Livable City Year

Regarding Industry in the Port

About the Livable City Year

“The University of Washington’s Livable City Year program (LCY) is an initiative enabling local governments to tap into the talents and energy of the UW in order to accomplish critical projects.”

A year-long partnership

Areas of focus: environmental sustainability, economic viability, population health, and social equity, inclusion and access.

2018 UW and The City of Tacoma are partnering

37 currently proposed by the City of Tacoma

Port of Tacoma

Industrial Symbiosis

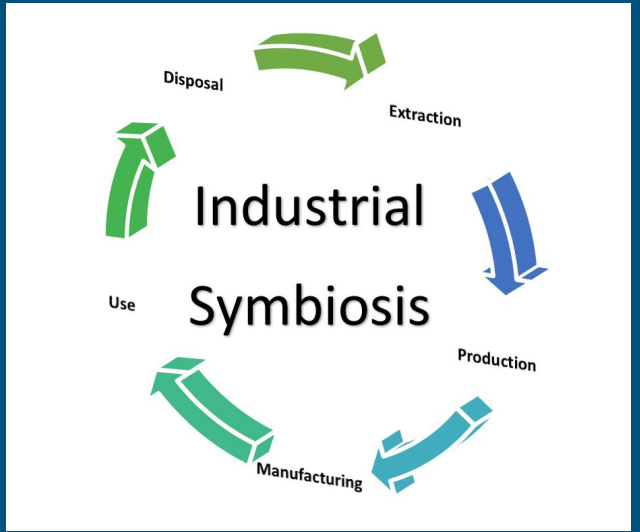
By Lindsey Baldwin

Definition

“A mutually beneficial relationship between industries that achieves productive use of waste and byproducts - promotes sustainable development by providing economic benefits while minimizing environmental degradation caused by the participating industries”

(Chopra & Khanna)

- Physical exchange of materials, water, energy, and byproducts
- Reusing and recycling products



Kalundborg

Known as THE model for industrial symbiosis.

- Organically-evolving, self-sustaining environmental collaboration
- Network of private and public firms

Benefits

* “Win-win”

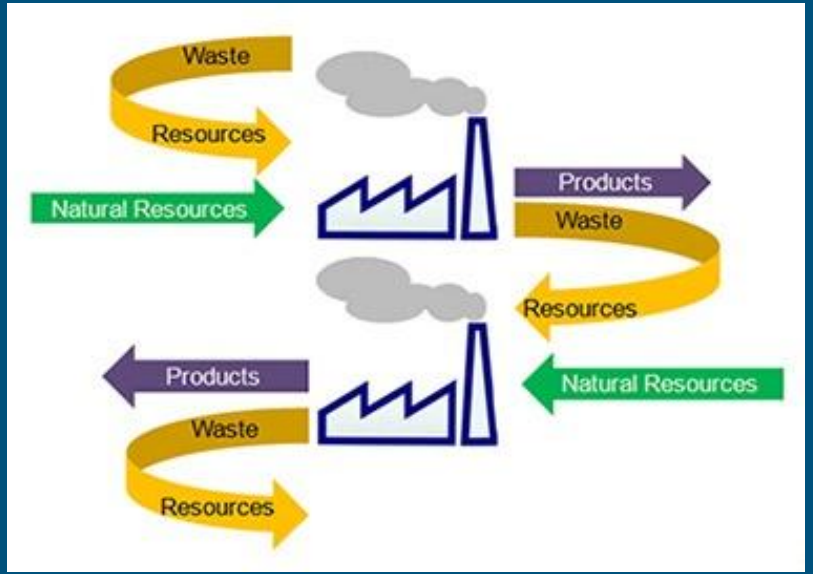
* Competitive advantages

* Optimized material cycles and energy flows

* Social, environmental, economic benefits

* Employment, reduced industrial emissions

* Both enterprises benefit: receiver gets cheaper input materials; provider minimizes waste disposal problems.



Drawbacks and Concerns

Trust among nodes

- Synergies sometimes result from social interactions between managers and owners of industries

