

Service Matters

ABAG
July/Aug 2001



ENERGY CONSERVATION TAKES CENTER STAGE TAKING THE NEXT CONSERVATION STEPS

Given the current state of the energy crisis and this

summer's weather forecast, conservation will be key to reducing the risk of blackouts until newly constructed power plants come online. To meet the energy challenge, Bay Area cities and counties have developed innovative approaches, some of which are listed below.

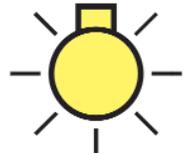
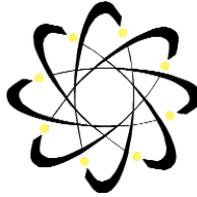
Efficiency Rebates and Incentives

One of the few Bay Area municipalities to produce its own power, the **City of Palo Alto** Utilities developed several rebate and incentive programs to conserve energy. The Commercial Advantage Program offers businesses 100 percent of project cost rebates for window film, lighting and controls projects installed before June 29, 2001. The Efficiency Advantage Program helps residents use energy resources more efficiently by offering a zero-interest loan or a rebate on installation of heating and air conditioning systems, windows, insulation and water heaters that meet energy efficiency standards.

To assist in developing new sources of green power, give-backs are also offered through a low price premium on electric rates. The Photovoltaic Partners Rebate Program offers eligible Palo Alto residents and businesses a rebate of \$4 per watt for installing and generating electricity from a photovoltaic system.

Fee Reduction

The **City of Oakland** has committed to obtaining 20 percent of its electricity from new renewable energy facilities by 2004 and has also adopted a 10 percent reduction goal to advocate energy consumption reduction. The city is also expediting the design review process and eliminating its fees to help consumers implement renewable energy installations including solar panels and wind devices.



City Power

The **City of Vallejo** has installed high-tech energy management systems at City Hall and sells saved energy back to the power grid. City Hall also uses energy misers, and low-energy LED lights were installed in city-wide traffic signals. The city recently signed a letter of intent with BP Solar to build a one megawatt solar power plant on city-owned land, and is considering plans for other power-generating facilities. Public outreach efforts included an Energy Conservation Festival to provide information to those seeking ways to save on their energy bills.

Vallejo is currently applying for grants to fund roof replacement, equipment purchase and other financial incentives for saving energy. The grants, funded by a variety of sources, include: Cool Roof Retrofit Program, Innovative Peak Load Reduction Program, Demand Responsive HVAC and Lighting Building Systems, and Public Awareness Programs.

Ten Percent

The **City and County of San Francisco's** resource and energy conservation efforts, coordinated by the

Energy Conservation cont. on pg. 2

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Energy Conservation cont. from front page

Department of the Environment, include public outreach, an Energy Efficiency Fair and an EcoCenter. A bond measure authorizing funding for solar generation of power and heating water for San Francisco's public buildings will be on the November ballot.

A directive issued by Mayor Willie Brown to all departments to conserve 10 percent by the summer of 2002 resulted in the reduction of City Hall exterior lights by more than 80 percent. Each department is developing guidelines for conserving energy and designating a specific "conservation monitor" at every city-owned building to work with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission.

Green Power

The City of San Jose's recent Energy Fair provided no-cost conservation workshops for residents and businesses. The city's TEEM-UP program demonstrates effective marketing of energy efficiency to the residential and commercial sectors. Another program involving power procurement, demand responsiveness and energy management works to obtain services for power and energy efficiency, with emphasis on green power and distributed generation for city services.

Regional Energy

The County of Santa Clara, its cities, and local businesses are looking at a regional energy framework "balancing new power generation with greater energy conservation and rate stabilization reductions." Two resulting Energy Summits have been held to discuss options and opportunities.

Bay Area counties and cities have adopted conservation targets ranging from five to ten percent reduction and implemented a variety of methods for meeting those goals. Solutions include changing hours of operations to avoid peak hours, closing office buildings one day a week, developing public outreach campaigns, conducting system retrofits, and developing operational standards for all public buildings, just to name a few.

