



COUNCIL AGENDA: 11-17-09
ITEM: 7.2

Memorandum

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND
CITY COUNCIL

FROM: Lee Price, MMC
City Clerk

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTALLY
PREFERABLE PROCUREMENT
POLICY REVISION

DATE: 11-4-09

RECOMMENDATION

As referred by the Transportation and Environment Committee on November 2, 2009 and outlined in the attached memo previously submitted to the Transportation and Environment Committee, consider adoption of a resolution to:

- (a) Rescind Council Policy 4-4 on Source Reduction and Recycling Procurement; and
- (b) Amend Council Policy 4-6 on Environmentally Preferable Procurement to incorporate Council Policy 4-4, and to encourage extended producer responsibility.



Memorandum

TO: TRANSPORTATION AND
ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

FROM: Scott P. Johnson
John Stufflebean

SUBJECT: SEE BELOW

DATE: 10-16-09

Approved

Date

COUNCIL DISTRICT: Citywide

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PROCUREMENT POLICY
REVISION AND REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008 – 2009

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Accept the Environmentally Preferable Procurement Policy Report for FY 08-09; and
- 2) Agendize for City Council consideration adoption of a resolution to:
 - a. Rescind Council Policy 4-4 on Source Reduction and Recycling Procurement; and
 - b. Amend Council Policy 4-6 on Environmentally Preferable Procurement to incorporate Council Policy 4-4, and to encourage extended producer responsibility.

OUTCOME

To inform the City Council about recent and planned activities regarding the implementation of the Environmentally Preferable Procurement Policy (EP³); streamline the City's policies related to environmentally preferable procurement by incorporating Council Policy 4-4 on Source Reduction and Recycling Procurement into Council Policy 4-6 on Environmentally Preferable Procurement; and expand the scope of Council Policy 4-6 to encourage extended producer responsibility.

BACKGROUND

In 1990, the City adopted Council Policy 4-4, Source Reduction and Recycling Procurement, to favor products with recycled content over products made with virgin material, and ensure that products with recycled content are not discriminated against for reasons other than performance. The objective was to help create markets for recycled materials generated in municipal recycling programs. In 2001, the City adopted Council Policy 4-6 on Environmentally Preferable Procurement (EP³) which augmented the scope of Policy 4-4 by adding resource conservation, toxics reduction, and recycled content considerations to purchasing decisions.

In December 2008, the City adopted the Zero Waste Plan which involved, in part, managing discarded products more effectively, and expanding the City's environmental procurement efforts to include Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

The City became a signatory to the Urban Environmental Accords in 2005. One of the goals of the Accords is to reduce the impact that municipal procurement has on the environment by identifying and procuring more environmentally sound goods and products. Similarly, the City's Green Vision, adopted in 2007, also seeks to promote renewable energy, energy conservation, green building, zero waste, use of alternative fuels in the municipal fleet, and zero emission street lighting.

This report discusses EP³ activities in FY 08-09.

ANALYSIS

The FY 08-09 Report provides an update on the following activities:

- 1) Proposed revisions to Council Policy 4-6 (Environmentally Preferable Procurement)
- 2) Green Fleet Administrative Policy
- 4) How EP³ supports the City's Green Building Efforts
- 5) Promoting EP³ Beyond San Jose
- 6) Plans for FY 2009- 2010

The City has made considerable progress in applying EP³ principles to its procurement. Prominent successes include utilizing concrete with recycled content, installing LED streetlights, procuring local organic foods for use in the Convention Center and the Senior Meal Program, and piloting the use of rechargeable batteries. These and other successes are highlighted below and a more extensive list is attached (Attachment 2: Successes Matrix). Attachment 3 lists the various commodities for which "green" alternatives were purchased in FY 08-09. Almost 22% of the products and goods purchased by the City, valued at almost \$24 million, have improved environmental traits, compared to the 14% of total purchases in FY 07-08.

