicators of storm severity

- Barometric pressure and wind direction are indicators of upcoming weather changes

- Won-lost record is an indicator of player skills

- Credit-card debt is an indicator of money-management skills

- Pulse and blood pressure are indicators of fitness

Note that these are all numeric measurements. Indicators are quantifiable. An indicator is not the same thing as an indication, which is generally not quantifiable, but just a vague clue. In addition to being quantifiable, effective indicators have the four basic characteristics noted above. These characteristics are:

Relevant
An indicator must be relevant, that is, it must fit the purpose for measuring. As indicators, the gas gauge and the report card both measure facts that are relevant. If, instead of measuring the amount of gas in the tank, the gas gauge showed the octane rating of the gasoline, it would not help you decide when to refill the tank. Likewise, a report card that measured the number of pencils used by the student would be a poor indicator of academic performance.

Understandable
An indicator must be understandable. You need to know what it is telling you. There are many different types of gas gauges. Some gauges have a lever that moves between 'full' and 'empty' marks. Other gauges use lights to achieve the same effect. Some gauges show the number of gallons of gasoline left in the tank. Although different, each gauge is understandable to the driver. Similarly, with the report card, different schools have different ways of reporting academic progress. Some schools have letter grades A through F. Other schools use numbers from 100 to 0. Still other schools use written comments. Like the gas gauge, these different measures all express the student's progress or lack of progress in a way that is understandable to the person reading the report card.

On the other hand, a gas gauge that showed the number of BTU's left in the tank would probably not be very useful to you in deciding when to fill up the tank. Likewise, a report card that gave grades in ancient Greek script would be a mystery to most people. In order for you to know when action is needed, you must be able to understand what an indicator is telling you.

Reliable
An indicator must be reliable. You must trust what the indicator shows. A good gas gauge and an accurate report card give information that can be relied on. A gas gauge that shows the tank is

empty when in fact it is half full would make you stop for gasoline before it is needed. A gas gauge that shows the tank is half full when in fact it is empty would cause you to run out of gas in an inconvenient place. Similarly, if a student's grade were reported wrong, an honors student could be sent for remedial work and a student who needs help would not get it. An indicator is only useful if you know you can believe what it is showing you.

Reliability is not the same as precision. When your gas gauge registers empty, you know there is still a gallon or so of gasoline left as a reserve. The gas gauge reliably under-reports the amount of gasoline. An indicator does not necessarily need to be precise; it just needs to give a reliable picture of the system it is measuring.

Accessible Data

Indicators must provide timely information. They must give you information while there is time to act. For example, imagine a gas gauge that only gave you the amount of gasoline in the tank when the engine was started. After you have been driving for several hours, that reading is no longer useful. You need to know how much gasoline is in the tank at each moment. Similarly, a report card distributed a week before graduation arrives too late to give a student remedial help. In order for an indicator to be useful in preventing or solving a problem, it must give you the information while there is still time to correct the problem.

One of the biggest problems with developing indicators of sustainability is that frequently the best indicators are those for which there is no data, while the indicators for which there is data are the least able to measure sustainability. This has led many communities to choose traditional data sources and measures for indicators. There are several advantages to traditional indicators. First, the data is readily available and can be used to compare communities. Second, traditional indicators can help to define problem areas. Third, traditional indicators can be combined to create sustainability indicators.

However, there is a real danger that traditional data sources and traditional indicators will focus attention on the traditional solutions that created an unsustainable community in the first place. It may be tempting to keep measuring 'number of jobs,' but measuring 'number of jobs that pay a livable wage and include benefits' will lead to better solutions. Discussions that include the phrase 'but you can't get that data' are not going to lead to indicators of sustainability. In fact, if you define a list of indicators and find that the data is readily available for every one of them, you probably have not thought hard enough about sustainability. Try to define the best indicators and only settle for less as an interim step while developing data sources for better indicators.

Traditional vs. sustainable   Checklist to evaluate indicators

Related Topics:

What is an indicator of sustainability?

Is there a checklist that a community can use to evaluate sustainability indicators?

How can you **organize indicators**; how many and what kind do you need?

What **data sources** are available for indicators?

