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Agenda

Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee (RMCP)

Date: Wednesday, July 16, 2014
Time: 2:00 to 4:00 p.m.
Location: 155 Bovet Rd. - Ground Floor Conference Room
San Mateo, CA

1. Introductions

2. Public Comment

3. Approval of Minutes from May 21, 2014
   (Susan Wright) Action

4. Presentation on Community Choice Aggregation Legislation
   (Kim Springer – Committee Staff) Information, Discussion

5. Update and Presentation on the San Mateo County Energy Watch, Water Benchmarking of San Mateo County K-12 Public Schools
   (Erica Kudyba – Climate Corps Fellow) Information, Discussion

6. Update on San Mateo County Energy Watch, Proposition 39 School Support and Additional PG&E Contract Funding Received
   (Susan Wright – Committee Staff) Information, Discussion

7. Presentation on State Energy Efficiency Collaborative (SEEC) Meeting
   (Susan Wright, Committee Staff) Information, Discussion

8. Presentation on Survey Results from San Mateo County Cities on use of Hara Software Tool for the Regionally Integrated Climate Action Planning Program
   (Kim Springer) Information, Discussion

9. Committee Member Updates

10. Next Regular Meeting Date: August 20, 2014

PUBLIC NOTICING: All notices of C/CAG Board and Committee meetings are posted at:
San Mateo County Transit District Office, 1250 San Carlos Ave., San Carlos, CA.

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE PROTECTION TASK FORCE
Minutes from the 5-21-2014 Meeting

In attendance:
Michael Barber, Supervisor Pine's office
Adrianne Carr, BAWSCA
Bob Cormia, Foothill De Anza Community College (left 30 minutes early)
Rick DeGolia, Town of Atherton*
Beth Bhatnagar, Sustainable San Mateo County
Pradeep Gupta, South San Francisco City Council*
Don Horsley, San Mateo County Board of Supervisors*
Deborah Gordon, Committee Chair, Woodside Town Council*
Eileen Hays, Optony
Debbie Kranefuss, Ecology Action
Kathy Lavezzo, PG&E
Susan McCue, City of South San Francisco
Maryann Moise Derwin, Committee Vice Chair, Portola Valley Town Council*
Alex Palantzas, San Mateo County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Barbara Pierce, Redwood City Council*
Dave Pine, San Mateo County Board of Supervisors* (left 30 minutes early)
Kim Springer, County of San Mateo RecycleWorks (staff)
Sandy Wong, C/CAG
Susan Wright, County of San Mateo RecycleWorks (staff)

Not in attendance:
Sapna Dixit, PG&E
Jorge Jaramillo, San Mateo County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Nicole Sandkulla, BAWSCA
Eric Sevim, A+ Japanese Auto Repair
*=elected official member

1) **Introductions**
Attendees introduced themselves and their organizations.

2) **Public Comment**
There was no public comment.

3) **Approval of Minutes**
The minutes of the April meeting were approved.

4) **Presentation on IPCC Report on Global Climate Change (Bob Cormia)**
Bob Cormia reported on the recent findings from the IPCC's report on global climate change. He

highlighted both the extreme challenges facing the planet, in light of existing carbon levels in the atmosphere and potential melting of ice sheets. He also pointed to the opportunity San Mateo County has to mitigate climate change by working with groups like Joint Venture Silicon Valley and the Regionally Integrated Climate Action Planning Suite (RICAPS) monthly working group. The group discussed the need to start thinking bigger and challenge PG&E and the CPUC to be more innovative.

5) **Presentation on Future Public Utility Business Model, October 8, 2013 En Banc Meeting at California Public Utilities Commission (Bob Cormia)**

Bob Cormia encapsulated the En Banc meeting about utilities' business model. The group discussed the competing issues of an increase in solar and EV charging on an aging grid. It was pointed out that there is an opportunity to rethink the infrastructure because it is aging, and we don't want to just rebuild the existing infrastructure but consider "micro-grid-like" approaches.

6) **Presentation on Department of Energy-Funded Solar Roadmap Program (Eileen Hays, Optony)**

Optony is a solar consulting firm that works with local governments. Eileen Hays explained how Solar Roadmap helps jurisdictions streamline solar permitting. Optony is working on setting up an online marketplace for solar called Energy Sage. The site would include "Solar 101" education and make it easy for consumers to compare quotes for solar and connect consumers and contractors. The site would be a win/win, making it cheaper for solar companies to find customers, and for consumers to find the right vendor and product for their home.

The committee agreed that the process to obtain permits and the amounts of fees vary widely with different cities in the county, and that uniform permitting would be really helpful. The committee also agreed that fees should be based on the cost to process the permit, not a percentage of project cost.

7) **Update on Current Water Supply and Drought Conditions (Adrianne Carr, BAWSCA)**

Adrianne Carr explained that the past three years have been the driest years in a row on record. The per capita use now is much lower than in 1977. After each drought, people make big changes that stay.

Barbara Pierce mentioned the importance of messaging regarding growth vs. conservation. When we add residents, the total water use per capita actually goes down.

A new graywater law has made it difficult to impede graywater systems. BAWSCA is investigating a rebate for "laundry to landscape" systems.

SB407 was passed in 2009 and went into effect in 2014. It says that when significant changes are made to a home or business or the building changes ownership, the plumbing fixtures must be updated to water efficient models.

8) **Update and Review of draft 2013 RMCP Committee Progress Report (Kim Springer)**

Kim Springer asked committee members to send comments on the draft report to him. He will do the climate action plan and water sections for next meeting. SMC Energy Watch has just gotten the 2012 energy data from PG&E, but it's not included yet.

9) **Committee Member Updates**
None.

10) **Next Regular Meeting Date** – June 25, 2014

Attachments:
None

C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: July 16, 2014

To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee

From: Kim Springer, County Staff to C/CAG

Subject: Presentation on Community Choice Aggregation Legislation

(For further information contact Kim Springer at 650-599-1412)

RECOMMENDATION

Receive a presentation on community choice aggregation legislation.

FISCAL IMPACT

None

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Staff time for the Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee is paid for from C/CAG Congestion Relief funds.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

A Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) program allows cities and counties to aggregate the buying power of individual customers within a defined jurisdiction to provide alternative energy supply contracts on a community-wide basis. Customers who do not wish to participate must, through a structures outreach process, be provided an opportunity to opt-out of the program.

The traditional model of investor owned utilities monopolizing energy supplies is changing. As of 2014, CCAs now supply nearly 5% of US homes through contracts in approximately 1300 municipalities. A few of the reasons municipalities are interested in the going through the process of forming a CCA are: possible reduced cost for energy, the opportunity to purchase "greener" energy mixes, and the opportunity to reinvest net income from the CCA back into community programs for energy efficiency work.

