AB 617 Community Air Protection Program
Steering Committee Meeting Agenda
Zoom Online Meeting

Comite Civico Del Valle, Inc.

MEETING AGENDA

Wednesday December 16, 2020
5:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Facilitator: Harder+Co.
Chair of Meeting: Luis Olmedo (Alternate: Christian Torres)

Members of the public may connect to this meeting on Zoom from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device by clicking the following link to join:

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WEBINAR ID: 991-9909-3212
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WELCOME

1. Roll Call/Opening Remarks by CSC Members **Co-Chairs**

2. PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD **Harder+Co.**
Members of the public may submit comments via Facebook livestream, email, or using the raise hand Zoom feature (for those calling from the Zoom app you can select the raise hand feature, and for those calling by telephone can dial *9). Comments are to be limited to no more than 2 minutes per person.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES **Co-Chairs**
Minutes of November 18, 2020 CSC Meeting.
(Attachments: November 18th 2020 Minutes)

4. DISCUSSION/INFORMATIONAL ITEMS:

A. ICAPCD Rule 430 – Composting Operations **ICAPCD**
Final discussion on proposed ICAPCD Rule 430, *Composting Operations,* which is a new prohibitory rule regulating composting and co-composting operations in Imperial County. Rule 430 will improve the regulatory authority the ICAPCD has over these emissions activities in the Corridor and throughout Imperial County.
(Attachment: Rule Development Summary; Comments & Responses Sheet; Proposed ICAPCD Rule 430)

B. CERP Project Plans Submittal **Ramboll**
Ramboll will present the final Draft Project Plans for Urban Greening Projects, Parking Lot Paving Projects, and Enhanced School Flag Program, which will be submitted to CARB for review and approval this month.
(Attachment: December 2020 CERP Project Plans Presentation; Final Draft Project Plans)

C. AB 617 CAMP – Community Air Monitoring Network Update **CCV**
Update by CCV on the recent progress of the installation of the community monitoring network in the Corridor.
(Attachment: December Community Air Monitoring Network Update)

5. AGENCY UPDATES **ICAPCD & CCV**

6. AGENDA TOPICS & SET DATE FOR NEXT MEETING **Co-Chairs**
Discuss and schedule the next CSC meeting for January or February 2021.

7. CLOSING REMARKS/ADJOURNMENT **Co-Chairs**

3. Minutes:
November 18, 2020
CSC Meeting

AB 617 Community Air Protection Program
Minutes of the Community Steering Committee Meeting (El Centro-Heber-Calexico)
Zoom Online Meeting
November 18, 2020

Chair of Meeting: Matt Dessert (Alternate: Reyes Romero)

Facilitator: Mildred Ferrer from Harder & Company

I. Attendance:

Primaries: Matt Dessert, Air Pollution Control District; Luis Olmedo, Comité Cívico del Valle; Dr. Saima Khan, Community Corridor; Mersedes Martinez, Community Corridor; Diahna Garcia-Ruiz, Community Corridor; Blake Plourd, Community Corridor; Sergio Cabañas, Community Corridor; John Hernandez, Community Corridor; Rene Felix, Community Corridor; Mary Salazar, Community Corridor.

Alternates: Christian Torres, Comité Cívico del Valle; Reyes Romero, Air Pollution Control District; Rosa Guerrero, Community Corridor; Bob Fischer, Community Corridor; Tomas Oliva, Community Corridor; Chris Gomez-Wong, Community Corridor; Michael Moore, Community Corridor; Sandra Mendivil, Community Corridor; Marlene Flores, Community Corridor; Sarah Vandiver, Community Corridor.

Other Agency Staff: Thomas Brinkerhoff, Air Pollution Control District; Belen Leon, Air Pollution Control District; Monica Soucier, Air Pollution Control District; Miguel Hernandez, Comité Cívico del Valle; David Salardino, California Air Resources Board; Fernando Amador, California Air Resources Board; Ryan Atencio, California Air Resources Board; GuoQuan Lim, California Air Resources Board; Andrea Juarez, California Air Resources Board; Linda Cedillo; California Air Resourced Board; Erika Trinidad; California Air Resourced Board.