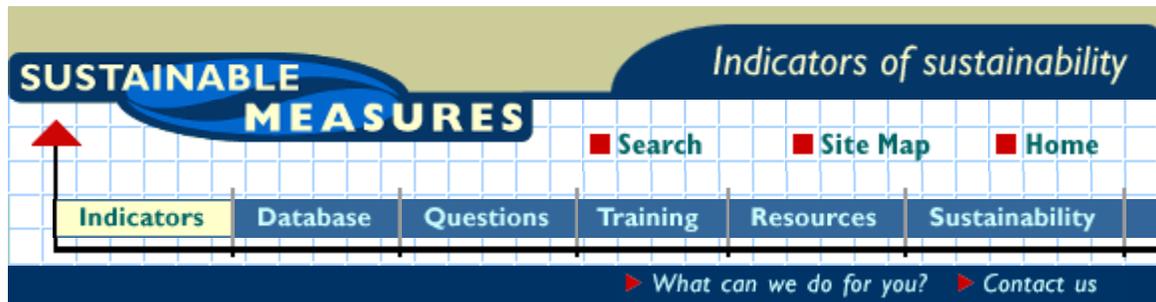Can you show me **examples of good sustainability indicators**?

Are there any **training materials** that explain indicators and sustainability?

Indicators   Database   Questions   Training   Resources   Sustainability

Traditional vs. sustainability indicators

The tables below compare traditional indicators with sustainable community indicators.

Economic Indicators		
Traditional Indicators	**Sustainability Indicators**	**Emphasis of Sustainability Indicators**
Median income Per capita income relative to the U.S. average	Number of hours of paid employment at the average wage required to support basic needs	What wage can buy Defines basic needs in terms of sustainable consumption
Unemployment rate Number of companies Number of jobs	Diversity and vitality of local job base Number and variability in size of companies Number and variability of industry types Variability of skill levels required for jobs	Resilience of the job market Ability of the job market to be flexible in times of economic change
Size of the economy as measured by GNP and GDP	Wages paid in the local economy that are spent in the local economy Dollars spent in the local economy which pay for local labor and local natural resources Percent of local economy based on renewable local resources	Local financial resilience

Environmental Indicators

Traditional Indicators	Sustainability Indicators	Emphasis of Sustainability Indicators
Ambient levels of pollution in air and water	Use and generation of toxic materials (both in production and by end user) Vehicle miles traveled	Measuring activities causing pollution
Tons of solid waste generated	Percent of products produced which are durable, repairable, or readily recyclable or compostable	Conservative and cyclical use of materials
Cost of fuel	Total energy used from all sources Ratio of renewable energy used at renewable rate compared to nonrenewable energy	Use of resources at sustainable rate

Social Indicators

Traditional Indicators	Sustainability Indicators	Emphasis of Sustainability Indicators
SAT and other standardized test scores	Number of students trained for jobs that are available in the local economy Number of students who go to college and come back to the community	Matching job skills and training to needs of the local economy
Number of registered voters	Number of voters who vote in elections Number of voters who attend town meetings	Participation in democratic process Ability to participate in the democratic process

Subjects Covered in This Topic:

What is an indicator of sustainability?

Traditional vs. sustainability indicators

Related Topics:

What are the **characteristics of effective sustainability indicators**?

Is there a checklist that a community can use to evaluate sustainability indicators?

How can you **organize indicators**; how many and what kind do you need?

What **data sources** are available for indicators?

Can you show me **examples of good sustainability indicators**?

Are there any **training materials** that explain indicators and sustainability?

Indicators   Database   Questions   Training   Resources   Sustainability

Sustainable Measures **P.O. Box 370502** **West Hartford, CT** **06137-0502**	**P: 860-808-7487** **contactus at** **sustainablemeasures.com**	**Copyright ©** **1998-2006,** **Maureen** **Hart. All rights** **reserved.** **Web site design** **by Subject** **Matters.**
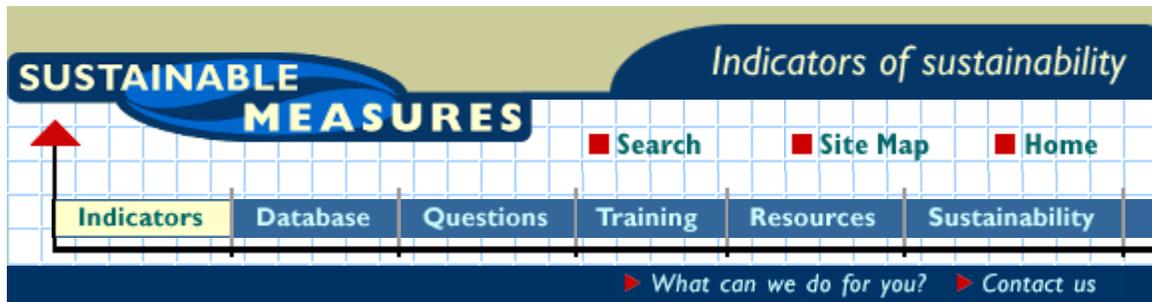
Sustainable community indicator checklist

The sustainable community indicator checklist consists of the following 14 questions:

1. Does the indicator address the carrying capacity of the natural resources -- renewable and nonrenewable, local and nonlocal -- that the community relies on?