Staff will provide a basic overview of legislation related to CCAs, how they work, and share why CCA's are important to know about.

ATTACHMENTS

Link to AB 117 CCA Legislation
Link to AB 2145

C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: July 16, 2014

To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee

From: Erica Kudyba, County Staff to C/CAG

Subject: Update and Presentation on the San Mateo County Energy Watch, Water Benchmarking of San Mateo County K-12 Public Schools

(for further information contact Susan Wright at 650-599-1403)

RECOMMENDATION

Receive an update and presentation on the San Mateo County Energy Watch (SMCEW), water benchmarking of San Mateo County K-12 public schools.

FISCAL IMPACT

All SMCEW program staff costs and expenses are paid for by funding under the C/CAG – PG&E LGP agreement.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

San Mateo County Energy Watch is a local government partnership between the City and County Association of Governments of San Mateo County (C/CAG) and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). This program is managed and staffed by RecycleWorks, a program of the County of San Mateo. In the 2013-2014 program cycle, SMCEW is serving the municipal, non-profit, residential, farm, and school sectors.

Benchmarking Project

SMCEW is following up the energy benchmarking that was completed last year by water benchmarking the K-12 public schools. This effort will help the school districts identify opportunities for water savings. Because a water benchmarking formula did not previously exist, SMCEW created an estimated efficient water budget that would determine the appropriate amount of water a school should be using. The weather normalized formula takes into account the domestic (interior) amount of water used by students, staff, and faculty, plus irrigation use for landscaping.

Benchmarking results are being compiled into reports for each school district with the goal of prompting them to become more water efficient. The reports will also provide information on best practices, specific findings from domestic audits, and the next steps for the school districts to move forward. Knowing how water is being used on site will also help school districts

identify where water cutbacks could be made if the State's voluntary cutbacks become mandatory.

The water benchmarking project is being coordinated by Erica Kudyba, Climate Corps Bay Area fellow for SMC Energy Watch. SMCEW has been coordinating with the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) during this project.

ATTACHMENT

Draft SMCEW School Water Benchmarking Report

SAN MATEO COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION
Anne E. Campbell • County Superintendent of Schools

SAN MATEO COUNTY energy watch

Opportunities for Water Conservation

Las Lomitas Elementary School District

July 9, 2014

Water Conservation Survey Summary for

Las Lomitas Elementary School District

Background

In 2012-2013, San Mateo County Energy Watch (SMCEW) benchmarked the energy use of all K-12 public schools in San Mateo County. This year, SMCEW is benchmarking the water use of public schools.

This summary serves as a conversation starter when it comes to water conservation opportunities for the school districts. It covers the findings for the schools, benchmarking scores, recommendations, and opportunities for improvement for each school. If the school district takes action based on the recommendations, it could save water and therefore money. In addition, efforts to save water will support the State of California's compliance with SB 7-7, the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (requiring 20% reduction in water use by 2020) as well as the State's Drought Preparedness, Water Conservation and Water Supply Emergency Response (requesting 20% voluntary cutback). Conservation will also help the City of Menlo Park and Atherton reduce their greenhouse gas emissions in support of AB32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.

Executive Summary

Overall, Las Lomitas Elementary School district has opportunity for water efficiency and conservation projects. From July 2012- July 2013, the school district paid $79,231 for 15,407 hundred cubic feet (HCF) of water. If the district follows the recommendations in this report and is able to reduce its consumption by 20% (as requested by Governor Brown in January 2014), the school district could save an estimated $15,000 per year.

To produce this report, SMCEW analyzed the district's water bills and performed on-site assessments of water use inside the school buildings (called domestic audits in this report). Based on the information, SMCEW has assigned each school a relative score; recommended specific maintenance and retrofits; and highlighted billing issues to address with the City of Menlo Park's water department and CalWater. In addition, we list best practices for water conservation.

Roughly 70% of the water used at your schools is for irrigation, so it is important to make sure those systems are working at their optimal potential. Since SMCEW was not able to audit outdoor water use as part of this project, we recommend having landscape audits done at each site. (A list of three sources for landscaping audits is found on page 3).

The chart below encapsulates our findings for each school. The methodology and data collected can be found on the following pages.

SMCEW plans to schedule a conversation with the district to go over the findings and talk about next steps. Meanwhile, if you have any questions, please call 650-599-1403.

	Opportunity level	Score	Notes
La Entrada	**Average**	89	School Participates in Waterfluence program. Check that report for more detail.
Las Lomitas	**High**	137	School participates in Waterfluence program. Check that report for more detail.

Opportunity Level	Score
Average	**<100**
Medium	**100-135**
High	**136 or greater**

Methodology:

Joyce Massaro sent SMCEW water bills for Las Lomitas Elementary School District. Detailed analysis of the water invoices uncovered that there was missing data and overlapping data (overlapping data issues seems to have been resolved). More on this can be found on page 5.

A standard water benchmarking formula was not available and the EPA's Portfolio Manager does not automatically upload the water consumption from the water agencies in San Mateo County. Even if the water consumption data was entered into Portfolio Manager manually, Portfolio Manager does not have the ability to perform water data analysis. Therefore, SMCEW created an estimated efficient budget. That budget acts as a baseline to compare a school's actual consumption to determine the school's efficiency.

There are usually three types of water meters at a school site, domestic (indoor use), irrigation (landscaping), and fire (fire protection). This report considers the domestic and irrigation use. Domestic water use is what occurs on the inside of the building for hygiene use, consumption, and preparing food. Irrigation water use is the water that is used on landscaping. In this report, irrigation use is split into water that is used for turf and water that is used for shrubs. This is due to the different water requirements that each plant type would need.

The estimated efficient budget of water in hundred cubic feet (HCF= 748gallons) was determined using AB 1881 (Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance), current Title 24 compliance, and the estimated daily use of restroom facilities, as described in Appendix A and B. If the score is above 100, it indicates that the school is consuming more water than their estimated efficient

budget calculates. The higher the score, the less water efficient the school is. This score takes into account domestic and irrigation water use.

In March 2014, Erica Kudyba surveyed the site with Joyce Massaro to do a domestic water audit. The audit included toilets and sinks at each school site and took note of the opportunities that exist. When faucet aerators were the right size and could easily be replaced, Erica added a new aerator with a 1.0 gallon per minute flow rate to faucets.

Next Steps

Test for Leaks

It is recommended to have leak testing done at any site that has a high opportunity score in addition to irrigation audits. For Las Lomitas Elementary school, it could be beneficial to determine is leaks are occurring. However, first check that Waterfluence report for that school. That report has a longer water use history and will help you better understand the water trends at that school site.

