Location:	CITYWIDE
Proposal:	To expand Priority Development Areas (PDAs) and create new Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) in the City of Oakland.
Applicant:	City of Oakland
Environmental Determination:	The proposal relies on the previously certified Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) for the Land Use and Transportation Element of the General Plan; the Historic Preservation Element of the General Plan; the 2015-2023 Housing Element; various Redevelopment Plans; the West Oakland, Lake Merritt Station Area, Broadway-Valdez, and Central Estuary Specific Plans; and the Plan Bay Area. On a separate and independent basis, the proposal is also exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15307(Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of Natural Resources); 15308 (Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment); and/or 15061(b)(3) (the general rule that CEQA applies only to projects that have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment.)
City Council District:	PDAs and PCAs are proposed for each District.
Action to be Taken:	Recommendations to the City Council
Staff Recommendation:	Recommend proposal to the City Council
For Further Information:	Contact case planner **Neil Gray** at **510-238-3878** or **ngray@oaklandnet.com**

SUMMARY

Staff is requesting that the Planning Commission review the proposed Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) and Priority Development Areas (PDAs) for a recommendation to the City Council. PCA and PDA designations are critical for the City of Oakland, because they are prioritized by regional agencies such as the Association of Bay Area Governments and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission for the awarding of grants for targeted investments in infrastructure, park improvements, urban greening, nature preservation, recreation activities, planning efforts, and other programs. The PCA and PDA map designations are not a regulatory tool, but instead define areas that may be eligible for future funding from regional agencies. None of the designations affect in any way the existing regulatory or policy structure for land use contained in the City's General Plan, Specific Plans, Planning Code and/or similar land use development policies or procedures.

BACKGROUND

On July 18, 2013, "Plan Bay Area" was jointly approved by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) Executive Board and by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC). Major themes of Plan Bay Area are to encourage new development where infrastructure exists, preserve open space, and create housing and jobs where transit is easily accessible. The Plan Bay Area grew out of the California Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (SB 375), which requires each of the state's 18 metropolitan areas – including the Bay Area – to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from cars and light trucks. Plan Bay Area includes the region's Sustainable Communities Strategy and the 2040 Regional Transportation Plan, and represents the next iteration of a planning process that has been in place for decades.

Two major tools for implementation of Plan Bay Area are designation of Priority Development Areas (PDAs) and Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs), which are designated and mapped by local jurisdictions and approved by ABAG every four years. PCA and PDA designations are critical for the City of Oakland, because they are prioritized by regional agencies for the awarding of grants for targeted investments in infrastructure, park improvements, urban greening, nature preservation and recreation activities, planning efforts, and other programs. None of the PCA and PDA designations will have regulatory authority, or affect in any way the existing regulatory or policy structure for land use contained in the City's General Plan, Specific Plans, Planning Code, or similar land use development policies or procedures. The PCA and PDA map designations simply define areas that may be eligible for future funding from regional agencies.

The subject of this report includes updating the City's PDA and PCA designations. Applications for PCAs and PDAs are due to ABAG by June 30, 2015, and the City Council must approve by resolution any new PDA or PCA.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Staff has held five community workshops regarding designation of Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs), including a charrette involving high school students, and another with scheduled presentations from community groups. Three meetings were conducted specifically regarding the PCA "Urban Greening" designation (see below for description of Urban Greening), and regarding PCA "Natural Landscapes" (see below). The following are some themes of the input received by staff regarding the mapping:

- Equity and gentrification issues should be considered in the Urban Greening map and in the prioritization of grant applications;
- Air contamination and particulate level, particularly near freeways and the Port, should be prioritized in the Urban Greening map;
- Edible parks and community gardens should be prioritized; and
- Knowland Park, endangered species and habitats (particularly the Pallid Manzanita and Presidio Clarkia), native grasses and plants, and bird habitats should be prioritized in the Natural Landscapes map.

Staff has incorporated these recommendations into the proposal by designating PCAs in areas that are economically challenged, designated as "Low Income-Low Access to Food", and/or habitat areas for endangered plants.

- There should be a public process regarding the prioritization of grant applications;
- The City of Oakland and community groups should coordinate and avoid competing against one another for grants; and
- Mitigations relating to The Chabot Space and Science Center construction should be implemented.

Staff will contact the City's grants coordinator regarding the first two issues. Mitigations regarding the Chabot Space and Science Center are outside the scope of this project.

Attachment A to this staff report contains analysis from the Oakland Climate Action Coalition, Oakland Food Policy Council, and East Bay Watershed Center. Staff has not held community meetings regarding the proposed PDA map revisions, but has received input from the public. Unlike the PCA designations, the PDA process does not require an extensive community process because the proposed PDA designations are predominantly an adjustment of existing PDAs to align with recently approved specific plans that went through extensive community processes.

Priority Development Areas (PDAs)

Background

Priority Development Areas (PDAs) are mapped where new development will support the day-to-day needs of residents and workers in a pedestrian-friendly environment served by transit. To be eligible to become a PDA, an area had to be within an existing community, near existing or planned fixed transit or served by comparable bus service, and planned for more housing. In general, local jurisdictions have defined PDAs as existing and planned regional centers, city centers, suburban centers or transit town centers, among other place types.

An area proposed for designation must meet all of the following criteria in order for ABAG to approve a PDA:

- The area is within an existing community;
- The area is near at least one public transit route that has minimum 20-minute headways;
- The area is planned or is planning for more housing; and
- The area is at least 100 acres.

ABAG has defined two categories of PDAs

- A *planned area* is part of an existing plan that is more specific than a general plan, such as a specific plan or an area plan.
- A *potential area* may be envisioned as a potential planning area that is not currently identified in a plan or may be part of an existing plan that needs changes.

The City currently has six Planned PDAs as shown in Attachment A: West Oakland, Macarthur Transit Village, Downtown/Jack London Square, Fruitvale/Dimond Area, Eastmont Town Center, and the Coliseum BART Station Area.

Proposed/Expanded PDA's

Most of the changes to the City's Priority Development Area (PDA) map are adjustments to existing PDAs to correspond to adopted specific plans. For instance, the 3rd Street corridor and Howard Terminal were added to the West Oakland PDA because it is part of the West Oakland Specific Plan area. A new PDA is also recommended that corresponds to the boundaries of the Estuary Policy Plan. Adjustments such as adding a new "Golden Gate and North Oakland" PDA are also recommended so that redevelopment areas and/or important development corridors are within a PDA.

The following table describes the location and reasoning behind each of the proposed changes to the PDA map. This table corresponds to the PDA map that is shown in Attachment C, which shows all the existing PDAs and designates the proposed changes. The proposed final PDA map is contained in Attachment D. Note that each of the areas will be Planned PDA (not Potential PDAs) because the City has adopted Specific and Redevelopment Plans that covers much of the areas where the City intends to focus development.

Table 1: Proposed Revisions to PDA Map

Area	Location	Reason for Revision
A (940 ac.)	Between San Pablo and College Ave., north of 53rd and Hwy. 24	Proposed new PDA ("Golden Gate & North Oakland") ➢ Location spans parts or all of the 'Broadway/MacArthur/San Pablo' and 'Stanford/Adeline' Redevelopment Areas ➢ Area includes important development corridors such as the northern sections of San Pablo Ave., Lowell, MLK, Telegraph, Shattuck, and Claremont
B (250 ac.)	Between Hwy. 24 and Broadway, north of 51st	Proposed addition to existing *MacArthur Transit Village* PDA ➢ Includes the Upper Broadway corridor between 51st and Hwy. 24, and the commercial and higher density zoned areas surrounding the Broadway/College/Broadway Terrace intersection
C (86 ac.)	Between Broadway and Piedmont Ave., Pleasant Valley and 40th St.	Proposed addition to existing *MacArthur Transit Village* PDA ➢ Includes the upper Piedmont Ave. corridor between 40th and 51st Streets ➢ Includes Mixed Use Housing Type areas between Broadway and Piedmont Ave.
D (89 ac.)	Broadway corridor between Grand Ave. and I-580	Proposed addition to existing *Downtown & Jack London Square* PDA: ➢ Incorporates the entire area of the Broadway Valdez Specific Plan (Broadway Valdez Specific Plan and Final EIR adopted by City Council on July 1st, 2014)

Table 1: Proposed Revisions to PDA Map		
Area	**Location**	**Reason for Revision**
D1 (110 ac.)	Between Webster and I-980, north of 27th Street to I-580	Proposed transfer of area from existing *MacArthur Transit Village* PDA to the *Downtown & Jack London Square* PDA: ➢ Creates a more logical PDA planning boundary (I-580) and aligns with northern boundary of the Broadway Valdez Specific Plan area.
E (36 ac.)	Northwest corner of West Oakland at Emeryville city limit	Proposed addition to existing *West Oakland* PDA: ➢ Aligns more closely with the West Oakland Specific Plan area boundary (West Oakland Specific Plan and Final EIR adopted by City Council on July 29th, 2014)
F (25 ac.)	3rd Street corridor	Proposed modification to existing *West Oakland* PDA: ➢ Aligns more closely with the West Oakland Specific Plan area boundary (West Oakland Specific Plan and Final EIR adopted by City Council on July 29th, 2014)
G (23 ac.)	Howard Terminal	Proposed addition to existing *Downtown & Jack London Square* PDA: ➢ Incorporates a portion of the Downtown Specific Plan Area (Downtown Specific Plan process currently underway)
H (297 ac.)	14th Street to the north, I-880 to the south, Broadway to the west and 5th Ave. to the east	Proposed addition to existing *Downtown & Jack London Square* PDA: ➢ Incorporates the entire area of the Lake Merritt Station Area Plan (Lake Merritt Specific Plan and Final EIR adopted by City Council on November 18th, 2014)
I (857 ac.)	Between International Blvd. and the Estuary shoreline from 5th Ave. to 23rd Ave., and between I-880 and the Estuary shoreline from 19th Ave. to the end of Tidewater Ave. at East Creek	Proposed new PDA ("San Antonio & Central Estuary"): ➢ Incorporates the entire area of the Central Estuary Plan (Central Estuary Area Plan adopted by City Council June 2013); and a portion of the International Blvd. TOD Plan area (International Blvd. TOD Plan adopted by City Council on January 25, 2011) ➢ Location spans parts of the Central City East and Coliseum Redevelopment Areas
J (162 ac.)	Between Seminary Street and 73rd Ave., and between Bancroft and boundary of the International Blvd. TOD Plan area	Proposed addition to existing *Eastmont Town Center* PDA: ➢ Location spans part of the Central City East Redevelopment Area
K (99 ac.)	Portion of the International Blvd. TOD Plan area between Seminary Street and 73rd Ave.	Proposed addition to existing *Eastmont Town Center* PDA: ➢ Location spans part of the Central City East Redevelopment Area
K1 (23 ac.)	Section of the 73rd Ave. corridor east of International Blvd.	Proposed transfer of area from existing *Eastmont Town Center* PDA to new "International Blvd. TOD" PDA: ➢ Incorporates a portion of the International Blvd. TOD Plan area (International Blvd. TOD Plan adopted by City Council on January 25, 2011)
K2 (224 ac.)	Portion of the International Blvd. TOD Plan area between Seminary Street and 81st Ave.	Proposed transfer of area from existing *Coliseum BART Station Area* PDA to new "International Blvd. TOD" PDA: ➢ Incorporates a portion of the International Blvd. TOD Plan area (International Blvd. TOD Plan adopted by City Council on January 25, 2011)

Table 1: Proposed Revisions to PDA Map		
Area	**Location**	**Reason for Revision**
L (15 ac.)	Between Foothill and MacArthur, and 106th and 108th Ave.	Proposed addition to existing *Eastmont Town Center* PDA: ➢ Incorporates the Foothill Square Shopping Center ➢ Includes a 'Community Commercial' area between Foothill, MacArthur, and 108th Ave.
M (530 ac.)	International Blvd. TOD Plan area between 73rd Ave. and the Oakland/San Leandro city limits	Proposed addition to new "International Blvd. TOD" PDA: ➢ Incorporates a portion of the International Blvd. TOD Plan area between 73rd Ave. and the Oakland/San Leandro city limits (International Blvd. TOD Plan adopted by City Council on January 25, 2011)
N (144 ac.)	Between 77th and 85th Ave., from San Leandro St. to the International Blvd. TOD Plan area	Proposed addition to existing *Coliseum BART Station Area* PDA: ➢ Older industrial area between Hegenberger and 85th Ave. with expected development interest once adjacent Coliseum Area Specific Plan is adopted ➢ Location spans part of the Coliseum Redevelopment Area
O (530 ac.)	Between East Creek (at Tidewater) and Hegenberger Rd., west of I-880 to San Leandro Bay/Creek	Proposed addition to existing *Coliseum BART Station Area* PDA: ➢ Incorporates a portion of the Oakland Airport Business Park, which is within the Coliseum Area Specific Plan area (Coliseum Plan is currently underway; final Plan adoption by City Council is expected in April 2015)

Priority Conservation Area (PCAs)

Background

Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) have historically been mapped to regionally significant open spaces, recreation trails, and agricultural areas where there has been broad consensus for protection from development pressure. In the past, PDAs and PCAs have complemented one another because promoting development within PDAs takes development pressure off the region's open space and agricultural lands. However, a recent update of the Plan Bay Area program has allowed PCAs to be mapped in urban locations where development is encouraged and separated PCAs into the following four categories:

1. *Natural Landscapes* – Existing and potential green spaces in cities that increase habitat connectivity, improve community health, capture carbon emissions, and address stormwater. Many existing and likely Natural Landscapes areas are **not** within PDAs. Existing examples in Oakland of these PCAs include: the Leona Canyon Regional Open Space; Butters Canyon Headwaters of Peralta Creek.
2. *Urban Greening* – Existing and potential green spaces in urban areas that increase habitat connectivity, improve community health, capture carbon emissions, and address treating stormwater. These areas **may be within PDAs**
3. *Regional Recreation* – Existing and potential regional parks, trails, and other publicly accessible recreation facilities. Examples include the East Bay Greenway and regional trails such as the Bay Trail.

4. *Agricultural Lands* – Large farm, grazing and timber lands that support the region's agricultural economy and provide additional benefits such as habitat protection and carbon capture. No examples are in Oakland and will not be further discussed in this Report.

Methodology

Each PCA in Oakland would fit into the *Urban Greening*, *Natural Landscapes*, or *Regional Recreation* designation (staff has not identified any areas in Oakland that fit the description for *Agricultural Lands*). ABAG has identified the specific benefit(s) a PCA must provide to be designated within one of these categories and specific criteria for what is considered a benefit. ABAG has also defined possible co-benefits a PCA may have. In general, areas with the most benefits and co-benefits are considered by ABAG to be the most eligible to be designated a PCA, although an area with only one critical benefit can also be designated a PCA.

Staff mapped and analyzed a series of Geographic Information System (GIS) data sets or "layers" provided from various sources to determine the most appropriate proposed locations for each of these PCA categories. The informational layers used to map the proposed locations for each PCA category and their benefits and co-benefits are briefly described in the following sections.

Natural Landscapes

According to the definition provided by ABAG, a Natural Landscape PCA benefits at least one of the following systems: Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems, Aquatic Ecosystems, Water Supply and Quality and may also potentially co-benefit Climate and Resilience, Compact Growth, or Recreation. ABAG has identified criteria required for a PCA designation to benefit one of these primary benefits (see Table 2, below).

In general, staff chose layers that identified critical habitats for a variety of species such as riparian corridors, open space areas, and critical habitat linkages. Staff also chose layers for plants that are of particular community concern, such as the pallid and brittle leaf manzanitas and the clarkia presidio.

Table 2: Benefits and Criteria for the Natural Landscapes PCA

Benefit	Criteria Required and *(Optional)*
Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Protects land within Conservation Lands Network (CLN)[1] or • *Protects Other Critical Habitat*
Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems	• Protects wetlands identified in Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals; or • Protects subtidal Habitat identified in Subtidal Habitat Goals; or • Protects stream identified as a Stream Conservation Target in the CLN; or • *(Protects Other Important Features) e.g. Nationally Important Marine Features*
Water Supply and Water Quality	• Protects urban water supply: in a reservoir catchment area, aquifer recharge zone, critical stream, priority stream; or • Supports watershed health

[1]The Conservation Lands Network (CLN) is the recommended configuration of interconnected habitats for preserving biodiversity in the Bay Area. The Bay Area Open Space Council partnered with 125 regional experts to develop the mapping data.

The following lists the informational layers that define staff's recommended designations of Natural Landscapes PCA areas. The benefit(s) (Terrestrial Ecosystems, Aquatic Ecosystems, or Water Supply and Water Quality) and co-benefit(s) (Climate and Resilience, Compact Growth, or Recreation) for each layer are contained in Attachment E. The attachment also contains a table containing the source for each informational layer and the criteria met for each benefit, maps for each of the layers, and the final map, which contains all the layers on one map.

Land Habitats

1. *Conservation Lands Network – Essential, Important and Fragmented Habitat. (2011)* Public and private lands with areas important to biodiversity representing a mosaic of habitats and linkages needed for biodiversity conservation. (Source: Bay Area Open Space Council (BAOSC))
2. *Critical Linkages.* Lands essential to maintain or restore functional connectivity among wildlands for all species or ecological process of interest. (Source: Science and Collaboration for Connected Wildlands)
3. *Botanical Priority Protection Areas for the East Bay: Botanical Areas with high priority for opportunities and constraints.* Mapping effort across two counties that identified potential botanical area of high priority with opportunities, threats and constraints. (Source: California Native Plant Society)
4. *Bay Area Protected Areas Database.* Contains private land with conservation easements, etc. from small parks to large wilderness areas. (Source: Bay Area Open Space Council)
5. *Areas zoned Open Space (Resource Conservation Areas).* Lands that are zoned Open Space (Resource Conservation Area) on the City's zoning maps. (Source: City of Oakland)
6. *OSCAR Parcels:* Areas designated for open space east of I-580. (Source: City of Oakland Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation Element of the General Plan and zoning maps)
7. *East Bay Regional Park Land.* (Source: City of Oakland)
8. *Wildlife Refuge.* (Source: California Wildlife Act)
9. *Sheared Serpentine Soils/Presidio Clarkia Habitat: Areas with Serpentine Soil and Clarkia franciscana populations.* Areas with Serpentine Soil. These areas are critical habitat for the Clarkia franciscana/presidio population. (Source: US Geological Survey)

Specific Species

10. *Pallid (Alameda) Manzanita.* Areas known to have endangered species, Pallid Manzanita. (Source: Friends of Sausal Creek)
11. *Brittle Leaf Manzanita Habitat.* Areas known to support rare natural community with distinctive features. (Oakland Museum)

Water Habitat and Features

12. *Priority and Critical Streams.* Streams in the City of Oakland that have been recommended to receive substantial protection and restoration for long-term fish conservation. (Source: BAOSC Critical Lands Network; USFWS Critical Habitat)
13. *Creek Corridors.* Waterways in the City of Oakland that have been designated as creeks east of I-580. (Source: City of Oakland)
14. *Priority Acquisition Creek Parcels (2005).* Creekside Parcels that have been identified for watershed preservation and acquisition. (Source: City of Oakland)
15. *Priority Creek Restoration Sites.* Creek sites identified in Measure DD as priorities for restoration east of I-580. (Source: City of Oakland)
16. *Undeveloped Creekside Parcels East of HWY 580 (2012).* Parcels within 50 feet of a creek that have $10,000 or less in improvements and opportunity to preserve creek functions. (Source: City of Oakland)
17. *Wetlands.* Aquatic features that contain wetland, open water, tidal marshes and flats, including RAMSAR wetlands. (Source: Bay Area Aquatic Resource Inventory (BAARI), San Francisco Estuary Institute)
18. *Important Bird Areas.* Areas designated as essential habitat for birds. (Source: Audubon California)

Urban Greening

According to the definition provided by ABAG, an *Urban Greening* PCA benefits at least one of the following systems: Community Health, Recreation, and Climate and Resilience and may also potentially co-benefit Wildlife Habitat or Water Supply and Quality.

ABAG has identified criteria required for a PCA designation to benefit one of the primary benefits (see Table 3, below).

Table 3: Benefits and Criteria for the Urban Greening PCA	
Benefit	**Criteria Required *(optional)***
Community Health	• Improve access to neighborhood parks in areas with high park need • Increase/complete urban tree canopy • Increase urban tree cover in areas expected to experience urban heat island effect • Supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening • Increase tree canopy, food access, and/or park access in Community of Concern
Recreation	• Proposed Regional Trails ➢ Bay Trail ➢ Ridge Trail • Acreage of regional park added • *Local data sources*
Climate and Resilience	• Protect and/or Increase Areas with Carbon storage potential; or • Address Hazard Risk in Open Spaces (earthquake, flood, sea level rise)

The following lists the informational layers that define staff's recommended designations of *Urban Greening* PCA areas. Note that many of the data layers overlap other layers. In addition, some recommended designated areas are defined by the intersection of multiple layers. For example, one of the proposed layers is the intersection of: 1) low income/low access to food and 2) the location of existing parks.

In general, the informational layers that staff chose to define the recommended designations of *Urban Greening* PCA areas identify lower income neighborhoods in Oakland challenged by environmental impacts and/or food access, and data layers that identify creek restoration priorities and street trees. In particular, staff relied on the State's EnviroScreen data and MTCs "Communities of Concern" designation (see below for descriptions of these layers).

The benefit(s) and co-benefits of an Urban Greening PCA designation in addressing the issues highlighted by each data layer are contained in **Attachment F**. The attachment also contains a table containing the source for each layer and the criteria met for each benefit, maps for each of the layers, and the final map, which contains all the layers on one map.

