US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Berkeley's Climate Action Plan: Tracking our Progress

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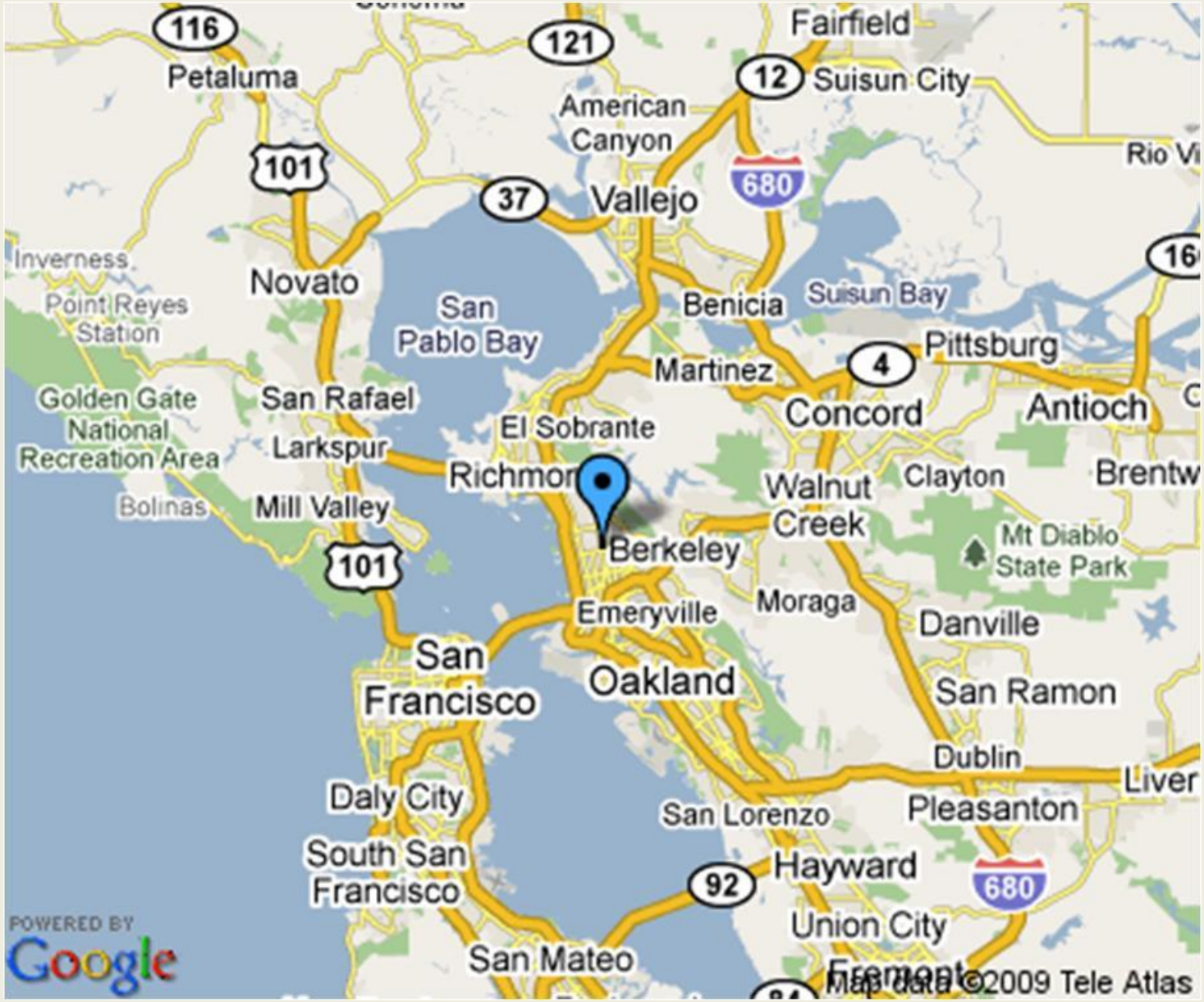
116
Petaluma
121
Fairfield
12
Suisun City
American Canyon
101
37
Vallejo
680
Rio Vi
Inverness
Point Reyes Station
Novato
San Pablo Bay
Benicia
Suisun Bay
16
Pittsburg
Martinez
4
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