Additional Resources

Inexpensive solutions and good energy saving investments are available online from various organizations, including:

- State of California home page with links to Energy Commission, Flex Your Power, and Technology, Trade & Commerce Agency
www.ca.gov/state/portal/myca_homepage.jsp
- Consumer Energy Center
www.consumerenergycenter.org/index.swf
- Consumer Energy Center Grant Listings
www.consumerenergycenter.org/rebate/index.php
- PG&E
www.pge.com
- U. S. Department of Energy
www.energy.gov/efficiency/index.html
- Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group
www.svmg.org/epowerpages/home.htm
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
www.ferc.gov

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NEW CONTRACT FOR NATURAL GAS PROGRAM FIXED RATES WILL CREATE PRICE STABILITY

ABAG POWER's Natural Gas Program is pleased to announce that it has secured a one-year contract with TXU Energy Services that locks in 75 percent of the load needed by program members at a fixed rate. Effective July 2001 through June 2002, this contract will provide cost stability and insulate members from the significant price fluctuations currently experienced in the monthly natural gas market. It will help the Gas Program members that represent 46 cities, counties, districts, and agencies

throughout northern California project their energy/gas program budget and realize a potential savings. The new rate will also help reduce rates paid through the levelized payment system.

The Natural Gas Program continues to field many inquiries about joining the program and has recently added two new members: Eastside Union High School District and the County of San Mateo. For more information, contact Jerry Lahr, ABAG POWER Program Manager, at 510/464-7908 or email JerryL@abag.ca.gov.



SAVING WATER SAVES ENERGY

CONSERVATION TIPS FROM CALIFORNIA CITIES AND COUNTIES

Water/Wastewater Systems

- Conduct high energy operations, such as refilling water reservoirs, during off-peak hours
- Look at options for peak hour operations such as shutting down, reducing aeration by two-thirds or running necessary operations from generator power
- Check system efficiency and make any necessary upgrades or replacements
- Install variable frequency drives, equipment "soft starts" and energy efficient motors
- Conduct vibration analysis on pumps and other equipment

Alternative Energy Generation

- Add co-generation facilities to sewer treatment plants
- Install solar energy panel to public buildings
- Use grant programs for renewable energy and research, development and demonstration programs

Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

- Repair and replace equipment
- Conduct temperature management by setting thermostats at 72 degrees or above
- Remove unused spaces such as council chambers from the main HVAC system

Building Lighting

- Retrofit fixtures from magnetic to electronic ballast
- Replace bulbs with energy efficient ones
- Reduce the amount of light provided by removing half of bulbs from fixtures
- Install motion sensors and automatic shut-off switches

Outdoor Lighting

- Restrict playing fields to game time only
- Limit lights at athletic facilities
- Turn off every other street light

Conserving water, especially this summer, can help ease the energy crisis. Water distribution comprises the largest use of electricity in the state of California. Pumping to distribute water accounts for seven percent of the overall power consumption and five percent during peak periods throughout the state.

Marin Municipal Water District's (MMWD) public outreach campaign demonstrates how water conservation is even more vital during the energy crisis. As Pamela Nicolai, MMWD General Manager explains, "It takes a great deal of energy to pump water up the hills to the 146 storage tanks throughout the water district." MMWD conservation efforts include pumping in off-peak times when possible.

MMWD is appealing to consumers to conserve water during the dry summer, when water consumption typically doubles, often because of irrigation. Check out MMWD's website under "Water Conservation" to find other ways to maintain a beautiful landscape during the summer: www.marinwater.org.

East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) is also reinforcing conservation outreach. Water surveys are part of their free Residential Audit Program, which presents water-use efficiency tips and rebate opportunities. Irrigation audits and rebates are offered to large-landscape irrigation customers for using and installing water-efficient irrigation equipment. In addition, industrial, commercial and institutional customers are offered water usage audits and rebates for water efficiency equipment costs. For more information, review EBMUD's website at www.ebmud.com.

Rail~Volution 2001

Join the Rail~Volution 2001 this September 13 through 16 in San Francisco. Become part of a unique gathering of business leaders, elected officials, transit and planning professionals and community activists across the country. Rail~Volution is recognized as one of the definitive national conferences on "building livable communities with transit." First created as a regional conference in 1995 and spearheaded by Oregon Congressman Earl Blumenauer, the Rail~Volution Conference has evolved into the preeminent gathering place to showcase the best ideas and success stories, tools, processes, and practical options for reshaping communities. The 2001 conference offers plenaries, workshops, roundtables at the Hyatt

Embarcadero in San Francisco and an array of mobile tours of transit oriented villages and sustainable communities throughout the Bay Area. Connections and collaborations, partnerships and community projects are the focus, with transit and transportation options that fuel our sustainable neighborhoods also explored.