Arrange for Irrigation Audits

Irrigation audits are more technical than domestic audits and require the skills of a landscape maintenance contractor or a certified irrigation manager. The irrigation audit would most likely include a visual inspection of irrigations systems, evaluation of distribution uniformity, determination of precipitation rate and landscape's watering needs, and a review or development of an irrigation schedule. Additionally, the irrigation audit may have the maintenance crew repair broken equipment (if problems are found), retrofit to more efficient equipment, and dial in a weather based irrigation schedule.

Here are sources of irrigation audits:

Water Agency- It is recommended to first ask either CalWater or the City of Menlo Park if they are able to provide irrigation audits. Some water agencies have this talent in-house and are able to provide audits to the customers within their service district. However, not all water agencies have the resources to do so.

Waterfluence- In Las Lomitas Elementary School District, both schools are able to take advantage of this program at no cost (funded by California Water Agency and City of Menlo Park). Participants in the Waterfluence program receive monthly water use reports showing relative performance in comparison to the allocation benchmark. To have a school's water budget fine-tuned, Waterfluence provides an extensive on-site Field Survey on a limited basis. If you are interested in having your Waterfluence report fine-tuned, please fill out the short request form at www.waterfluence.com/filed-survey. An irrigation expert will come to your site to verify

water budget consumptions, evaluate the irrigation systems, and recommend additional ways to achieve water conservation. If you have any questions about the Waterfluence program, they can be contacted directly at infor@waterfluence.com or 1-800-800-9519.

Maddaus Water Management- Maddaus provides water assessments for schools, public agencies, and other organizations on a fee-for-service basis.

If you have any question about Maddaus Water Management, they can be contacted at customerservice@maddauswater.com

Implement Best Practices

- Indoors
    - Correct drips, leaks, and unnecessary flow in restrooms (See "Implement Recommended Maintenance and Retrofits" section on page 4 for specific opportunities)
    - Repair/adjust flush mechanisms on toilets so they work as designed
    - Make sure faucets have aerators with at most a 2.2 gal/min flow rate with screens in tact
        - Replace broken faucet aerators with 0.5 gal/min flow rate aerators first
        - Consider replacing all faucet aerators with 0.5 gal/min flow rate aerators
    - Replace toilets that are using more than 1.6 gal/flush
        - Replace toilets that are using more than 1.6 gal/flush before replacing toilets rated at 1.6 gal/flush
        - Use WaterSense appliances website to find new appliances, www.epa.gov/watersense/
        - Replace toilets in high-use areas
            - Toilets near auditoriums
            - Toilets around sporting venues
    - Install automatic shutoff valves or motion sensor-activated faucets especially in areas where younger kids do not reliably turn off faucets
    - Check with your water agency for water saving rebates before you do a project
    - Post signage reminding people to use water sparingly
- Outdoors
    - Replace hose nozzles with automatic shut off handles
    - Sub-meter irrigation use (see explanation above)
    - Convert unused lawn to native plants that do not require watering
    - Switch to drip irrigation where appropriate
    - Water in the evening or early morning
    - Make sure sprinklers are not watering beyond their boundaries, e.g., sidewalks
    - Make sure water schedule is weather normalized
    - Use a broom, not a hose, to clean sidewalks and blacktops

Implement Recommended Maintenance and Retrofits

The following opportunities for improvement were found during the domestic audit. Correcting these issues while also following the best practices is a way to help your school district become more water efficient.

- **La Entrada**
  - Room 3 faucet has a broken aerator
  - Room 4 has three faucets in darkroom that need aerators
  - Closet faucet between Room 11 and 12 needs aerator
  - Room 12 faucet needs an aerator
  - Room 22 faucet needs an aerator
  - Room 23 faucet needs an aerator
  - Room 24 faucet needs an aerator
  - Bathroom faucet outside of gym has automatic shut off, but stays on for too long
  - The irrigation water gets shut off in the summer by the City of Menlo Park because they maintain the field. However, the school district is responsible for paying the water invoices.
- **Las Lomitas**
  - Room 9 faucet needs new aerator
  - Room 21 faucet needs new aerator
  - Room 33 faucet needs an aerator
  - The sports fields are used, maintained, and the water is paid for by the school year-round.

Implement Best Practices

When deciding to do water conservation maintenance and retrofits, first check with your water agency to determine if any rebates are available for the type of project you are working on. Many water agencies participate in the "Lawn Be Gone" program which acts as an incentive to change high water-need lawn area to native plants that require less water. More about this program can be found at http://bawsca.org/water-conservation/residential-water-conservation-programs/lawn-be-gone/. Water agencies sometimes have high efficiency toilet rebates when their commercial customers replace a toilet of 3.5 gallons per flush (gpf) or more with a toilet that uses 1.3 gpf or less. Sometimes the water agency is also able to provide certain faucet aerators at no cost to the school district.

Resolve Billing Questions

When analyzing the water bills, we found a couple discrepancies. It is believed that most of the missing information is due to invoices that were not sent to SMCEW before the data analysis was done. Erica Kudyba will discuss these with the district to decide if any further action needs to be taken by the district.

- La Entrada
  - #01468592
    - Double readings from Sept. 5,2012- October 2, 2012, but looks as though issue was resolved
  - #MPU4049
    - No data from June 2013- July 2013
  - #01205042
    - No data from December 2012- January 2013
- Las Lomitas
  - #91304020 at service address La Mesa Dr
    - No data from December 2012- January 2013
  - #91304020 at service address 360 La Cuesta Dr, Portola Valley
    - No data from July 2012- July 2013, but info before and after
    - Meter number was used twice, but had different service address for June 2012 and July 2013, reasoning for this is unknown
  - #42639711
    - December 2012- January 2013
    - Last info for June 2013, meter could have been shut off
  - #62305106
    - Data begins May 2013, meter could have been turned on
  - #62157903
    - No data from July 2012- July 2013, but info before and after

Complying with Potential Mandatory Cutback

In January 2014, Governor Brown declared a drought "state of emergency" and asked for all Californians to reduce their water by 20 percent. Assuming most water consumption comes from irrigation, if the voluntary cutbacks become mandatory, it would be most effective to cut the outdoor water use compared to domestic use. Cutting back outdoor water use can come from reducing the volume of water over the entire irrigated area or by turning off irrigation control heads in certain areas. Consult with irrigation experts and grounds keeping to determine which method would work best for the needs at each site.