Proposed Revisions to the Environmentally Preferable Procurement Policy

The City adopted Council Policy 4-4, Source Reduction and Recycling Procurement in 1990 in order to compete for state recycling funds from the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Since the more recent Policy 4-6 addresses similar issues, the Administration proposes to incorporate, Policy 4-4, into Policy 4-6.

In December 2008, the City adopted a Zero Waste Strategic Plan designed to achieve Green Vision Goal 5. The Plan requires practicing and promoting Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). Europe practices EPR, shifting the responsibility for “end of life management” of products to producers instead of leaving the burden of disposal on the municipalities. The Administration proposes to revise Policy 4-6 to include EPR policies such as packaging minimization and product end of life management.

In addition to the policy changes mentioned above, the EP3 Implementation Team and the ESD’s Integrated Waste Management Division is also:

- Incorporating EPR measures such as product takeback language that requires vendors to take responsibility for their products when they reach the end of their useful life into procurement specifications;
- Identifying the largest waste sources in the civic waste stream;
- Conducting pilots to identify opportunities to reduce the “end-of-life” burden of certain products by minimizing waste and maximizing the reuse and recyclability of product constituents; and
- Working to implement EPR at the state and national levels through participation in the California Product Stewardship Council, the Product Stewardship Institute, and legislative advocacy.

Green Fleet Administrative Policy

The Administration adopted a Green Fleet Policy to minimize the environmental impacts and CO₂ emissions associated with the City’s vehicles and consider life-cycle economics in vehicle purchases.

- In June 2009, General Services and the Police Department launched a patrol car pilot program to deploy ten Chevrolet Impalas as marked patrol units. These vehicles offer improved fuel economy, reduced exhaust emissions, lower acquisition price, and have a 5 year, 100,000 mile warranty. The vehicles have performance characteristics equivalent to the current inventory of patrol units. It is anticipated that General Services and Police staff will have performance data on the Impala in winter 2009.
- In May 2009, the City completed converting a Toyota Prius, used for the parking control program, to a plug-in hybrid. The conversion increases the vehicle’s battery capacity as well as its fuel-capacity to potentially 100 mpg.
- The Federal Aviation Administration awarded the City’s Aviation Department a Voluntary Airport Low Emissions (VALE) grant to purchase 15 new electric vehicles to

replace gasoline-powered vehicles, thus reducing the carbon footprint of the airport's fleet. The vehicles are used for maintenance and repair operations.

- The Department of General Services transitioned to a non-aerosol propellant system that uses compressed air to clean automotive parts, thus minimizing the environmental impact of vehicle maintenance. This new system also reduces the number of aerosol cans entering the civic waste stream and the associated aerosol emissions.
- The City continues to use B-20 biodiesel fuel for its diesel vehicles. In FY 08-09, the City purchased over 984,000 gallons of biodiesel fuel. These purchases reduce emissions for particulate matter by 12%, hydrocarbons by 20%, carbon monoxide by 12%, sulfur dioxide by 20% and carbon dioxide by 15%.

How EP³ Supports the City's Green Building Efforts

In October, 2008, Council adopted the Municipal Green Building Policy with the goal of certifying municipal buildings as green under the United States Green Building Council's (USGBC) LEED for Existing Building Rating System. Environmental purchasing and green cleaning purchases support this policy because they can earn a building up to 8 of the possible 110 certification credits. The EP³ team established a Janitorial subcommittee in FY 07-08 to identify greener alternatives to the janitorial products and equipment the City currently uses and to establish a plan to pilot and adopt these alternatives. Examples of product replacements to date include:

- Virgin products with recycled content products,
- Anti-microbial soaps with bar soaps,
- Ammonia-based cleaners with plant-based cleaners, and
- Harsh-chemical-based graffiti cleaners with soy-based anti-graffiti products.

Standard Operating Procedures and tracking measures have been established to help staff identify environmentally preferable products and monitor their procurement and use. Product categories cover lighting, furniture, electronics, and ongoing consumables. These procedures have been incorporated into the proposed City-wide green building certification approach that will soon be submitted to the USGBC for approval.