Disadvantaged Areas

1. *Low Income Low Access to Food census tracts areas wtihin Communities of Concern.* The intersection of two layers: 1) Census tracks defined by the USDA as being low income and having at least 70 percent of residents more than one half mile from a grocery store, supermarket, or other healthy food source and 2) "Communities of Concern", which are areas identified by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) as having high concentrations of minority and low-income residents. (Sources: USDA and MTC)
2. *Parks (OS zoned areas) within Low Income Low Access to Food census tracts.* The intersection of Low Income Low Access to Food (see above) and areas of the City zoned Open Space layers. (Sources: USDA and the City of Oakland)
3. *Existing Parks within a Community of Concern.* The intersection of the Communities of Concern (see above) and existing parks layers. (Sources: MTC and City of Oakland)
4. *Existing Parks within areas with a parks deficit.* The intersection of two layers: Areas with a parks deficit and existing parks. (Sources: MTC and City of Oakland)
5. *Community Gardens within a Community of Concern.* The intersection of the existing community gardens and Communities of Concern layers (see above for the definition of a Community of Concern). (Sources: City of Oakland and MTC)
6. *Areas with a Parks Deficit (census tracts) within Communities of Concern.* The intersection of areas with a Parks Deficit and Communities of Concern (see above). (Sources: City of Oakland Parks and Recreation and MTC)
7. *Environmentally Disadvantaged Communities.* Environmentally Disadvantaged Communities are communities defined by the CalEPA that are burdened by multiple sources of pollution. These areas are identified as being in the 75th percentile of EnviroScreen, which is a screening methodology that helps identify Environmentally Disadvantaged Communities. (Source: Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment).

Pollution and Contamination

8. *Old Industrial Land Use (potential stormwater contamination).* Industrial land areas present in 1968 that may contain PCBs and mercury. (Source: Alameda County Clean Water Program)
9. *High Particulate Level.* Areas with particulate levels greater than the threshold specified in the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's (BAAQMD) Plan Bay Area 2040. (Source: BAAQMD)
10. *Freeway Buffer 1,000 ft (I-880 and WO adjacent only).* Areas within 1,000 feet of I-580 in West *Oakland* and all of I-880. (Source: City of Oakland)
11. *Residential areas within 300 ft of Industrial Zone.* Areas in a residential zone that is within 300 feet of an industrial zone. (Source: City of Oakland)

Creeks and Water

12. *Sea Level Rise (5 ft).* Areas impacted by water inundation due to a sea level rise of five feet. (Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)
13. *Creek Greenways.* Areas proposed for restoration from hills to bay creek/recreation corridors. This layer includes Sausal and San Leandro Creeks[1] (Source: City of Oakland)
14. *Creek Restoration Priority Sites (West of I-580).* Urban creeks identified under Measure DD to be high priority for restoration. (Source: City of Oakland)
15. *Creek Corridors (West of I-580).* Above-ground portions of urban creeks with 50 ft. buffers on the west side of the highway. (Source: City of Oakland)

Street Trees and Stormwater

16. *Major Urban Corridors and Corridors between Major Open Space Areas.* Transportation corridors that are wide and well used such as San Pablo Avenue and International Boulevard and corridors that connect large regional parks to the Estuary (Source: City of Oakland)

Regional Recreation

According to the definition provided by ABAG, a *Regional Recreation* PCA must primarily benefit recreation by identifying proposed regional trails or where acreage of regional parks are added. ABAG also states that jurisdictions can optionally use local data sources to define a *Regional Recreation* PCA and possible co-benefits may include: Wildlife Habitat, Water Supply and Quality, Climate and Resilience, Community Health, and Compact Growth. The following lists the layers that define staff's recommended designations of Regional Recreation PCA areas.

Attachment G contains the source for each layer and the criteria met for the Regional Recreation benefit.

1. *Areas with an Open Space (Region Serving Park) zoning designation.* Areas designated as a region serving park on the City's zoning maps. (Source: City of Oakland)
2. *Proposed and existing Class 1 Bikeways.* Bikeways that provide a separated right of way for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians with minimal crossflow by motorists. (Source: City of Oakland)
3. *EBRP Trails.* Hiking trails within an East Bay Regional Park. (Source: East Bay Regional Parks District)
4. *San Francisco Bay Trail.* Portion of the 340 mile shoreline walking and bicycling path that passes through City of Oakland. (Source: ABAG)
5. *Creek Greenways.* Areas proposed to be restored to hills to bay creek/pedestrian corridors. (Source: City of Oakland)

[1] Staff from the Cities of San Leandro and Oakland are coordinating to locate the PCA containing San Leandro Creek in both cities.

MAP SHOWING ALL PROPOSED PCAs

Attachment H contains a map containing the outlines of the Natural Landscapes, Urban Greening, and Regional Recreation PCA designations. This is the map staff proposes to attach to the PCA application to ABAG.

PCA/PDA OVERLAP

There are several areas of the City where an *Urban Greening* PCA and a PDA overlap. For instance, the Central Estuary PDA is completely within the Central Estuary Urban Greening PCA. This is consistent with the intent of Urban Greening PCAs to define grant funding opportunity areas for improved urban tree canopies, edible parks, and green infrastructure that support urban development.

Attachment I contains a map showing both the PDAs and the Urban Greening PCAs with labels for areas that have a PCA/PDA overlap.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

The proposal relies on the previously certified Final Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) for the Land Use and Transportation Element of the General Plan (1998); the 1998 Amendment to the Historic Preservation Element of the General Plan; the 2015-2023 Housing Element (December 2014); all Redevelopment Plans; West Oakland, Lake Merritt Station Area, Broadway-Valdez, and Central Estuary Specific Plans; and the Plan Bay Area.

On a separate and independent basis, the proposal is also exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15307 (Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of Natural Resources); 15308 (Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment); and 15061(b)(3) (the general rule that CEQA applies only to projects that have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment.)

CONCLUSION

PCA and PDA designations are critical for the City because they are prioritized for the awarding of grants for targeted investments in infrastructure, park improvements, urban greening, nature preservation and recreation activities, planning efforts, and other programs. The PCA and PDA map designations only define areas that may be eligible for future funding from regional agencies and are not a regulatory tool. None of the designations affect in any way the existing regulatory or policy structure for land use contained in the City's General Plan, Specific Plans, Planning Code and/or similar land use development policies or procedures.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff requests that the Planning Commission take public comment, discuss the item and recommend that the City Council adopt the proposed PCA and PDA designations.

Prepared by:

NEIL GRAY
Planner III

Approved by:

ED MANASSE
Strategic Planning Manager

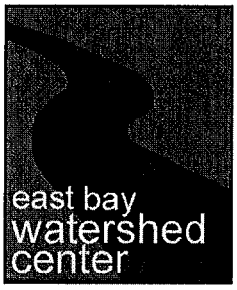
Approved for forwarding to the
City Planning Commission:

DARIN RANELLETTI
Deputy Director Bureau of Planning

ATTACHMENTS:

A. Letters from the public
B. Existing PDA map
C. Proposed PDA map showing changes
D. Proposed PDA map
E. Table and maps of proposed Natural Landscapes PCA layers
F. Table and maps of proposed Urban Greening PCA layers
G. Table and maps of proposed Regional Recreation PCA layers
H. Map of all PCA designations
I. Map of Urban Greening PCA and PDA designations

WATERSHED CENTER



Institute for Sustainable Policy Studies
Environmental Management and Technology Merritt College
12500 Campus Drive, Oakland, CA 94619 www.ecomerritt.org

March 17, 2015

To: Neil Gray, Victoria Salinas, Rebecca Tuden

CC: FOSC, FOSLC/Sue Levenson; Ann Riley, California Urban Streams Partnership; Adam Garcia Greenbelt Alliance; Maria Perez, Health Access Group, East Oakland Building Healthy Communities; Colin Miller, Bay Localize, Corinne Van der Hook, Bay Localize; Noel Gallo, Dan Kalb, Olga Bolotina, Barry Miller, Beth Teper

RE: PCA Mapping and Urban Creek Designations

Dear Neil, Victoria, and Rebecca,

We appreciate greatly the efforts you are doing to coordinate and propose Priority Conservation Area designations for the City of Oakland. As part of this effort, we wish to emphasize the important opportunity for our urban creeks and riparian watersheds to be carefully designated within the PCA process.

The creek corridors have been recognized and highlighted in various City plans. Unfortunately these green corridors have also been effectively removed from the visible landscape with modern development patterns that have left them mostly culverted and otherwise hidden. We assert the important role of greening and re-healing urban creek corridors as part of Oakland renewed efforts in climate action, sustainability, health, equity and resiliency.

We appreciate that, per the OSCAR General Plan Element, staff has placed creeks as an urban greening layer as well as a natural lands layer (east of the 580 freeway). However, we request explicitly for the PCA mapping, that as with other urban greening priority "buffer" areas you presented (along identified freeways and housing next to industrial areas) that we include key creeks to be clearly designated with an ***urban greening opportunities and incentive buffer***

ATTACHMENT A

of 200-300 feet from creek centerline. This mapping would designate functional areas for supportive and incentivizing greening development actions (such as through available PCA grants) that can help create greater green infrastructure along the creekways while fully complementing existing development rights.

Key creekway corridors that would be well-suited for such designations are recommended are discussed in the OSCAR. Accordingly, we recommend the following eight (8) creek corridors that have significant day-lighted areas or opportunities, stretches of public right of way; offer excellent potential for connections from hills to estuary/bay to create a functional network of "green fingers" that can be woven in with our PDA and street corridors. From North to South, they are:

-Temescal
-Lake Channel-Glen Echo-Shepherd Canyon
-Sausal/Palo Seco
-Peralta
-Courtland/Lion
-Seminary
-Arroyo Viejo/Rifle Range
-San Leandro

This PCA creek urban greening opportunity and incentive designation has important co-benefits. The "buffer" would incorporate adjacent properties and streets for storm water and tree canopy improvements. It will clearly map the stated policy of developing potential hills to Bay connections. It places a value for investing in these areas in terms of the PCA planning horizon. While the creeks themselves are already protected with the City's existing creek ordinance, these are opportunities to find appropriate funding for access, greening of vacant parcels; supporting storm water street improvements, and targeting key areas for property owner grant incentives for riparian-oriented greening or flood protection.

Furthermore, as part of the general citywide greenway pattern, creek corridors should also be augmented with key street parkway corridors that are slightly different from other streets in that they have medians or opportunities for more significant greening/complete street configurations. Some clear examples include:

-Stanford Ave.
-14th Ave;
-Mandela Parkway
-Bancroft Ave
-East Bay Green Way

These parkways can have a smaller buffer designation of perhaps 50-100 feet to include adjacent street properties.

Thank you for allowing us to present last week and to follow up with the letter to specific the nature of our PCA recommendations. We look forward to your response and are available to meet or discuss further.

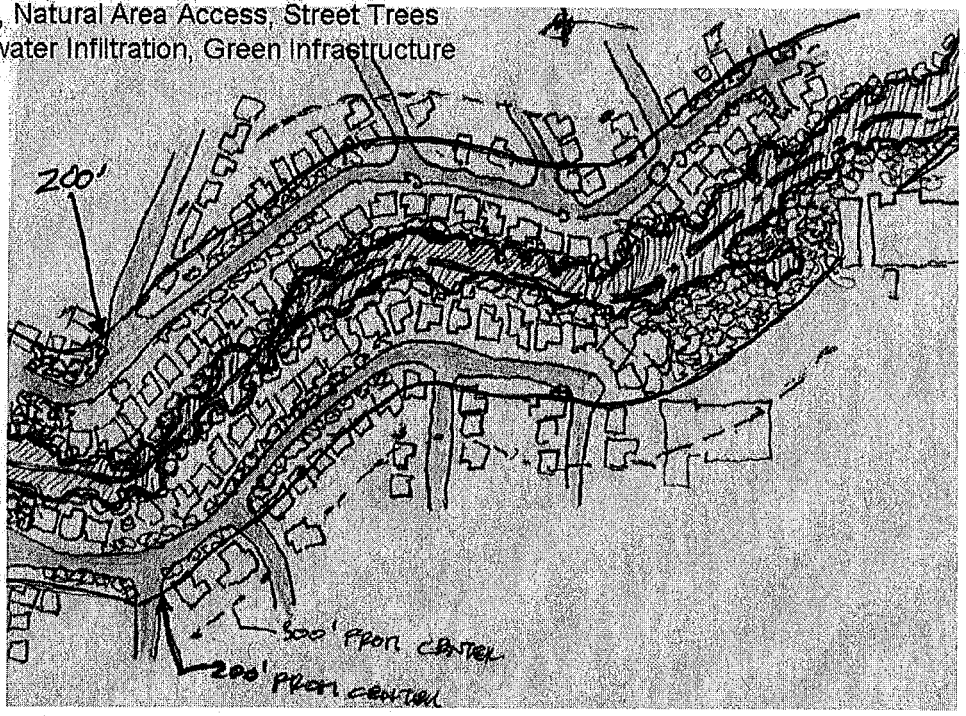
Sincerely,

Robin M. Freeman

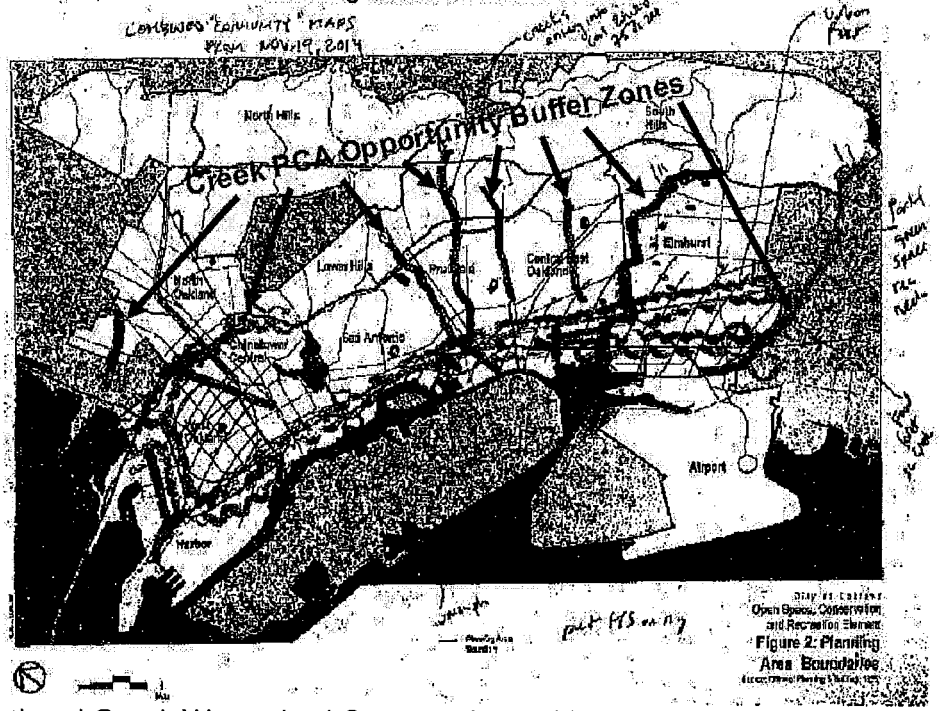
Attachments:
A: SL Creek segment showing buffer;
B: Citywide map showing creek greenways with approximate buffer designations
C: Proposed Creek Watershed Opportunity and Incentive Buffer Language

GREEN BUFFER OPPORTUNITY PCA ZONE PROPOSAL

- 200' from creek center line
- Priority for PCA Civic Investment
- Connection routes (OSCAR)
- Habitat, Natural Area Access, Street Trees
  Stormwater Infiltration, Green Infrastructure



COMBINED MAP FROM COMMUNITY CHARRETTE NOV. 19, 2014
Showing Creek Corridors in Oakland



Functional Creek Watershed Opportunity and Incentive Zone "Buffers"

The Creek Watershed Urban Greening buffers of 200-300 ft from creek centerline are shown as critical connections (ideally oriented to pedestrian and bicyclists) between potential urban ag sites, neighborhood centers, schools, transit and other urban green areas.

These greenway corridors also provide topographically-suitable riparian-watershed habitats for including more trees (many of which can be fruit trees) and "edible landscaping." Already watercress and blackberries are abundantly found along our creek banks and many types of medicinal plants and trees are found in the immediate flood plain area.

These corridors also define creekside areas that have significant 100-year flood hazards and/or on-going need for green infrastructure/storm-water run-off improvements. In certain instances, especially with increasing climate change effects, the most appropriate land-use for flood hazard areas would be open space and urban agriculture. The urban greening designation will allow the city to potentially acquire vacant parcels along existing creeks for priority conservation areas.

Functional Reasons:

- Stormwater infiltration –incorporates half block on either side and adjacent streets
- Topography/Watershed
- Riparian Habitat Flora and Fauna
- Green envelope zone for Greenway "Natural landscape" experience potential
- Green building incentive zone (fences, gardens, green roofs, landscaping urban fruit tree gleaning, etc.)
- Defines zone for civic investments and even acquisition e.g. for tot lot and park expansion; recreational and green street infrastructure, public creek access, restoration, and flood protection mitigation
- Differs from creek permit zone. In that this enables and still allows development and is more than immediate 50-100 ft creek zone.
- Maps connections routes and linkages as per OSACR;

Dear Victoria, Neil, and Rebecca,

Thank you for convening last week's PCA forum. This is a quick follow up to recap some of the main points/recommendations we made at last week's meeting.

- Victoria had requested an emailed copy of our Equity Checklist, so please find that attached.

- Beth Teper will likely be following up on this email chain with some additional thoughts/notes from the meeting that I may not have included here.

- Marisha will send you all a copy of our interactive map so that you can post it on your PCA webpage and share it with folks who attended the meeting last week. It will also be a helpful reminder of any map layers not yet included in the City's map, namely Community Land Trust parcels.

- Please find the GIS shapefiles for Oakland CLT properties attached, and please integrate this data with a 30-50 ft buffer around each parcel into the City's map. [Note that the GIS data was given to us by the Oakland CLT Executive Director, Steve King, and includes the properties of Oakland CLT, Northern California Land Trust, and the North Oakland Land Trust garden.]

- We were hoping that someone would send out the notes from this meeting to attendees, but I have not received anything yet. In order to make sure that the main recommendations from our presentation were recorded, I'll briefly outline them below. Feel free to follow up with me for additional details.
    - Regarding the PCA locations themselves:
        - **We recommend that the map layer "CalEnviroScreen - 75th percentile" be weighted in the PCA selection process, leaving all other map layers unweighted.** Prioritizing this map layer over all others will help ensure that PCA funding benefits the most impacted and sensitive communities. Cal EnviroScreen is by far the most reliable, detailed, and poignant screening methodology we have available to us for location selection. Using this data allows us identify the areas in Oakland that are disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution, including ozone, particulate matter, and hazardous waste, while also accounting for factors including age, asthma, income, and race. We are willing and able to work with you to further hone in on the details of prioritization scale/weighting mechanism in the coming weeks.
        - **Add CLT properties and buffers,** as recommended above.
        - **Ensure that any/all PCA plans are integrated with the plans of numerous other jurisdictions and agencies operating in Oakland,** including the Port of Oakland plans, the Global Oakland Logistics Plan, Alameda County Transportation Commission plans, EBMUD, CalTrans, and the Regional Water Board.

- Regarding the project selection process:
  - **Adopt the (attached) Equity Checklist as a guide for the PCA project selection process.** Such a checklist is a necessary complement to the PCA map because the map layers, however well thought out, can only tell us so much. This Equity Checklist will give the project selection committee(s) some qualitative factors to consider in addition to pure location factors, further ensuring that PCA funding will serve the most underserved and impacted communities.
  - **Create a community oversight commission to oversee PCA funding.** We believe that a community-centered approach to Urban Greening is essential, and that a community oversight committee will allow residents and other stakeholders to have a say in project selection and implementation. **We propose that the City Council resolve that a) An oversight community commission will be formed to oversee PCA funding; and b) That the PCA project selection committee(s) will use the agreed upon equity guidelines and criteria in selecting and prioritizing projects.** How this community oversight committee is structured and the exact guidelines can be part of mutual work going forward, perhaps tied into the resiliency planning initiative. This basic resolution should be presented to and adopted by City Council along with the Planning Department/CRO's overall PCA proposal.

Thank you for your attention and continued partnership in this process!

-Yassi

oakland FOOD POLICY COUNCIL
promoting an equitable & sustainable food system

February17, 2015

Neil Grey, Strategic Planning Division
Bureau of Planning and Building
City of Oakland
250 Frank Ogawa Plaza, 3rd Floor
Oakland, CA 94612

Sent via email to: ngray@oaklandnet.com

RE: **Recommendations for Priority Conservation Area Mapping**

Dear Mr. Grey,

On behalf of the Oakland Food Policy Council, please find attached the submitted maps and narrative of recommendations to be incorporated into the City's on-going PCA designation process.

These recommendations are the product of dedicated work and research by our members and extensive outreach to community stakeholders over the several years the OFPC has been working for food security and support for local food production policies within Oakland. The PCA designation process is an opportunity to connect our work into the frame of needed urban greening infrastructure and land-uses that not only address existing and future climate impacts but also creates tremendous community health and resiliency benefits.

We appreciate the invitation and opportunity to be part of this process. Please let me know if you have specific questions and the best way to upload our GIS files into the shared city platform. The OFPC is eager to support City Staff in moving towards a final PCA proposal for ABAG that considers the local environment, equity and economics together.

Thank you for your leadership in these efforts.