Appendix A: Indoor Estimated Efficient Budget Description

The following calculation and table describes how the estimated efficient budget for the domestic use was determined. The population of each site took into account students, certified staff, and classified staff. The amount of water budgeted by gender was determined using the 2008 Title 24 water standards for toilet, urinal, and faucet use.

$$Domestic\ Budget = 200[(0.54P * 8.1) + (0.46P * 6.9)]$$

Category	Units	Description
P	Students	Population; Percentage of female/male personnel in the school. Considers student population as well as faculty and staff; Estimates 54% of population is female and 46% is male; Data from "http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us/ website using student data from 2012-2013 and staff data from 2011-2012"
200	days/year	Most schools are in session for 180 days/year, but the additional 20 days are due to special events or extra days faculty and staff need to be present
2.2	gal/min	Faucet Aerators Fixture flow rate based on 2008 Title 24 building code compliance
1.6	gal/flush	Fixture (toilet) flush rate based on 2008 Title 24 building code compliance
1.0	gal/flush	Fixture (urinal) flush rate based on 2008 Title 24 building code compliance
8.1	gal/day	Amount of water females are predicted to use per day; Assumption that females use toilet 3 times per day and use 3.3 gallons of water to wash hands in a school day (wash hands for 30 seconds 3 times with 2.2 gal/min aerator on faucet)
6.9	gal/day	Amount of water males are predicted to use per day; Assumption that males use toilet once per day, urinal twice per day, and 3.3 gallons of water to wash hands in a school day (wash hands for 30 seconds 3 times with 2.2 gal/min aerator on faucet)

Appendix B: Outdoor Estimated Efficient Budget Description

The following calculation and table describes how the estimated efficient budget for the landscaping was determined. It comes from the Maximum Applied Water Allowance in accordance to AB 1881. It predicts the amount of water needed to maintain your site in a healthy and viable condition and the annual upper limit of irrigation water allowance in hundred cubic feet (HCF, equal to 748 gallons).

The area for irrigation was estimated using satellite imagery. Since water requirements for the different plant types vary, the turf and shrub areas were calculated separately. Turf includes any area that is a sports field or lawn that is actively used. Shrub includes irrigated landscaping, shrubs, trees, and groundcovers. For the purposes of calculating the Water Allowance, Shrub also includes any area that is currently lawn that could be converted to native plants. (Rebates for turf conversion are available via the "Lawn Be Gone" program.).

$$Irrigation\ Budget = Area * \left[\frac{K_L * (ETo - ERain)}{IE}\right] * C$$

Category		Description
Area		Area in square feet that is irrigated. This value is split into turf and shrub area.
K_L	.8 (for Turf)	Default values to take into account variances in water requirements based on ETo, vegetation density, and microclimates.
	.4 (for Shrubs)	
ETo[1]		Reference evapotranspiration (in), equals the depth of water that evaporates and transpires from a reference crop. Data from California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) "http://wwwcimis.water.ca.gov"
ERain[2]		Effective rainfall; 30% of the rainfall per month. Rainfall data from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) "http://www.noaa.gov"
IE	.65 (for Turf)	Irrigation Efficiency measures the percent of applied water that is beneficially used by plants. Takes into consideration efficiencies such as runoff, overspray, or water percolating past the root zone.
	.8 (for Shrubs)	
C	.0008333	Conversion factor to put answer in hundred cubic feet

1.) The ETo values per month came from CIMIS data, Zone – 8 Inland San Francisco Bay Area, inland area near San Francisco with some marine influence

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total (in.)
Zone-8	1.24	1.68	3.41	4.8	6.2	6.9	7.44	6.51	5.1	3.41	1.8	0.93	49.4

2.) Rainfall values per month came from NOAA data at the Woodside Fire Station 1; Effective rainfall for each month was calculated at 30% of actual rainfall.

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total (in.)
2012	4.1	1.7	9.62	3.74	0.02	0.12	0	0	0.01	0.68	0.72	5.42	25.41
2013	1.51	0.53	1	0.78	0.11	0.04	0	0	0.68	0	0.57	0.97	6.19

Appendix C: Total Calculator Assumptions and Details

The following table shows the breakdown of assumed population of each school, the domestic and outdoor estimated efficient budget, total efficient budget, actual use, and the score for each site. The data for population was calculated using student data from 2012-2013 and staff data from 2011-2012 from Ed-data.k12.ca.us and assumed that 54% of the population in the school is female and 46% is male.

	# Females	# Males	Domestic Estimated Efficient Budget (HCF)	Outdoor Estimated Efficient Budget (HCF)	Total Estimate Efficient Budget (HCF)	Actual use (HCF) [June 2012-June 2013]	Score*
La Entrada	434	369	1522	9427	10949	9784	89
Las Lomitas	403	344	1416	2699	4115	5623	137

Appendix D: Irrigation Square Footage Estimates

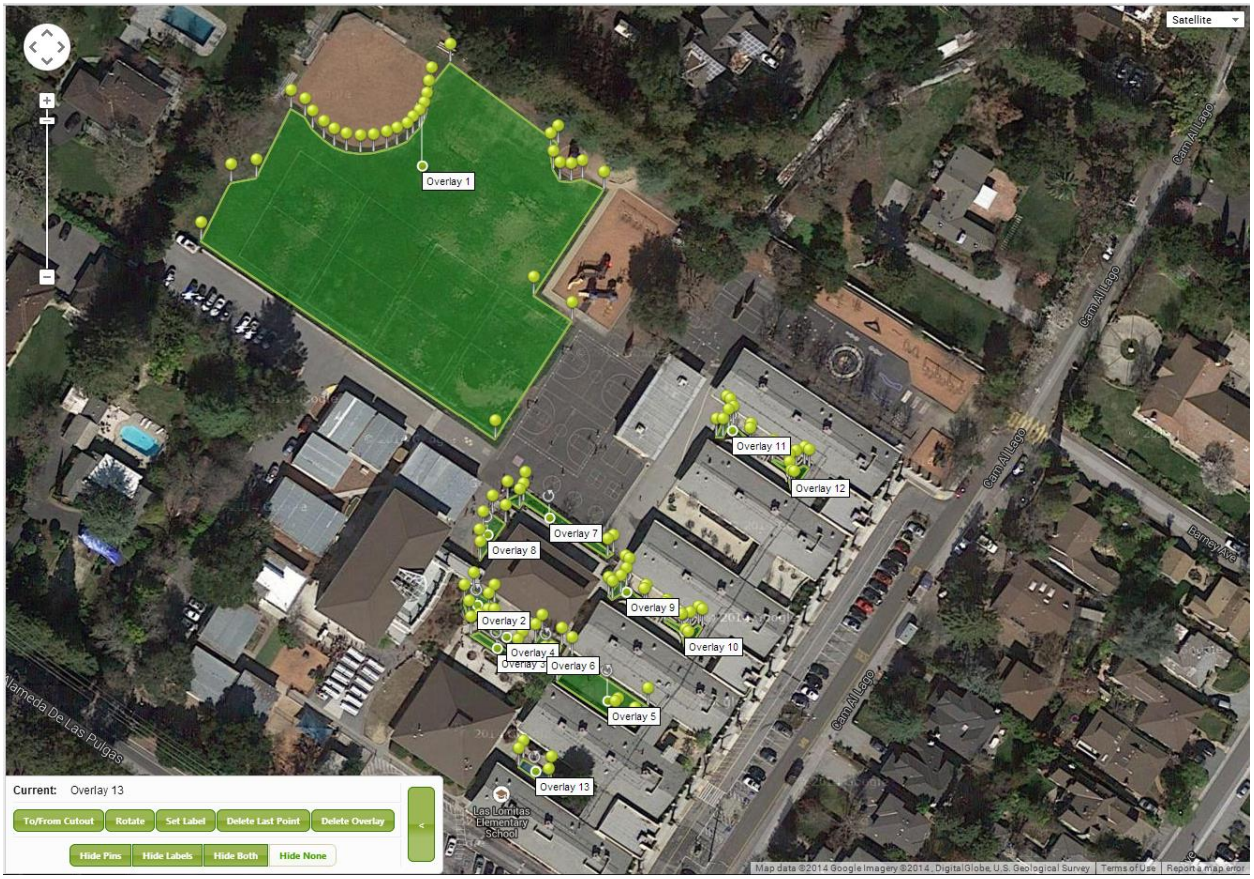
	Irrigated Turf (ft^2)	Irrigated Shrub (ft^r)
La Entrada	195,309	9,211
Las Lomitas	55,953	2,548