Promoting EP³ Beyond San Jose

The City took advantage of several opportunities to publicize its environmentally preferable procurement work this year. Most notably, San Jose was one of eight case studies included in France's first French-language book on green information technology. The book was published in September and provided international exposure for San Jose's sustainability efforts. San Jose was included because of its early adoption of the American comprehensive environmental standard for computers – EPEAT (in 2006).

In April, San Jose hosted a regional workshop on how to buy environmentally preferable furniture. Over 30 attendees from local governments and businesses heard from a nationally

recognized expert on green furniture. City staff is using the information from this workshop to develop a model specification for green furniture. The specification will be completed in late Calendar Year 2009.

Additionally, City staff made several presentations on EP³ including two presentations at the EP³ workshop offered by the Association of Bay Area Governments in March. Councilmember Sam Liccardo and the City's Purchasing Manager, Walter Rossmann, spoke at this regional workshop. Several other presentations were given to other municipalities during the fiscal year.

The Santa Clara Valley Transit Authority's Sustainability unit has convened a group of local agency staff to discuss best practices and how we can work together towards greater sustainability county-wide. The group has decided to pursue collaborative environmental procurement and is partnering with honor students from San Jose State University. They will develop a mechanism for identifying specific green commodities that could command a better price from bulk orders as well as a mechanism for agencies to utilize each other's contracts. A program should be completed by May 2010.

Plans for Fiscal Year 2009-2010

During Fiscal Year 2009 - 2010, the EP³ Steering Committee and Implementation Team plan to continue to implement the EP³ Multi-year Strategic Plan. Priority tasks for this fiscal year include:

- 1) Adopting a model specification for buying environmentally preferable furniture.
- 2) Additional outreach to City departments on the EP³ policy, and resources for implementation.
- 3) Completing the rechargeable battery pilot.
- 4) Continuing the work with the janitorial team to reduce use of toxic cleaning chemicals.
- 5) Additional research on environmentally preferable goods and product alternatives.
- 6) Ensuring that solicitation specifications include the takeback of packaging, where appropriate.
- 7) Developing model specifications for marketing collateral.
- 8) Collaborating with the Santa Clara Valley Transit Authority and San Jose State University in the development of collaborative purchasing.
- 9) Continuing support of the City's Green Building efforts as they relate to procurement.

POLICY ALTERNATIVES

Alternative #1: Maintain two policies that address environmental procurement.

Pros: Policy 4-4 continues to explicitly address recycled content, making it a more robust statement by the City of its intention to procure recycled content products.

Cons: Since recycled content is addressed in Policy 4-6 as well as policy 4-4, the City will continue to have redundancy in its policies that address environmental procurement.

Reason for not recommending: Merging these policies that both address product recycled content will reduce potential confusion among staff working to comply with City policy and streamline City policy documents. Policy 4-6 addresses more aspects of environmental procurement and is thus a more robust document.

Alternative #2: Do not address Extended Producer Responsibility.

Pros: The Environmentally Preferable Procurement Policy would be a simpler document than it becomes by including Extended Producer Responsibility. Not addressing Extended Producer Responsibility in the City's Procurement Policy would mean fewer mandates for the Purchasing Division and City departments to address the waste generated by what the City buys.

Cons: Not addressing Extended Producer Responsibility would compromise the City's ability to achieve its Zero Waste goals. It would also put the City behind other agencies in terms of addressing an emerging strategy for implementing EP³ and zero waste.

Reasons for not recommending: Extended Producer Responsibility is a critical element to achieve zero waste. Addressing it as part of procurement will ensure that the products we buy minimize waste and maximize reuse and recycling at all stages.

