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

Allison Joe
California Strategic Growth Council
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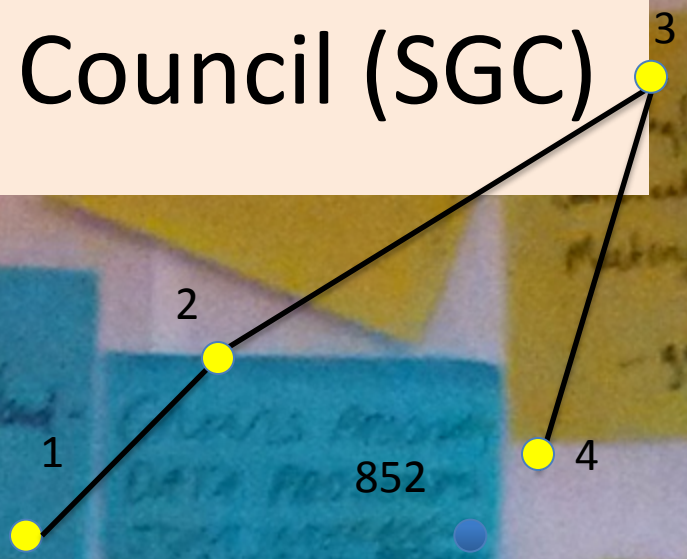
California Strategic Growth Council (SGC)

- California Business, Consumer Services & Housing Agency
- California Environmental Protection Agency
- California Health & Human Services Agency
- California Department of Food & Agriculture
- California Natural Resources Agency
- California State Transportation Agency
- Governor's Office of Planning & Research
- Public Member Appointed by the Governor
- Public Member Appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly
- Public Member Appointed by Senate Rules Committee



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

Research and Guidance Development	Cross-Agency Facilitation and Coordination	Funding and Support for Sustainable Communities
- Guidance documents - Metrics and indicators	- Connecting dots across state agencies - Building connections between state, local, and regional agencies	- Tools and guidance - Affordable Housing & Sustainable Communities Program - Sustainable Communities Planning Grants - Urban Greening & Planning Grants

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

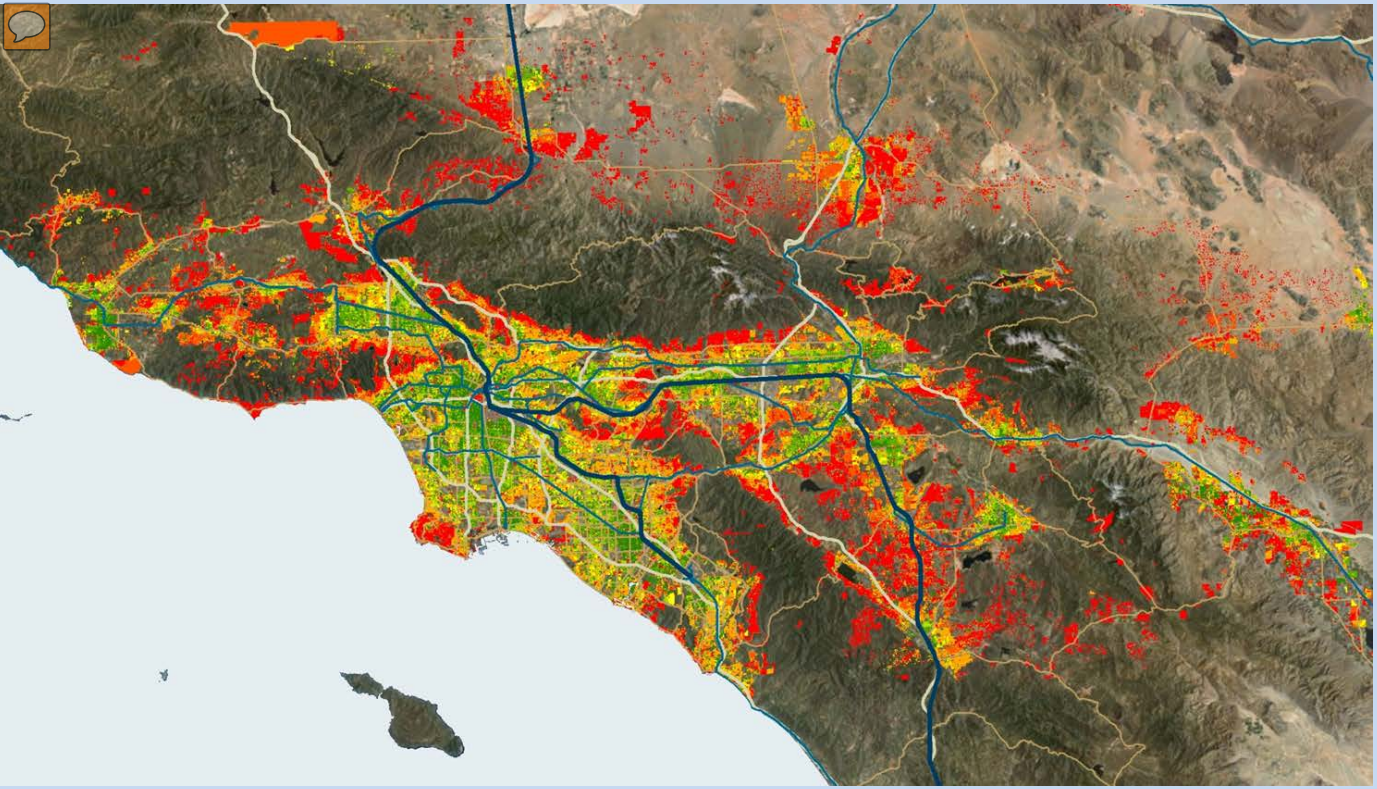
Decarbonizing the State's Energy and Transportation Systems

