Connecting the Dots: Interdisciplinary Indicator Coordination for Effective State, Regional, and Local Action

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Across Agencies:
- Aligning goals and messages

State – Local – Regional relationships
- Liaison to local, regional, and federal governments
- Facilitating regional and local coordination
Three Areas of Strategic Growth Council Work

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BIG PICTURE:
WHAT ARE OUR PRIORITIES?
California’s Planning Priorities

In 2002, Governor Davis signed AB 857, establishing the state’s planning priorities into law.

• To promote infill development and equity;
• To protect open space, agricultural, and other natural land resources; and
• To ensure that new development that is not infill uses land efficiently and is adjacent to other developed areas.
Data and Coordination are Key to the State’s Long-Term Goals

- Looking at a state with 50 million residents
- Meeting long-term environmental goals while growing population and economy
- Requires working across sectors, sharing information and data
Cross-Cutting State Goals

Decarbonizing the State’s Energy and Transportation Systems

Conserving and Stewarding the State’s Natural Lands and Resources

Supporting Sustainable Communities and Regions

Building Climate Resilience into All Policies

Cross-Sector Collaboration and Data Sharing and Availability
DATA AND TOOLS
Building a Coordinated and Consistent Toolkit

Goals

Tools and Guidance

Metrics and Indicators

Coordinated Toolset
Climate Change Coordination

STATE  REGIONAL  LOCAL

Messages
Tools
Knowledge
Indicators and Metrics

- Indicators help track progress toward meeting goals
- Measured at different scales and contexts
- Link metric to goals, importance

Goal
California’s Renewable Portfolio Standard requires that at least 33% of the state’s electricity come from renewable sources by 2020.

Why it is Important
Increased use of renewable energy generation is a critical piece of the state’s strategy to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. California has abundant natural resources suitable for renewable energy generation. California, with its history of support for renewable energy generation, can be a global leader in the movement towards renewable energy to prevent climate change.

These renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, and hydroelectric, will reduce California’s dependence on oil, slow climate change, and improve air quality. California’s commitment to renewable energy has also stimulated investment in clean technology and contributed to the creation of jobs.

Recent Trends
The share of California’s power mix from renewable energy sources has increased over time. Over the same time, the amount of power generation from coal has declined. In 2002, 11% of the state’s power was derived from renewable sources and 20% from coal. In 2012, only 8% derived from coal and 15% from renewable sources.

The generating capacity from renewable energy sources in California has increased dramatically over the past ten years. And, that capacity will almost double in 2013. By the end of 2013, it is projected that over 8000 MW of generating capacity will be commercially available from renewable sources.
Performance Metrics & Indicators

- **EGPR Indicators**
  - Overarching framework
  - Progress toward meeting state goals
  - Measured across values

- **Regional Progress Report**
  - Place-based indicators at MPO scale
  - Focus on sustainability and SGC goals

- **Healthy Community Indicators**
  - Community-based indicators
  - Health in All Policies (HiAP) framework
Healthy Community Indicators

http://ow.ly/OmD7a

- Identify a standardized, core set of valid indicators that define a healthy community
- Identify methods to construct indicators at different geographic scales (e.g. census tract, zip code, city, county, etc.)
- Disseminate technical documentation that allows local, county, regional, and state stakeholders to produce indicators
- Develop a multi-agency plan for centralized data collection, analysis, and reporting of indicators, and
- Create a demonstration website that stakeholders and CDPH can use to pilot test selected healthy community indicators.
What is a Healthy Community?

- Meets the Basic Needs of All
  - Access to Food
  - Access to Parks
  - Access to Transit, Transportation Options
  - Housing Affordability

- Quality and Sustainability of Environment
  - Annual Average Number of Unhealthy Days of Ozone Air Pollution
  - Average Ambient PM2.5 Concentration
  - Unsafe Drinking Water: Percent of the population served by Community Water Systems not meeting Safe Drinking Water Act

- Adequate Levels of Economic, Social Development
  - Income
  - Education

- Health and Social Equity
  - Income Inequality

- Social Relationships that are Supportive and Respectful
  - Violent Crimes
  - Voter Participation
Current Activities Around Open Data

• Tying ongoing activities together
  – Inventories
  – Standardization of method and approach

• Many ongoing efforts
  – HHS Data Portal
  – Indicators and metrics
  – GeoPortal
  – Energy data
  – Many more...
The California Geoportal provides easy and convenient ways to discover and share geospatial data resources. Learn more about us >>
Data Provides Transparency, Access, and a Model

Reducing Energy Use in State Buildings

California's Goals
State agencies manage more than 1,700 facilities that consume $220 million in electricity and natural gas each year for agency operations. Efficient operation of state facilities is critical to achieving the state's environmental and climate goals and saving taxpayer dollars. California has aggressive and ambitious targets, and state agencies and departments are leading by example.

By 2018, state buildings will reduce energy purchased by 20%.
Final thoughts

• Data tools and access points are being developed throughout state government

• These tools enable the State to:
  – Link state goals to progress
  – Facilitate planning
  – Strategic planning
  – Much more...

• Ongoing collaboration and information sharing with the following goals:
  – Inventorying
  – Standardization
  – Coordination