

To understand how California currently addresses the need for integrated planning for sustainability, the Fort Baker Leadership Group commissioned a “gap analysis” from Dominican University of California’s Environmental Finance Center to examine and compare California’s and international regulations, plans, and programs that take a long-term, comprehensive approach to sustainability. A gap analysis examines and portrays the difference between a current situation and the ideal. The analysis focused on six examples of comprehensive California legislation—AB32, SB375, CEQA, the Green Chemistry Initiative, the Blueprint

Planning Program, and the State Water Plan. It provides an overview of each program: what it addresses, what it omits and where it is redundant. The initial analysis demonstrates that a number of elements critical to sustainability are largely absent from the California’s existing legislation, including a systemic approach, long term health protection, energy supply, funding mechanisms, natural resource improvement, and the Precautionary Principle. There also are numerous, though not identical, redundancies in the current legislation, including resource use and protection, energy conservation, and air quality.

INITIAL GAP ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

	AB 32	SB375	CEQA	Green Chem. Initiative	Blueprint Planning Program	Water Plan	REACH	NEPP	NZ’s Green Plan	EU’s Action Program	Singapore Green Plan
POLICY ISSUES:											
Environmental Considerations	Acidification							✓			
	Agriculture			✓		✓		✓			
	Air quality	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Bay/ocean quality/preservation			✓	✓			✓			
	Biodiversity			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
	Deforestation/forestry protection			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
	Endangered species			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
	Environmental/systemic thinking education							✓	✓	✓	✓
	Fire			✓				✓			✓
	Fish and game			✓				✓			✓
	Geology			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
	GHGs	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Natural resource improvement							✓			
	Water conservation					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Water quality		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Planning & Implementation Considerations	Broad/diverse stakeholder engagement			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Collaboration across tiers of government			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Cradle to Cradle model/ lifecycle thinking				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Disaster planning								✓	✓	
	Energy conservation	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Energy supply							✓	✓	✓	✓
	Funding mechanisms for long term sustainability								✓	✓	✓
	Incentives to create partnerships								✓	✓	✓
	Integrated planning/indicators				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Methods for broad collaboration				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Monitoring/enforcement/compliance methods		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Precautionary Principle			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Public/private collaboration				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Region interrelationships and integrated planning					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Systemic/integrated approach		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transparent public reporting			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Social Considerations	Communications/IT			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Economic impact/competitiveness				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Hazardous materials				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Health and human services							✓	✓	✓	✓
	Housing		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Land use			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Long term health assessment						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Long term planning (past 2020)				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	R&D	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Resource use/protection		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Social equity assessments/Environmental Justice	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Sustainable communities		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Transportation		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Urban sprawl		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Waste management				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Well-being/quality of life					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Workforce development				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	