San Rafael
Concord
Antioch
El Sobrante
Larkspur
Richmond
Walnut Creek
Clayton
Brentw
Bolinas
Mill Valley
Berkeley
Mt Diablo State Park
101
Emeryville
Moraga
Danville
San Francisco
Oakland
San Ramon
Dublin
Liver
Daly City
San Lorenzo
Pleasanton
South San Francisco
Hayward
92
680
Union City
San Mateo
Fremont
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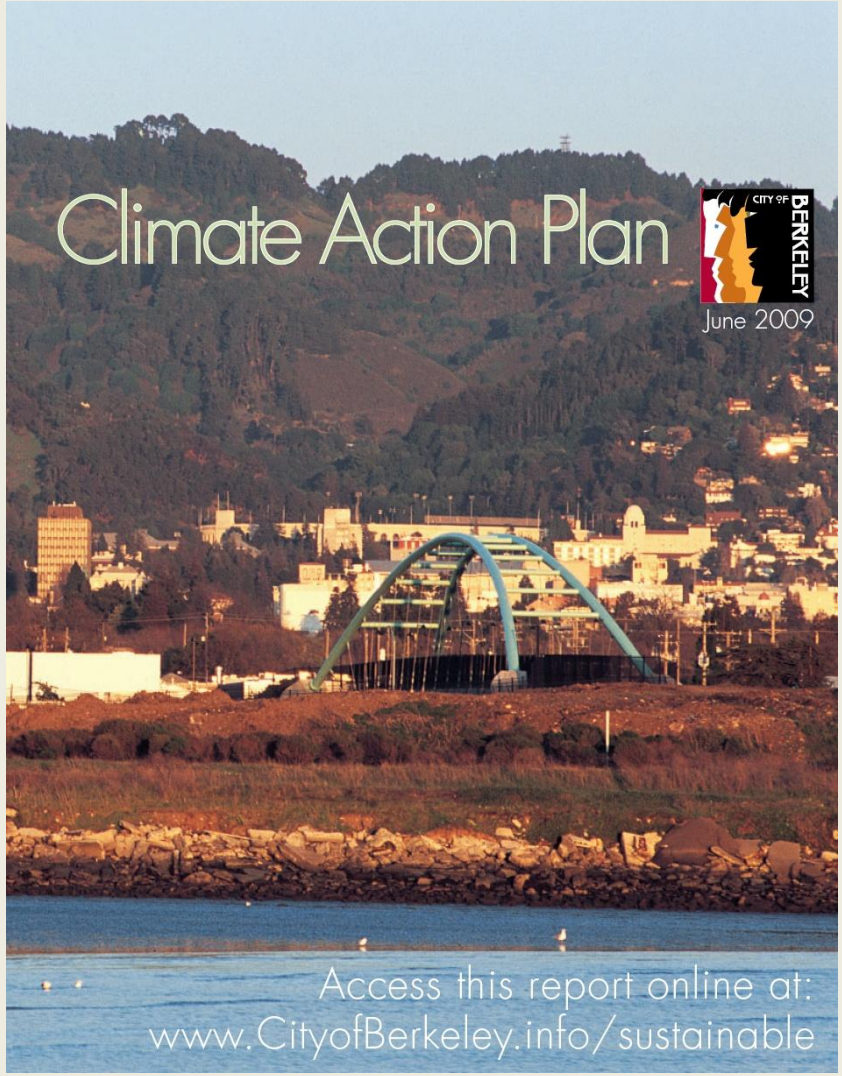
My purpose…