To ensure full representation of "community builders," special scholarships are available for community activists and organizations nationally. Funding is also provided by the Bay Area Steering Committee for local attendees. The Rail~Volution 2001 Bay Area Steering Committee which is hosting this conference is led by BART, a Rail~Volution Partner. Visit Rail~Volution website for more conference information: www.railvolution.com or call 1-800-788-7077. Brochures are available at ABAG and contact Cecilia Celso of BART at 510/464-6883 for detailed local scholarship information.

THE KOCAELI EARTHQUAKE NIGHTMARE LESSONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

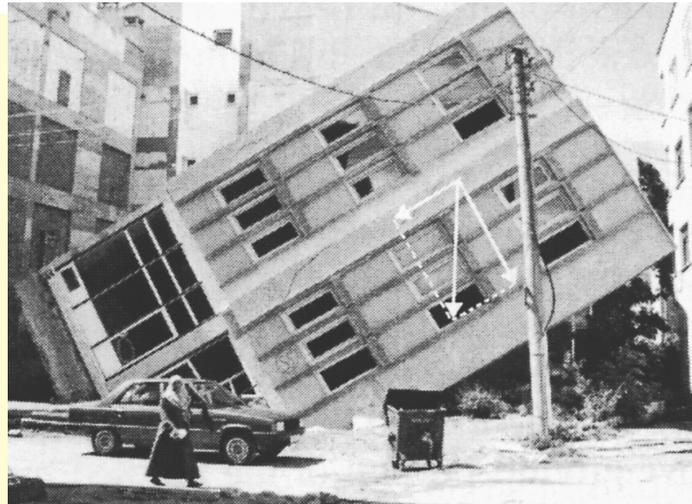
As part of a special three-person research team funded by the National Science Foundation, Jeanne Perkins, ABAG's Earthquake Program Manager, visited Turkey in early June to collect data related to earthquake housing damage, sheltering, feeding, and medical services provided during the 1999 Turkey earthquake. Perkins plans to use the data collected during this trip in future projects to test and improve ABAG's shaking and liquefaction hazard models. Dr. Jack Harrald from George Washington University, a second member of the team, will use the data from Turkey to better predict shelter and feeding demand. His work forms the basis for both ABAG's and the Bay Area Red Cross' forecasts of regional disaster sheltering. The third member, Irmak Renda-Tenali also of George Washington University, and a Turkish citizen, will coordinate the compilation and assessment of data inconsistencies. Data collected during the trip will be posted on ABAG's earthquake program website in the Fall.

The following excerpts from Perkins' travel commentary preview some preliminary results and lessons learned. To understand the full implications and impact of the Turkey earthquake and how it relates to earthquake work in the Bay Area, Perkins first describes the Kocaeli area before the earthquake.

Kocaeli Area/Turkey before the Earthquake

Business was booming. Starting in 1970, the Kocaeli area, just east of Istanbul, had grown to become the second largest industrial center in Turkey, accounting for 13 percent of the country's industrial output. It had an educated work force, a central location, and a spectacular locale at the Sea of Marmara (roughly the size of San Francisco Bay). Extensive apartment blocks had been constructed over the past 30 years to house an exploding population that relocated to serve the rapidly expanding economy. The business community, elected officials, and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry were proud of recent awards for promoting "green" industry.

On August 17, 1999, roughly 10 years after our Loma Prieta earthquake, disaster struck. Over 75 miles of the North Anatolian fault ruptured, generating a magnitude 7.4 earthquake and 45 seconds of violent ground shaking that occurred at 3:02 a.m. In comparison, the magnitude 6.9 Loma Prieta earthquake in 1989 ruptured a fault 25 miles long, with approximately 20 seconds of violent shaking. Turkey's 45 seconds of terror, affecting a region of approximately 16 million people, resulted in 17,480 deaths, *largely in relatively new apartments*, and left 133,000 housing units uninhabitable (versus 62 deaths and 16,000 housing units rendered uninhabitable after the



Overtaken building due to foundation failure during 1999 Earthquake in Adapazari, Turkey.

Loma Prieta earthquake). The central and municipal governments in Turkey were overwhelmed. Kizilay (the Turkish Red Crescent/Red Cross) struggled to meet the basic feeding needs of the displaced, having only planned for a disaster one-fifth as large.

Lessons Learned for Bay Area Earthquake Planning

"I am already amazed by how much we have learned from this visit," Perkins states, "especially from local municipalities who were on the front

end of responding to this disaster. They were excited about sharing the many lessons that they viewed as useful for cities and counties here in the Bay Area, not only in areas related to housing damage, but also as related to service delivery." For example, debris was pushed into the Sea of Marmara for two days until those responsible were stopped and fined. The remaining debris (about 90 - 95 percent of the total) was crushed and recycled using both local and international equipment. This kind of clean-up issue is important to note for Bay Area planning purposes.