Sincerely,

Esperanza Pallana, Council Director

Attachments:
PCA Recommendation Map
Technical Addendum Map

221 Oak Street, Suite D, Oakland, CA 94607: 415.412.0585: epallana@oaklandfood.org


OAKLAND FOOD POLICY COUNCIL
PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREA PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR FOOD SECURITY AND URBAN GREENING
N
1" = 1500'
ONE MILE
LEGEND
EXISTING PCA
PRIORITY: CAL-ENVIRO 2.0 - 50+ SCORE
PRIORITY: USDA LI-LA (LOW INCOME-LOW ACCESS TO FOOD)
CRITICAL PRIORITY: 50+ CAL-ENVIRO AND USDA LI-LA
URBAN AG POTENTIAL 3+ ACRES
CREEK BUFFER
ABOVE GROUND CREEK
CULVERTED CREEK
Mapping expertise includes assistance from Dr. Nathan McClintock, Brian Fulfrost, Adam Garcia, Catherine Chang and City of Oakland and Oakland Food Policy Council Urban Ag Workgroup.
PRINTED 2-12-2015

oakland FOOD POLICY COUNCIL
promoting an equitable & sustainable food system

TO: Neil Grey, Strategic Planning Division; Victoria Salina, Chief Resiliency Officer, Rebecca Tuden Public Works

CC: Oakland City Council, Oakland Planning Commission

From: The Oakland Food Policy Council

Date: February17, 2015

Recommendations for Priority Conservation Area Mapping

In promoting Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) that support "the vitality of the region's natural systems, rural economy and human health" ABAG developed a new "**Urban Greening**" category that seeks to target areas within cities to optimize habitat connectivity, community health, carbon emissions capture, and improve stormwater management. The Urban Greening designations, as suggested by ABAG, can help support funding for uses including active open space; trails; habitat restorations; and community gardens/urban agriculture. Inherent in the **community health** goal of urban greening is ABAG's identified objective to ***increase food security*** in Bay Area cities.[1]

The goals of increasing food security, supporting local food production, and improving community health are directly aligned with the work the Oakland Food Policy Council (OFPC) has been doing citywide for seven-years. Fostering more local food production became a priority in Oakland long before the call for Urban Greening by ABAG. City of Oakland officials and local residents produced such seminal documents as the 2006 Oakland Food System Assessment Report (Unger and Wooten); and the 2009 *Cultivating the Commons – An Assessment of the Potential for Urban Agriculture on Oakland's Public Land* (Nathan McClinock). In The 2006 The Oakland City Council passed a resolution (CMS 79680) recognizing that food policies could, and should "enhance the city's health, economy, environment, and overall quality of life" and, as part of this, set a goal of 5% local food production (extrapolated within city limits) within 20 years.

To make sure critical community health goals are fully considered and included in the PCA mapping, the OFPC, in our role as a City policy advisory body, is submitting these formal recommendations for proposed urban greening designations. These recommendations have an

[1] ABAG http://abag.ca.gov/priority/conservation.

explicit focus around establishing "Edible Greenways" as an urban greening foundation for local healthy food production. **Edible Greenways** mean establishing spaces for accessible, safe, and permitted urban agriculture that could strategically support this goal of feeding the one-third of Oakland residents that are food insecure.[2]

This memo provides an overview of the process, data sources, key criteria, and co-benefits that inform our recommendation for urban greening that are most critical to mitigating food insecurity and promoting community health. In addition to the OFPC Proposed Urban Greening-PCA Map, please also find, as a technical addendum, the latest version of our detailed Oakland Urban Agriculture Potential mapping. Together, these maps encompass a broad range of opportunities for increasing food security in Oakland.

Background

A year ago, The Oakland Food Policy Council was invited into early discussions with ABAG during the thinking and development of urban greening PCAs. The OFPC welcomed the opportunity to provide background on our food mapping project as part of our mission: to establish an equitable Oakland food system. Throughout, we articulated that urban agriculture can catalyze environmental, economic and equity benefits to our most vulnerable communities.

Over the last four months, the OFPC helped to co-organized two public PCA mapping charrettes with community stakeholder groups that are already working to improve habitat connectivity, community health, carbon emissions capture, and stormwater management. Community members and members from the following organizations attended the mapping charrettes: Merritt College; Oakland Climate Action Coalition, Merritt College, Bay Localize, Communities for a Better Environment, the Greenbelt Alliance, West Oakland Toxics Reduction Collaborative, Urban ReLeaf, and the Unity Council. The OFPC Urban Agriculture Workgroup, which consists of local food system, architecture, GIS mapping, sustainable urban planning, education, and law professionals, met frequently over this period to develop these recommendations.

Description of Proposed PCA Map

The GIS-based OFPC PCA Map (attachment A) depicts four specific types of urban greening designations. These four depictions are described below with brief inclusion on background data sources, key criteria, and co-benefits as applicable.

- Priority "Communities Of Concern" Urban Greening Target Zone

The OFPC Proposed PCA Map highlights (deep orange) communities that score 50+ on the CalEnviroScreen Version 2.0, a mapping tool created by the CalEPA as a methodology for identifying California communities that are *disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of*

[2] Unger and Wooten (2006): "Oakland Food System Assessment"

pollution.[3] The CalEnviroScreen helps to identify such communities by assessing a number of indicators by census tract, including pollution burdens and vulnerabilities to air quality, drinking water contaminants, unemployment, poverty and more. The map also highlights (yellow) communities that are located in "food deserts" according to The USDA Food Access Research Atlas – low-income census tracts where a significant number of residents are more than a ½ mile from the nearest supermarket.[4] Overlapping these two layers, our map then identifies "Critical Priority" area (light orange) as communities that score both 50+ on the CalEnviroScreen and are located in "food deserts" on the USDA Food Access Map, These are priority communities with both environmental and food access needs that are greater than elsewhere in the city.

A key principle that the OFPC is strongly advocating for PCA urban greening designations is that ***Communities that are disproportionately burdened by multiple negative environmental impacts of pollution should be the foci for urban greening and for efforts to improve healthy food security through/urban agriculture.*** Implementing urban agriculture – in its many different forms from transforming vacant lots, medians and school yards into gardens; planting orchards; to building green houses – provides functional green spaces and offers opportunities to support local community engagement, participation and funding for stewardship, training and longer-term jobs. This "communities of concern" urban greening target zone should thus clearly imply that potential projects are to be identified through a neighborhood planning process and prioritized for PCA funding with provisions that construction, implementation, maintenance and stewardships jobs are made available to local residents and that local participation is a requirement.

- Citywide Parklands With Overall Potential For Supporting Community-Accessible Urban Agriculture

Lands managed in the public trust by Oakland Parks and Recreation Department and the East Bay Regional Park District consist of about 10% of the total City of Oakland lands. This same proportion is what we recommend for overall existing parklands that should be made available to support community-accessible *organic, pesticide-free, non-GMO* urban agriculture. We believe this proportional allotment is reasonable and strategically is necessary for achieving the goal of the City's 2006 Local Food Security Resolution (C.M.S. 79680) for 5% local food production within city limits within 20 years. City parks – to the extent they are all part of urban greening network – are a critical existing land-use and an integral part of food security planning for Oakland's health, sustainability, and resiliency.

At this time, we are not identifying which specific parks areas might be suitable for supporting urban agriculture – the overall existing park layer is not included on our map - but we recommend that a clear PCA policy goal of a "minimum" 10-percentage of existing parklands be

[3] CalEnviroScreen Version 2.0, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, http://oehha.ca.gov/ej/ces2.html

[4] USDA Economic Research Service, http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas

made available *en total* for community-accessible urban agriculture.[5] In this recommendation we share the principle voiced by the Oakland Edible Parks Taskforce that Oakland should "create the space for residents to have a voice in shaping local policies and systems that will support growing food in an urban setting and make it accessible for all who desire to do so."

- Large Vacant Lands With Potential For Urban Agriculture.

In addition to existing parklands (discussed above), we have mapped PCA-urban greening designations for specific identified sites we have termed "Urban Agriculture Potential Sites." These are sites larger than 3-acres with potential urban agriculture components as a partial, significant or even maximal land-use within the flexibility of the urban greening designation. These mapped sites include both public-owned lands and certain vacant/undeveloped privately owned sites as identified for proposed conservation of open space character in the OSCAR element of the City's General Plan). Some of these sites overlap with existing PCAs or other City/ABAG/Greenbelt Alliance/Conservation Lands Network greening designations.[6]

As with existing parklands, it is not the OFPC's expectation that *all* of these sites be used for urban agriculture but in so far as they are suitable and identified for urban greening, they have potential and this attribute is critical to map in the context of local food security planning and investment. For example, with a projected goal of cultivating perhaps 20-25% of these mapped acres (with appropriate support from the City to incentivize and attract suitable "good neighbor" publically-accessible urban ag) we can strategically determine where and how Oakland can make significant progress towards our Local Food Goals.

- Creek Watershed Buffers

We have included major Creek Watershed corridors - as identified in the City's OSCAR Element as targeted trail/enhancement/riparian corridors – to be mapped with a PCA- Urban Greening buffer of 300-500 ft from creek centerline. These buffer areas designate potential and important green corridor connections that could be ideally oriented to pedestrian and bicyclists (active transit trails) and that can help link potential urban ag sites; neighborhood centers; schools; transit and other urban green areas into a deliberate green network. These buffer corridors also have significant 100-year flood hazards and also have on-going need for stormwater run-off improvements.

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[5] In making this recommendation, we recognize that some parks are or have already been identified as conservation areas with critical ecological and vegetative resources. These specific areas should, accordingly, not be targeted for urban agriculture. However, there are many areas within the more functional parklands (or functional public areas of parks) that can be considered for urban agriculture: e.g., areas adjacent to schools, recreation centers, ball-fields; areas adjacent to parking lots; large underutilized fields; surplus golf courses; landscaped terraces; marginal land around edges of parks and so forth. These appropriate spaces should be made available for community food production per all relevant policies and processes of the PRAC, OPR and Oakland Community Gardens.

[6] We understand that City staff have been compiling a detailed parcel-based map of many of these sites based on information from the OSCAR and other sources.

There is an abundance of planning literature to support the efficacy of urban greenways as a feature of sustainability and health. From our point of view, these proposed greenway corridors – already strongly articulated in prior City Plans[7] - also provide unique watershed habitat for targeting new trees (including fruit trees) and "edible landscaping" and floodplain agriculture. Already watercress and blackberries are copiously found along our creek banks and many types of medicinal plants and trees/bushes are found in the immediate floodplain area.

As far as PCA designation, these connecting greenways could become "edible greenways" by including urban agriculture as a functional open space incentive to the extent there are appropriate sites within the flood plain/watershed buffer area. Incentives could also be used to establish green street and edible landscaping features on adjacent creekside streets. In addition to supporting the integrated framework of green/natural resource space woven together with developed spaces, the urban greening designation will also enable potential creek restoration and recreational access where urban agriculture sites become key working park educational destinations.

Technical Addendum: Oakland Urban Ag Potential Map

With these recommendations, we have also included a "Technical Addendum" Map of Oakland's Urban Agriculture Potential based upon on-going land-use inventory and documentation (Attachment B). This map is a critical part of OFPC food mapping project and is intended to be an in-progress updatable-inter-active community map with multiple data-base layers that are to be ground-truthed. We include it in this package to illustrate many of our key data sources and how the PCA designations emerged and how they fit into a comprehensive and strategic citywide urban agriculture assessment. Most significantly for the PCA process, this map highlights the multiple co-benefits that underlay proposed urban greening designations.

For example, in general, in terms of overall "community of concern" characteristics, we will have layers that can be turned on depicting Alameda County Health Inequity indicators (per Alameda County Public Health Department research, *Unnatural Causes*); HUD Community Development Block Grant qualifying areas; City Park Deficit Areas (per Trust for Public Land/ UC-Berkeley); and High Urban Heat Island Areas (Greenbelt Alliance). Building on existing data layers we have created, this map will depict more specific site-specific vacant/ag potential land ownership details than the PCA-urban greening map. We are actively collecting data on lands owned by various entities like the Oakland Housing Authority, Caltrans, abandoned rail spurs, and other sites with park-like characteristics (e.g. campuses, schools, libraries, hospitals and other public agency "surplus" lands. The map also shows known existing community gardens, commissary/market farms and documented vacant/blighted/abandoned private properties where a potential transition to community gardens would have co-benefits of reducing

[7] See the 1915 Werner Heggmann Plan; the 1967 City Urban Design Report; the 1996 OSCAR Element; the 2005 City Council Blue Ribbon Oil Independent Oakland Task Force.

blight and associated attractive nuisances while creating a functional green common space.[8]

Identifying and converting potential sites in Oakland to food production, as part of our larger project in partnership with the City, requires not only the kind of urban greening land-use planning enabled by the PCA process but also suggests the need for a comprehensive municipal programmatic approach to realistically support local food production. PCA funding can be utilized to support programs whereby local community residents can apply for a land license, receive some infrastructural support like lumber for raised beds, woodchips for pathways and compost and top-soil to get them started. Local groups could also provide new supported land stewards with technical assistance around heavy-metal-safe growing practices and food safety procedures in harvesting and post-harvest handling. As a first step, data on potential public lands and private vacant lots should be verified with present-day records and by "ground-truthing" by teams of trained researchers to gather field data based on in-person observations about land uses. Going forward, the more these technical OFPC maps can be integrated with the City's own open access platforms the more our citizens can participate in proactive community planning that reflect daily health and quality of life concerns.

Conclusions: General Recommendations for PCA Process & Outcomes

The goal for these Urban Greening PCAs includes "diversity in all things" through green Green networks of connectivity in neighborhoods traditionally consisting of high pollution, low open space acreage and healthy food access, low income residents with major public health impacts and where low-input urban agriculture and wildlife habitat can co-exist. These sites would be places where the co-benefits of community health, habitat connectivity, carbon emissions capture, and stormwater management can be achieved, and local residents can grow nutritious food. There is strong potential to create a land licensing program which would accept applications from local residents to steward an abandoned vacant lot by growing food on it, and there are ways to fund such programs. A programmatic approach would be necessary to provide some infrastructure needs for food growing on these sites, and some local groups could provide technical assistance in the food-growing process.

Oakland Food Policy Council representatives will continue meeting with local community stakeholders to keep them informed of opportunities for participatory input on this issue. The Council's Urban Ag Committee will also be coordinating with many different community and university-based groups to ground truth the vacant properties for verification of site conditions, abandonment and presence of built structures on the property that are unknown to city tax assessors. Committee-members supporting our collaborative efforts will carefully consider

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[8] Most of these "vacant" spaces were systematically identified in the 2009 report by Nathan McClintock,

Cultivating the Commons – An Assessment of the Potential for Urban Agriculture on Oakland's Public Land. McClintock and his team used GIS software to inventory publicly held land where food could be grown in Oakland. Relying on a number of sources and criteria, including the Alameda County Tax Assessor's data and satellite imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), they identified approximately *1,200 acres of undeveloped open space* at 495 sites (consisting of 756 individual, publicly-owned tax parcels). Interestingly, almost half of thate open space belongs to the Oakland Parks and Recreation Department (approximately 600 acres); thus making the earlier recommendation for urban agriculture on 10% of park lands (approximately 60 acres) all the more feasible.

factors contributing towards gentrification, implementation and stewardship funding needs to support local community engagement/participation. A comprehensive PCA-neighborhood planning process should be prioritized by the City of Oakland for PCA funding with provisions that construction, implementation, maintenance and stewardships jobs be given by preference to qualified local residents and that local volunteer participation is a requirement. Local development should be considered in context of global developmental and environmental trends, like population growth, urbanized land use-prevalence, the urban heat island effect, climate change and sea level rise.

The UN states that Earth's human population has just surpassed the >50% proportion of people living in cities, so the need to grow food closer to where we live and work at a lower carbon footprint is more imperative than ever before (World's population increasingly urban with more than half living in urban areas (http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/news/population/world-urbanization-prospects-2014.html). Compare that fact with most urban environments, developing towards a denser, less vegetated built environment, contributing to the urban heat island effect with higher ambient air temperatures, ground level ozone, and increased fine particulate matter (Kheirbek et al. Johnson et al. 2009).

As cities become increasingly more dense, they will consist more of the built environment, and less of soils, vegetation and open waterways, resulting in hotter summer and warmer winter, i.e., more extreme temperatures (http://www.epa.gov/heatisland/about/index.htm). Such implemented green corridors could help reducing ground level ambient temperatures, ground level ozone, not to mention asthma that is triggered by these factors.[9] We recommend that best management practices be followed in establishing "green" vegetated corridors to link urban agriculture sites, and better define medians/parcels along streets that could be utilized for edible landscapes/ gardens.[10] We also ask that advocate for a Green Infrastructure Grants Program, such as the one in NYC, to incentivize stormwater best management retrofits to the built environment such as opportunities for green roofs, rainwater harvesting systems and street-grade vegetated bio-swales for on-land stormwater retention. Such a program could catalyze major stormwater management projects through matched funding and provide habitat for native bees that could pollinate our vegetables.

Lastly, we ask that you involve the OFPC in as many aspects of the PCA planning process and implementation as possible, as we are eager to elaborate on our recommendations and participate at all junctures.

Sincerely,

Esperanza Pallana, Council Director & OFPC Urban Agriculture Working Group Members:

Rob Bennaton, UC Cooperative Extension Alameda County Director/Bay Area Urban Agriculture Advisor and UC Liaison for OFPC

Cat Chang, Catherine Chang Design Studio: City Council District 1

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[9] http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/units/urban/local-resources/downloads/Tree_Air_Qual.pdf; http://www.asprs.org/a/publications/pers/2003journal/september/2003_sep_1053-1063.pdf; http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1497432/pdf/12432132.pdf page 209.

[10] http://digitalcommons.lmu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1066&context=cate

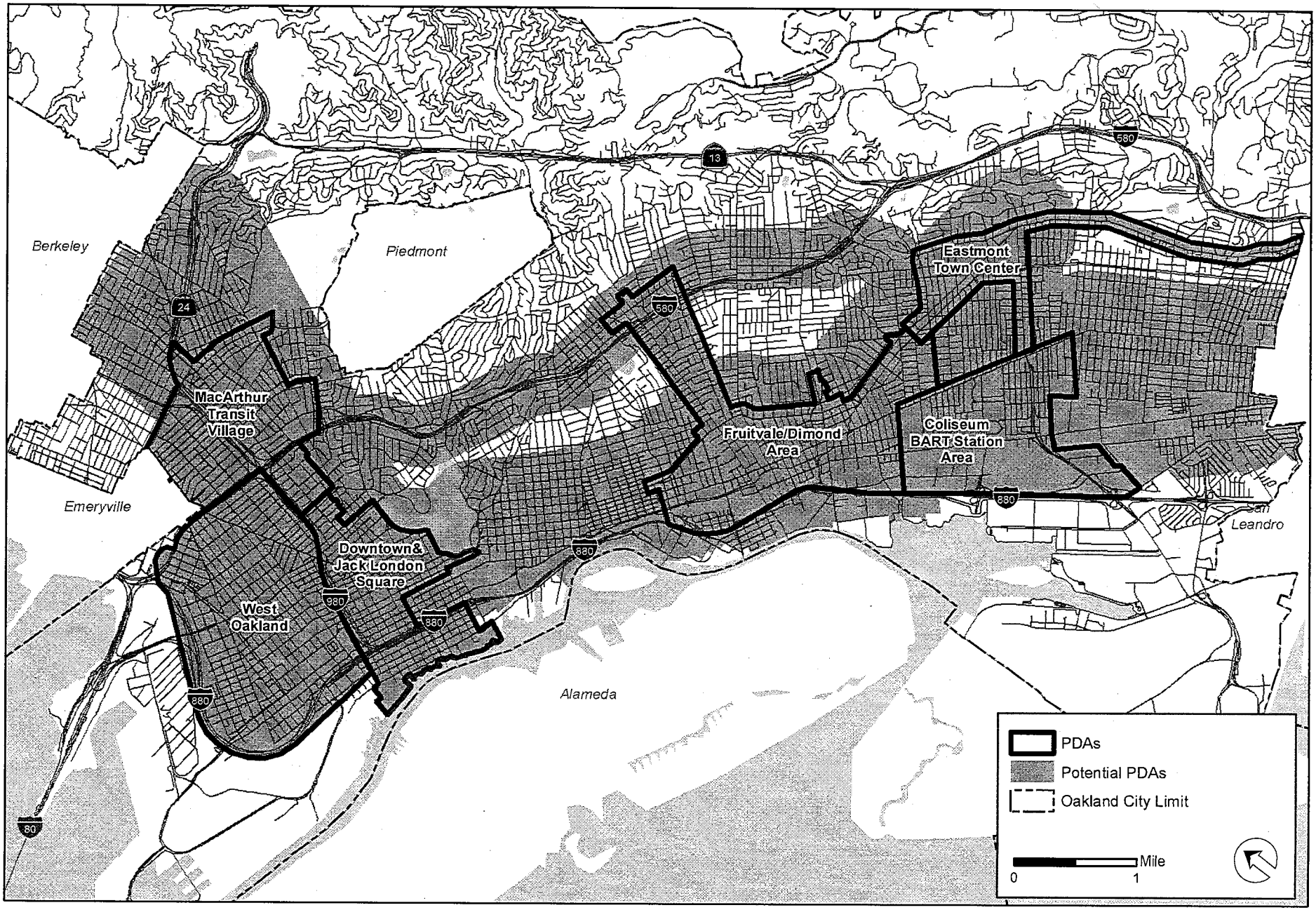
Lisa Chen, San Francisco Planning Department: City Council District 1

Brian Fulfrost, Fulfrost and Associates, GIS | Remote Sensing | Web/Mobile Mapping: City Council District 1

Melosa Granda, City Attorney's Office, City Council District 6

Grey Kolevzon, PUEBLO & Merritt College, City Council District 1

David Ralston, Oakland Department of Economic and Workforce Development, City Council District 2