- Communicate the value of tracking progress metrics
- Identify categories of metrics
- Outline some criteria for choosing effective metrics
- Illustrate these points with some real-world examples and lessons learned from Berkeley

33% Reduction below 2000 levels by 2020

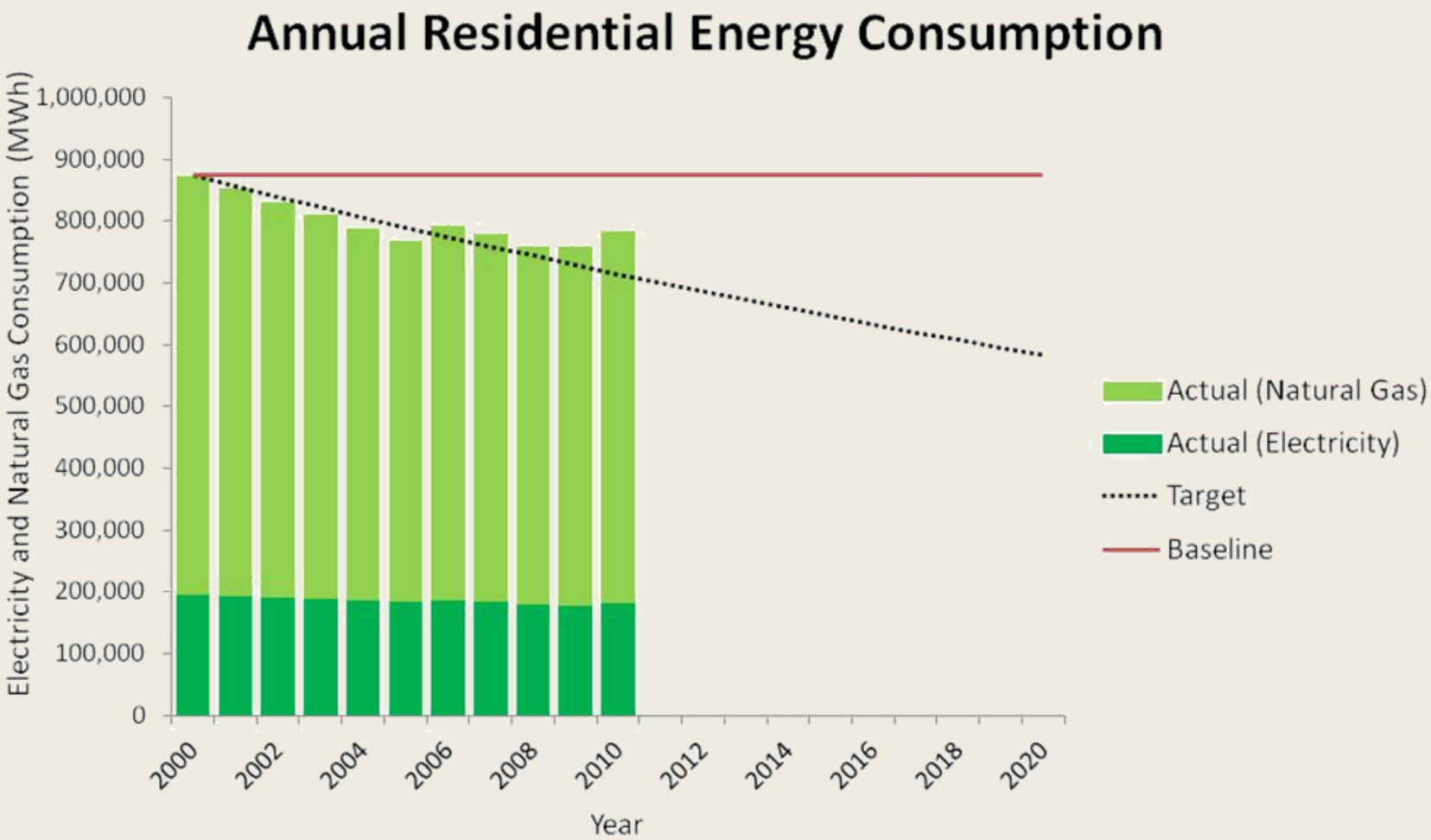
80% Reduction below 2000 levels by 2050



Value of tracking progress metrics…

- Improves accountability by demonstrating status of progress over time
- Provides a way to generate interest in local climate action effort for our audience
- Enables improved, informed management of projects and programs
- Can provide leverage/quantitative support for existing strategies or for changing course