Appendix E: Irrigation Screenshots

The screenshots represent a visual aide to demonstrate the square footage that is irrigated at each school. Because the square footage was found using satellite imagery, the distinction between irrigated turf and irrigated shrub area was estimated.

La Entrada

Las Lomitas


Satellite
Overlay 1
Overlay 11
Overlay 12
Overlay 7
Overlay 8
Overlay 9
Overlay 2
Overlay 4
Overlay 6
Overlay 10
Overlay 5
Overlay 13
Camino Al Lago
Barney Ave
Alameda De Las Pulgas
Las Lomitas Elementary School
Current: Overlay 13
To/From Cutout
Rotate
Set Label
Delete Last Point
Delete Overlay
Hide Pins
Hide Labels
Hide Both
Hide None
Map data ©2014 Google Imagery ©2014, DigitalGlobe, U.S. Geological Survey
Terms of Use
Report a map error

C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: July 16, 2014

To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee

From: Susan Wright, County Staff to C/CAG

Subject: Update on San Mateo County Energy Watch, Proposition 39 School Support and Additional PG&E Contract Funding Received

(For further information contact Susan Wright at 650-599-1403.)

RECOMMENDATION

Receive an update on San Mateo County Energy Watch, Proposition 39 school support and additional PG&E contract funding received.

FISCAL IMPACT

$840,000 over the 2013-2014 current (two-year) program cycle.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Most all SMCEW program staff costs and expenses are paid for by funding under the C/CAG – PG&E Local Government Partnership (LGP) agreement. Additional matching funds, specifically for transportation-related Climate Action Planning efforts, come from Congestion Relief Funds.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

San Mateo County Energy Watch is a local government partnership between C/CAG and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). This program is managed and staffed by RecycleWorks, a program of the County of San Mateo. Other program partners include Ecology Action for "turnkey" lighting and refrigeration projects, and El Concilio of San Mateo County for installation of energy and comfort improvements for moderate-income residential customers. The current two-year program cycle is running from January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014.

Prop 39 School Support

Prop 39, passes in November 2012, changing a loophole on how out of state corporations are taxed and directing new funds to public schools for energy-related improvements. Prop 39 is a five-year program administered by the California Energy Commission (CEC). School districts across the state are assigned a specific allocation each year, based on average daily attendance and the amount of funds collected through Prop 39. SMC Energy Watch has been collaborating with the San Mateo County Office of Education to provide guidance and information to public school districts to implement energy saving projects using Prop 39 funds. The team has been meeting with individual school districts to devise strategies for accessing no-cost programs and resources, and to ensure that school districts have the capacity to access and leverage Prop 39 funds.

Additional PG&E Contract Funding Received
In late 2013, SMCEW was granted an additional $71,665 to fund engineering services for public school districts (contracted directly between PG&E and Ecology Action). In June 2014, SMCEW received an additional $55,826 to support our school efforts (provided directly to C/CAG). The latter funds will be used to increase our technical in-house capacity.

SMCEW has refined our support strategy: We will continue to provide general guidance for all districts requesting our help, plus provide additional engineering and administrative support to eight small/in-need districts. SMCEW also plans to provide engineering audits for four specific schools because of unique circumstances.

At the meeting, SMCEW will update the committee on progress made to date, and the efforts SMCEW is making to overcome barriers to progress on the part of the districts.

ATTACHMENTS

None

C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: July 16, 2014

To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee

From: Kim Springer and Susan Wright, County Staff to C/CAG

Subject: Presentation on State Energy Efficiency Collaborative (SEEC) Meeting

(For further information contact Kim Springer at 650-599-1412 or Susan Wright at 650-599-1403.)

RECOMMENDATION

Receive an informational presentation on the Statewide Energy Efficiency Collaborative (SEEC) Meeting.

FISCAL IMPACT

None.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

The Statewide Energy Efficiency Collaborative (SEEC) is funded by California utility customers and administered by Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Diego Gas & Electric, Southern California Edison, and Southern California Gas Company under the auspices of the California Public Utilities Commission. Government and non-profit staff were able to attend the conference at no charge.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

The Statewide Energy Efficiency Collaborative (SEEC) is a collaboration between three statewide non-profit organizations (Local Government Commission, Institute for Local Government, and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, and California's four Investor Owned Utilities (Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Diego Gas & Electric, Southern California Edison, and Southern California Gas Company). SEEC provides education and tools for climate action planning, venues for peer-to-peer networking, technical assistance and recognition for local agencies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. The collaborative effort is designed to build upon the unique resources, expertise and local agency relationships of each non-profit organization, as well as those of the four investor owned utilities.

SEEC hosted the Fifth Annual Statewide Energy Efficiency Best Practices Forum on June 18-19, 2014 in San Diego, CA. The first day consisted of a Statewide Local Government Partner Meeting for all utility partners. This meeting provided an opportunity to come together with local government partner peers from across the state and staff from California's four Investor Owned Utilities to network and learn with one another.

The second day featured updates from key state agencies and highlighted innovative local energy and climate change programs on topics such as zero net energy, climate action plan implementation, the water energy nexus, business outreach and engagement, financing, working

with our state partners, and climate adaptation in the energy sector.

At the RMCP meeting, staff will share key takeaways from the SEEC Forum. The agenda for the 2014 SEEC Forum is attached to this report for your review.