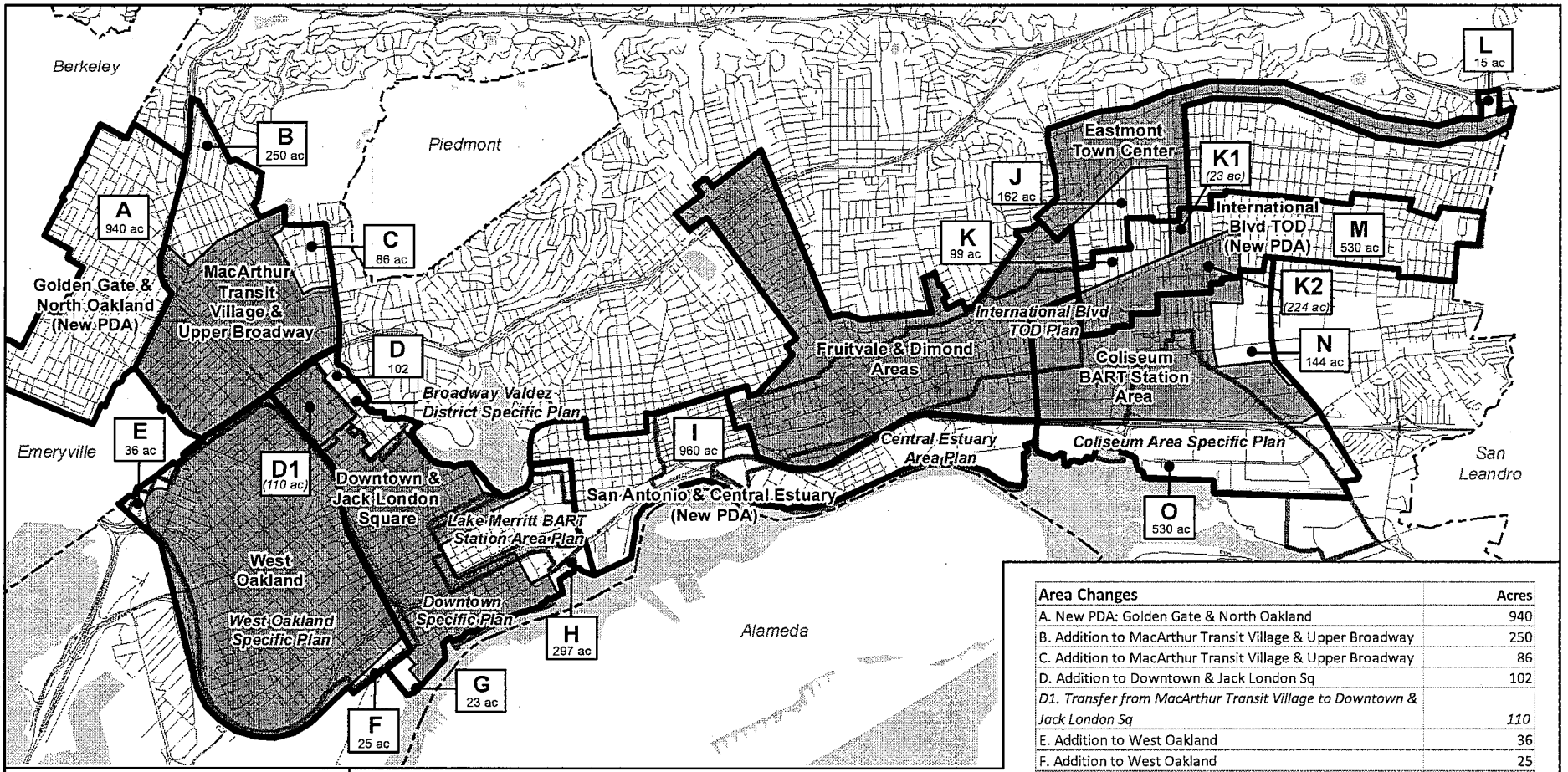
CITY OF OAKLAND

EXISTING PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT AREAS (PDAs)

City of Oakland

Department of Planning and Building
March 2015

ATTACHMENT B



PDA	Existing Area (acres)	Increase (acres)	Proposed Area (acres)
Coliseum BART Station Area	995	450	1,445
Downtown & Jack London Sq	803	531	1,334
Eastmont Town Center	578	155	733
Fruitvale & Dimond Areas	1,511	12	1,523
MacArthur Transit Village & Upper Broadway	938	216	1,154
West Oakland	1,631	61	1,692
New PDA: San Antonio & Central Estuary	0	960	960
New PDA: Golden Gate & North Oakland	0	940	940
New PDA: International Blvd TOD	0	875	875
Totals	**6,456**	**4,200**	**10,656**

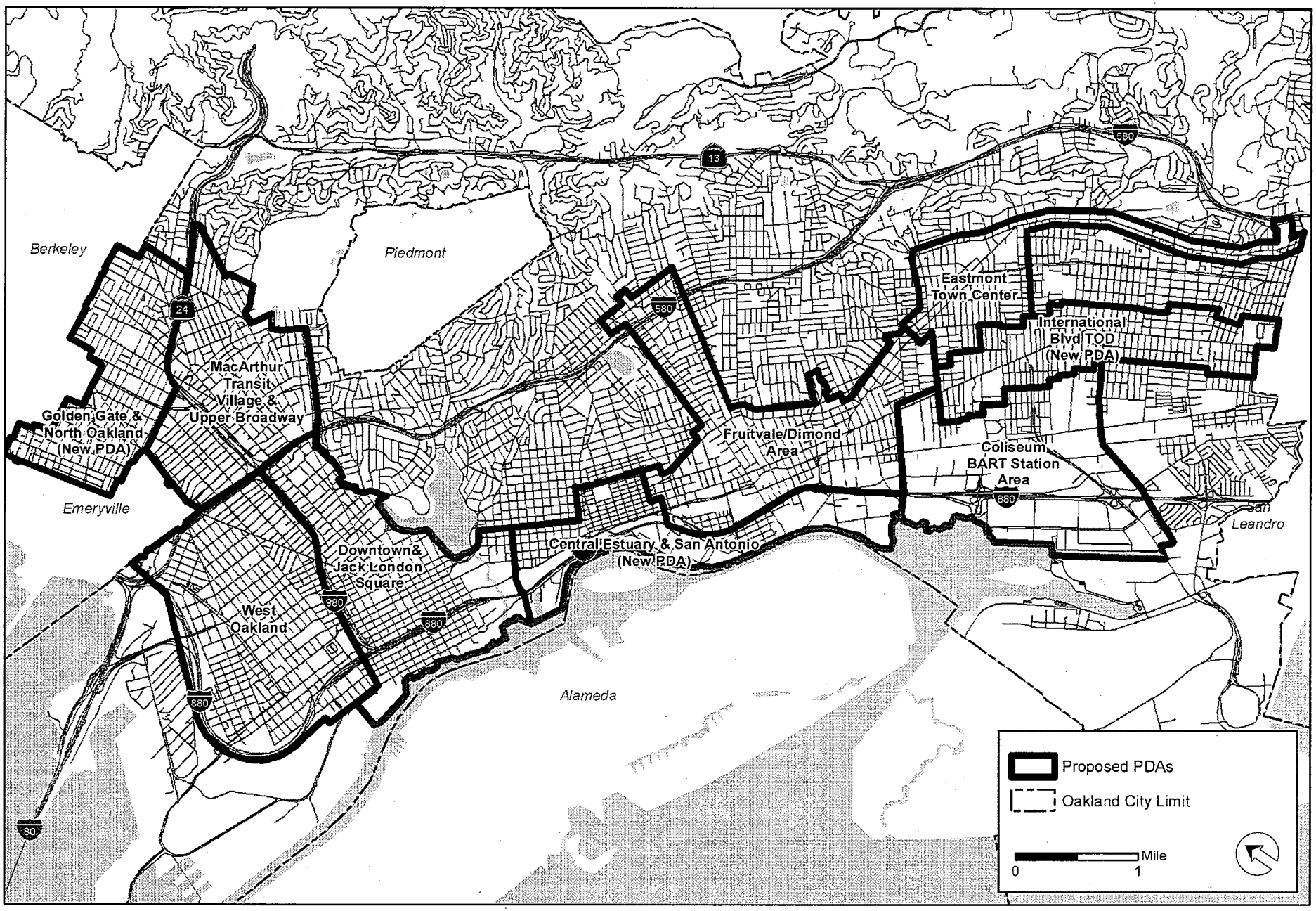
Area Changes	Acres
A. New PDA: Golden Gate & North Oakland	940
B. Addition to MacArthur Transit Village & Upper Broadway	250
C. Addition to MacArthur Transit Village & Upper Broadway	86
D. Addition to Downtown & Jack London Sq	102
D1. Transfer from MacArthur Transit Village to Downtown & Jack London Sq	*110*
E. Addition to West Oakland	36
F. Addition to West Oakland	25
G. Addition to Downtown & Jack London Sq	23
H. Addition to Downtown & Jack London Sq	297
I. New PDA: San Antonio & Central Estuary	857
J. Addition to Eastmont Town Center	162
K. Portion of new PDA International Bl TOD	99
K1. Transfer from Eastmont Town Center to new PDA International Bl TOD	*23*
K2. Transfer from Coliseum BART Station Area to new PDA International Bl TOD	*224*
L. Addition to Eastmont Town Center	15
M. Portion of new PDA International Bl TOD	530
N. Addition to Coliseum BART Station Area	144
O. Addition to Coliseum BART Station Area	530

CITY OF OAKLAND

Planning & Building Department
April 15, 2015

PROPOSED PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT AREAS (with PDA area changes)

ATTACHMENT C



Department of Planning and Building
March 2015

CITY OF OAKLAND

PROPOSED PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT AREAS (PDAs)
City of Oakland

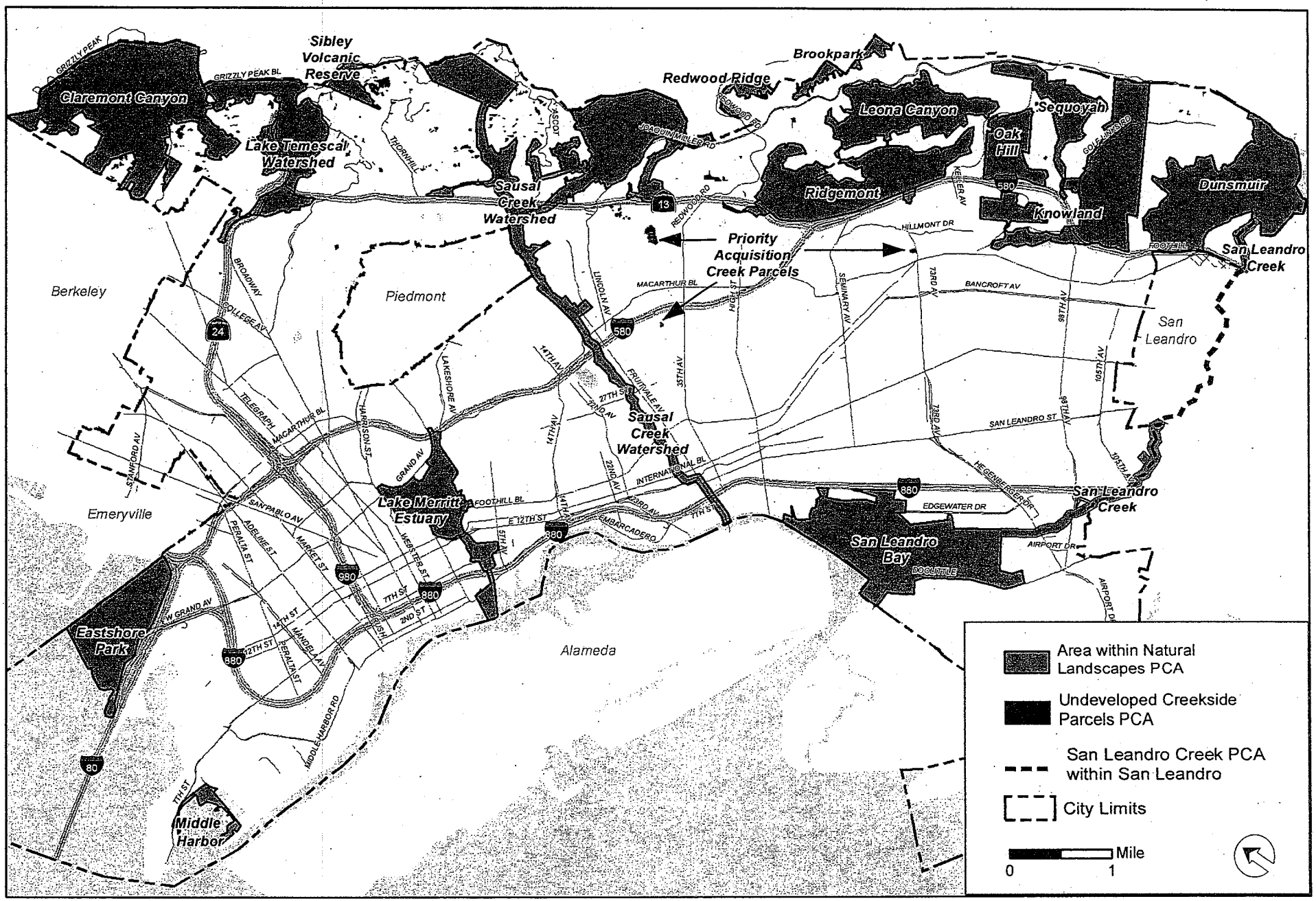
ATTACHMENT D

ATTACHMENT E: TABLE OF NATURAL LANDSCAPES LAYERS

DESCRIPTION OF LAYER	BENEFITS	POTENTIAL CO-BENEFITS	CRITERIA MET	SOURCE OF LAYER
Land Habitats				
1. *Conservation Lands Network – Essential, Important and Fragmented Habitat. (2011)* Public and private lands with areas important to biodiversity representing a mosaic of habitats and linkages needed for biodiversity conservation. The CLN maps the links between critical ecosystems and other critical habitat in the Bay Area.	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Climate and Resilience • Compact Growth	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: In the Conservation Lands Network.	Bay Area Open Space Council
2. *Critical Linkages.* Lands essential to maintain or restore functional connectivity among wildlands for all species or ecological processes of interest.	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Climate and Resilience • Compact Growth	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects Bay Area Critical Linkage	Science and Collaboration for Connected Wildlands
3. *Botanical Priority Protection Areas for the East Bay: Botanical Areas with high priority for opportunities and constraints.* Mapping effort across two counties that identified potential botanical area of high priority with opportunities, threats and constraints.	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Climate and Resilience • Compact Growth	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects unique habitats and botanical areas of high priority.	California Native Plant Society
4. *Bay Area Protected Areas Database.* Contains private land with conservation easements, etc. from small parks to large wilderness areas.	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Recreation • Climate and Resilience • Compact Growth	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects unique habitats and botanical areas of high priority	Bay Area Open Space Council
5. *Resource Conservation Areas.* Lands that are zoned Open Space (Resource Conservation Area) on the City's zoning maps.	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Recreation • Climate and Resilience • Compact Growth	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects unique habitats and botanical areas of high priority	City of Oakland
6. *OSCAR parcels.* Areas designated for open space east of I-580, according to the City's Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation Element of the General Plan and zoning maps.	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Recreation • Climate and Resilience • Compact Growth	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects unique habitats and botanical areas of high priority	City of Oakland Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation Element of the General Plan and zoning maps
7. *East Bay Regional Park Land.*Parks within the City	Terrestrial (Land)	• Recreation	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects unique habitats and	City of Oakland

DESCRIPTION OF LAYER	BENEFITS	POTENTIAL CO-BENEFITS	CRITERIA MET	SOURCE OF LAYER
boundaries managed by the East Bay Regional Park District.	Ecosystems	• Climate and Resilience • Compact Growth	botanical areas of high priority	
8. *Wildlife Refuge.* Area designated as protected Wildlife Refuge by California Wildlife Act.	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Recreation • Climate and Resilience	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects critical habitat	State of CA, Wildlife Act
9. *Sheared Serpentine Soils/Presidio Clarkia Habitat: Areas with Serpentine Soil and Clarkia franciscana populations.* Areas with Serpentine Soil. These areas are critical habitat for the Clarkia franciscana/presidio population.	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Climate and Resilience	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects critical habitat	US Geological Survey
Specific Species				
10. *Pallid (Alameda) Manzanita.* Areas known to have endangered species, Pallid Manzanita.	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Climate and Resilience	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects critical habitat, e.g. areas known to support population of endangered species.	Friends of Sausal Creek
11. *Brittle Leaf Manzanita Habitat.* Areas known to support rare natural community with distinctive features.	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Climate and Resilience	Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects critical habitat, e.g. areas known to support rare natural community	Oakland Museum
Water Habitat and Features				
12. *Priority and Critical Streams.* Streams coursing through Oakland that have been identified as important by Critical Lands Network and USFWS Critical Habitat, recommended to receive substantial protection and restoration for long-term fish conservation.	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems • Water Supply and Water Quality • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Recreation • Climate and Resilience	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems: Protects streams identified as a Stream Conservation Target in the CLN • Water Supply and Water Quality: Protects streams identified as Priority or Critical Streams • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects critical riparian ecosystems and diversity of animals that use creeks for corridors.	BAOSC Critical Lands Network; US Fish and Wildlife Service Critical Habitat
13. *Creek Corridors.* Waterways in the City of Oakland that have been designated as creeks east of I-580 with 50 ft. buffers.	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems • Water Supply and Water Quality • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Recreation • Climate and Resilience	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems: Protects stream identified as a Stream Conservation Target in the CLN • Water Supply and Water Quality: Supports watershed health and protects downstream water uses by protecting creek health • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects critical riparian ecosystems and diversity of animals that use creeks for corridors.	City of Oakland
14. *Priority Acquisition Creek Parcels (2005).* Creekside Parcels that have been identified for watershed preservation and acquisition.	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems • Water Supply and Water Quality	• Recreation • Climate and Resilience	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems: Protects stream identified as a Stream Conservation Target in the CLN • Water Supply and Water Quality: Supports watershed health and protects downstream water uses by protecting	City of Oakland

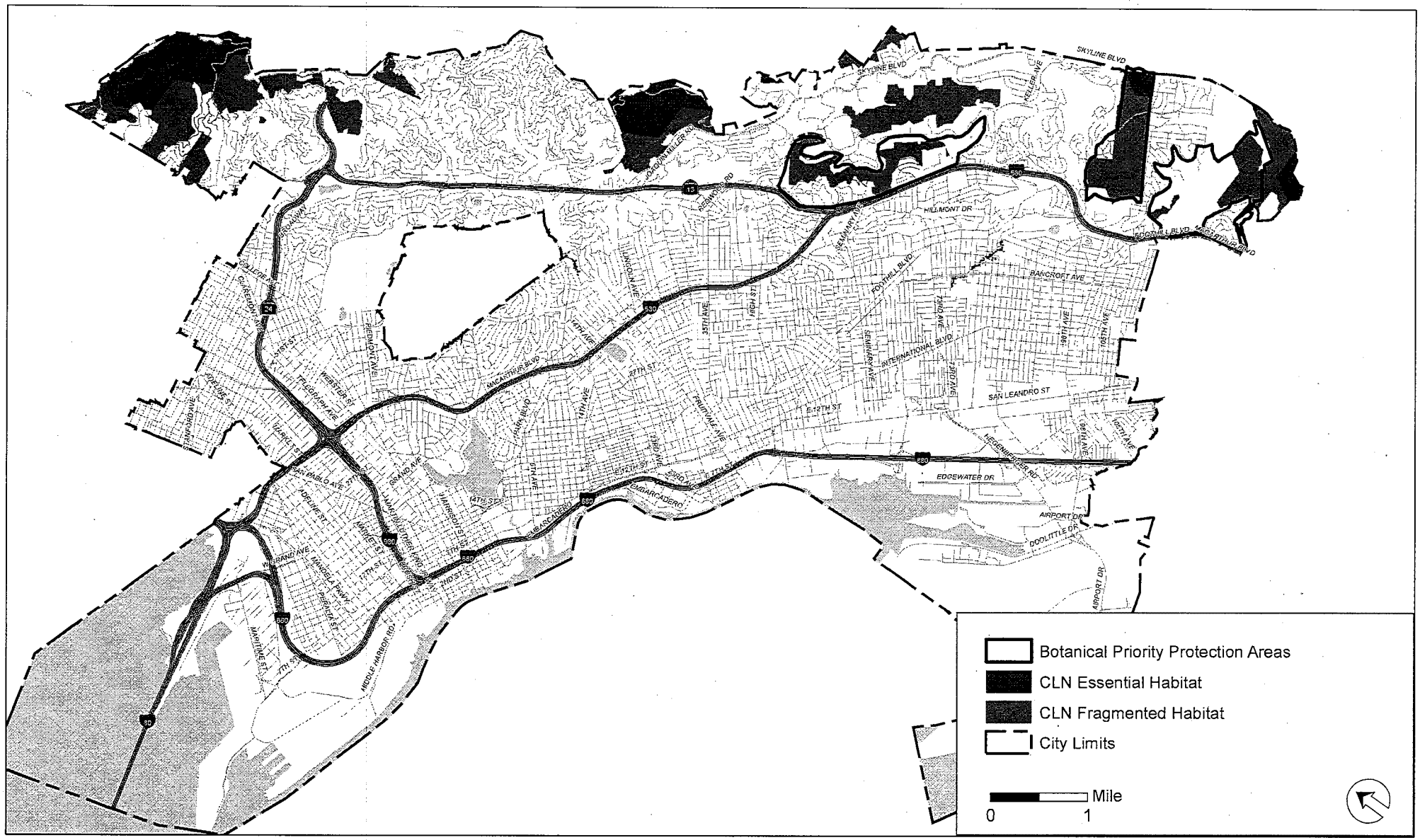
DESCRIPTION OF LAYER	BENEFITS	POTENTIAL CO-BENEFITS	CRITERIA MET	SOURCE OF LAYER
	• Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems		creek health • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects critical riparian ecosystems and diversity of animals that use creeks for corridors.	
15. Priority Creek Restoration Sites. Creek sites identified in Measure DD as priorities for restoration east of I-580.	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems • Water Supply and Water Quality • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Recreation • Climate and Resilience	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems: Protects stream identified as a Stream Conservation Target in the CLN • Water Supply and Water Quality: Supports watershed health and protects downstream water uses by protecting creek health • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects critical riparian ecosystems and diversity of animals that use creeks for corridors.	City of Oakland
16. Undeveloped Creekside Parcels East of HWY 580 (2012). Parcels within 50 feet of a creek that have $10,000 or less in improvements and opportunity to preserve creek functions.	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems • Water Supply and Water Quality • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Recreation • Climate and Resilience	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems: Protects stream identified as a Stream Conservation Target in the CLN • Water Supply and Water Quality: Supports watershed health and protects downstream water uses by protecting creek health • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects critical riparian ecosystems and diversity of animals that use creeks for corridors.	City of Oakland
17. Wetlands. Aquatic features that contain wetland, open water, tidal marshes and flats.	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Recreation • Climate and Resilience • Compact Growth	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems: Protects wetlands identified in Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects critical ecosystems and diversity of species that use wetlands.	Bay Area Aquatic Resource Inventory (BAARI), San Francisco Estuary Institute
18. Important Bird Areas. Areas designated as essential habitat for birds.	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	• Recreation • Climate and Resilience • Compact Growth	• Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems: Protects wetlands identified in Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals • Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems: Protects critical habitat that supports bird populations and improves biodiversity	Audubon California