Tracking Building Energy Use



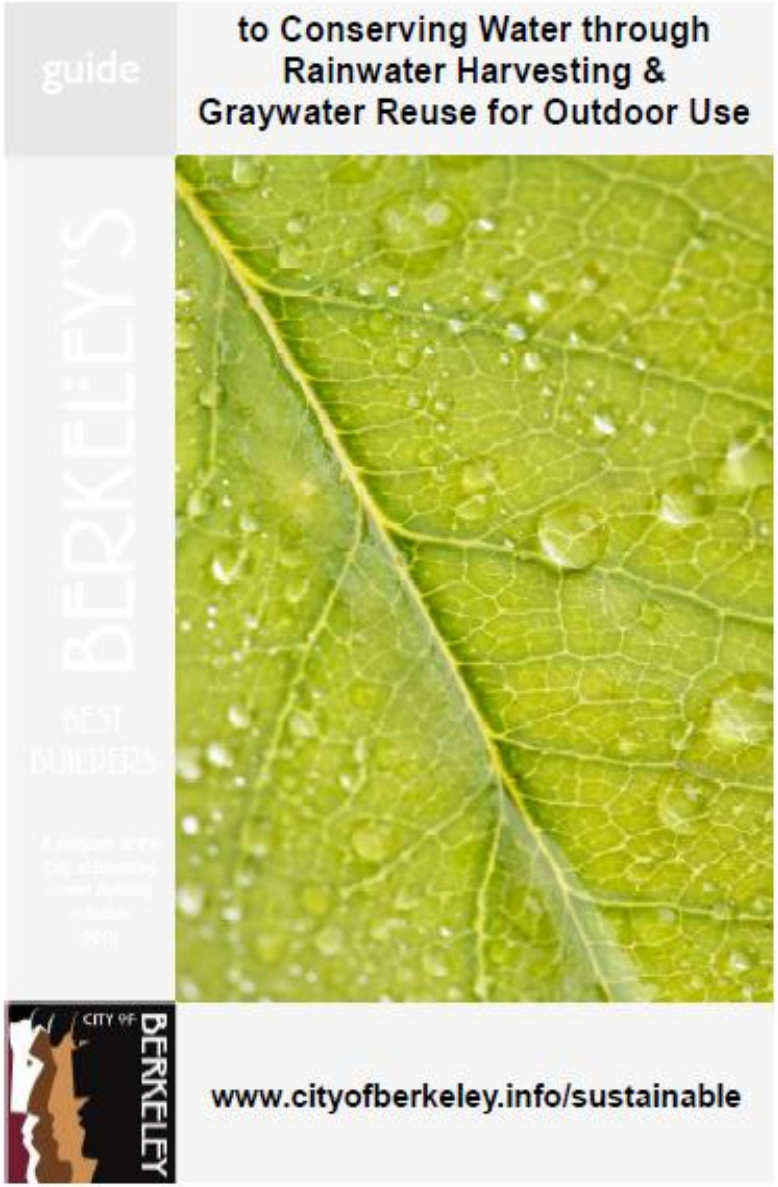
Tracking Bike Parking Project

Year	New Bike Rack Installations	New Bike Parking Spaces (estimated)
2004	3	6
2005	3	6
2006	21	42
2007	193	566
2008	19	50
2009	0	0
2010	169	362
By end of 2011	317	694