ATTACHMENTS

2014 SEEC Forum Agenda

Statewide Energy Efficiency Best Practices Forum
June 19, 2014 ■ 8:30am – 5:00pm
Four Points by Sheraton San Diego – Pavilion A

7:30am **Registration and Continental Breakfast**

8:30am Pavilion A **Forum Welcome**

- Kate Meis, Executive Director, Local Government Commission
- Supervisor Ron Roberts, County of San Diego; CARB Board member
- Caroline Winn, Vice President of Customer Services and Chief Customer Privacy Officer, San Diego Gas & Electric

9:00am **Morning Plenary – Working Together to Innovate and Implement: A Conversation with Our State Partners** [CM 1.00]

This plenary session will feature a facilitated discussion with key representatives from the California Public Utilities Commission, the California Energy Commission, the California Air Resources Board and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. The purpose of this plenary is to provide local governments from across the state an opportunity to hear from key state agencies about the state's energy and climate change policies and the important role local governments play in helping the state meet these climate and energy goals.

- Moderator: Kate Meis, Executive Director, Local Government Commission
- Commissioner Mike Florio, California Public Utilities Commission
- Commissioner Andrew McAllister, California Energy Commission
- Executive Officer Richard Corey, California Air Resources Board
- Director Ken Alex, Governor's Office of Planning and Research

9:50am **Participant Table Discussions**

1) How can the state better encourage innovation at the local level to help us meet our energy and climate goals?

2) What legal or regulatory barriers could be changed or removed to better support your energy and climate implementation efforts?

10:15am **Participant Report Back**

10:45am **Networking Coffee Break**

11:15am **Concurrent Morning Breakout Sessions**

Palm B/C **Breakout #1: It's All About the Money: Everything You Need to Know about Residential Energy Efficiency Financing** [CM 1.00]

Financing plays a critical role in the success of residential energy efficiency programs. This breakout session will provide an overview of key residential energy efficiency financing options. Participants will learn about the Bay REN's Multifamily Financing Product, residential PACE programs, On Bill Repayment, and private sector financing opportunities. Participants will walk away with a stronger understanding of the available residential financing products and their similarities and differences.

- Moderator: Neal DeSnoo, City of Berkeley
- Demetra McBride, County of Santa Clara
- Lori Bamberger, Saving Neighborhood Energy
- Miya Kitahara, StopWaste
- Angela Hacker, County of Santa Barbara

Palm A **Breakout #2: Sparking Their Interest: Developing Successful Business Outreach and Engagement Campaigns** [CM 1.00]

This breakout session will provide attendees the opportunity to learn about developing business outreach and engagement campaigns. Participants will hear about successes and lesson learned from a marketing firm with experience in helping local governments develop business outreach campaigns, the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, and the Sierra Business Council.

- Moderator: Linda Pratt, City of San Diego
- Stephanie Gray and Elisia Choi, Conservation Services Group
- Elisabeth Russell, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments
- Greg Jones, Sierra Business Council

Pavilion A **Breakout #3: "Hot Topics" at the CPUC, CEC, CARB, and OPR** [CM 1.00]

It can be challenging to stay up to date about all of the activities undertaken by State agencies. This breakout session will provide an overview of some of the "hot topics" at the California Public Utilities Commission, the California Energy Commission, the California Air Resources Board and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. Participants will also have the opportunity to discuss these topics in more depth following brief presentations.

- Moderator: Courtney Kalashian, San Joaquin Valley Clean Energy Organization
- Courtney Smith, California Air Resources Board
- Louise Bedsworth, Governor's Office of Planning and Research
- Jeremy Battis, California Public Utilities Commission
- Daniel Johnson, California Energy Commission

12:30pm
Pavilion A

Networking Lunch and Discussion Tables

Discussion Tables: CARB, CPUC, CEC, ICLEI, ILG, LGC, PG&E, SDG&E, SCE, SCG, The Energy Network and the BayREN.

1:30pm
Pavilion A

Afternoon Plenary Session – Don't Waste Your Energy: Adapting Our Energy System for a More Resilient Tomorrow [CM 1.00]

Although California is actively working to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions to minimize the impacts of climate change, we must also acknowledge that our climate is already changing and that our governments and communities need to respond urgently in order to reduce the impacts the changing climate will cause. This facilitated dialogue will provide local governments the opportunity to learn more about the potential climate impacts on energy infrastructure, the role of energy efficiency in supporting resiliency in our communities, and the opportunity to marry mitigation and adaptation activities and see the long term resiliency benefits while also creating a more robust energy system. Local governments will also walk away with a better understanding of how they can support a more resilient energy system in their community.

- Moderator: Nicola Hedge, San Diego Foundation
- Brendan Reed, City of Chula Vista
- Robert Anderson, San Diego Gas and Electric
- Jonathan Parfrey, Climate Resolve

2:30pm

Networking Coffee Break

2:45pm

Concurrent Afternoon Breakout Sessions

Palm B/C

Breakout #1: Every Drop Counts: Local Action to Save Energy, Water and Money [CM 1.00]

Water related energy use accounts for approximately 19% of California's electricity usage, emphasizing the opportunity to conserve energy through water efficiency measures. And with California facing an extreme drought, saving water is even more important to pursue. This breakout session will provide an overview of the water-energy nexus, including a regulatory update, as well as share successes and lessons learned from local agencies that are implementing programs that aim to save both energy and water.

- Moderator: Rory Cox, California Public Utilities Commission
- Lori Swanson, San Diego County Water Authority
- Scott Miller, City of Westminster
- Misty Mersich, Sonoma County Regional Climate Protection Authority and Chris Bradt, BKI

Palm A

Breakout #2: Getting to Zero in the Municipal Sector [CM 1.00]

Pursuing zero net energy buildings is a critical strategy to help California reach its' bold climate and energy goals. This breakout session will allow participants to learn more about, and discuss, pursuing zero net energy in the municipal sector, both through new construction as well as through the retrofit of existing buildings. It will also highlight the policies, activities, and strategies that local entities are utilizing to gain support and move toward more municipal ZNE buildings.

- Moderator: Cathy Fogel, California Public Utilities Commission
- Dave Hewitt, New Buildings Institute
- Neal De Snoo, City of Berkeley and Gerard Lee, Harley Ellis Devereaux
- Chip Fox, San Diego Gas and Electric

Pavilion A

Breakout #3: Just Do It: Implementing Your Climate Action Plans [CM 1.00]

Developing climate action plans is only the first step towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions in your community. Once the plan is approved, local entities must begin the challenging and long-term effort of implementing the plan. This session will provide participants the opportunity to hear about successes and lessons learned from communities across California who are in the process of implementing their climate action plans. Following these short presentations, participants will have the opportunity to engage in in-depth table discussions to share their climate action plan implementation experiences.