2. Does the indicator address the carrying capacity of the ecosystem services upon which the community relies, whether local, global, or from distant sources?

3. Does the indicator address the carrying capacity of esthetic qualities -- the beauty and life-affirming qualities of nature -- that are important to the community?

4. Does the indicator address the carrying capacity of the community's human capital -- the skills, abilities, health and education of people in the community?.

5. Does the indicator address the carrying capacity of a community's social capital -- the connections between people in a community: the relationships of friends, families, neighborhoods, social groups, businesses, governments and their ability to cooperate, work together and interact in positive, meaningful ways?

6. Does the indicator address the carrying capacity of a community's built capital -- the human-made materials (buildings, parks, playgrounds, infrastructure, and information) that are needed for quality of life and the community's ability to maintain and enhance those materials with existing resources?

7. Does the indicator provide a long-term view of the community?

8. Does the indicator address the issue of economic, social or biological diversity in the community?

9. Does the question address the issue of equity or fairness -- either between current community residents (intra-

generational equity) or between current and future residents (inter-generational equity)?

10. Is the indicator understandable to and useable by its intended audience?

11. Does the indicator measure a link between economy and environment?

12. Does the indicator measure a link between environment and society?

13. Does the indicator measure a link between society and economy?

14. Does the indicator measure sustainability that is at the expense of another community or at the expense of global sustainability?

These questions are discussed in detail on the following page.

About the checklist   Checklist questions

Subjects Covered in This Topic:

Is there a checklist that a community can use to evaluate indicators?

The **Sustainable Community Indicator Checklist**.

The checklist **questions in more detail.**

Related Topics:

What is an indicator of sustainability?

What are the **characteristics of effective sustainability indicators**?

How can you **organize indicators**; how many and what kind do you need?

What **data sources** are available for indicators?

Can you show me **examples of good sustainability indicators**?

Are there any **training materials** that explain indicators and sustainability?

Indicators   Database   Questions   Training   Resources   Sustainability

Sustainable Measures   **P: 860-808-7487**   **Copyright ©**
P.O. Box 370502   **contactus at**   **1998-2006,**

Santa Monica Sustainable City Plan
GOALS, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Goals

Across all segments of the *community*:

1. Significantly decrease overall community consumption, specifically the consumption of non-*local*, *non-renewable*, non-recyclable and non-recycled materials, water, and energy and fuels. The City should take a leadership role in encouraging *sustainable procurement, extended producer responsibility* and should explore innovative strategies to become a *zero waste* city.

2. Within renewable limits, encourage the use of local, non-polluting, *renewable* and recycled resources (water, energy – wind, solar and geothermal – and material resources)

Indicators – System Level	Targets
Solid waste generation ▪ Total citywide generation (also report per capita and by sector) ▪ Amount landfilled ▪ Amount diverted (recycled, composted, etc) from landfill	Generation: Do not exceed year 2000 levels by 2010 Diversion: Increase amount diverted to 70% of total by 2010
Water use ▪ Total citywide use (also report per capita and by sector) ▪ Percent local vs. imported ▪ *Potable* vs. non-potable	Reduce overall water use by 20% by 2010. Of the total water used, non-potable water use should be maximized Increase percentage of locally-obtained potable water to 70% of total by 2010
Energy use ▪ Total citywide use (also report per capita and by sector)	(Target pending completion of Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Strategy in 2003)

Renewable Energy use Percent of citywide energy use from *renewable* and more efficient sources ▪ Total renewable energy use (also report by sector) ▪ Total energy use from *clean distributed generation* sources in SM (also report by sector)	By 2010 25% of all electricity use in Santa Monica should come from renewable sources By 2010 1% of all electricity use should come from clean distributed generation sources in Santa Monica
Greenhouse Gas Emissions ▪ Total citywide emissions (also report per capita, by source and by sector)	At least 30% below 1990 levels by 2015 for City Operations At least 15% below 1990 levels by 2015 citywide .
Ecological Footprint for Santa Monica	downward trend
Indicator of Sustainable Procurement	Indicator and target to be developed by 2007