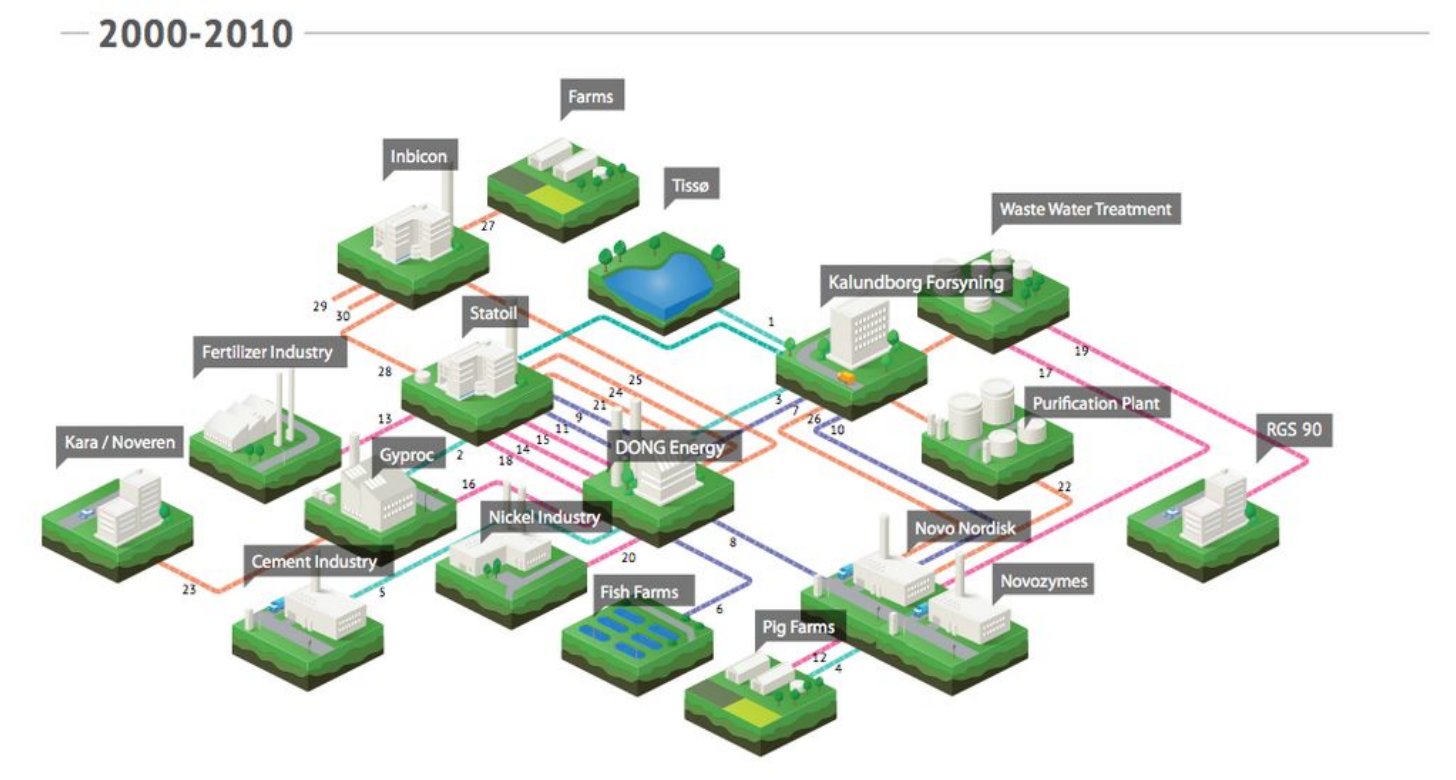
Lack of motivation/time

- Lack of motivation/time to search for new opportunities of mutual benefit

Vulnerability

- High vulnerabilities = low resilience
- Disruption may lead to domino effect

Kalundborg


2000-2010
Farms
Inbicon
Tissø
Waste Water Treatment
Kalundborg Forsyning
Statoil
Fertilizer Industry
Purification Plant
RGS 90
Kara / Noveren
Gyproc
DONG Energy
Nickel Industry
Novo Nordisk
Cement Industry
Novozymes
Fish Farms
Pig Farms

Solutions to Drawbacks

Trust among nodes

- Workshops
- Collaborative benefits
- Good neighbor agreements

Lack of motivation/time

- Workshops
- Incentives

Vulnerability

- Increase redundancy and resilience
- Identify anchors

Can this work in Tacoma?

Your thoughts?

What would need to happen?

Before it can:

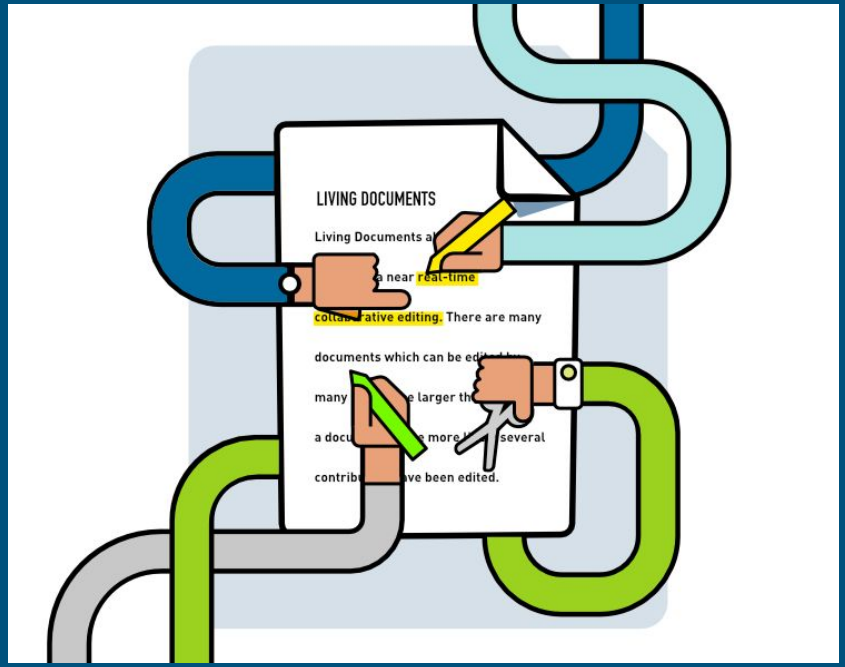
- Need to talk to existing businesses to see if they are interested
- Create incentives that are “worth it” to the businesses
- Need to inventory the inputs and outputs of businesses interested
- Address drawbacks (create trust, motivation, and decrease vulnerability)
- Good neighbor agreements

Good Neighbor Agreements

By Amy Boucher

What is a “Good Neighbor Agreement”(GNA)

- Are a contractual relationship.
- Bring community organizations and corporations together to formalize roles within a locality, and foster sustainable development.
- Issues addressed in GNA: human health, environment, labor, capital, and use of local materials/resources, and disposal of waste.



Where Do They Come From & What Are Their Drawbacks

Most Agreements are initiated when company repeatedly ignores community concerns and the company needs a new permit or it violates an existing permit, which provide an opportunity for community groups, to tactically pressure company and push for GNA.

The resulting GNA outlines a plan for addressing community concerns, often employing creative remedies not usually available through regulatory or litigation mechanisms. The breadth and strength of the resulting GNA is closely correlated to the amount of leverage held by the community group at the time of negotiation.

Drawbacks:

- ➔ Can seem like another bureaucratic hoop to have to jump through, when modification need to be made (GNA-renegotiation)
- ➔ Heavily relies on the volunteer efforts and commitment of local citizens to stay active with the GNA.
- ➔ Company must see it more profitable to cease the offending behavior than to continue and face community opposition.

GNA Can Also Be Powerful Tools

File photo. Oregon and Washington have both signed 'Good Neighbor Agreements' with the U.S. Forest Service in hopes of improving management of public lands susceptible to wildfire.

INCIWEB

The Washington Good Neighbor Master Agreement - " brings federal and state partners together with communities more effectively", to restore and enhance the forest on a landscape level, rather than within jurisdictional or regulatory limitations. (U.S.F.S. Regional Forester Jim Peña)

Oregon Good Neighbor Authorit Master Agreement -brings social, economic, and environmental issues tied to public lands far beyond their boundaries and bring issues together and promotes collaboration. "We can get farther by working together than apart." (Oregon Governor Kate Brown)

Examples of Similar Agreements

- Community Benefit Agreement (CBA)
- New Social Contracts (NSC)
- Impact and Benefit Agreements (IBA) - commonly used in indigenous and aboriginal communities
- Best Work Practices Agreement (BWPA)

All of these agreements strive to build relationship between the community and the industry ensuring community concerns and needs are not being ignored and industry needs and wants are transparently brought to the table

GNA's In Practice

Kingsbridge Armory CBA in New York City

Ice Sports Center Project, developer agreed to:

- ➔ Addressed community labor issues, and local hiring.
- ➔ Local contracting utilization.
- ➔ Green building and community consultation on environmental issues.
- ➔ Grant funds for local business and community needs projects

Stillwater Mining Company in Montana

Through transparency, trust, communication, and shared responsibility:

- ➔ Established environmental safeguards.
- ➔ Solidified for long term.
- ➔ Framework built to Management and encourage community support.
- ➔ Built in conflict resolutions tools.

"Agreements come and agreements go."The proof is whether they last."
Bruce Gilbert, director of environmental and governmental affairs at Stillwater.

Urban Industry and Sustainability

Can They Be Good Neighbors?

Conflict between Industry and environment in the Port of Tacoma

How do we reconcile contentions?

- Address unsustainable traditional indicators such as growth is good and ‘N’ature is apart from (economic and environmental)
- Consider Industrial Symbiotic relationships. (Example: Kalundborg)
- Stop the “Green Washing” Facts on the Table.