- Moderator: Jillian Rich, Pacific Gas and Electronic Company
- Matt Henigan, City of Santa Monica
- Ross Clark, City of Santa Cruz
- Ben Lucha, City of Palmdale

Palm D

Breakout #4: Hot State, Cool Roofs: Working with the CEC and Utilities to Mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect (CM 1.00)

Urban Heat Islands can have significant health, economic, ecological and social impacts on our local communities. This session will highlight the benefits of Cool Roofs for mitigating Urban Heat Island effects, including an overview of the California Energy Commission's review process for Locally Adopted Reach Codes, and will provide awareness of free technical assistance available to support locally adopted cool roof ordinances through the Statewide Codes & Standards Subprogram.

- Moderator: Javier Mariscal, Southern California Edison
- Jonathan Parfrey, Climate Resolve
- Joe Loyer, California Energy Commission

4:00pm **Open Networking**

5:00pm **Adjourn**

C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: July 16, 2014

To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee

From: Kim Springer, County staff to C/CAG

Subject: Presentation on Survey Results from San Mateo County Cities on use of Hara Software Tool for the Regionally Integrated Climate Action Planning Program

(For further information, contact Kim Springer at 650-599-1412 or Susan Wright at 650-599-1403)

—

RECOMMENDATION

Receive a presentation on the survey results from San Mateo County cities on use of the Hara Software Tool for the Regionally Integrated Climate Action Planning Program (RICAPS).

FISCAL IMPACT

Up to $90,000 annually.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Staff work for RICAPS is paid for through funding from PG&E with partial matching funds from C/CAG for the transportation portions of completed climate action plans (CAPs), and for annual subscription of the Hara Software tool.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District and PG&E, over the last five years, have provided funding for climate action planning, document, measure and tool development. The suite of tools developed by contractors and staff is called RICAPS.

The tool used for tracking resource use and emissions for all the cities in San Mateo County is contracted from Hara Software, Inc. (recently purchased by Verisae). The Hara tool includes all the attributes necessary for cities and the County to store and track data for both their government operations and community emission inventories. When fully utilized by the cities and County, is allows planning of current and future CAP measures.

Recently, staff has been reevaluating the utilization of the tool by the cities and the County and has completed a survey of how city staff values the tool and if this is the “right” tool. Hara, with all its attributes, can be complicated for city staff, especially those with limited staff time for climate action planning.

Staff will present RICAPS Greenhouse Gas Tracking Needs Survey, which is attached to this staff report for your review, and discuss options for how to move forward to a decision of whether to continue the subscription of the Hara tool after September 1, 2014.

Attachments

RICPAS Greenhouse Gas Tracking Needs Survey Results

RICAPS Greenhouse Gas Data Tracking Needs Survey

Thank you for taking the time to complete this 10 minute survey. Your individual answers will not be shared externally and will only be used to inform future C/CAG technical assistance related to greenhouse gas inventories, climate action plan development, and CAP implementation.

1. Respondent information
   - Name:
   - City/Town:

2. Please rate your city's experience with collecting the data needed for:
   SCALE of 1 to 5. (1 = "No Experience" ….. 5 = "A Lot of Experience")
   - Community-wide GHG inventory = average 3.1
   - Municipal operations GHG inventory = average 3.8

3. Based on past experience, how useful has your city found the following tools for GHG tracking?

	1 (Not at all useful)	2	3	4	5 (Very useful)	N/A – no experience	AVERAGE
Hara	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9
SEEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3
ICLEI CACP	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
Excel	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	

For tools you have experience with, please explain why they are useful (or not useful):

_____

Steve Schmidt: Hara has a huge advantage because the PG&E data is imported automatically. SEEC is too limited. CACP is much too hard to use. We now have an excel workbook that works pretty well for our annual inventories.

Cara Bautista: I did log in and play around with Hara, but I feel like I need more training in order for it to be a useful tool. I don't know how to upload data into it or how to change things to display data differently

Erin Cooke: Still hoping that will can finalize our data so we can actually use the tool! also would love the Hara account contact so we can expand our contract to include water data! thanks a million again for including us in this effort!

Two people said they have not used Hara (Brandi and Shelly, who said she hasn't used anything)

4. Please rate how much you agree with the following statements related to community-wide GHG inventories:
   (1 = totally disagree, 5 = totally agree)

   - C/CAG should conduct the community-wide GHG inventory annually (every year) for cities (3.3)
   - C/CAG should conduct the community-wide GHG inventory every 3 years for cities (3.5)
   - C/CAG should conduct the community-wide GHG inventory every 5 years for cities (3.5)
   - If C/CAG were to provide the community inventory every year, my city could commit to preparing an annual report to share the information with City Council (3.8)
     If you could not commit to an annual report, how often would you likely develop a report to City Council? _____
     Greg said once every 2 years
     Shelly said "depends on interest"

5. Please rate how much you agree with the following statements related to municipal operations GHG inventories:
   (1 = totally disagree, 5 = totally agree)

   - I know what type of data is needed for completing a municipal GHG inventory for my city. (3.9)
   - If C/CAG were to handle all data uploads to Hara, my city could commit to collecting the necessary data for completing the municipal GHG inventory for my city. (4.3)
   - C/CAG should facilitate a municipal operations GHG inventory annually (every year) for cities (3.2)
   - C/CAG should facilitate a municipal operations GHG inventory every 3 years for cities (3.5)
   - C/CAG should facilitate a municipal operations GHG inventory every 5 years for cities (3.7)

   Additional comments: _____

   Steve Schmidt: Annual reviews are needed to make course corrections and avoid single-year outliers.

   Lori Burns: Not enough change to warrant an annual inventory

   Cara Bautista: I don't think a full GHG inventory is necessary every year, but it would be great to have CCAG's assistance for the full inventory when it does happen. I think I would be fine with tracking the top 3-4 emissions contributors with data on an annual basis, unless it is just easier to set up submitting ALL the data needed for a full inventory yearly.

James: County Planning & Building Dept. either would not (or highly unlikely to) participate in municipal operations GHG tracking.

Shelly Rider: It is time consuming to obtain data and difficult in a small city that is short staffed.

6. C/CAG has developed and previously presented an outline for a CAP Annual Progress Report template. Assuming a climate action plan exists, please rate how much you agree with the following statements:
   (1 = totally disagree, 5 = totally agree)

   - My city is interested in preparing an annual report to council summarizing climate action plan progress, using the C/CAG Annual Progress Report template outline. (3.7)
   - My city is interested in preparing an annual report to council summarizing climate action plan progress, but would likely not use the C/CAG Annual Progress Report template outline. (3.3)
   - It would be useful for C/CAG to prepare a more detailed template for cities to use for an annual report to council. (3.4)
   - For the annual report, I would like to quantify estimated GHG emissions savings associated with each CAP measure. (4.4)
   - For the annual report, a narrative describing the status for each CAP measure would be sufficient (without quantification of GHG reductions). (2.9)
   - I would like a tool to track climate action progress more frequently than annually. (1.8)
     Please specify desired frequency:

     _____

     Steve Schmidt: Annual is best to avoid seasonal issues
     James: Quarterly or semi-annually may become preferable
     Greg (EPA): Annual is fine

7. In order to quantify the GHG emissions savings from various CAP measures, two steps are needed. Please rate how likely your city would complete the following two actions: (1= Very unlikely, 5 = Very likely)
   - Step 1: Collect indicator data (e.g., miles of bike lanes, # of solar PV permits) (4.2)
   - Step 2: Calculate GHG reductions (assuming access to a tool for calculations) (3.8)

Steve Schmidt: Our ability to do step 1 depends on the cost. For example, we have no budget to survey drivers regarding their behavior, as Palo Alto did a few years ago.