Indicators – Program Level	**Targets**
"*Green*" Construction Total number of *LEED*™ certified buildings in Santa Monica as a percent of new construction	100% of all buildings* greater than 10,000 square feet eligible for LEED™ certification constructed in Santa Monica in the year 2010 shall achieve LEED™ certification or its equivalent. Of these, 20% should attain LEED™ Silver, 10% LEED™ Gold and 2% LEED™ Platinum certification or equivalent. In addition, 50% of all new, eligible buildings* less than 10,000 square feet constructed in 2010 shall achieve LEED™ certification or its equivalent. *including all municipal construction

ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Goals

1. Protect and enhance environmental health and public health by minimizing and where possible eliminating:
   - The use of *hazardous* or *toxic materials*, in particular *POPs (persistent organic pollutants)* and *PBTs (persistent bioaccumulative & toxic chemicals)*, by residents, businesses and City operations;
   - The levels of pollutants entering the air, soil and water; and
   - The risks that environmental problems pose to human and ecological health.

2. Ensure that no one geographic or socioeconomic group in the City is being unfairly impacted by environmental pollution.

3. Increase consumption of fresh, *locally produced*, organic produce to promote public health and to minimize resource consumption and negative environmental impacts.

Indicators – System Level   Targets

Indicators – System Level	Targets
Santa Monica Bay Number of days Santa Monica beaches are posted with health warnings or closed. Measure for both: ▪ Dry weather months (April -October) ▪ Wet weather months (November-March)	0 warnings and closures at any Santa Monica beach location during dry weather months No more than 3 days with warnings or closures at any Santa Monica beach location on non-rainy days during wet weather months (a target for *rainy days* during these months will be determined in 2003)
Wastewater (sewage) generation ▪ Total citywide generation (also report per capita, and by sector)	Reduce wastewater flows 15% below 2000 levels by 2010
Vehicle miles traveled ▪ Total ▪ Local vs. drive-through	Downward trend (no target for local vs. drive through)
Air Quality Percent and demographic profile of Santa Monica residents who live within a ½ mile radius of *significant emissions sources*	By 2007 all significant emissions sources in Santa Monica should be identified

Indicators – Program Level	Targets
Residential household hazardous waste ▪ Total volume of *household hazardous waste* (HHW) collected from Santa Monica residents ▪ Number and Percent of Santa Monica households using the City's *HHW collection facility* ▪ Cumulative number and percent of Santa Monica households using the City's HHW collection facility since 2000	50% cumulative participation rate at the City's HHW collection facility by S.M. households by 2010 (i.e. by 2010 50% of all households in the city will have delivered HHW to the facility since 2000)
City purchases of hazardous materials Volume and toxicity of hazardous material (including POP & PBT containing materials) purchased by the City	(Target to be developed by City staff by 2007)
Toxic air contaminant **(TAC) releases** ▪ Number of facilities in SM permitted to release TACs ▪ Total volume of TACs emitted in SM annually	Complete feasibility study for data availability and collection by 2007
Urban Runoff Reduction Percent of permeable land area in the City	Upward trend
Fresh, Local, Organic Produce Percent of fresh, *locally-produced*, organic produce that is served at City facilities and other Santa Monica institutions (including hospitals, schools, Santa Monica College, and City-sponsored food programs)	Annual increase over baseline
Organic Produce – Farmers Markets Total annual produce sales at Santa Monica farmers' markets ▪ Percent organically grown ▪ Percent grown using low-chemical methods ▪ Percent conventionally grown	Annual increase in percent of organically grown and low-chemical produce sales over baseline
Restaurant produce purchases Percent of Santa Monica restaurants that purchase ingredients at Santa Monica farmers' markets	Annual increase over baseline
Food choices Percent of Santa Monica residents who report that vegetable-based protein is the primary protein source for at least half of their meals	Annual increase over baseline

TRANSPORTATION

<u>Goals</u>
1. Create *a multi-modal* transportation system that minimizes and, where possible, eliminates pollution and motor vehicle congestion while ensuring safe mobility and access for all without compromising our ability to protect public health and safety.