What does a progressive port look like that put economy, environment, and people at the decision making table?

What could this look like in Tacoma?

- ★ GNA's
- ★ Community Action Roadmap - (EPA)
- ★ Control System for Sustainability (CSS)

RE-THINK SUSTAINABLE

PORT DEVELOPMENT

Legend

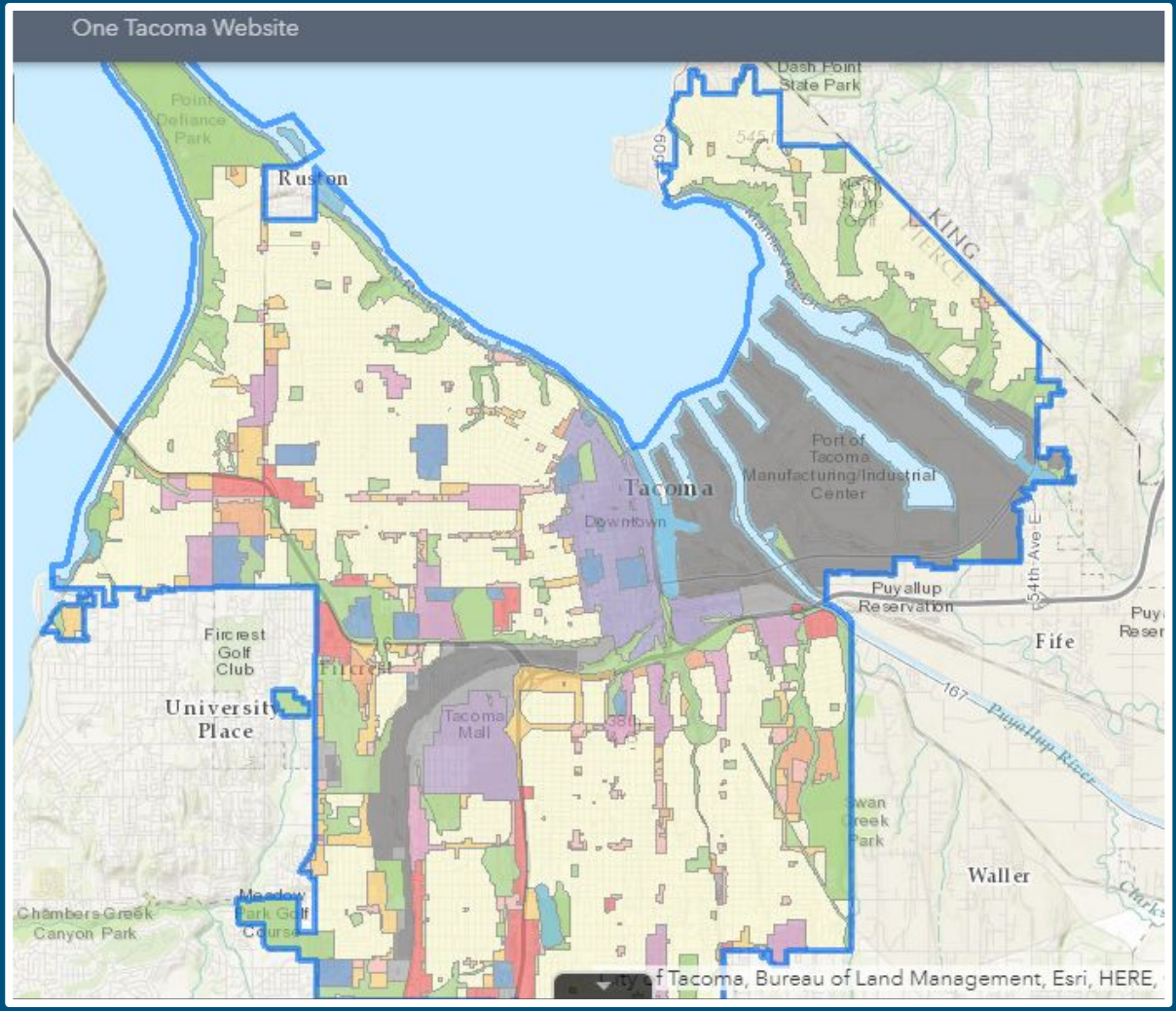
General

Tacoma City Boundary

Future Land Use

Land Use Designations

- Single Family Residential
- Multi-Family (Low Density)
- Multi-Family (High Density)
- Neighborhood Commercial
- General Commercial
- Downtown Regional Growth
- Tacoma Mall Regional Growth
- Crossroads Mixed-Use Center
- Neighborhood Mixed-Use Center
- Light Industrial
- Heavy Industrial
- Parks and Open Space
- Major Institutional Campus
- Shoreline



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