The research team also observed that lifeline performance was quite good in the Izmit area, the largest heavily impacted city. Its modern wastewater system was undamaged, while the water supply system in that area was fully

MONTEREY BAY–SILICON VALLEY REGION INTER-REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP—SECOND REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FORMED

The geographic separation of jobs and homes is a major issue faced by the San Francisco Bay Area region and its contiguous counties. For example, as the job centers in Silicon Valley have grown, surrounding areas like Monterey Bay have been impacted with higher housing costs and a significant inter-regional commute where Silicon Valley workers are purchasing affordable housing. Relative to housing costs in Santa Clara County, much of the Monterey Bay housing stock is a good value. However, the resulting demand for these homes has contributed to steep price increases, with related impacts on both regions' transportation system, air quality and other environmental indicators.

In an attempt to address these and other inter-regional issues, the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) and the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) applied to the California Department of Housing and Community Development and received \$260,000 to develop the Monterey Bay Region – Silicon Valley Region Inter-Regional Partnership, the second IRP project to be formed in the Bay Area. The first Inter-Regional Partnership Project was a result of ABAG, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus Councils of Governments joining forces in 1998 to address inter-regional issues like jobs and housing relationships. State funding for this pilot project was provided by AB 2864 (Torlakson), the Balance of Jobs and Housing measure, which became law on September 26, 2000.

Under the joint leadership of Mayor Ron Gonzales of the **City of San Jose** and President Jim Perrine of the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments

From the IRP Statement of Purpose

“A critical factor that will help determine the quality of our regions' futures will be the way our residents and local elected officials make regional decisions. These regional issues and the impacts of local decisions transcend traditional political boundaries, and they effect interdependent systems such as transportation, education, economic prosperity, housing (availability, suitability and affordability), and the environment.”

(AMBAG), the Mayors of Santa Clara County cities met with the elected officials of the Board of Directors of AMBAG on November 27, 2000, to formalize the Inter-Regional Partnership and begin the ongoing dialogue about regional issues. At this historic meeting, a “Statement of Purpose” was agreed upon, and the Inter-Regional Partnership Forum determined its membership (the AMBAG Board of Directors, **Santa Clara County** and the **Cities of Santa Clara County**).

The goals they established capsulize their inter-regional focus: “identify inter-regional issues of mutual interest and concern, discuss effective and creative solutions, and develop a long-term framework for future cooperation, respecting the diverse interests and values of local governments and their residents' unique characteristics and quality of life of the various communities.” For more information on the Monterey Bay Region–Silicon Valley Region Inter-Regional Partnership, contact Christy Riviere, ABAG Regional Planner, at 510/464-792 or email ChristyR@abag.ca.gov.

Kocaeli Earthquake cont. from pg. 4



functional eight hours after the quake, even though over half of the fatalities occurred in this city. Telephone communications were also fully functional in eight hours, while natural gas service was restored in 72 hours.

Although few roads were closed, traffic attempting to enter the impacted area greatly disrupted search and rescue, as well as emergency response

activities. In a later earthquake on November 12, 1999, the provincial governor ordered the closure of all roads into the area except for emergency vehicles. The governor viewed the need for rapid traffic control as one of the principal lessons from the Kocaeli quake.

Recognizing lessons learned from previous earthquakes and reinforced by lessons from Turkey, ABAG's Earthquake Program is currently working on a public information campaign for earthquake traffic information. This effort is funded by a grant from the California Office of Traffic Safety through the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency. For more information, contact Jeanne Perkins at 510/464-7934 or email JeanneP@abag.ca.gov.

PAYING FOR EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE DISASTER INSURANCE MANDATES REVISITED

The inherent risks associated with a California lifestyle begin at the ground with our public buildings and infrastructure perched on a web of active faults. Paying for the repairs resulting from earthquake damage is a major concern. The Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) is again looking to reduce its costs and share of the disaster repair tab by requiring public agencies to purchase disaster insurance, in particular earthquake insurance, before they will provide disaster assistance.

This is the third attempt to implement an insurance mandate policy. This past year, FEMA first tried the federal rule-making process and then legislative action, both of which were unsuccessful. ABAG's Executive Board, on the recommendation of the Legislative and Governmental Organization Committee (L&GO), submitted an opposition letter to FEMA regarding the rule-making process. This effort was part of a coalition of cities, counties, public schools, public hospitals and public universities that sent comments to FEMA. Sixty-three percent of the 291 comments received by FEMA were from California, and addressed the issue of undue burden and the lack of adequate and affordable earthquake insurance. FEMA responded by saying that they would "perform a study of public entity building insurance coverage." This study has not yet been completed.