2. Facilitate a reduction in automobile dependency in favor of affordable *alternative, sustainable modes of travel*.

<u>Indicators – System Level</u>	<u>Targets</u>
Modal split ▪ Number of trips by type, citywide ▪ *Average vehicle ridership (AVR)* of Santa Monica businesses with more than 50 employees	An upward trend in the use of sustainable (bus, bike, pedestrian, rail) modes of transportation AVR of 1.5 by 2010 for Santa Monica businesses with more than 50 employees
Residential use of sustainable transportation options Percent of residents who have intentionally not used their car but have instead used a sustainable mode of transportation in the past month	Upward trend
Sufficiency of transportation options Percent of residents who perceive that the available sustainable modes of transportation in Santa Monica meet their needs	Upward trend
Bicycle lanes and paths ▪ Percent of total miles of city arterial streets with bike lanes ▪ Total miles of bike paths in Santa Monica	35% by 2010 No net decrease
Vehicle ownership Average number of vehicles per person of driving age in Santa Monica ▪ total number of vehicles per person ▪ percent of total that are *qualified low emission / alternative fuel vehicles*	10% reduction in the average number of vehicles per person by 2010 Upward trend in % of qualified low emission / alternative fuel vehicles

Indicators – Program Level	Targets
Bus ridership ▪ Annual ridership on Santa Monica Big Blue Bus (BBB) ▪ Percent of residents who have ridden the BBB in the past year ▪ Percent of residents who have ridden the Tide shuttle in the past year ▪ Annual ridership on MTA routes originating in Santa Monica	Upward trend Upward trend Upward trend Upward trend
Alternative fueled vehicles Percent of the City's non-emergency fleet vehicles using alternative fuels ▪ Public works vehicles ▪ BBB vehicles ▪ Non emergency police and fire vehicles	(City staff to develop target by 2007)
Traffic congestion ▪ Number of signalized intersections with unacceptable motor vehicle congestion (*LOS D, E or F*) during peak hours ▪ *Level of service (LOS)* for sustainable modes of transportation at impacted intersections ▪ Locally classified streets that exceed City thresholds for traffic levels	Downward trend Upward trend Downward trend
Pedestrian and bicycle safety Number of bicycle and pedestrian collisions involving motor vehicles	Downward trend
Traffic impacts to emergency response Average emergency response times for public safety vehicles ▪ Police ▪ Fire	No upward trend

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goals

1. Nurture a diverse, stable, *local economy* that supports basic needs of all segments of the community.

2. Businesses, organizations and local government agencies within Santa Monica continue to increase the efficiency of their use of resources through the adoption of sustainable business practices. The City takes a leadership role by developing a plan by 2005 to increase the adoption of sustainable practices by Santa Monica businesses and encouraging *sustainable businesses* to locate in Santa Monica.

Indicators – System Level   Targets

Indicators – System Level	Targets
Economic Diversity Percent of total economic activity/output by business sector (expressed as a percent of total wages)	No single sector shall be greater than 25% of total economic activity/output; and the top three sectors shall not be greater than 50% of total economic activity/output.
Business reinvestment in the community (indicator to be developed by 2007)	Annual increase in reinvestment by businesses
Jobs / Housing Balance ▪ Ratio of the number of jobs in Santa Monica to the amount of housing ▪ Percent of Santa Monica residents employed in Santa Monica	Ratio should approach 1 Increasing trend
Cost of Living Santa Monica household incomes in relation to *Santa Monica cost of living index (SMCOLI)*	(no target)
Quality Job Creation Number of net new jobs created in Santa Monica that pay greater than or equal to the SMCOLI as a percent of total new jobs created	Increasing trend

Income Disparity • Percent of Santa Monica households earning less than $25,000/year • Percent of households earning more than $100,000/year	(no target)
Resource efficiency of local businesses • Ratio of energy use to total economic activity by business sector • Ratio of total water use to total economic activity by business sector	Downward trend Downward trend

Indicators – Program Level   **Targets**

Local employment of City staff • Percent of City employees who live in SM • Distance City employees travel to work	(no target)

OPEN SPACE AND LAND USE

Goals

1. Develop and maintain a sufficient *open space* system so that it is diverse in uses and opportunities and includes *natural function/wildlife habitat* as well as *passive* and *active recreation* with an equitable distribution of parks, trees and pathways throughout the community.

2. Implement land use and transportation planning and policies to create compact, *mixed-use projects*, forming *urban villages* designed to maximize affordable housing and encourage walking, bicycling and the use of existing and future public transit systems.

3. Residents recognize that they share the local ecosystem with other living things that warrant respect and responsible stewardship.