CITY OF OAKLAND

Proposed Natural Landscapes PCAs

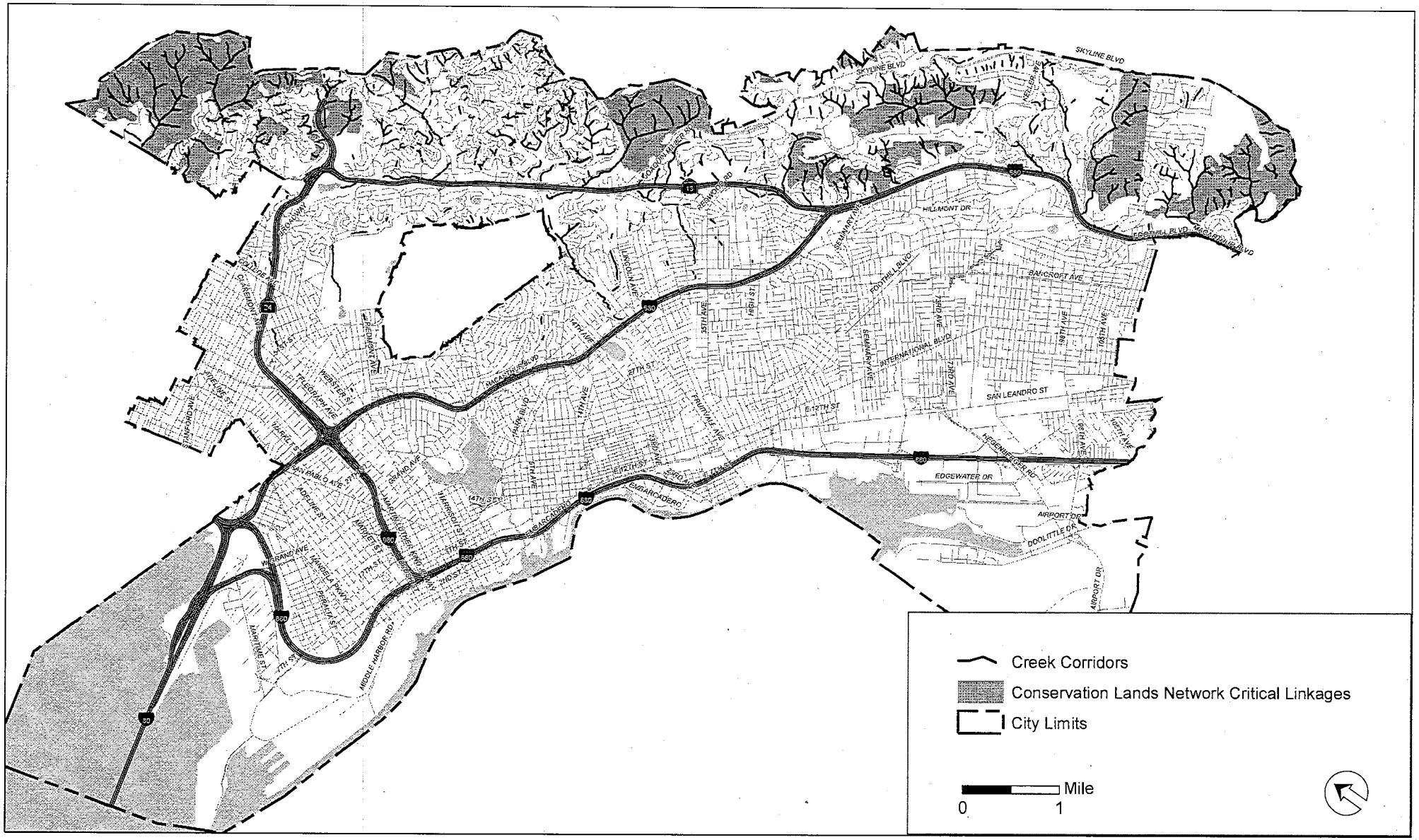
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Natural Landscapes Layers 1 & 3

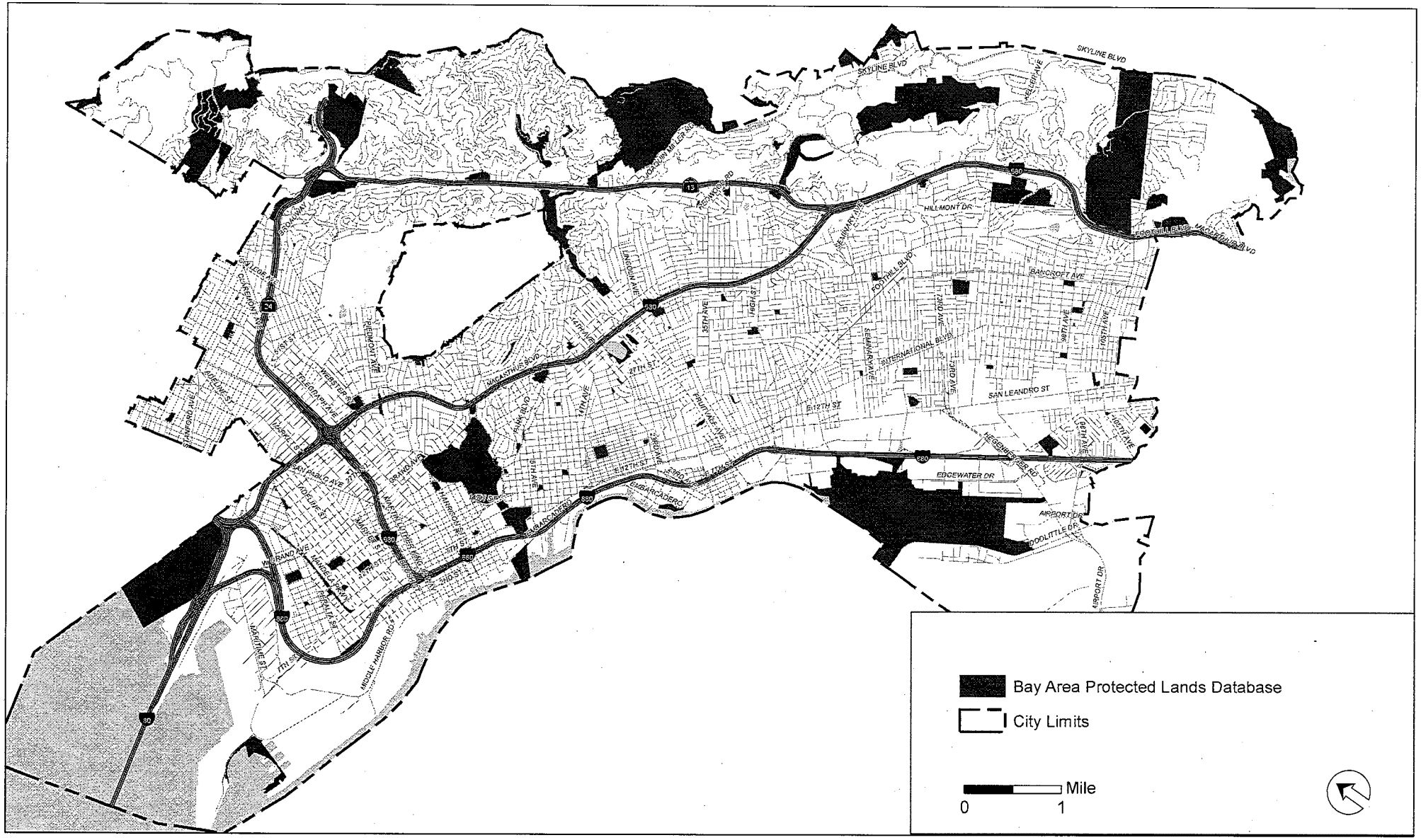
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Natural Landscapes Layers 2 & 13

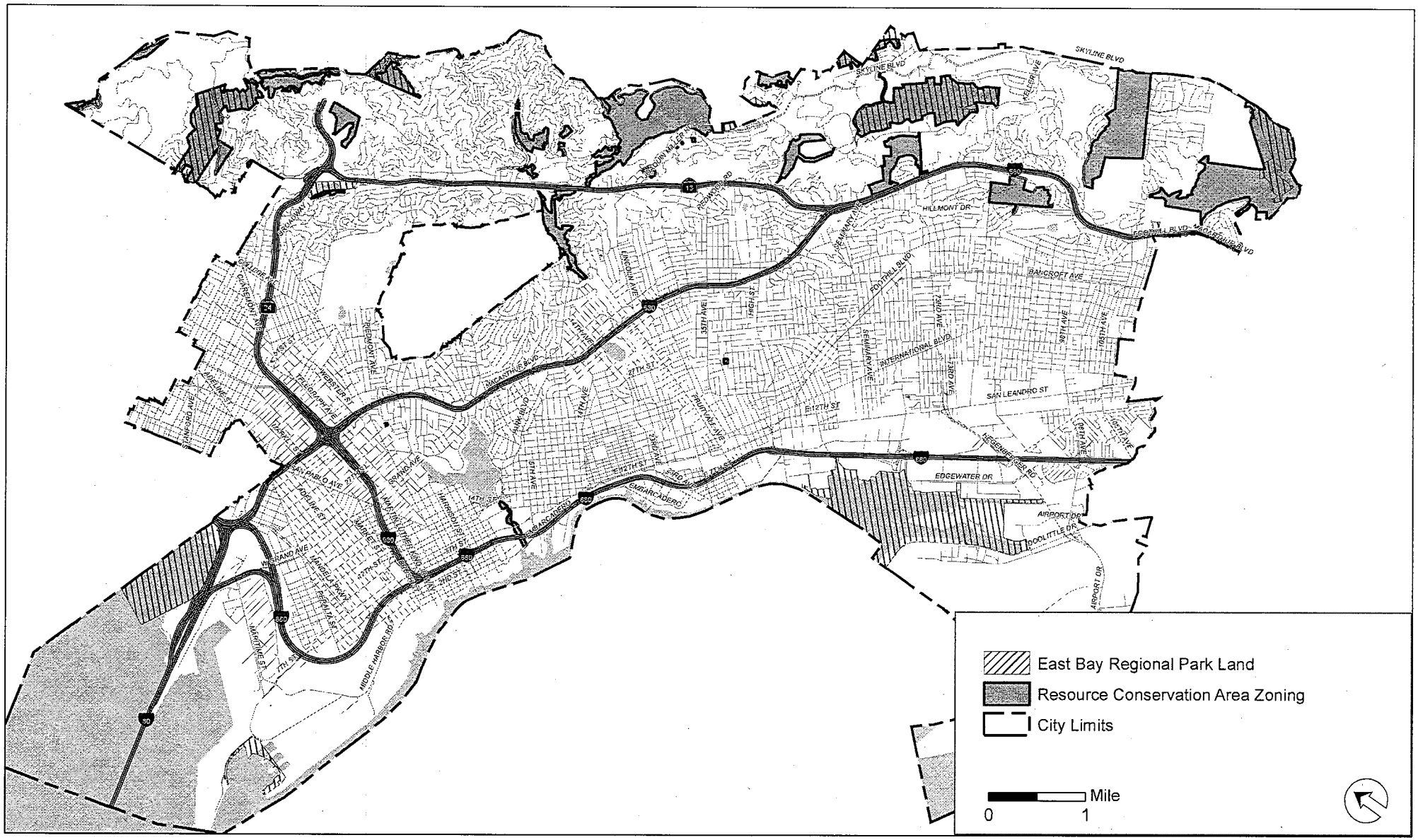
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Natural Landscapes Layer 4

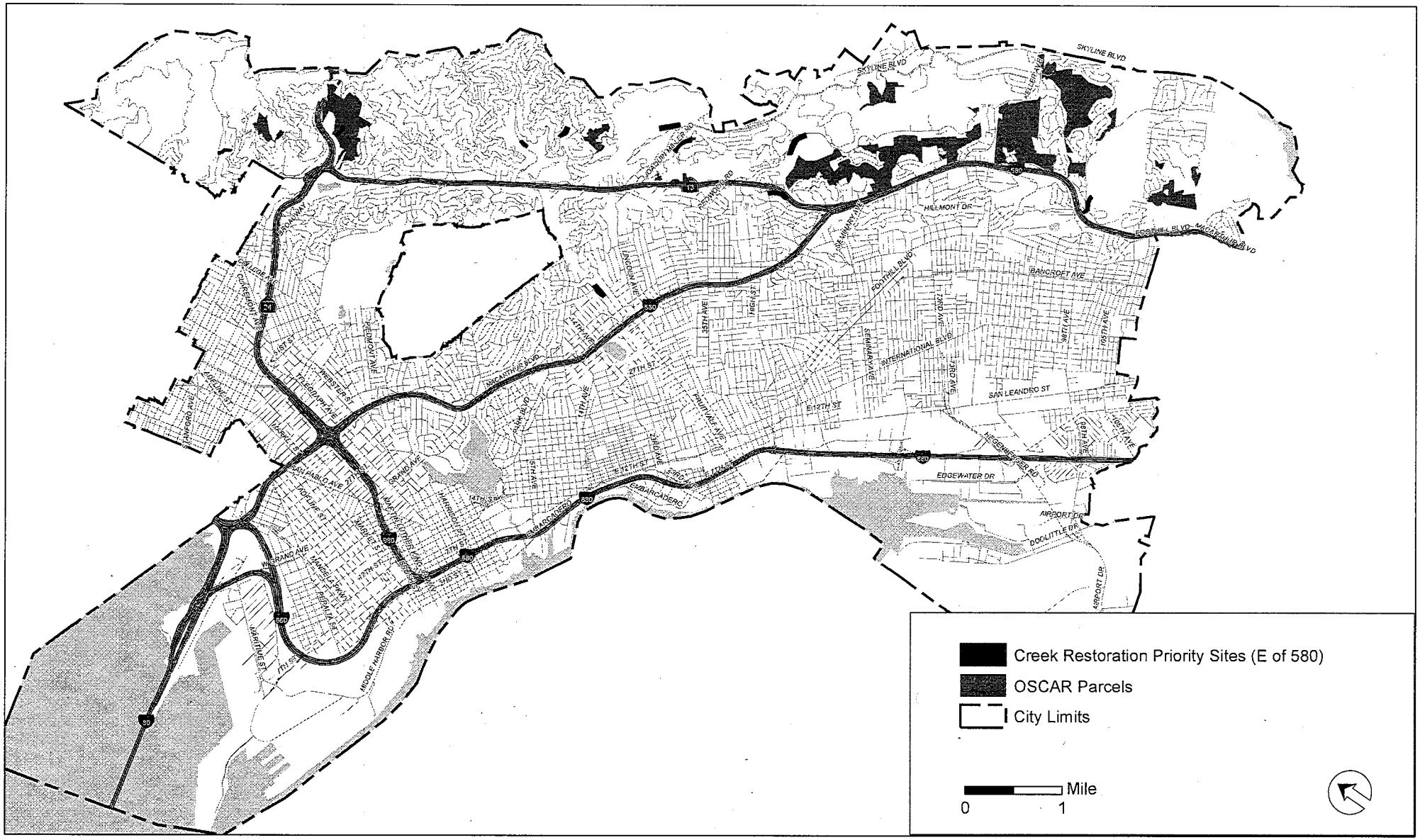
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Natural Landscapes Layers 5 & 7

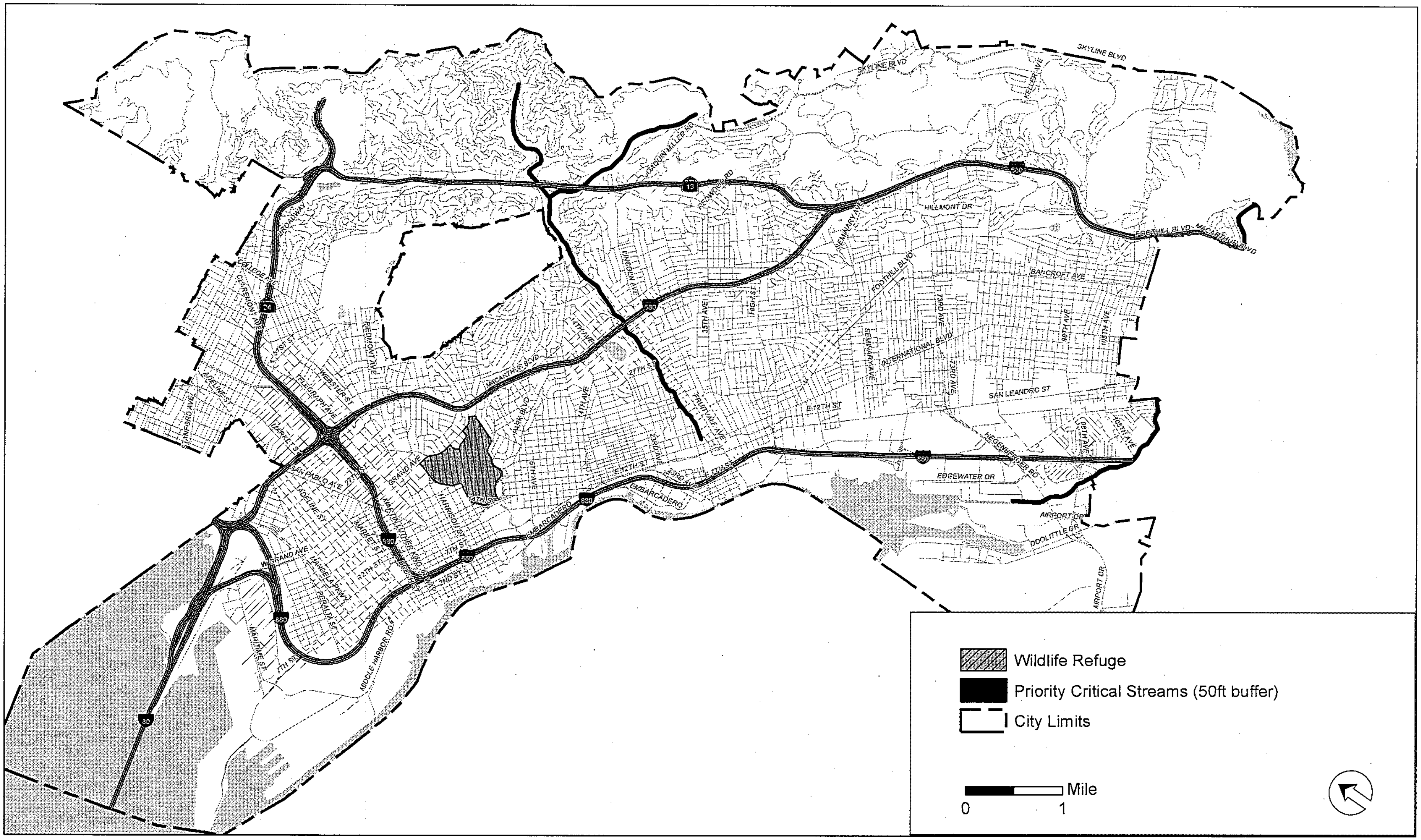
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Natural Landscapes Layers 6 & 15

Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



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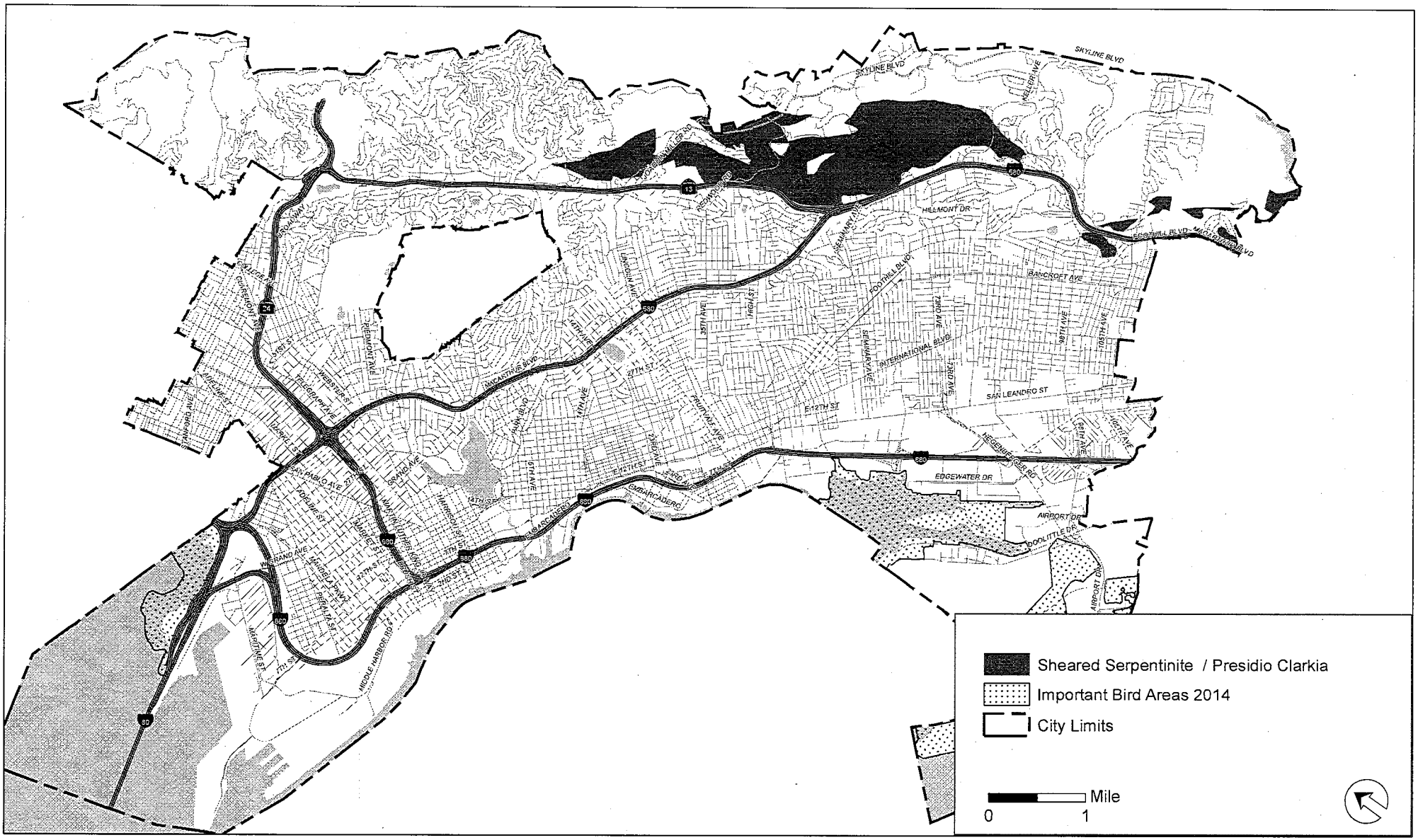
CITY OF OAKLAND