PUBLIC OUTREACH/INTEREST

- Criterion 1:** Requires Council action on the use of public funds equal to \$1 million or greater. **(Required: Website Posting)**
- Criterion 2:** Adoption of a new or revised policy that may have implications for public health, safety, quality of life, or financial/economic vitality of the City. **(Required: E-mail and Website Posting)**
- Criterion 3:** Consideration of proposed changes to service delivery, programs, staffing that may have impacts to community services and have been identified by staff, Council or a Community group that requires special outreach. **(Required: E-mail, Website Posting, Community Meetings, Notice in appropriate newspapers)**

Although this memorandum does not meet any of the above criteria, it will be posted on the City's website for the November 2, 2009 Transportation and Environment Committee meeting.

COORDINATION

This memorandum has been coordinated with the Departments of Aviation, Environmental Services, General Services, Public Works, Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services, Planning, Building and Code Enforcement, the City Attorney's Office, and the Budget Office.

FISCAL/POLICY ALIGNMENT

This memorandum supports implementation of the Urban Environmental Accords and aligns with Green Vision Goal 2 to “reduce per capita energy use by 50%”, Goal 3 to “receive 100 percent of our electrical power from clean renewable sources”, Goal 4 “to build or retrofit 50 million square feet of green buildings”, Goal 5 “to divert 100% of waste from our landfills”, Goal 8 “Ensure that 100% of public fleet vehicles run on alternative fuel”, and Goal 9 to “replace 100 percent of our streetlights with smart, zero emission lighting”.

COST SUMMARY/IMPLICATIONS

Not applicable.

BUDGET REFERENCE

Not applicable.

CEQA

Exempt: File # PP09-180

SCOTT P. JOHNSON
Director, Finance

JOHN STUFFLEBEAN
Director, Environmental Services

For questions please contact Linden Skjeie, EP³ Co-Chair, at (408) 975-2577.

Attachment 1: Revised Environmentally Preferable Procurement Policy

Attachment 2: EP³ Successes Matrix – FY 08-09

Attachment 3: Green Purchases

Attachment 1

City of San José, California

COUNCIL POLICY

TITLE: ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT POLICY	PAGE 1 of 6	POLICY NUMBER 4-6
	EFFECTIVE DATE 09/25/01	REVISED DATE

APPROVED BY COUNCIL ACTION ON

Purpose

It is the goal of the City of San José (City) to utilize its purchasing power to influence commerce to offer goods and services with better environmental performance, and to procure products and services from manufacturers and suppliers that demonstrate a high level of environmental and social responsibility.

By incorporating environmental considerations into public purchasing, the City intends to reduce impacts to human health and the environment, reduce its carbon footprint, remove unnecessary hazards from its operations, reduce costs and liabilities, fulfill its commitments under the City's Green Vision and Urban Environmental Accords, meet LEED requirements for USGBC certification, and improve the environmental quality of the region.

This Policy will guide the City's efforts to procure environmentally sustainable products and services. While not all of these guidelines will be feasible in every procurement of goods and services, the City will make a good faith effort to incorporate these guidelines to the maximum extent possible in its procurement decisions. This Policy could be considered for purchasing and contracting in support of the operation and management of all City-owned buildings and facilities as well as their components, systems, operations and materials; and for all City programs, events, contractors, and grantees.

Background

The City adopted Council Policy 4-4 on Source Reduction and Recycling Procurement in 1990 to establish markets for recyclable materials. Policy 4-4 was designed to favor products with recycled content and ensure that such products were not excluded from consideration in solicitations.

In 2001, the City expanded environmental considerations in procurement beyond recycling and the reduction of solid waste and toxics to include energy conservation, water conservation, and life cycle analysis with the adoption of Council Policy 4-6, the Environmentally Preferable Procurement Policy (EP³). Policy 4-6 was revised in 2005 and 2007.

Policies 4-4 and 4-6 enabled the City to seek grants from the California Integrated Waste Management Board, which requires a formal recycled content procurement policy and a report on its implementation for grant eligibility.

* See definitions

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In 2005, the City became a signatory to the Urban Environmental Accords which encouraged its members to conduct environmental procurement.