Indicators – System Level   Targets

Indicators – System Level	Targets
Open Space • Number of acres of public open space by type (including beaches, parks, public gathering places, gardens, and other public lands utilized as open space)	Upward trend
• Percent of open space that is permeable	Upward trend
Trees • Percent of tree canopy coverage by neighborhood	Upward trend
• Percent of newly planted and total trees that meet defined sustainability criteria* *to be developed by 2007	Target to be developed by 2007
Parks - Accessibility Percent of households and population within ¼ and ½ mile of a park by neighborhood	Upward trend in park accessibility for Santa Monica residents
Land Use and Development Percent of residential, mixed-use projects that are within ¼ mile of *transit nodes* and are otherwise consistent with Sustainable City Program goals	Upward trend
Regionally Appropriate Vegetation Percent of new or replaced, non-turf, public landscaped area and non-recreational turf area planted with regionally appropriate plants	Target to be developed in 2007

HOUSING

<u>**Goals**</u>

1. Achieve and maintain a mix of *affordable, livable* and *green* housing types throughout the city for people of all socio-economic / cultural / household groups (including seniors, families, singles, and disabled).

<u>**Indicators – System Level**</u>   <u>**Targets**</u>

Availability of Affordable Housing Percent of all existing and new housing in Santa Monica affordable to *very low*, *low*, *moderate*, and *upper income* households	(Target to be developed by City staff in 2008 with the next update of the City's Housing Element)
Distribution of Affordable Housing Distribution of low income housing by neighborhood	(no target)

<u>**Indicators – Program Level**</u>   <u>**Targets**</u>

Affordable Housing for *Special Needs Groups* Number of new or *rehabilitated affordable housing* units for families, seniors, the disabled and other special needs groups as a percentage of all new or rehabilitated affordable housing development	Upward trend

Production of "Livable" Housing
▪ Number of new housing units in non-residential zone districts as a percentage of the total new housing
▪ Percent of new units within ¼ mile of:
  • transit stop
  • open space
  • grocery store
	Upward trend
	
	Upward trend

Production of "Green" Housing Percent of new and substantially-rehabilitated housing that complies with Green Building Ordinance #1995 as a percentage of the total new and rehabilitated housing	Upward trend

COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Goals

1. Community members of all ages participate actively and effectively in civic affairs and community improvement efforts.

2. Community members of all ages understand the basic principles of sustainability and use them to guide their decisions and actions - both personal and collective.

Indicators – System Level	Targets
Voter Participation Percent of registered Santa Monica voters who vote in scheduled elections. Compare to voter participation rates at the regional and national levels.	Increase SM voter participation to 50% in off year elections by 2010
Participation in Civic Affairs Percent of Santa Monica residents who have attended a city-sponsored meeting of any kind in the past year, including City Council meetings, City Commission meetings, or special-topic workshops	Upward trend
Empowerment Percent of Santa Monica residents who feel that they have the opportunity to voice their concerns in the city on major community decisions that affect their lives	Upward trend
Community Involvement Percent of Santa Monica residents who attend community events such as the Santa Monica Festival, a summer concert at the Pier, an event at Virginia Avenue Park, a neighborhood block party, a weekly farmers' market	Upward trend
Volunteering Percent of Santa Monica residents volunteering and total hours volunteered in selected City funded public benefit programs	Upward trend

Participation in Neighborhood Organizations Percent of Santa Monica residents that are active members in *recognized neighborhood organizations* (by neighborhood)	Upward trend
Sustainable Community Involvement Percent of Santa Monica residents who are aware of the Ecological Footprint for Santa Monica and understand their contribution to it	25% by 2010
Sustainable Community Involvement Percent of Santa Monica residents who have an understanding of how each Sustainable City goal area is a component of a sustainable community and the extent to which this affects their decisions	Upward trend

HUMAN DIGNITY

Goals

Santa Monica will be a community in which:

1. All its members are able to meet their basic needs and are empowered to enhance the quality of their lives; and

2. There is access among community members to housing, health services, education, economic opportunity, and cultural and recreational resources; and

3. There is respect for and appreciation of the value added to the community by differences among its members in race, religion, gender, age, economic status, sexual orientation, disabilities, immigration status and other special needs.

Indicators – System Level	Targets
Basic Needs – Shelter ▪ Number of homeless living in Santa Monica ▪ Percent of Santa Monica homeless population served by the city shelter that transition to permanent housing	(no target) Upward trend
Basic Needs – Health Care ▪ Percent of residents with health insurance ▪ Capacity of local health service providers to meet the basic health care needs of Santa Monica residents	Upward trend Upward trend
Basic Needs – Economic Opportunity Percent of Santa Monica residents who work more than 40 hours per week in order to meet their basic needs	Downward trend
Basic Needs – Public Safety Crime rate per capita – report by neighborhood/reporting district, and by type (property, violent, hate)	Downward trend