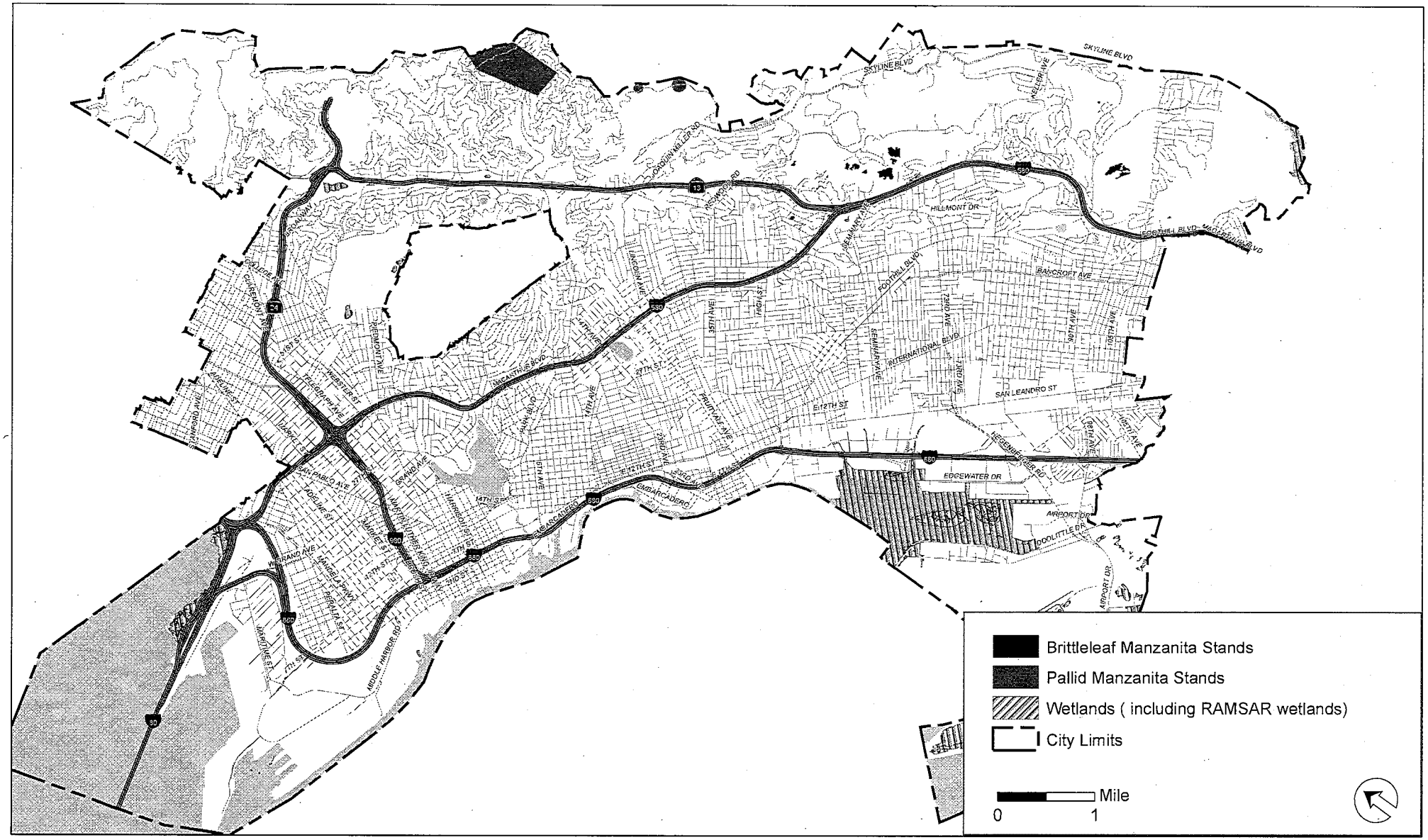
Natural Landscapes Layers 8 & 12



CITY OF OAKLAND

Natural Landscapes Layers 9 & 18

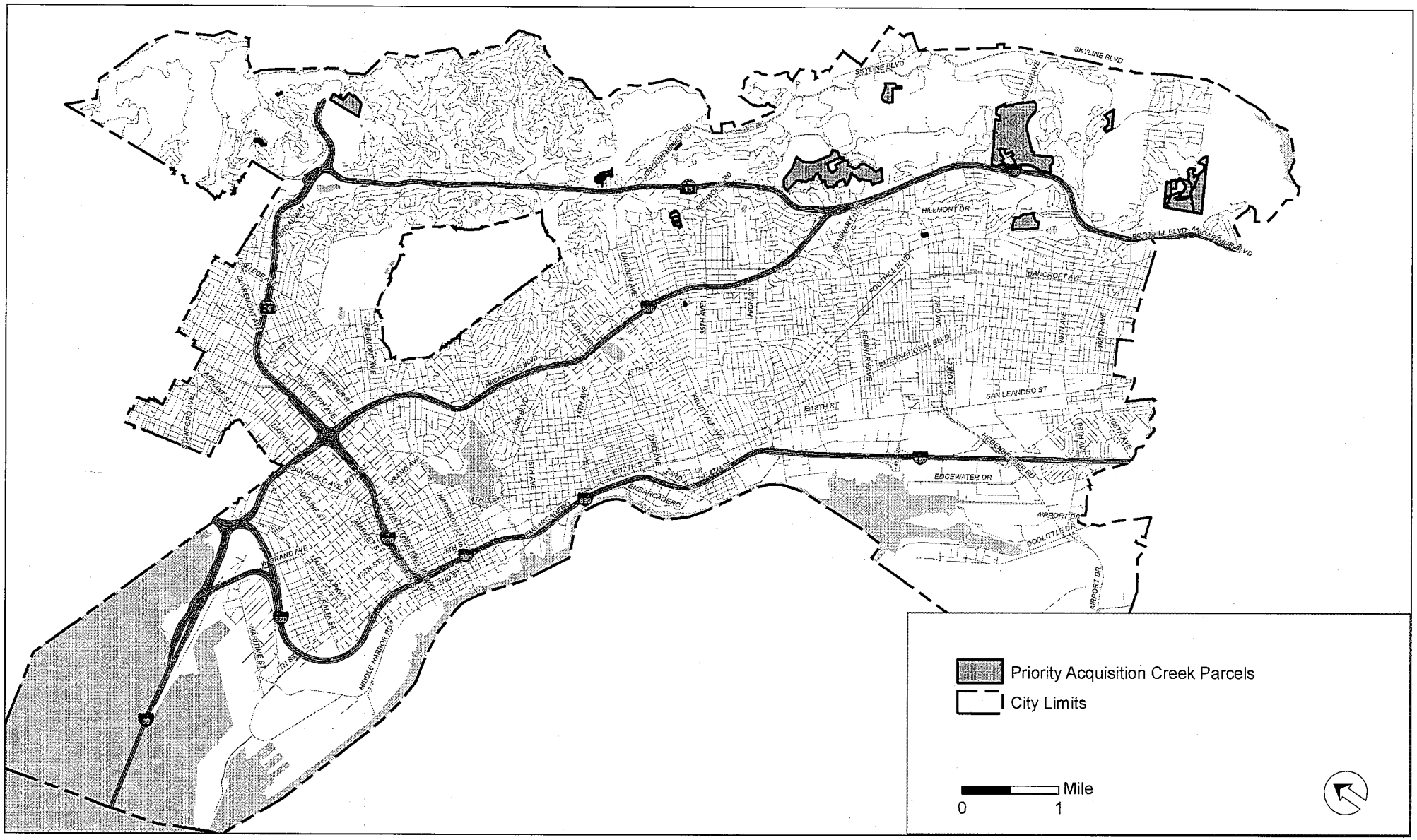
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Natural Landscapes Layers 10, 11 & 17

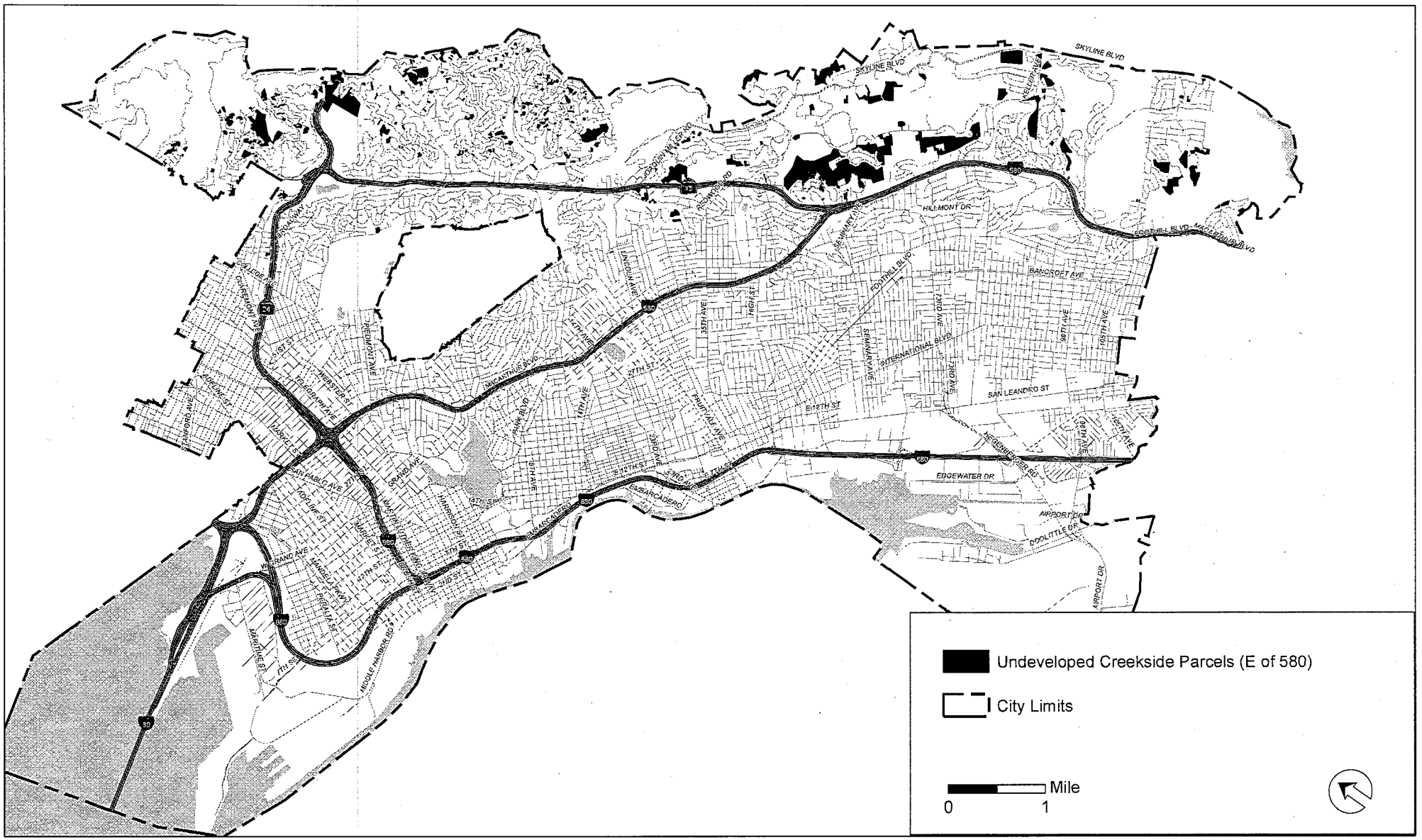
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Natural Landscapes Layer 14

Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Natural Landscapes Layer 16

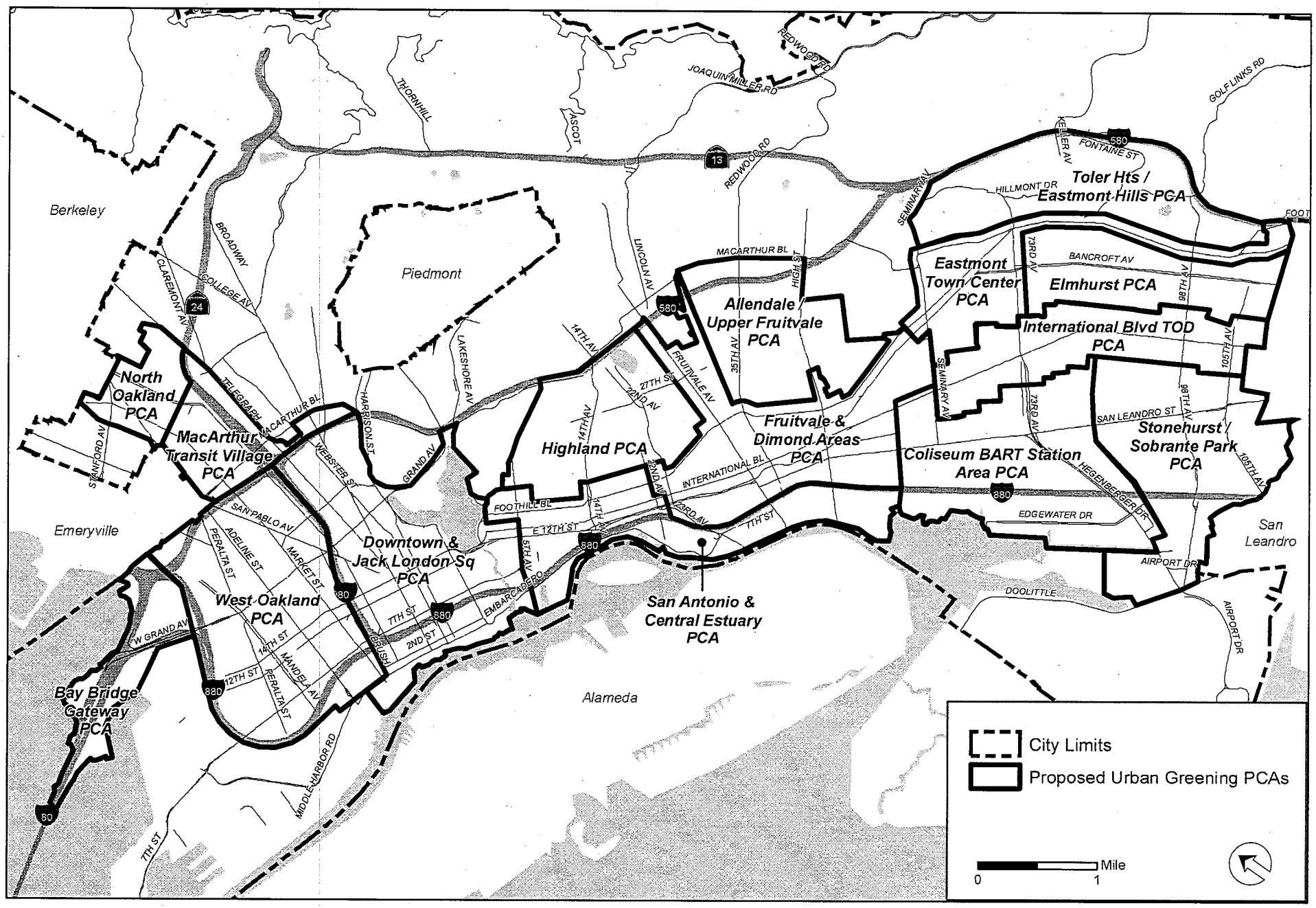
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015

ATTACHMENT F: TABLE AND MAPS OF URBAN GREENING LAYERS

DESCRIPTION OF LAYER	BENEFITS	POTENTIAL CO-BENEFITS	CRITERIA MET	SOURCE OF LAYER
Environmental Quality, Food Access, and Parks in Disadvantaged Areas				
1. *Low Income Low Access to Food (census tracts) + Communities of Concern.* The intersection of two layers: 1) Census tracks defined by the USDA as being low income and having at least 70 percent of residents more than one half mile from a grocery store, supermarket, or other healthy food source and 2) "Communities of Concern", which are areas identified by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) as having high concentrations of minority and low-income residents.	• Community Health • Climate and Resilience		• Community Health: Supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening and Increase tree canopy, food access, and/or park access in a Community of Concern. • Climate and Resilience: Protect and/or Increase Areas with Carbon storage potential.	USDA and MTC
2. *Parks (OS zoned areas) within Low Income Low Access to Food census tracts.* The intersection of Low Income Low Access to Food (see above) and areas of the City zoned Open Space.	• Community Health • Climate and Resilience		• Community Health: Supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening and Increase tree canopy, food access, and/or park access in a Community of Concern. • Climate and Resilience: Protect and/or Increase Areas with Carbon storage potential.	USDA and City of Oakland
3. *Existing Parks within a Community of Concern.* The intersection of Communities of Concern (see above) and existing parks.	• Community Health • Climate and Resilience		• Community Health: Supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening and Increase tree canopy, food access, and/or park access in a Community of Concern. • Climate and Resilience: Protect and/or Increase Areas with Carbon storage potential.	MTC and City of Oakland
4. *Existing Parks within areas with a parks deficit.* The intersection of two layers: Areas with a parks deficit and existing parks.	• Community Health • Climate and Resilience		• Community Health: Supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening and Increase tree canopy, food access, and/or park access in a Community of Concern. • Climate and Resilience: Protect and/or Increase Areas with Carbon storage potential.	MTC and City of Oakland
5. *Community Gardens within a Community of Concern.* The intersection of existing community gardens and Communities of Concern (see above).	• Community Health • Climate and Resilience		• Community Health: Supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening and Increase tree canopy, food access, and/or park access in a Community of Concern. • Climate and Resilience: Protect and/or Increase Areas with	MTC and City of Oakland

DESCRIPTION OF LAYER	BENEFITS	POTENTIAL CO-BENEFITS	CRITERIA MET	SOURCE OF LAYER
			Carbon storage potential.	
6. *Park Deficits within Communities of Concern.* The intersection of areas with a parks deficit (as defined by the Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation Element of the General Plan) and Communities of Concern (see above).	• Community Health • Climate and Resilience		• Community Health: Supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening and Increase tree canopy, food access, and/or park access in a Community of Concern. • Climate and Resilience: Protect and/or Increase Areas with Carbon storage potential.	USDA and MTC
7. *Environmentally Disadvantaged Communities.* Communities defined by the CalEPA that are burdened by multiple sources of pollution. These areas are identified as being in the 75th percentile of EnviroScreen, which is a screening methodology that helps identify Environmentally Disadvantaged Communities.	• Community Health • Climate and Resilience	Water Supply and Quality	• Community Health: Supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening and Increase tree canopy, food access, and/or park access in Community of Concern. • Climate and Resilience: Protect and/or Increase Areas with Carbon storage potential.	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
Contamination and Pollution				
8. *Old Industrial Land Use (potential stormwater contamination).* Industrial land areas present in 1968 that may contain PCBs and mercury.	• Community Health	Water Supply and Quality	• Community Health: Supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening and Increase tree canopy, food access, and/or park access in Community of Concern.	Alameda County Clean Water Program
9. *High Particulate Level.* Particulate levels greater than threshold specified in Bay Area Air Quality Management District's (BAAQMD) Plan Bay Area 2040.	• Community Health • Climate and Resilience		• Community Health: Supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening and Increase tree canopy, food access, and/or park access in Community of Concern. • Climate and Resilience: Protect and/or Increase Areas with Carbon storage potential.	BAAQMD
10. *Freeway Buffer 1,000 ft (I-880 and WO adjacent only).* Areas within 1,000 feet of I-580 in West *Oakland* and all of I-880.	• Community Health • Climate and Resilience		• Community Health: Supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening and Increase tree canopy, food access, and/or park access in Community of Concern. • Climate and Resilience: Protect and/or Increase Areas with Carbon storage potential.	City of Oakland
11. *Residential areas within 300 ft of Industrial Zone.* Areas in a residential zone that is within 300 feet of an industrial zone.	• Community Health • Climate and Resilience		• Community Health: Supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening and Increase tree canopy, food access, and/or park access in Community of Concern.	City of Oakland