II. Welcome and Opening Remarks by CSC Members

Mildred Ferrer introduced herself as a facilitator for this meeting and part of Harder & Company. She said she was also joined by her colleagues Daniela and Jessica who would be supporting with technical issues throughout this meeting. She also announced that simultaneous interpreting would be provided, and she gave instructions as to how to use the interpretation feature. She also reminded everyone that this meeting was being recorded and that by participating, they were giving their consent to be a part of this recording as well as subsequent use of the recording in the public domain. She gave general instructions to participate throughout the meeting.

Matt Dessert welcomed everyone in attendance and asked everyone to try to keep safe during this difficult COVID times as cases were rising. He also announced they were doing an enforcement action at the Salton Sea, and he said He would keep them posted as they keep moving this forward. He also mentioned an article about a $300,000.00 settlement into the city of Brawley regarding the Pure-Gro Facility in this city and said Luis Olmedo would probably be able to share more on that subject.

Luis Olmedo thanked everyone for joining this meeting. He said that he would like to acknowledge the fact that the Pure-Grow issue had been an ongoing issue and that the community has a lot of questions about this toxic site known as Pure- Grow, currently owned by Chevron. He also said that as Matt Dessert had mentioned, the City of Brawley had accepted $300,000.00 due to this issue.

John Hernandez said that there is an abandoned Pure-Gro site in the corridor in Heber and that is something they should keep on the radar, too.

Blake Plourd said he was looking forward to discussing the compost rules and added he knew there had been some discussions between the industry and the Air Pollution Control District. He also said he would like for this group to discuss the benefits of compost.

Diahna Garcia said that the Pure-Grow site had been bought and that it is being prepared for usage. She added that an environmental impact report should be done before anything is constructed there.

Matt Dessert asked her to please indicate the location of this site.

Diahna Garcia indicated it is located about 500 feet from the Post Office on 89 Main Street.

III. Public Comment Period

Laura Fischer, General Manager at the Heber Public Utility District said she wanted to know If the letter sent to the prior AB 617 meeting through APCD regarding a tree project in the City of Heber was included in the agenda.

Thomas Brinkerhoff said they had received the letter and that it was part of the agenda packet for tonight's meeting to discuss their proposal.

IV. Approval of Minutes from the October 14th Meeting

Sergio Cabañas made a motion for the approval of minutes from the October 14th meeting. Rene Felix seconded this motion. The committee voted on this and the minutes for the October 14th meeting were approved.

V. Presentations / Questions and Answers

AB 617 CERP Projects and Budget Update; Thomas Brinkerhoff, ICAPCD

Matt Dessert asked how much money they have approximately in their bank account to continue doing tier 1 and tier 2 projects.

Thomas Brinkerhoff said that only $300,000.00 have been deducted from their 8-million-dollar budget. Therefore, they still count with most of the funds to be used.

Matt Dessert indicated they would have a further budget update at their next meeting and that they would refine this presentation.

Blake Plourd said he wanted to reiterate his concern for not only mitigating the effects of the air quality in the corridor, but also working towards identifying the sources of the emissions that they are concerned with as well as planning what they are going to do to reduce these emissions.

Thomas Brinkerhoff thanked him for his comment and said they would be looking into what to do to reduce those emission emissions through tier 2 projects in 2021.

City of El Centro General Plan Update; City Of El Centro

Luis Olmedo said he thought they should have further discussion on the environmental justice element of this plan to make sure it is meaningfully engaging the environmental justice locally.

Blake Plourd said he disagreed with some of the importance given to preserving agricultural land when some of the areas of opportunity for house building within this plan are agricultural land. He also mentioned to be opposed to houses being built next to agricultural facilities.

John Hernandez said he was glad to see that the City has finally taken the steps to implement the environmental justice element into their plan. However, he said he was concerned with the City plans to move the City's transfer stations further away from the neighborhoods where they have a lot of affordable housing being developed. He added that he had also noticed infrastructure deficiencies and that they should also try to have more information available in Spanish since over 90% of the population in that area is Hispanic. He added that another concern is there are many railroad tracks going in different directions and that there are some old railroad tracks that are not being used anymore and make it hard for pedestrians and people on wheelchairs to walk by.