Residents' perception of safety Percent of residents who feel that Santa Monica is a safe place to live and work	Upward trend
Incidents of Abuse • Number of incidents of abuse (domestic, child, and elder abuse) • Percent of cases prosecuted	Downward trend Upward trend
Incidents of Discrimination • Number of reports regarding Employment and housing discrimination • Number of cases prosecuted	Downward trend Upward trend
Education/Youth • *SMMUSD* student drop-out rates • SMMUSD student suspension rates • SMMUSD student substance abuse rates • Percent of SMMUSD students who feel safe at school • Percent of SMMUSD students that enroll in college or university • SMMUSD students enrolled in advanced placement courses and percent that receive passing grades	Downward trend Downward trend Downward trend Upward trend Upward trend Upward trend
Empowerment Women, minorities and people with disabilities in leadership positions • business • local government • non-profit organizations	Upward trend
Ability to Meet Basic Needs Percent of residents who perceive that needs are not being met for: • Individual and family counseling • Emergency food, clothing, shelter • Employment services and job training • Recreation and services for youth • Health care • Substance abuse treatment / prevention • Affordable housing • Seniors and people with disabilities • Transportation and mobility	Downward trend in all areas

Santa Monica Sustainable City Plan
GOAL / INDICATOR MATRIX

The matrix below lists all of the Sustainable City indicators down the left side and the eight Sustainable City goal areas across the top. For each indicator dots are shown for every goal area that the indicator provides information about. While each indicator was developed to measure progress toward meeting goals in one goal area, this matrix shows that many of the indicators measure the conditions, impacts or effectiveness of our actions in several goal areas. This demonstrates the linkages between each of the goal areas and the impact of our decisions across environmental, economic and social boundaries.

	Resource Conservation	Environmental and Public Health	Transportation	Economic Development	Open Space and Land Use	Housing	Community Education and Civic Participation	Human Dignity
Resource Conservation Indicators								
Solid waste generation	●			●				
Water use	●	●		●			●	
Energy use	●	●	●	●		●		
Renewable energy use	●	●		●			●	
Greenhouse gas emissions	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Ecological Footprint for Santa Monica	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Indicator of sustainable procurement	●	●		●				
"Green" construction	●	●	●			●		
Environmental and Public Health Indicators								
Santa Monica Bay – beach closures		●			●			
Wastewater (sewage) generation	●	●		●				
Vehicle miles traveled	●	●	●		●	●		
Air quality	●	●	●	●				
Residential household hazardous waste		●						
City purchases of hazardous materials		●						
Toxic air contaminant releases		●						
Urban runoff reduction	●	●	●		●			
Fresh, local, organic produce		●	●	●				
Organic produce – Farmer's markets		●	●	●				
Restaurant produce purchases		●	●	●				
Food choices	●	●	●	●				
Transportation Indicators								
Modal split	●	●	●		●			
Residential use of sustainable trans. options	●	●	●		●		●	
Sufficiency of transportation options			●					
Bicycle lanes and paths			●		●			
Vehicle ownership	●	●	●	●				

	Resource Conservation	Environmental and Public Health	Transportation	Economic Development	Open Space and Land Use	Housing	Community Education and Civic Participation	Human Dignity
Bus ridership	●	●	●					
Alternative fueled vehicles – City fleet	●	●	●					
Traffic congestion			●	●	●			
Pedestrian and bicycle safety			●					
Traffic impacts to emergency response			●	●	●			
Economic Development Indicators								
Economic diversity				●				
Business reinvestment in the community				●			●	
Jobs / Housing balance			●	●		●		●
Cost of living				●		●		●
Quality Job Creation				●				●
Income disparity				●				●
Resource efficiency of local businesses	●	●		●				
Local employment of City staff			●	●		●		
Open Space and Land Use Indicators								
Open Space		●			●			
Trees	●	●			●			
Parks - Accessibility			●		●	●	●	
Land Use and Development			●		●	●		
Regionally appropriate vegetation	●				●			
Housing Indicators								
Availability of affordable housing				●		●		●
Distribution of affordable housing				●	●	●		●
Affordable housing for special needs groups						●		●
Production of "livable" housing	●		●	●	●	●		
Production of "green" housing	●	●				●		
Community Education and Civic Participation Indicators								
Voter participation							●	
Participation in civic affairs							●	
Empowerment							●	●
Community involvement							●	
Volunteering							●	
Participation in neighborhood organizations							●	
Sustainable community involvement 1	●	●	●		●			
Sustainable community involvement 2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Human Dignity Indicators								
Basic Needs - Shelter						●		●