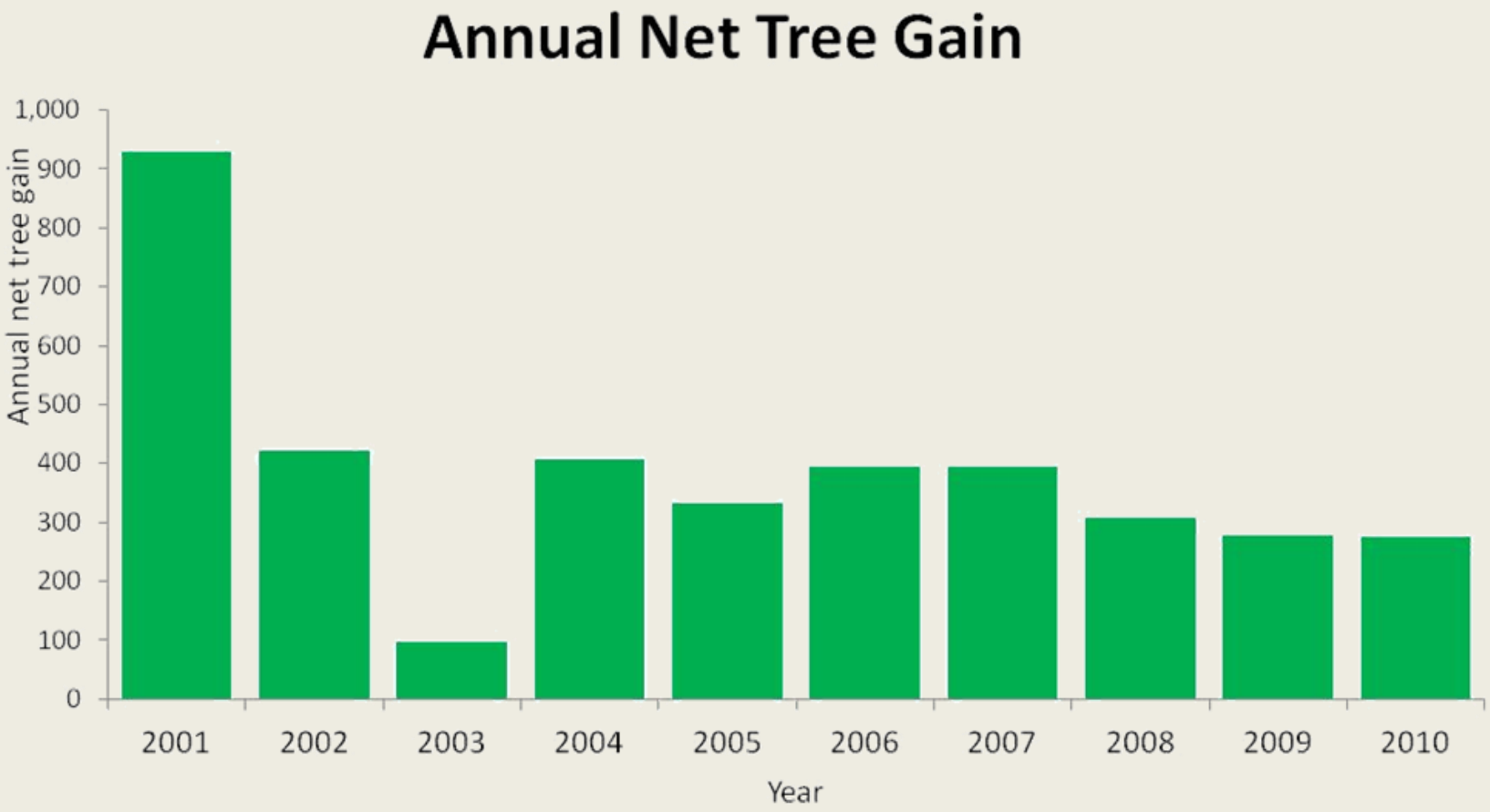
Categories of progress metrics…

- System-level metric: These measure the overall impact of a combination of strategies (e.g., total residential energy use)
- Program-level metric: These measure impact of a specific