Current Concerns

The current budget proposal before Congress for FY 2002 includes the implementation of a public building insurance requirement and the reduction of federal funds for hazard mitigation grants. The proposal calls for post disaster federal assistance to be limited to losses exceeding the insurance level mandated by FEMA. As in past policy proposals, this recommendation places a significant and

disproportional impact on non-flood disaster areas, particularly earthquake and volcano-prone areas.

Because public or private earthquake insurance is not widely available, the limited commercial policies offered have high premiums and mitigation requirements. If this insurance was mandatory, the high costs for commercial earthquake policies would severely hamper local government, taking already limited money away from existing service programs or earthquake mitigation activities.

Addressing this Concern

U. S. Senator Dianne Feinstein recently introduced S.424, the Earthquake Loss Reduction Act of 2001, which provides incentives to encourage private sector efforts to reduce earthquake losses and establishes a national disaster mitigation program. A critical piece for local governments is the creation of a grant program to pay the federal share of earthquake disaster mitigation and recovery planning measures with respect to critical facilities and infrastructures. These grant funds can be used to retrofit public buildings like disaster response facilities, hospital and medical facilities, to implement earthquake disaster mitigation measures, or develop earthquake disaster recovery plans. This bill is currently in the U.S. House and Senate Appropriations Committees undergoing review.

Cities and counties are encouraged to write letters opposing the budget proposal and expressing their concerns to California's Congressional delegation; and to Senator Barbara Mikulski, Chair of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on VA/HUD and Independent Agencies, and Representative James Walsh, Chair of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on VA/HUD and Independent Agencies, both chairing the committees with budgetary oversight over FEMA. ABAG's L&GO Committee is tracking the Budget item and will be closely examining S.424.

BAY AREA DIOXINS TASK FORCE EXPLORES POLLUTION PREVENTION OPTIONS

The draft report, *Screening Evaluation of Dioxins Pollution Prevention*, received public comment at the Bay Area Dioxins Project Public Outreach meeting on April 29th. The draft report compiles and presents dioxins pollution prevention options to assist Bay Area city and county governments in initiating pollution prevention efforts. This report will serve as a resource for local governments who have adopted resolutions calling

for the elimination of dioxin compounds. Dioxins are a term used to describe a group of hundreds of naturally and industrially created chemicals. Concern over the presence of dioxins has grown steadily since the 1990s, especially since dioxins are believed to cause cancer in humans and to weaken the immune system.

The pollution prevention options examined in the Dioxins Task Force report were selected from a *Dioxins cont. on pg. 7*

ABAG WELCOMES GERALD RAYCRAFT

NEW PLANNING DIRECTOR

A new face graces the offices of ABAG: Gerald Raycraft has been appointed Planning Director. He assumes responsibility for directing and managing the diverse planning programs of ABAG. This includes an array of projects, like regional and sub-regional studies of land use planning, smart growth, inter-regional partnerships, San Francisco Bay Trail, earthquake preparedness, housing, and jobs-housing balance. He will also provide principal staff support to the ABAG Regional Planning Committee.



Raycraft views his ABAG role as helping to transition local government from parochial planning to regional thinking and partnerships throughout the Bay Area. Raycraft believes, “Ideally, we should have one general plan for the entire Bay Area, which each city could adopt and strategically adapt to its particular community needs.” He adds: “I think my job is to help communities think big picture, putting planning in regional context. Fostering partnerships between government, business, and stakeholders is fundamental to this process.”

Raycraft brings a wealth of development and planning experience to ABAG. He has most recently served as the Community Development Director of the City of

Manteca, where he was responsible for planning, economic development, and redevelopment. Before that, Raycraft was with the city of **El Cerrito** for ten years: first as Redevelopment Manager and then five years as Community Development Manager. As Community Development Manager he had responsibility for the Planning, Building, Maintenance & Engineering, and Economic Development/Redevelopment Divisions. He also has prior experience in housing and economic development/redevelopment with **Contra Costa County** and the cities of **San Pablo** and **Suisun City**.