Cara Bautista: As long as there is training for the GHG calculations, we could probably do it.

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Lori Burns: Tool needs to be easy to use and accurate

James: Currently devising indicator data collection and methodology

Shelly: Would do as time allows. Help is needed for calculating

8. How important are the following capabilities of a GHG tracking tool? (1 = not at all important, 5=very important)
   - Serve as a central repository for GHG inventory data (4.2)
   - Track disaggregated municipal operations emissions data (e.g., at facility or department level) (3.4)
   - Automated output of graphs and charts (4.2)
   - Creates the "wedge" chart showing emissions reductions associated with each CAP measure (4.2)
   - Serve as a central repository for indicator data related to CAP measures (4.3)
   - Allow multiple users to log in (3.8)
   - Require little to no training (such as an Excel workbook) (3.9)

   What other features are important?

   _____

Steve Schmidt: Also need ability to import and export data easily.

9. Please rate how much you agree with the following statements:
   (1 = totally disagree, 5 = totally agree)
   - C/CAG should renew the Hara software license for cities (3.2)
     - 10 people answered this question
     - 3 said (2). Vicki – Redwood City; Lori – Colma; Tara – San Carlos
     - 3 said (3). Greg – East Palo Alto; Kathy – San Mateo; Cara - County
     - 3 said (4). Brandi – Portola Valley; James – County; Steve – Los Altos Hills
     - 1 said (5). Erin - Cupertino
   - C/CAG should evaluate an alternative tool to Hara (3.1)
     - 4 said (2). Cara – County, Erin – Cupertino; Brandi – Portola Valley; James = County
     - 2 said (3). Steve – Los Altos Hills, ; Vicki – Redwood City;
     - 3 said (4). Tara – San Carlos, Lori – Colma; Greg – East Palo Alto
     - 1 said (5). Kathy – San Mateo
   - My city does not need C/CAG to provide a tool at this time. (1.9)

   Please comment overall on how C/CAG can help your city to track GHG emissions and assist with climate action plan implementation.

   _____

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Tara Peterson: I appreciated that C/CAG had the community-wide inventories done for us. Perhaps expanding to doing our municipal inventories as well. I'd like this to continue every 5 years, in time for our review and updates. I see how having the information available more often could be of some benefit, but I don't think the cost in time and resources justifies it. I think as long as we are keeping track of our reduction measures, implementing them and reporting on our activities to Council annually, we do not need GHG inventory data. As for CAP implementation: 1) it would be great if we could share resources and experiences between all the different agencies. For example, we could focus a portion of some RICAPS meetings on some of the measures we have all selected and where we are and what resources we need and what we can learn from the others, that would be really helpful. 2) Finding/identifying sources of grant funds would be helpful. 3) Suggesting measures and ways to implement them and pitfalls to avoid would also be invaluable.

Steve Schmidt: From our experience, either the Hara tool or our customized Excel workbook would be best, long term.

Cara Bautista: I could see Hara being useful as a data repository, even if a consultant handles uploading all the data for us. However, I think you'd still need some training on how to use Hara to make it useful, such as how to display the data in different ways, how to see what data was uploaded previously, how to make the categories of data that Hara displays similar to what is reported out in our annual reports, etc.

Vicki Sherman: I am not convinced that HARA is useful. I think the problem is more with collecting accurate data, not with recording and conditioning it. I think Excel is fine, the ICLEI tool is fine, and the RICAPS tool is fine. But after several years, I still don't know how to access HARA, I still don't really know if everything has been entered into it, let alone properly, and the City is still not getting the easy, annual GHG emissions reporting tool that we were looking for. It appears to be too time intensive to set up and not very flexibly designed to edit or modify to report at either facility or department level or emissions sector, and it requires multiple staffmembers to put serious thought into how to set it up to be useful - but only for current conditions - and then it can't be easily modified when those conditions change. Until someone can demo a useful, flexible, working example that another city has had success with, I don't really see it being adopted here.

James: Given the potential for Hara software to automate GHG emissions tracking, County Planning & Building is keen to use the tool to implement and refine the County's Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan measures

Erin Cooke: wildly important and helpful (thank you thank you thank you again)! would love to have access to more frequent data (TOU if possible) for all sectors :) Still struggling with getting access to hara - can we pay? completely understand that we're not a city in SMC, but spent so

much time organizing the data would hate to lose all the work and really desperately need the data! Anything you can do to help would be greatly appreciated!

Shelly Reider: If a fair amount of effort has been put into HARA it may make sense to use it longer, however if it isn't being utilized much then maybe not.
Greg Beverlin: It would be useful for C/CAG to monitor who the point-of-contacts are for all Community-wide data that way if an author to an adopted CAP is no longer available for comments C/CAG will know specifically who can comment on a CAP or other related documents. Part of the issue is that a few of the authors for the originally adopted CAP and 2005 Municipal Inventory documents are no longer available for any minor assistance that may be needed regarding updating the 2010 inventory.

10. What have you found to be the most useful aspects of the C/CAG Technical Assistance available so far:_____

Andra (Foster City): Preparation of community inventories, especially the regional data, like VMT emissions

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Greg Beverlin: C/CAG has been highly responsive for answering questions regarding the original CAP and updating the GHG inventory. Furthermore, the RICAPS meetings, directed by C/CAG, have been very beneficial for allowing City staff to collaborate and discuss how to overcome any obstacles that present themselves throughout this entire process.

Brandi: It has been extremely useful being able to run ideas by the consultants when developing measure for the climate action plan.

James: The ability to discuss intricacies of GHG inventories with consultant, at length, has been invaluable to deciphering data.

Kathy Kleinbaum: Completion of inventories

Cara Bautista: KEMA's help in telling me example what data to collect and running the calculations for me.

Tara Peterson: Being new to this entire topic, it has been very helpful to listen to the experts at the C/CAG and those you bring to the RICAPS meetings. My continuing issue is how to make the tracking tools work for me. I am a one person operation here, and do not have time to learn or enter data into tracking tools, so I am disinclined to use them.

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Steve Schmidt: Access to Hara tool, and the discussions of different approaches to both community and government inventories