	Resource Conservation	Environmental and Public Health	Transportation	Economic Development	Open Space and Land Use	Housing	Community Education and Civic Participation	Human Dignity
Basic Needs – Health Care								●
Basic Needs – Economic Opportunity				●				●
Basic Needs – Public Safety								●
Residents' perception of safety								●
Incidents of abuse								●
Incidents of discrimination				●		●		●
Education / Youth								●
Empowerment				●				●
Ability to meet basic needs				●	●	●		●

MARIN COUNTYWIDE PLAN UPDATE 2001
INTERIM GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Preamble

Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the future is the overarching theme of the Marin Countywide Plan. Marin County government is committed to lead by example, support public participation, and work in community partnerships to improve quality of life and use key indicators to measure progress. To design a sustainable future, we will:

Guiding Principles

1. Link equity, economy, and the environment locally, regionally and globally.

We will improve the vitality of our community, economy, and environment. We will seek innovations that provide multiple benefits to Marin County.

Examples of Community Indicators: Social, economic and environmental indicators listed below; GPI (Genuine Progress Indicator: comprehensive, aggregate measure of general well being and sustainability including economic, social and ecological costs).

2. Use finite and renewable resources efficiently and effectively.

We will reduce consumption and reuse and recycle resources.   We will reduce waste by optimizing the full life cycle of products and processes.

Examples of Community Indicators: Per capita waste produced and recycled; per capita use of energy, natural gas, and water; ecological footprint (measures per capita consumption of natural resources).

3. Reduce the release of hazardous materials.

We will make continual progress toward eliminating the release of substances that cause damage to living systems. We will strive to prevent environmentally-caused diseases.

Examples of Community Indicators: Water and air quality; measurements of toxic levels; childhood cancer rates.

4. Steward our natural and agricultural assets.

We will continue to protect open space and wilderness, and enhance habitats and bio-diversity. We will protect and support agricultural lands and activities and provide markets for fresh, locally grown food.

Examples of Community Indicators: Acres of wilderness; acres of protected land; level of fish populations; track special status plants and animals; quantity of topsoil; active farmland by crop; productivity of acreage and crop value of agricultural land; acres of organic farmland.

5. Provide efficient and effective transportation.

We will expand our public transportation systems to better connect jobs, housing, schools, shopping and recreational facilities. We will provide affordable and convenient transportation alternatives that reduce our dependence on single occupancy vehicles, conserve resources, improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion.

Examples of Community Indicators: Vehicle miles traveled; bus and ferry ridership and fares; person miles traveled; community walkability; miles and use of bike paths.

6. Supply housing affordable to the full range of our workforce and community.

We will provide and maintain well designed, energy efficient, diverse housing close to job centers, shopping and transportation links. We will pursue innovative opportunities to finance workforce housing, promote infill development and reuse and redevelop underutilized sites.

Examples of Community Indicators: Jobs-housing balance; Housing affordability; Number of new housing units within walking distance to jobs or transit.

7. Foster businesses that provide a balance of economic, environmental and social benefits.

We will retain, expand and attract a diversity of businesses that meet the needs of our residents and strengthen our economic base. We will partner with local employers to address transportation and housing needs.

Examples of Community Indicators: Taxable sales; retention and attraction of targeted businesses; job growth; unemployment rate; number of businesses with environmental management systems; hospitality revenues.

8. Educate and prepare our workforce and residents.

We will make high quality education, workforce preparation and lifelong learning opportunities available to all sectors of our community. We will help all children succeed in schools, participate in civic affairs, acquire and retain well-paying jobs, and achieve economic independence.

Examples of Community Indicators: Education level of Marin residents; per-pupil expenditures; percentage of eligible voters who voted; high school dropout rate; percent of high school graduates going to college or post secondary training.

9. Cultivate ethnic, cultural and socio-economic diversity.

We will honor our past, celebrate our cultural diversity, and respect human dignity. We will build vibrant communities, enact programs to maintain, share and appreciate our cultural differences and similarities.

Examples of Community Indicators: Racial diversity; diversity of community and corporate leadership; number of hate crimes; number and use of cultural resources such as museums and theaters.

10. Support public health, safety, and social justice.

We will live in healthy, safe communities and provide equal access to amenities and services. We will particularly protect and nurture our children, our elders, and the more vulnerable members of our community.

Examples of Community Indicators: Income statistics; health statistics; Percent of uninsured (medical) population; longevity after retirement; volunteerism; crime rate; percent of philanthropic contributions.