On a personal note, Raycraft, who is known as Gerry, was born in **Concord**, has lived in **Berkeley** and Southern California, and finally settled in the East Bay and **Suisun City**. He graduated from Loyola University in Los Angeles with a BA in English, and received a Masters Degree in Public Administration from California State University, Hayward. Gerry is married with an adult son. His hobby is restoration, which he describes as “somewhat of an albatross.” He has been working on the 100 year old Victorian home he lives in for over 20 years.

Raycraft replaces Gary Binger who retired from ABAG after 13 years and now serves as Director of the Urban Land Institute’s California Smart Growth Initiative. Raycraft can be reached at GeraldR@abag.ca.gov.

Dioxins cont. from pg. 6

set of “most likely” efforts, rather than representing a comprehensive screening exercise. The options selected reflect a “reasonable range” of prevention options that are possible for municipalities to implement. Some of the options being proposed include using alternatives for broadleaf weed pesticide, retrofitting diesel engines, eliminating medical PVC use, removing PCBs and any PVC/“vinyl” from service, adopting the BAAQMD model ordinance for wood burning, and modifying the process for paper bleaching or using totally chlorine free paper.

Public Comments

More than 30 members of the public attended the public hearing representing community groups, individuals, and industry groups. Public comments were diverse, ranging from asking to see more research completed, to calling for a quick finalization of the report and immediate implementation of the pilot program. Other comments

centered around the degree of response and the public participation process. Public comment is being incorporated into the final draft report for review and approval by the Dioxins Task Force at the July 16, 2001, Task Force meeting. The report will also be presented to the ABAG L&GO Committee for review. Other actions include the selection of a pilot program from the options presented in the report and implementation of the pilot program.

“An update to ABAG’s Executive Board on the report, public involvement, and selected pilot program is scheduled for November 2001,” stated Jennifer Krebs, ABAG Senior Environmental Planner and Staff Lead for the Bay Area Dioxins Project, who can be contacted at 510/464-7977 or email JenniferK@abag.ca.gov. The draft report and additional information on the Bay Area Dioxins Project is available on the ABAG website, located at: <http://dioxin.abag.ca.gov>.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

Notable Numbers...

July 2001

- 11 - 1:00 p.m.
Regional Planning Committee
MetroCenter, Auditorium
- 19 - 3:30 p.m.
Legislative & Governmental Organization Committee
MetroCenter, ABAG 106B
- 5:00 p.m.
Finance & Personnel Committee
MetroCenter, ABAG Room 102A
- 7:30 p.m.
EXECUTIVE BOARD
MetroCenter, Auditorium
- 25 - 12:30 p.m.
Inter-Regional Partnership Meeting
Dublin Regional Center,
100 Civic Center Plaza
- 27 - 10:00 a.m.
Regional Steering Committee on Homelessness & Housing
MetroCenter, Auditorium

August 2001

- 9 - 1:30 p.m.
Bay Trail Steering Committee
MetroCenter, ABAG Room 106B
- 15 - 12:30 p.m.
Inter-Regional Partnership Meeting
City of Livermore Police Dept.
Community Center
1110 South Livermore Avenue

SAVE THE DATE



**ABAG Fall
General Assembly**
**Energy Policy
and
Local Government**

**October 18th, 2001
Oakland Marriott
8a.m. - 5p.m.**

Stay tuned for further information

47th

California's ranking among U.S. states in overall energy consumption per capita. *(California Department of Finance)*

49th

California's ranking among the 50 U.S. states in overall energy expenditures per capita, in electricity consumption per capita, and in total energy spending as a share of gross state product. *(California Department of Finance)*

11

Percent that Californians decreased their energy usage in May 2001, compared with the same month last year, as a result of conservation efforts. *(Associated Press)*

\$7 billion

Amount California paid for electricity in 1999. California paid \$27 billion for electricity in 2000. *(Office of the Governor, California)*

\$50 billion

Estimated amount California will pay for electricity in 2001. *(Office of the Governor, California)*

Don't Miss

Rail~Volution 2001

**September 13-16
San Francisco
Hyatt Embarcadero**

Multiple Bay Area Mobile Tours • Community Attendee Scholarships Available

Contact Cecilia Celso of BART at 510/464-6883

The Rail ~ Volution 2001 Bay Area Steering committee led by BART includes ABAG, Alameda/Contra Costa County Transit, Alameda County Congestion Management Association, Alameda County Transportation Authority, Bay Area Transportation and Land Use Coalition, Contra Costa Transportation Authority/CMA, Federal Transit Administration-Region IX, Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District, Local Government Commission, MTC, MUNI, San Francisco County Transportation Authority/CMA, San Mateo County Transit District, Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, and the Surface Transportation Policy Project.



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