Conserving and Stewarding the State's Natural Lands and Resources

Supporting Sustainable Communities and Regions

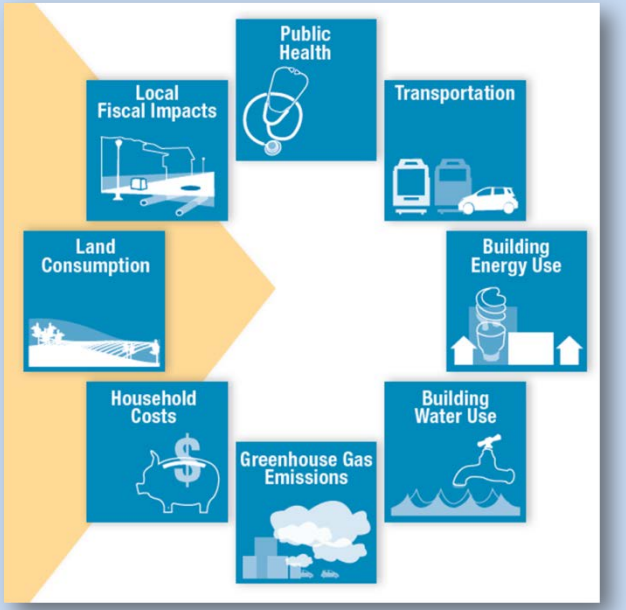
Building Climate Resilience into All Policies