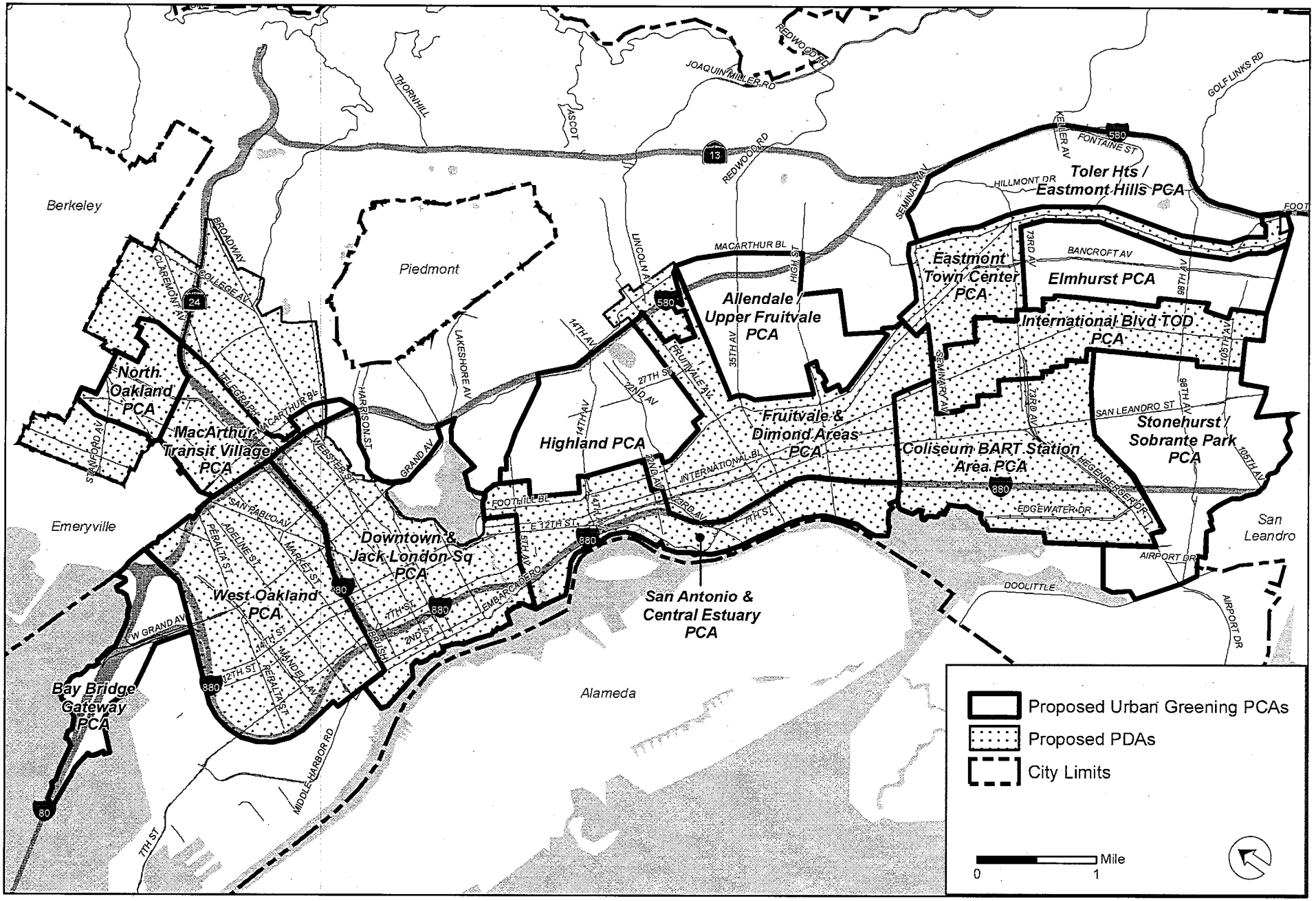
DESCRIPTION OF LAYER	BENEFITS	POTENTIAL CO-BENEFITS	CRITERIA MET	SOURCE OF LAYER
			• Climate and Resilience: Protect and/or Increase Areas with Carbon storage potential.	
Creeks and Water				
12. Sea Level Rise (5 ft). Areas impacted by water inundation due to a sea level rise of five feet.	• Recreation • Climate and Resilience	Water Supply and Quality	• Recreation: Proposed Bay Trail • Climate and Resilience: Address Hazard Risk in Open Spaces (earthquake, flood, sea level rise).	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
13. Creek Greenways. Areas proposed to be restored hills to bay creek/pedestrian corridors.	• Recreation • Community Health • Climate and Resilience	• Wildlife Habitat • Water Supply and Quality.	• Recreation: Proposed Regional Trail. • Community Health: Increase urban tree cover in areas expected to experience urban heat island effect and supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening. • Climate and Resilience: Increases Areas with Carbon storage potential.	City of Oakland
14. Creek Restoration Priority Sites West of I-580. These are urban creeks identified under Measure DD to be high priority for restoration.	• Community Health • Climate and Resilience	• Wildlife Habitat • Water Supply and Quality	• Community Health: Increase urban tree cover in areas expected to experience urban heat island effect and supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening. • Climate and Resilience: Increases Areas with Carbon storage potential.	City of Oakland
15. Creeks Corridors West of I-580. These are above-ground portions of urban creeks with 50 ft. buffers on the west side of the highway.	Climate and Resilience	• Water Supply and Quality Recreation Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems Land (Terrestrial) Ecosystems	• Climate and Resilience: Increases Areas with Carbon storage potential; Address Hazard Risk in Open Spaces	City of Oakland
Street Trees/Connecting Open Space Areas				
16. Major Urban Corridors and Corridors between Major Open Space Areas. Transportation corridors that are wide and well used such as San Pablo Avenue and International Boulevard and corridors that connect large regional parks to the Estuary.	• Community Health • Climate and Resilience	Wildlife habitats	• Community Health: Increase urban tree cover in areas expected to experience urban heat island effect and supports Local Climate Action Plan/Greening Plan Goals related to Urban Greening. • Climate and Resilience: Increases Areas with Carbon storage potential.	City of Oakland



CITY OF OAKLAND

Proposed Urban Greening PCAs

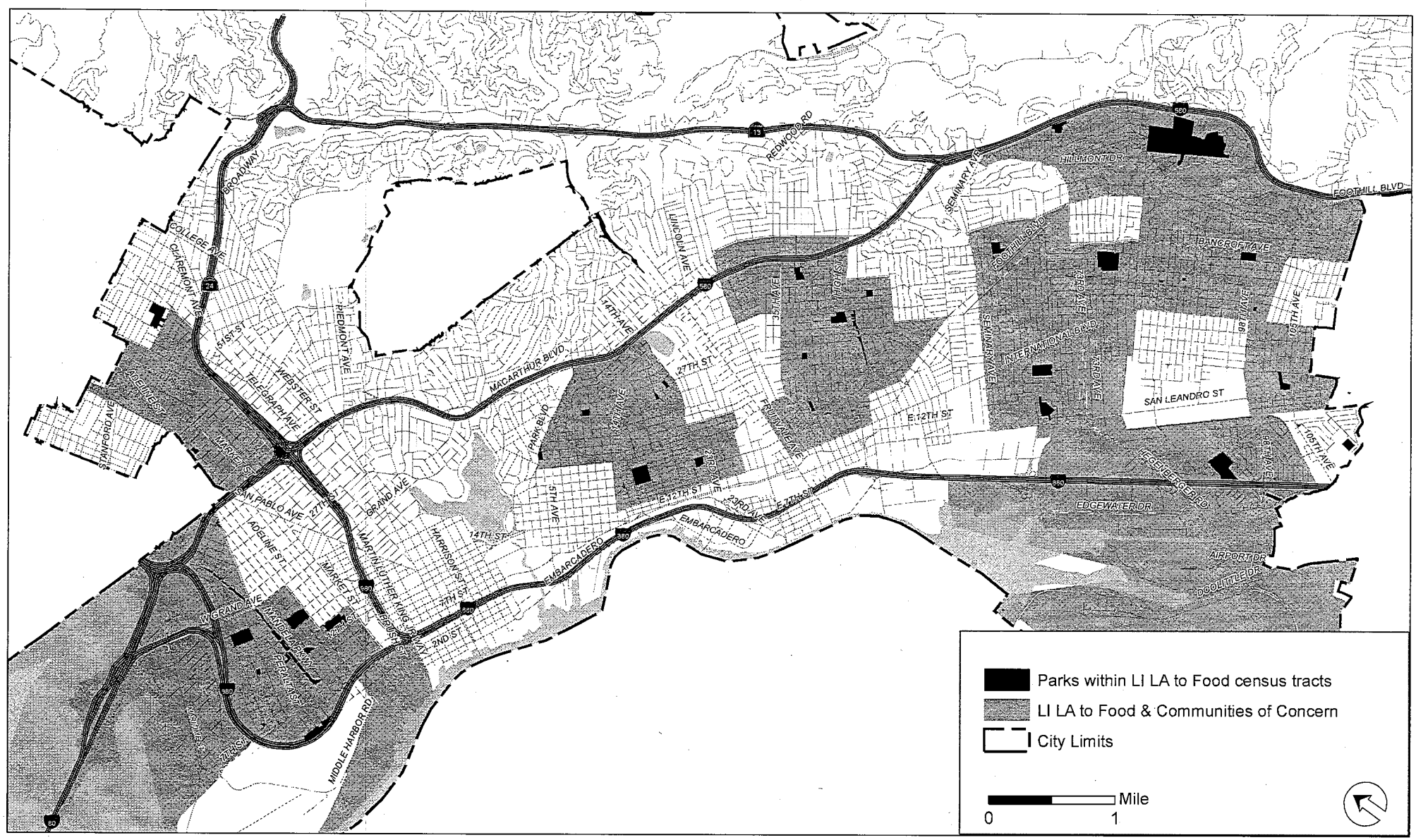
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Proposed PDAs and Urban Greening PCAs

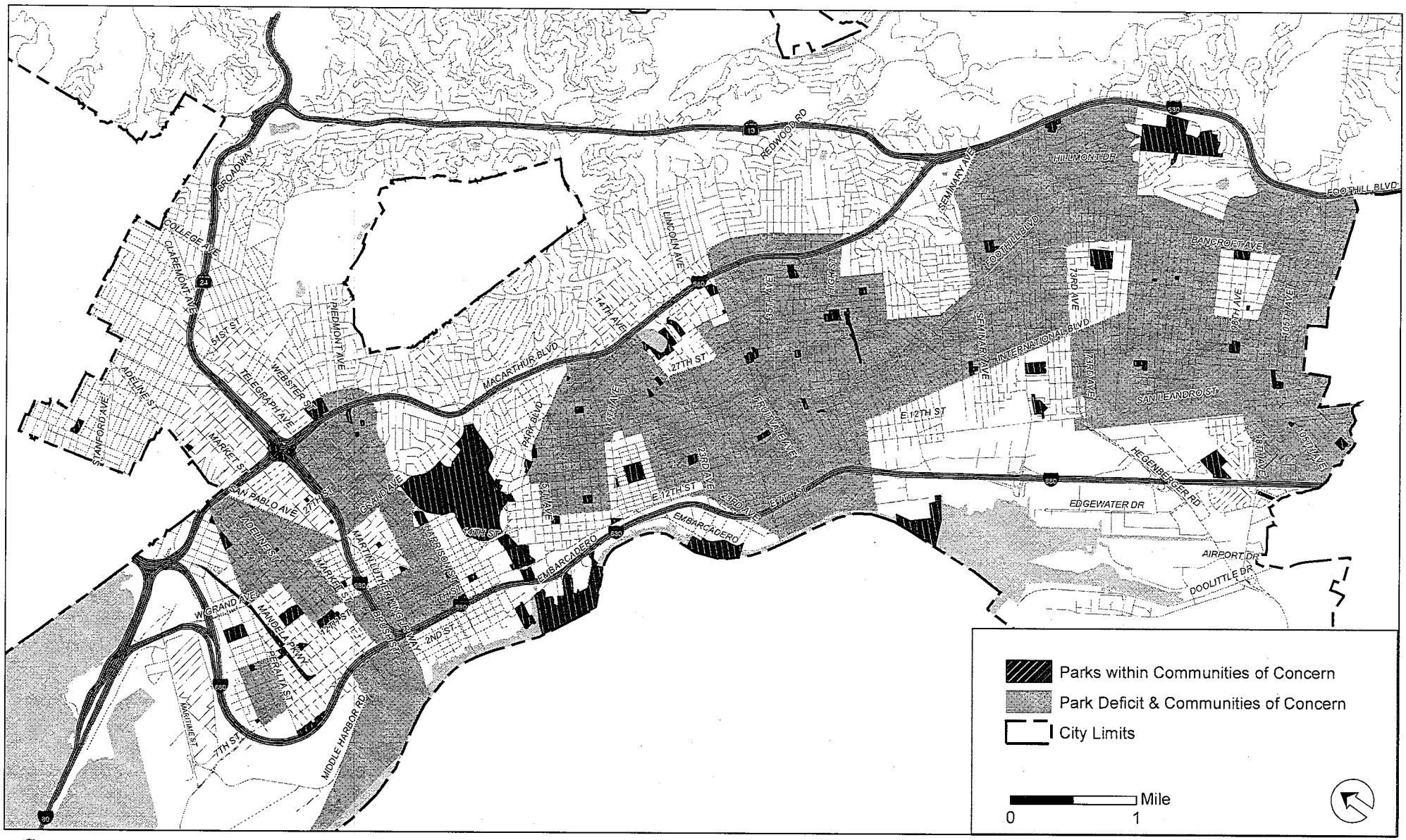
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Urban Greening Layers 1 & 2

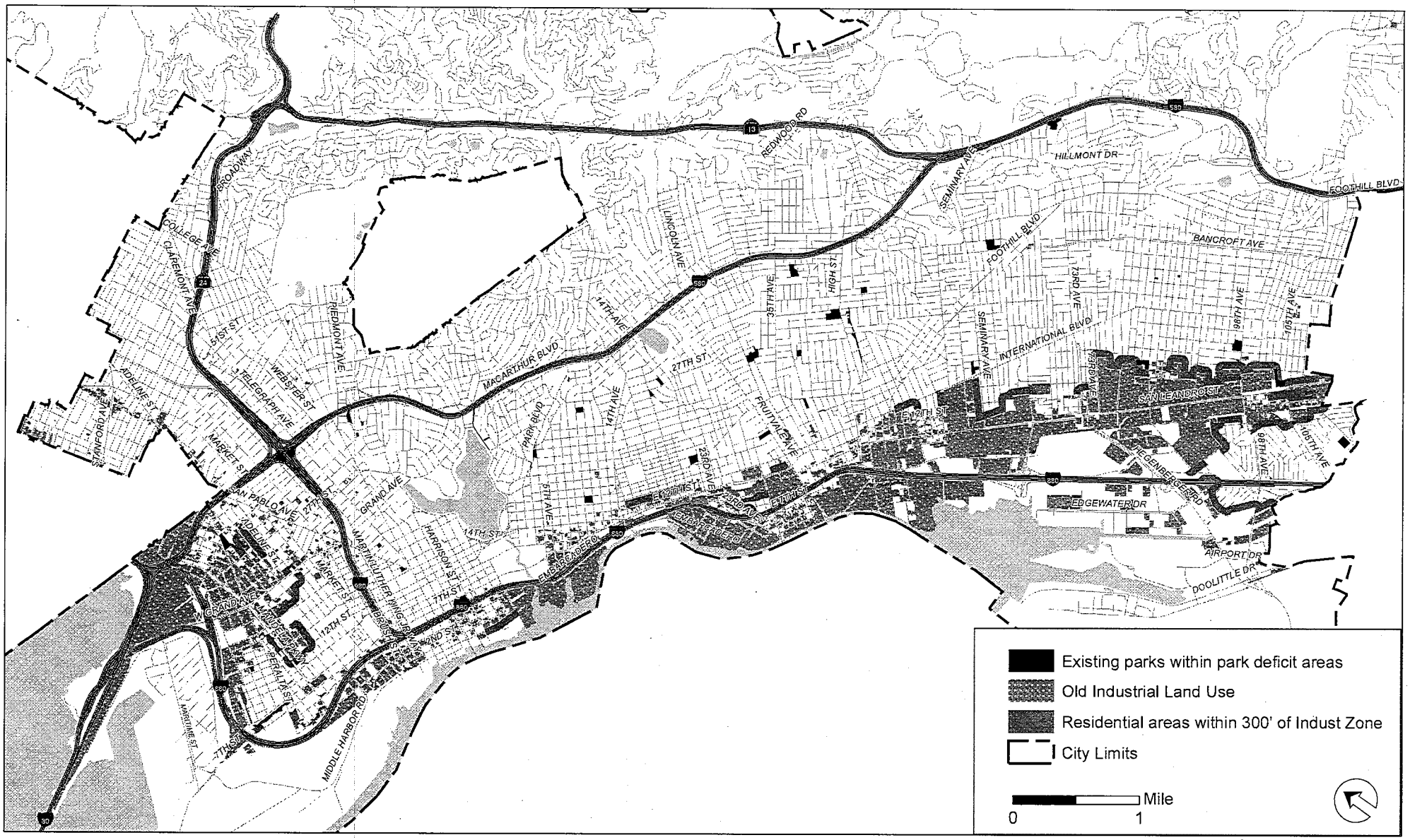
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Urban Greening Layers 3 & 6

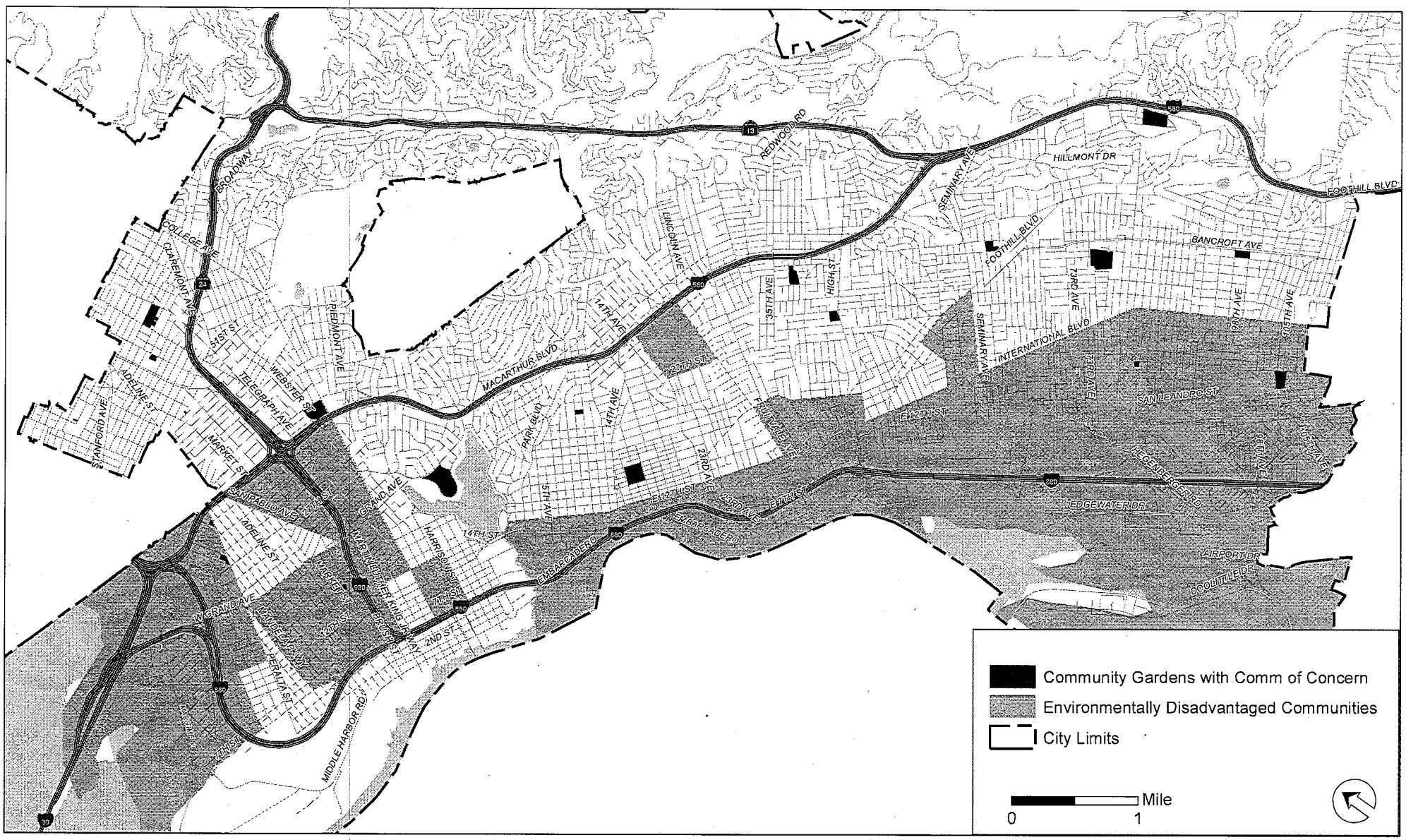
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Urban Greening Layers 4, 8 & 11

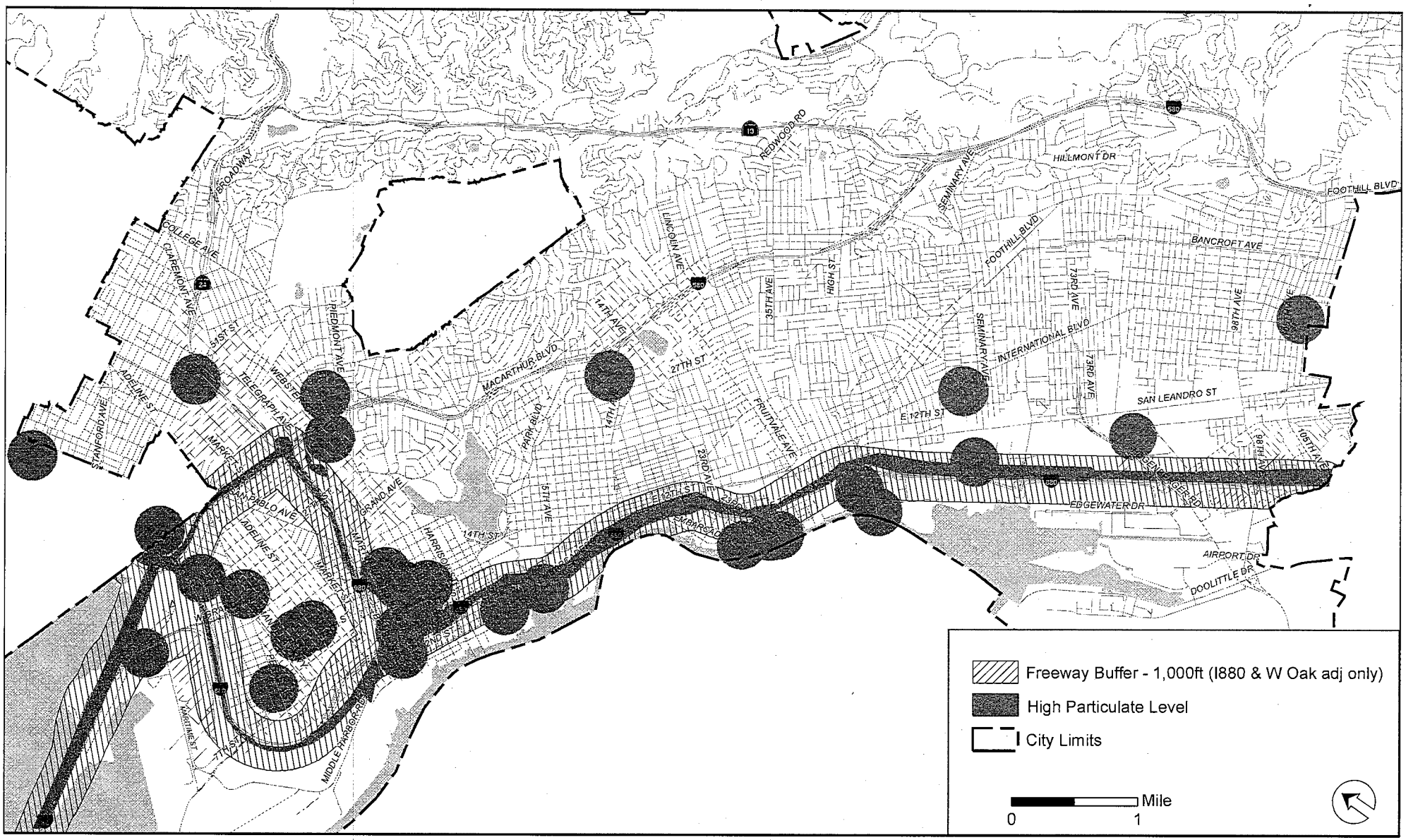
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Urban Greening | Layers 5 & 7