activity/program (e.g., bike parking, city hall energy retrofit)
- Milestones/Status Updates: These illustrate whether or not a specific action has been taken (yes/no)

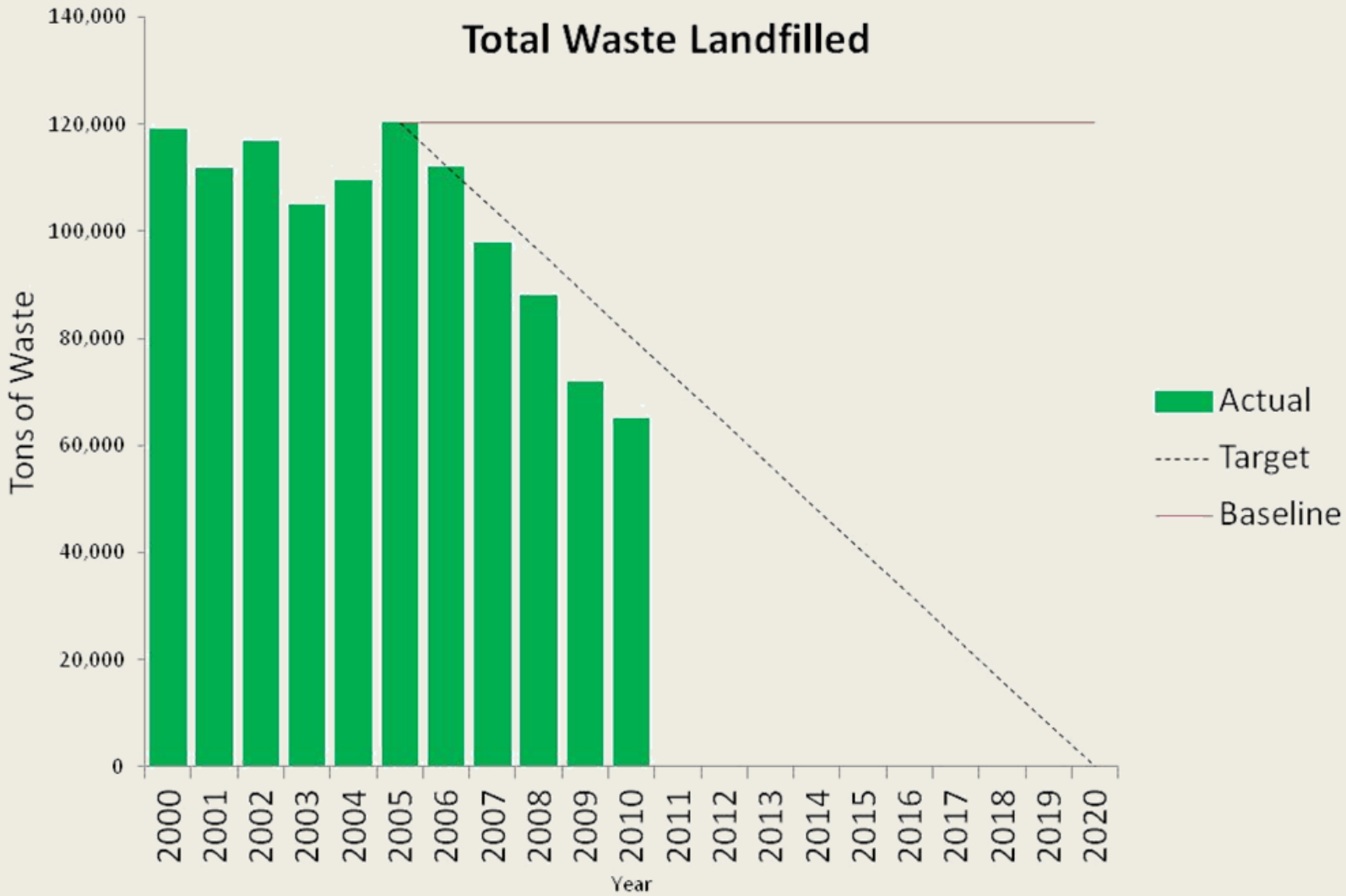
Status Update: Develop grey water guidelines