To address sustainability in a more comprehensive way, the City adopted its Green Vision in 2007. The ten Green Vision goals are designed to move the City towards greater environmental sustainability. Policy 4-6 advances several of the Green Vision goals including zero waste, energy efficiency and renewable energy, green building, green fleet, and smart streets.

In recent years, the State of California has enacted several bills that relate to Policy 4-6 including AB 1879, the Green Chemistry Act, SB 509 addressing hazardous materials and toxic substances, and AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act.

City policies and plans that support the goals of environmental preferable procurement include the Sustainable City Major Strategy of the General Plan, the Pollution Prevention Policy, the Green Building Policy, the Zero Waste Strategic Plan (adopted October 2008), the Strategic Energy Plan (adopted September 2009), and the proposed Climate Action Plan.

Policy

It is the policy of the City of San José to reduce the environmental impact of its purchases by addressing:

1. Product Content

- a. Purchase products which contain the highest percentage of post-consumer recovered material and the highest percentage of total recovered material available in the marketplace (e.g.; minimum 30% post-consumer content for paper).
- b. Ensure that specifications and performance standards for goods and services do not require the use of products made from virgin materials nor specifically exclude the use of environmentally preferable products.
- c. Replace disposables with re-usable, recyclable, or compostable goods.
- d. Avoid hazardous materials that have the potential to be persistent, bioaccumulative and/or toxic (PBT). Consider impacts and threats of harm to human health and/or the environment.
- e. Require manufacturers and their suppliers to disclose to the City the material content of their products.

2. Extended Producer Responsibility

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ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT POLICY	EFFECTIVE DATE 09/25/01	REVISED DATE

- a. Include product specifications that address:
 - i. Durability and minimization of waste in the product design, materials content, manufacturing processes, packaging, distribution, and end-of-life management. Areas of consideration include the use of virgin material, water, energy, hazardous substances, product longevity, recycled content, recyclability, and product takeback.
 - ii. Free or low-cost product takeback services (e.g.; collection, recycling, remanufacturing, and proper disposal of their products).
 - iii. Documentation that products previously purchased or leased are in fact reused, recycled, or otherwise safely managed at the end of their useful lives.
- b. Purchase products that minimize greenhouse gas emissions over the entire product lifecycle.
- c. Participate in industry-financed recycling programs such as the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation (RBRC) and the Thermostat Recycling Corporation (TRC).

3. Environmental Product Standards

Procure environmentally preferable goods and services that meet environmental product standards established by governmental or other widely recognized authorities. Examples include the Green Seal 37 standard for janitorial products, EPEAT for IT equipment, and GreenGuard for furniture. The standards should be:

- a. Developed and awarded by an impartial third-party;
- b. Developed in a public, transparent, and broad stakeholder process; and
- c. Represent specific and meaningful criteria for that product or service category.

4. Other Environmental Factors

Integrate environmental factors into the City's purchasing decisions if external authorities have not established standards. Examples include, but are not limited to,:

- a. Purchase fleet vehicles that provide the best available fuel efficiency and net reduction in vehicle fleet emissions;
- b. Evaluate, as appropriate, the environmental performance of vendors in providing products and services;
- c. Ensure that at least 30% of direct purchases of food served in City facilities is locally grown and organic; and

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d. Procure goods, products and services that support City LEED certification.

5. Performance Measurement

Quantify the environmental and economic benefits of the procurement of environmental alternatives such as recycled content paper, biodiesel, and IT equipment by utilizing available product environmental benefits calculators. Environmental benefits calculators have been developed to quantify the benefits associated with the procurement and use of various products such as paper, biodiesel, and janitorial supplies.

Definitions

The following terms shall have the assigned definitions for all purposes under this Policy:

Environmentally Sustainable Products and Services means products and services that have a lesser or reduced negative effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products that serve the same purpose. In comparing products and services, the City should consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, operation, maintenance, reuse, disposal of products, end of life management, or service delivery.