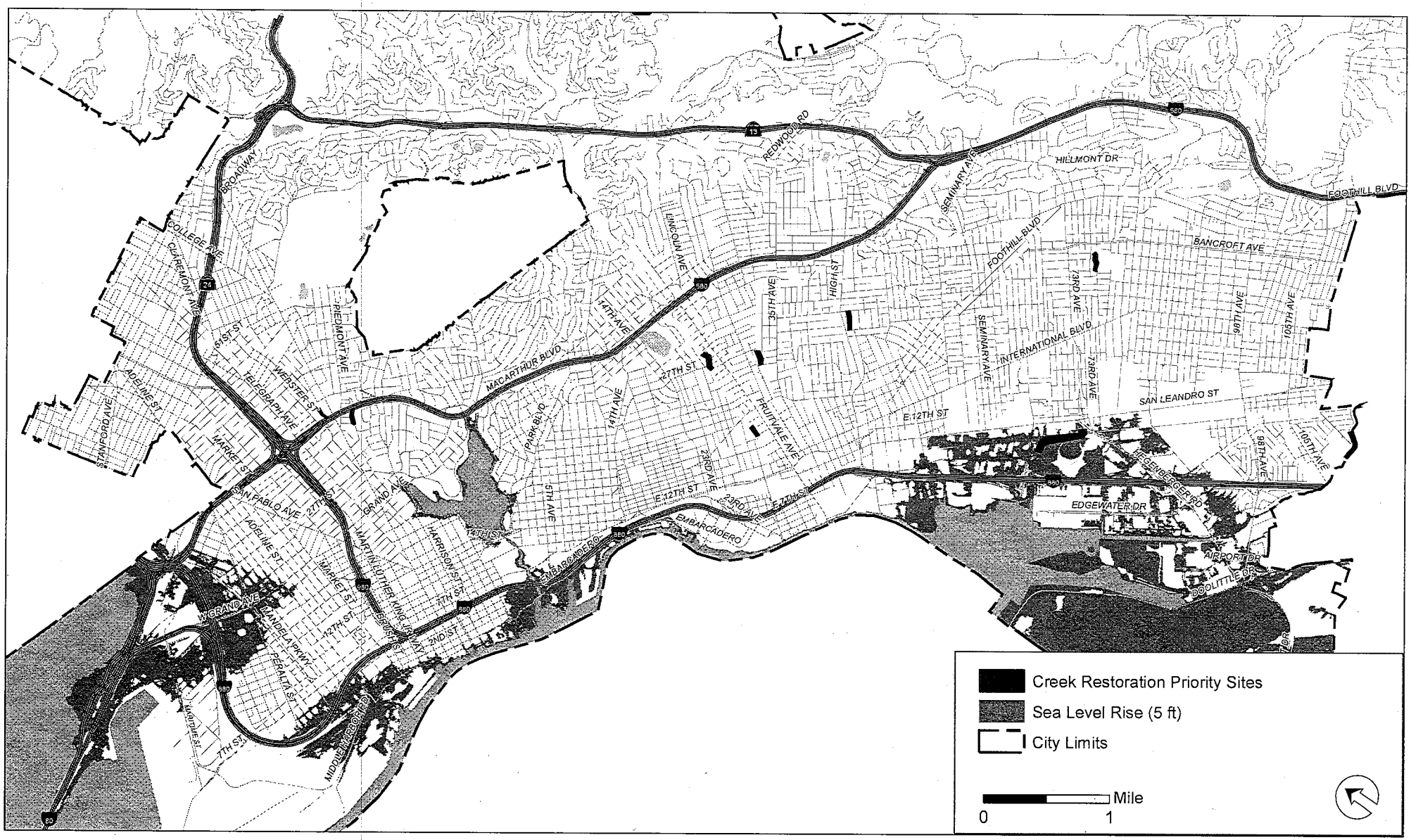
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY of OAKLAND

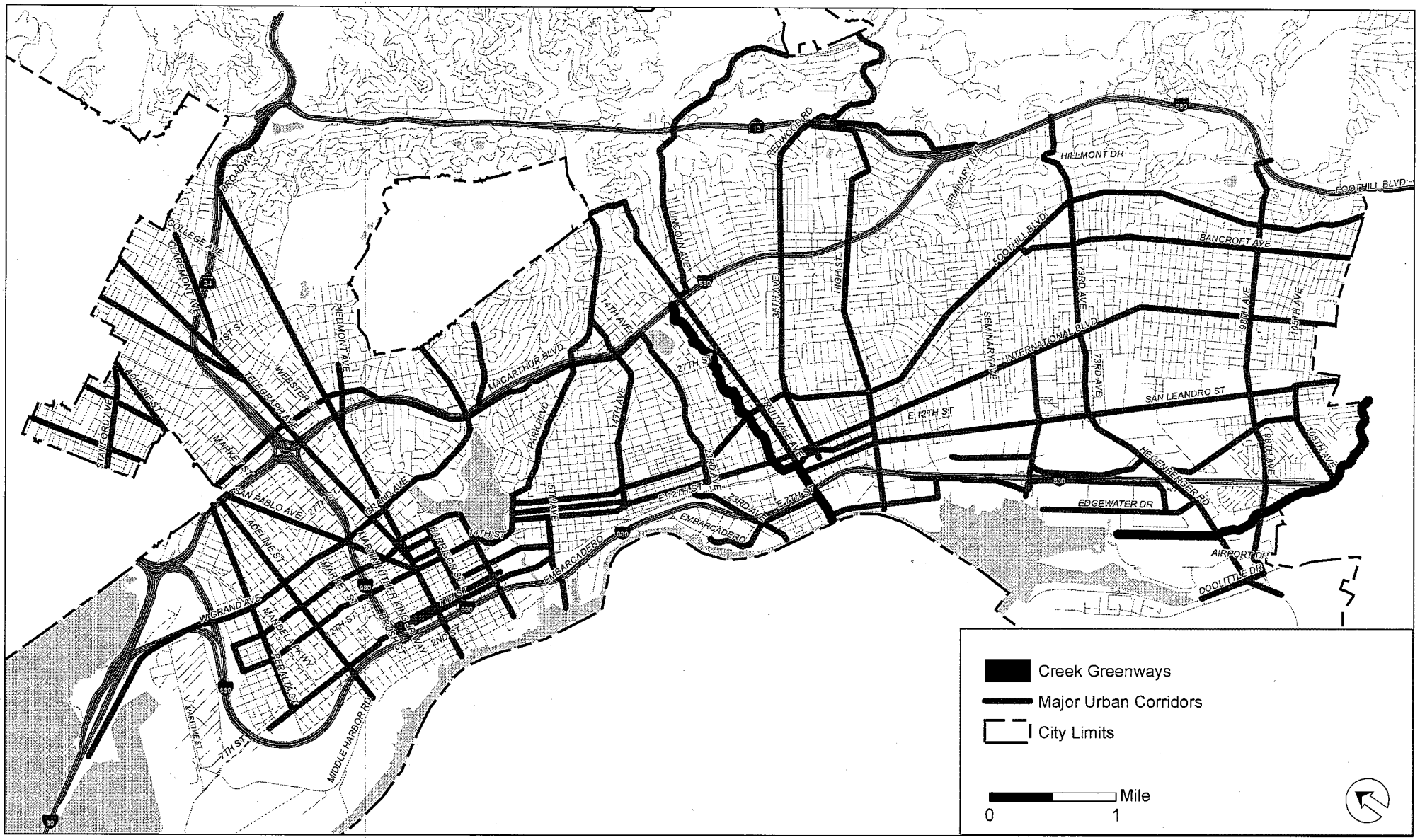
Urban Greening PCA Layers 9 & 10

Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



Urban Greening Layers 12 & 14

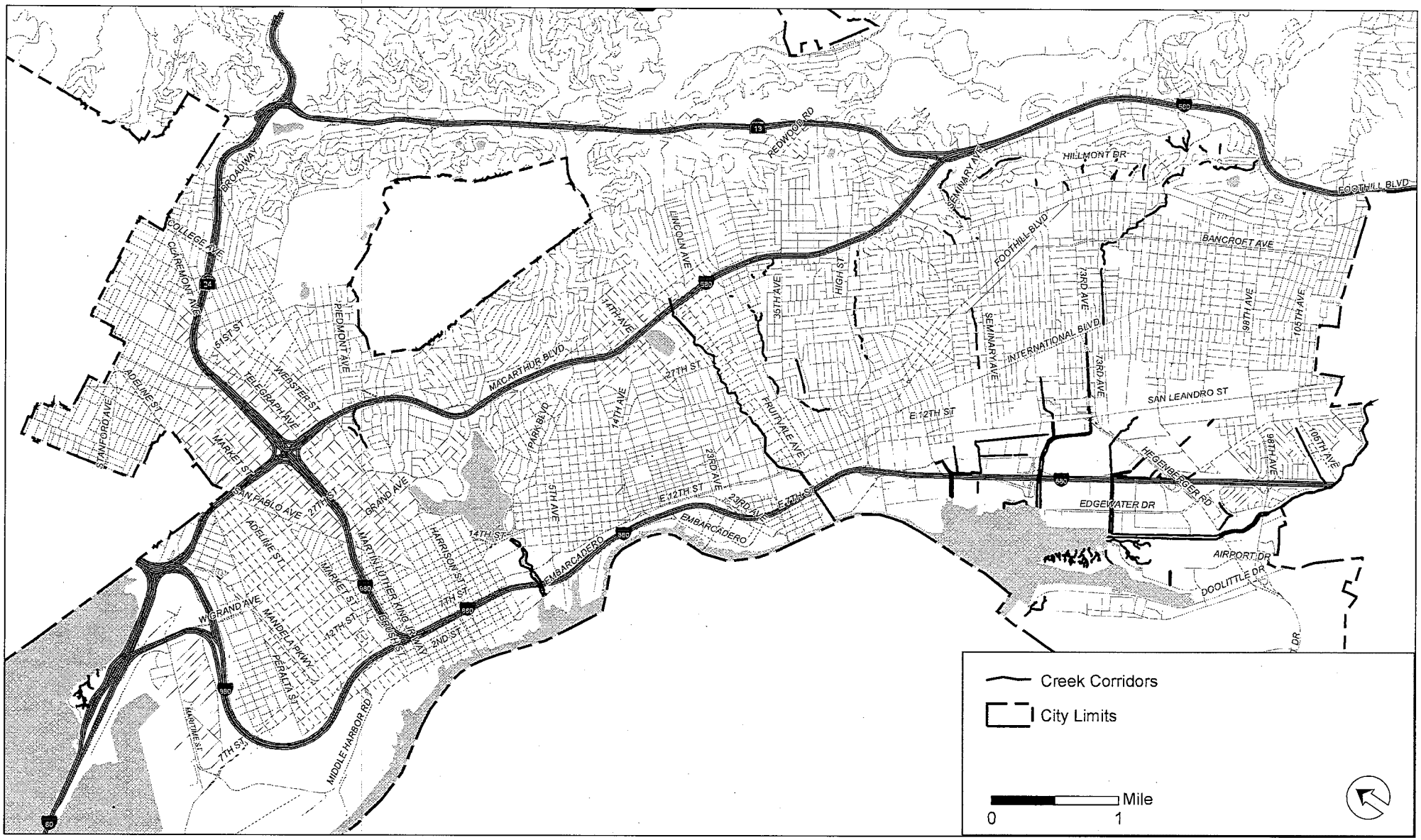
Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



CITY OF OAKLAND

Urban Greening Layers 13 & 16

Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



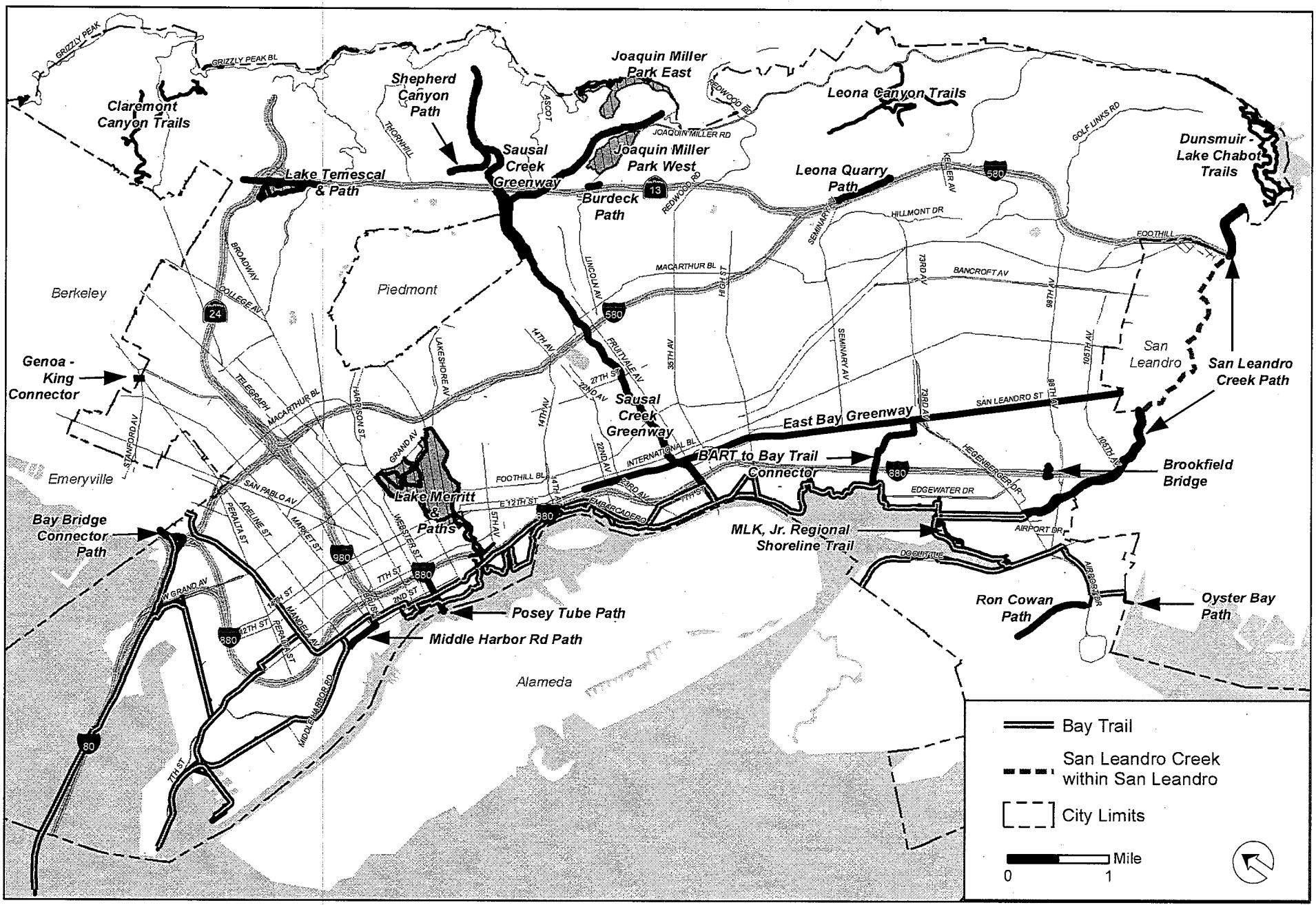
CITY OF OAKLAND

Urban Greening Layer 15

Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015

ATTACHMENT G: TABLE OF REGIONAL RECREATION LAYERS

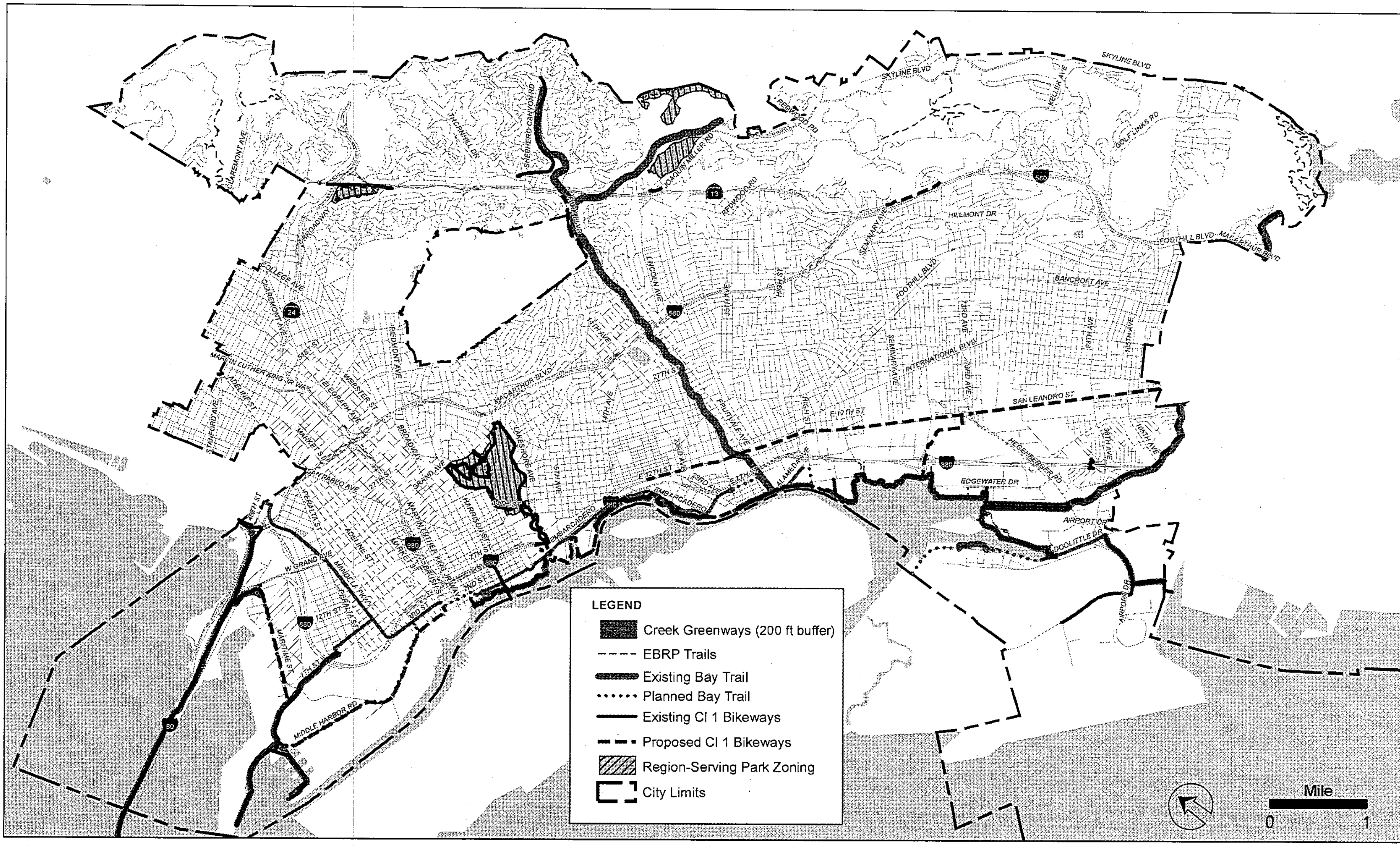
DESCRIPTION OF LAYER	BENEFITS	POTENTIAL CO-BENEFITS	CRITERIA MET	SOURCE OF LAYER
Regional Recreation				
1. *Areas with an Open Space (Region Serving Park) zoning designation.* Areas designated as a region serving park on the City's zoning maps	Recreation	• Wildlife Habitat • Water Supply and Water Quality	Recreation: Region Serving Park (local zoning designation)	City of Oakland
2. *Proposed and existing Class 1 Bikeways.* Bikeways that provide a separated right of way for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians with minimal crossflow by motorists	Recreation		Recreation: Consists of Proposed Regional Trails	City of Oakland
3. *EBRP Trails.* Hiking trails within an East Bay Regional Park	Recreation	• Wildlife Habitat	Recreation: Consists of Proposed Regional Trails	East Bay Regional Parks District
4. *SF Bay Trail.* Portion of the 340 mile shoreline walking and bicycling path that passes through City of Oakland	Recreation	• Wildlife Habitat • Water Supply and Water Quality • Climate and Resilience	Recreation: Consists of Bay Trail	ABAG
5. *Creek Greenways.* Areas proposed to be restored hills to bay creek/pedestrian corridors.	Recreation	• Wildlife Habitat • Water Supply and Water Quality • Climate and Resilience • Community Health	Recreation: Consists of Proposed Regional Trail	City of Oakland



CITY OF OAKLAND

Proposed Regional Recreation PCAs

Planning and Building Department
April 15, 2015



Regional Recreation PCA Layers

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