Cross-Sector Collaboration and Data Sharing and Availability

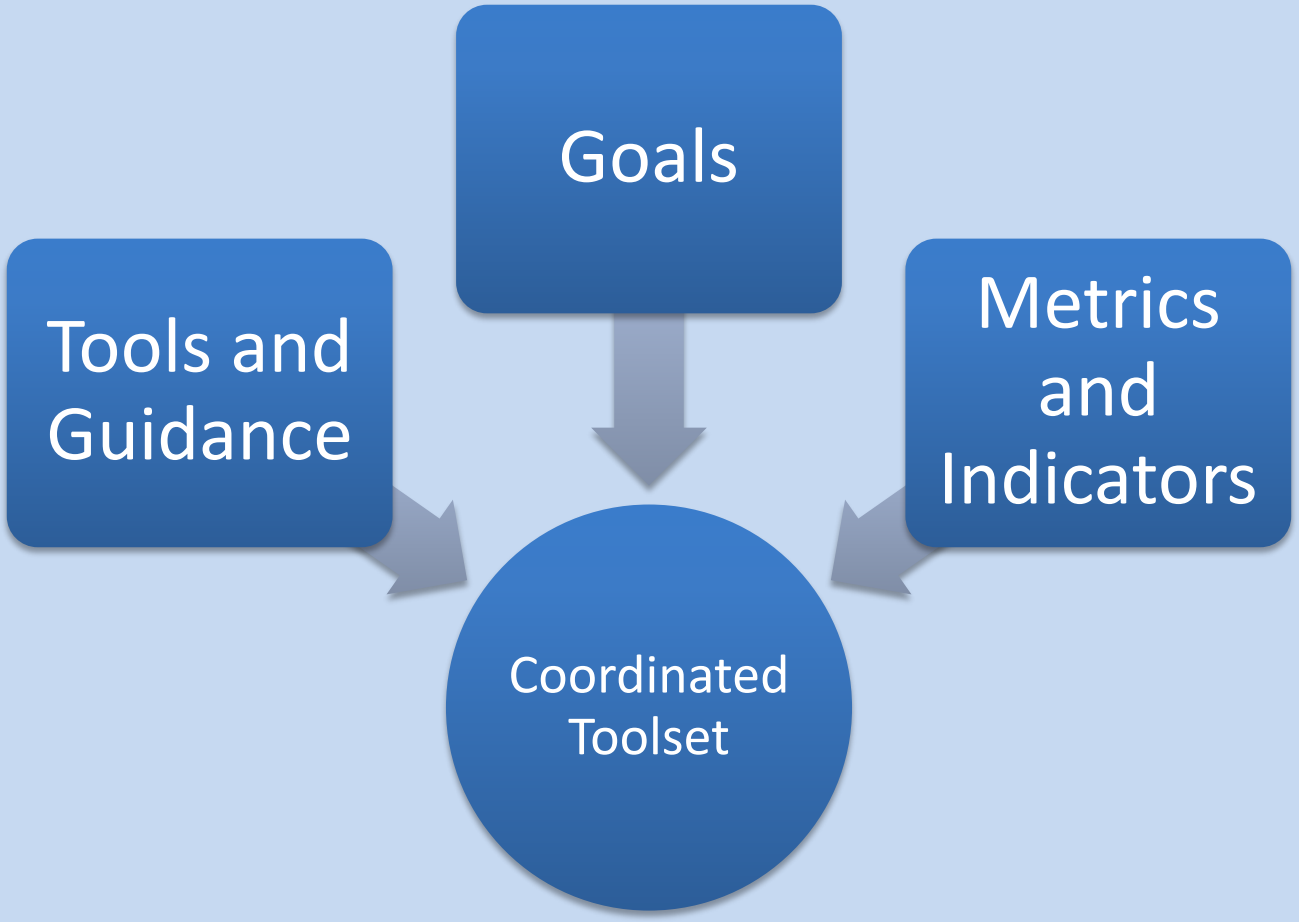


SCAG
2035
VMT/HH
UrbanFootprint

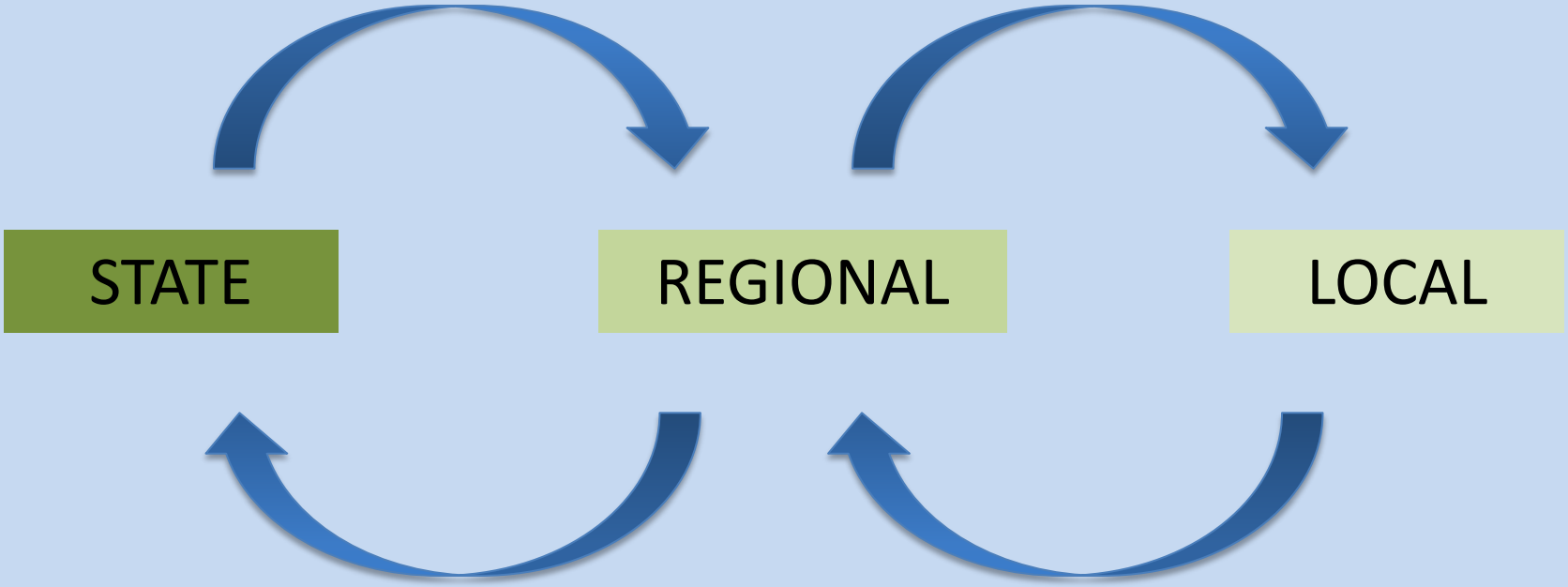
DATA AND TOOLS



Building a Coordinated and Consistent Toolkit



Climate Change Coordination



Messages
Tools
Knowledge

Indicators and Metrics

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

California @ 50 Million: Goals for the Future

Renewable Electricity Generation

Goal

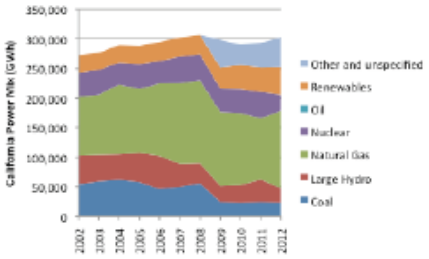
California's Renewable Portfolio Standard requires that at least 33% of the state's electricity come from renewable sources by 2020.

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.

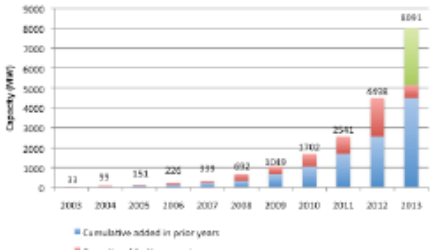
These renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, and hydroelectric, will reduce California's dependence on oil, slow climate change, and improve air quality. California's commitment to renewable energy has also stimulated investment in clean technology and contributed to the 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.[1]