Specifically, factors that should be considered when determining that a product or service has environmentally preferable attributes include, but are not limited to:

- Minimization of virgin material used in product or service life cycle;
- Maximization of recycled materials used in product or service life cycle;
- Life cycle analysis of products and services;
- Reuse of existing products or materials in product or service life cycle;
- Recyclability, biodegradability, and compostability of product;
- Minimization of packaging;
- Minimization of greenhouse gas emissions;
- Water, energy, and fuel efficiency;
- Toxicity reduction or elimination;
- Durability and maintenance requirements; and
- Ultimate disposal of the product.

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) means the Green Building Rating System developed and administered by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC) and adopted by the City in the Green Building Policy.

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Life Cycle Analysis means the comprehensive accounting of the total cost of ownership, including initial costs, energy and operational costs, longevity and efficacy of service, and disposal costs.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) means an environmental policy that transfers the costs and/or physical responsibility of waste management away from local government authorities to producers by encouraging the producer to extend their responsibility for the environmental impact (physical and/or financial) of a product to the post-consumer stage of a product's life cycle, to the extent that the impacts cannot be eliminated by design.

Persistent, bioaccumulative, or toxic (PBT) means chemicals that are toxic, persist in the environment, bio-accumulate in food chains, and pose risks to human health and ecosystems. PBTs transfer easily between air, water, and land, remain in the environment for long periods of time, are not readily destroyed, and build up or accumulate in body tissue.

Implementation Guidelines

The City Manager shall ensure the development and maintenance of implementation guidelines that provide sufficient direction and clarity to carry out this Policy in an efficient and accountable manner. Specifically, the City Manager shall:

1. Prepare and deliver to the City Council an annual report on implementation of this Policy. The report shall include documentation of the types, quantities, and dollar amounts of environmentally preferable products and, their economic and environmental benefits (including the percentage of post-consumer and total recovered material content). This report should also discuss the environmental benefits of applying this Policy to certain services such as janitorial, landscape, and painting services.
2. Establish guidelines governing the development, review, and approval of specifications for procurement of products and services that address recycled content, recyclability, energy and water conservation, life cycle cost, extended producer responsibility, toxins reduction, rapidly renewable materials, forest protection, preference for local products, and other environmental considerations, and support Green Building certification efforts.
3. Include environmentally sustainable products and services in specifications for City solicitations.
4. Incorporate product (including packaging) stewardship measures such as take back and end of life management into contract requirements.

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5. During an evaluative procurement process, require vendors to report environmental and economic benefits of green product alternatives.
6. Ensure that all new City buildings and renovations utilize materials and building systems that will facilitate LEED certification and ensure that this policy is implemented in a manner consistent with the City's Green Building Policy 8-13.
7. Review this Policy at least every five years, and present any recommendations to the City Council.

Attachment 2

**City of San Jose
Environmentally Preferable Procurement Policy
Successes: FY 2008 - 2009**

Project	Project Description	Benefits (eco or other)
Information Technology EPEAT Computer Equipment Purchases	In FY 0809, San Jose purchased over 1,000 monitors and almost 1,200 CPUs that qualify for the comprehensive EPEAT environmental standard.	PCs that qualify for the EPEAT standard have better environmental performance than conventional PCs. Over their lifetimes, these purchases will save: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 879,680 kWh, - 1,572,600 kg in primary materials, - 169,139 kg in GHG emissions, - 3,633,509 kg in air emissions, - 7,600 kg in water emissions, - 85 kg in toxic materials, - 83 kg of lead, - 3,000 kg of hazardous waste, and - \$83,000 in operating costs
Computer Packaging improvements	Bulk packaging is now required for orders of 8 PCs or more.	- The new packaging option has the potential to reduce packaging waste by 75%.
Information Technology energy improvements	Procured computer models with power supplies that run at an efficiency rating of 85% or higher, up from the previous 80%.	- Energy conservation, - Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
Green Fleet Administrative Policy		
Police Patrol Vehicles	Piloting the use of ten Chevy Impalas as Police Patrol units.	- Improved fuel economy, - reduction in exhaust emissions, - lower acquisition price, and - 5yr 100,000 mile warranty