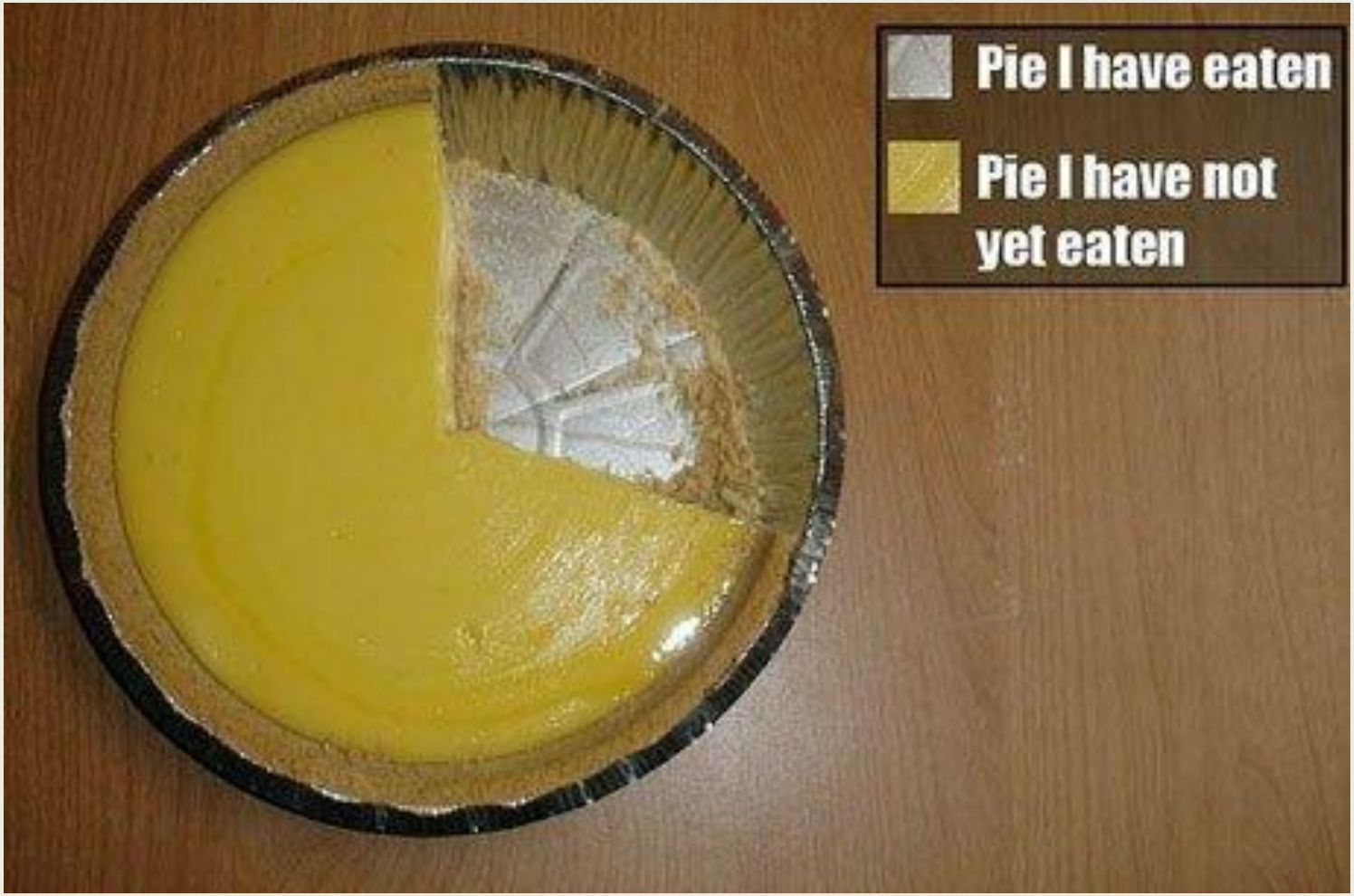
Program-level metric



System-level metric



Some criteria for choosing effective metrics

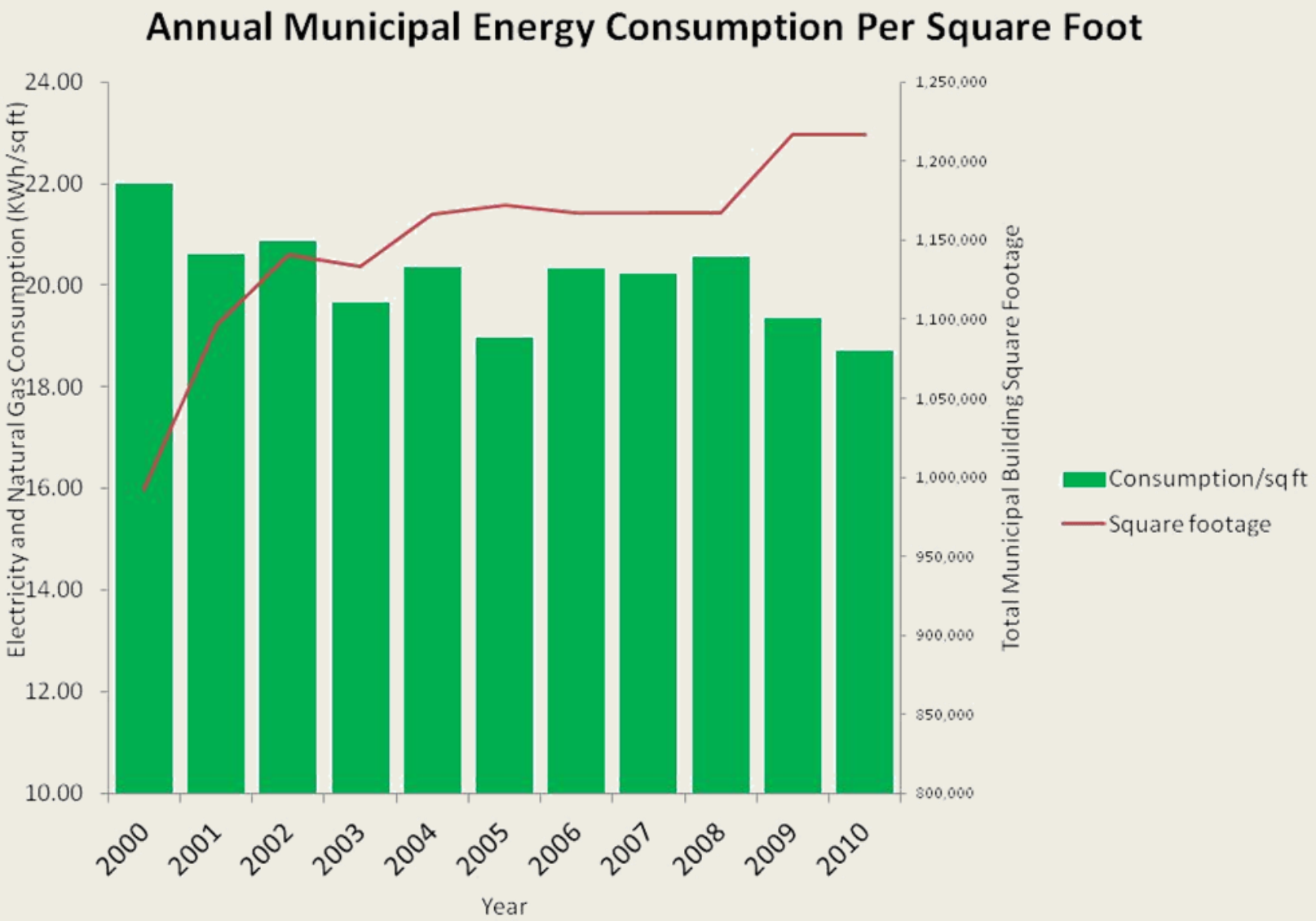


Source: Timothy’s kitchen table

Some criteria for choosing effective metrics

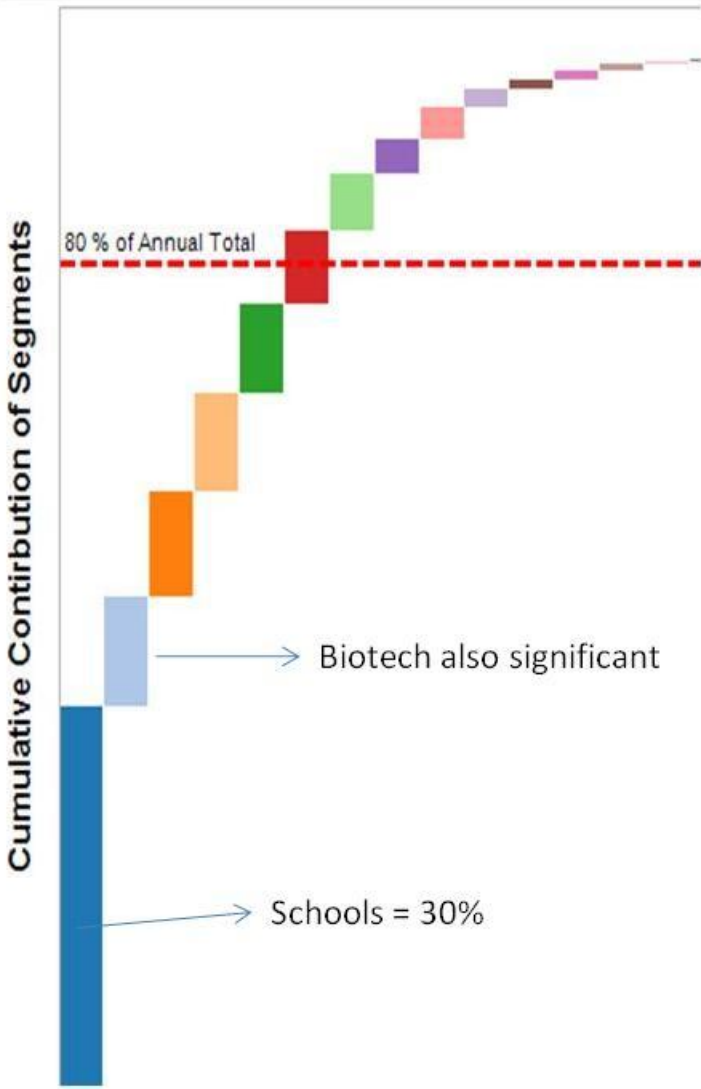
- Data are accessible, reliable, well-documented
- Data are easily understood by the audience
- Data clearly demonstrate progress (or lack thereof)
- Normalized metrics illustrate relationship between two variables

Normalized data



Non-Residential Electricity Overview for 2010

Market Segments *Service Location Types*	Annual Total Electricity Usage Rank	Average Electricity Usage *per Service Agreement* Rank	# of Elecricity Service Agreements Rank
Schools	1	2	10
Biotech	2	1	16
Offices	3	12	1
Hospitality	4	8	4
Retail	5	11	3
Manufacturing & Transportation	6	3	7
Healthcare	7	6	5
Uncategorized	8	17	2
High Tech	9	7	6
Government	10	10	9
Food Processing	11	4	12
Unallocated	12	15	8
Residential	13	13	11
Agricultural Manuf. & Transportation	14	9	13
Chemicals & Minerals	15	5	14
Wastewater & Water Treatment	16	14	14
Agriculture	17	16	17



Who is going to do all this work?

- Lead coordinator
- Staff in different divisions provide the data annually
- IT staff are a good resource
- Excellent role for interns
- Build partnerships with key data providers

Takeaways…

- Progress metrics are a tool for continuous improvement
- Progress metrics can also help keep local sustainability effort high-profile
- Use them as a vehicle for providing other resources and info
- Document data sources and manipulation so you don’t have to reinvent next year
- Track co-benefits too

www.cityofberkeley.info/climateprogress

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