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.[2]



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.

Project Summary and Background

Core List of Indicators (10/17/2014)

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…

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State GIS Applications

Recent Items

Data Provides Transparency, Access, and a Model

Office of Governor
Edmund G. Brown Jr.

Amber Alert | Save our Water | Energy Upgrade California

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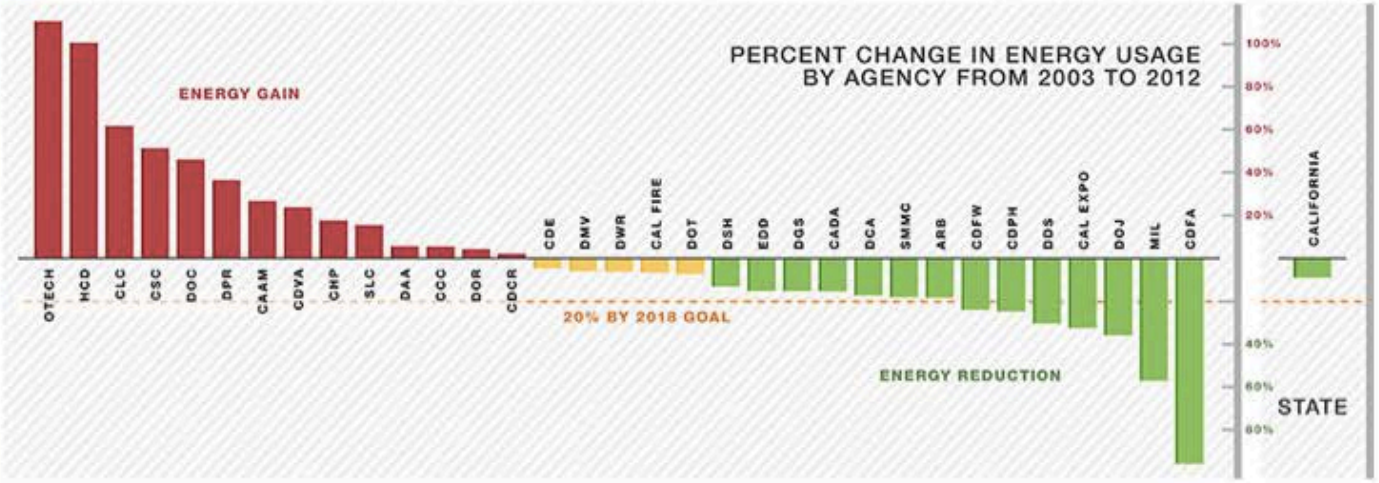
Reducing Energy Use in State Buildings



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%.

In Executive Order B-18-12, Governor Brown directed all state agencies, departments, and other state entities to reduce their energy purchases from the grid by 20 percent by 2018

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

RALEIGH