Non-aerosol propellant cleaning system	Utilizing refillable aerosol cans with compressed air as a propellant to clean car parts.	Reduces products entering the waste stream by eliminating disposable aerosol cans, - Improved air quality
Hybrid Conversion	Convert a Toyota Prius Hybrid to a plug-in PHEV vehicle for use in the parking control program.	Increases battery capacity and increases fuel economy potential to 100 MPG
Product Changes and Pilots		
MWS LED Flashlights	MWS has transitioned to rechargeable LED Flashlights from the use of disposable batteries.	- Less hazardous waste production; energy conservation
Rechargeable Battery Pilot	Being conducted in the Aviation Department to determine the performance and feasibility of their use in more City applications.	- Less hazardous waste generation and potential pollution to local landfills
LED Streetlights	The City (DOT) converted 125 low-pressure sodium streetlights to LED (Light Emitting Diode) luminaires with communication and control system for the CDBG Green Vision Project – LED Streetlights Conversion.	- Energy conservation, - Reduced City's operation and maintenance costs, - Greenhouse gas emissions reductions, and - Less hazardous waste disposal
Green Mobility Sidewalk Project	1. The City used a "green" concrete mix that replaced most of the cement (a significant greenhouse gas producer) with recycled materials such as blast furnace slag and fly ash. 2. Permeable pavers utilized in park strips.	- The concrete mix saved 390 pounds of cement per cubic yard compared to a conventional mix. It will become San Jose's new standard for curb, gutter, sidewalk and ramp construction, potentially saving substantial CO ₂ emissions annually, - Pervious pavers allow stormwater from the sidewalk to percolate through, reducing runoff and providing water to street trees.
Tow Truck Contract	Incorporated green language into the Bid.	- Trucks now use GPS for more direct routing, - Vehicle idle times are limited, - Office required to use Energy Star compliant equipment, - Use of 30% recycled paper (min), and - Motion sensor lights required rather than lights that stay

911 Call Center Furniture bid	Environmental specifications were included in the furniture solicitation for the new 911 Call Center.	on at their facility.
Furniture specification for Happy Hollow Park and Zoo	Incorporated environmental requirements into furniture specification that addressed recycled content, pollution prevention, and end of life management.	The new furniture includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30-35% Recycled Steel, - 100% Non VOC emitting finish on metal, - 100% PCW Recycled Fabric, - 100% Recycled Particle Board (Cellulose Content)/Low to no VOC emitting, - 100% PCW recycled packaging, and - 60% recycled laminate surface material and low to no VOC-emitting adhesive. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved resource conservation, - Less pollution generated, and - Less waste generated.
Local organic foods and the Senior Meal Program	The Senior Nutrition Program procures local organic foods from two vendors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less pollution is generated in the production and transportation of food, - Local organic foods offer health benefits and preserve local agriculture, and - Appreciation from the program's participants.
Team San Jose	Now utilizes compostable takeout containers and procures local organic foods from the Salinas Valley and Watsonville.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduces solid waste from disposables, - Less pollution is generated in the production and transportation of food, - Local organic foods offer health benefits and preserve local agriculture, and - Competitive advantage for the Convention Center.
Goats and sheep utilized for weed management	Utilized to manage invasive weeds on 600 acres of City lands, up from 4 acres in 2007. Grazing is now continuous at the Water Pollution Control Plant.	Reduces the municipal use of herbicides, Diminishes related pollution of waterways, and Avoids the use of gas-powered mowers and fossil fuels.
Owl nesting boxes and Bat nesting boxes	33 barn owl nesting boxes and 8 bat nesting boxes were installed in parks and gardens to control gophers and	- Reduces chemical controls for gophers and insects in City parks.

	insects.	
Chlorine-free kitchen and bathroom paper products	Transitioned to using chlorine-free paper products (office paper is Chlorine-free as well).	- Avoids the generation of dioxin as these paper products breakdown in the wastestream.
San Jose Janitorial Team	Has made numerous product substitutions in cleaners, supplies such as trash bags, pesticides, and anti-graffiti products.	Less pollution generated, Better health and safety for visitors, janitorial staff, and office workers.
Air Fresheners	Phased out the use of traditional air fresheners in favor of those without volatile organic compounds (VOCs).	Better air quality in City facilities, Better health and safety for City workers.
City Printing Services	The City Print Shop now offers 100% post-consumer waste (pcw) paper for print jobs.	- Can reduce energy use, the use of virgin resources, and the generation of greenhouse gases, wastewater and solid waste.
Aviation Department		
VALE Grant (Voluntary Airport Low Emission) "Green Vehicle" purchases	Purchased 15 new electric vehicles (EV's) to replace existing high emission gasoline vehicles.	Removes high emission gasoline powered vehicles currently assigned to the Airport fleet, Fewer carbon emissions, - Lower operating costs.
Bus fleet conversion completed	Replaced the fleet's last 14 diesel buses with buses that run on concentrated natural gas (CNG).	Avoids the air quality impacts associated with diesel buses: somewhat lower nitrous oxide (NO _x) and substantially fewer particulate emissions, Received a National Natural Gas Vehicle Achievement Award.
Airport RFP for Food, Beverage & Retail Concessions	Environmental implementation Guidelines developed for concession vendors.	- These guidelines help vendors identify environmentally preferable products such as takeout containers and janitorial products they can use as well as green practices to reduce their environmental impacts.
Leading by Example		
Salinas EP ³ presentation Spring 09	Gordon Johnson presented to Salinas City staff on San Jose's EP ³ initiatives.	- Enhances San Jose's leadership image in environmental procurement.
ABAG EP ³ Workshop March, 2009	Sam Liccardo spoke on the elected official's panel.	- Enhances San Jose's leadership image in environmental procurement.

<p>ABAG EP³ Workshop March, 2009</p>	<p>Procurement Manager Walter Rossmann presented on City EP³ work.</p>	<p>- Enhances San Jose's leadership image in environmental procurement.</p>
<p>California Association of Professional Purchasing Officers - Presentation in January, 2009.</p>	<p>Procurement Manager Walter Rossmann presented on City EP³ work.</p>	<p>- Resulted in several calls from various cities asking for more info on how San Jose implements EP³. Enhanced the City's leadership image.</p>

Attachment 3

City of San Jose Environmentally Preferable Procurement Policy Report – FY 0809

Attachment 3 – Breakout of City “Green Purchases” FY 08-09

Commodity	Dollar Amount Purchased
Auto, police pursuit & access	\$1,226,914
Automobile, fleet	\$592,343
Automotive: major equipment	\$74,471
Automotive: parts & maintenance items	\$158,282
Automotive: shop equipment/supply	\$42,350
Barricades	\$264,676
Carts/scooters	\$74,468
Communications Equipment & Supplies	\$899,496
Computer Services	\$3,752,707
Copier, rental	\$453,022
Copier-Lease/Purchase	\$41,819
Fuel/Oil/Grease/Lube/Solvent	\$873,569
Furniture (Except Office)	\$1,772,897
Furniture, Office	\$1,396,082
Generators/Equipment & Supply	\$200,663
Janitorial Service	\$377,998
Janitorial Supplies	\$1,023,652
Landscape Services	\$1,812,383
Landscape/Lawn maintenance	\$85,695
Motorcycles	\$147,935
Office Supplies/Non-Stock (Toners)	\$42,059
Paint, Equipment & Supplies	\$462,583
Printing	\$1,114,018
Projectors	\$42,745
Radios/Motorola Systems	\$1,330,401
Road & Highway Building Material	\$540,574
Road Maintenance Services	\$201,151
Telecommunications-Equipment/Supplies	\$337,911
Tree Trimming	\$297,807
Trucks	\$1,850,600
"Green" Total	\$23,830,392
Total for all Purchases	\$108,581,816
Percent “Green”	21.9%