Luis Olmedo said it was important to develop a walkable community so people can have access to supermarkets schools, and essential needs facilities.

CERP Project Plans Update; Ramboll

Belen Leon mentioned that the sooner they provide feedback or comments on the draft plans, the sooner they could submit the final plans to CARB and start implementing projects. She said they would review this during their next meeting on December 16th.

John Hernandez mentioned regarding parking lot paving projects that there had been some comments and discussions to add landscaping and planting trees to these projects and asked if this had been already taken into consideration.

Matt Dessert said they have an existing list of projects that have already been done with asphalt paving and said they could re-visit all those sites to consider them for additional trees or urban greening as well as considering other locations for additional urban greening projects.

Luis Olmedo said he appreciates the fact that this program is bringing these types of investments closer to home. He also mentioned they should investigate issuing licenses, permits, and other options to also generate revenues to build infrastructure in areas that need it.

Matt Dessert indicated it is something they are already looking into. He said they are considering having additional fees on those off-roaders from out of town who are using their resources for recreation to help assist them with doing these mitigation type projects.

VI. Discussion / Informational Items

AB 617 CAMP – Community Air Monitoring Network Update; CCV

There was only one comment by Blake Plourd, which was addressed through the chat window. No further comments or questions were made so they moved on to the net item in the agenda.

ICAPCD Proposed Rule 430 – Composting Operations; Reyes Romero, ICAPCD

Matt Dessert thanked Reyes Romero for his presentation and everyone for their attention. He said he understood it was a lot of information to process, and that they would include this topic for further discussion and review at their next meeting on December 16th.

Blake Plourd mentioned that a lot of the things presented are already being done by the compost industry. He also mentioned there is a program that encourages the use of compost on agricultural ground as it reduces the use of fertilizers, removes green gases, and improves soil health. He added that all of those are rules that are in line with what they probably want to see as part of the AB 617 program, and that there are already several regulations related to this from APCD, Environmental Health, and other County Agencies. However, he said his concern is that some mitigation methods require expensive equipment and that he would try addressing this issue directly with the co-chairs later.

John Hernandez asked if there are 8 compost sites in operation in their county, and if they are on or offsite from the feed lots. He also asked who set the100 thousand tons limit requirements.

Matt Dessert and Reyes Romero informed that these measures were recommended by the APCD Advisory Board after doing a cause effectiveness analysis. They also added that there would also be further discussion on this issue at their next meeting.

Urban Greening Project Proposal – Children's Park (Heber); Thomas Brinkerhoff, ICAPCD

John Hernandez commented it sounds like a good project that they should investigate pursuing and asked if they had funds for it.

Matt Dessert said at this point they have their funds dedicated in other areas to get their CERP Project Plans implemented.

Luis Olmedo asked if CARB has any knowledge about climate investments that could be used for these types of projects.

David Salardino from CARB answered apologizing for not having anyone on the call that could answer his question, but said he was going to follow up on it.

Paving Project Proposal – CUSD (Calexico); Thomas Brinkerhoff, ICAPCD

Luis Olmedo asked if the Committee has the responsibility of reviewing these proposals and acting on them and if so, when would this happen.

Thomas Brinkerhoff explained that they would not move forward on these projects until their CERP project Plans are approved by the CARB and once this has happened, they can open an application timeline to receive formal applications for projects such as the ones presented as proposals at this meeting. Then the committee would have to review them for approval.

VII. Agency Updates

School Flag Program Update; Christian, CCV

Christian Torres presented an update on the schools that are part of the School Flag Program within the AB 617 Community Corridor. He said that if the Committee would be interested on having a more detailed presentation about this program, they would gladly include this on a later meeting's agenda.

Mersedes Martinez asked why McCabe School is not a part of the School Flag Program.

Christian Torres said he would refer Mersedes to Miguel Hernandez, who is the Program coordinator to answer her question through the chat box and the answer would be included on the FAQ Document for the next meeting.

VIII. Agenda Topics & Set Date for Next Meeting

Matt Dessert said they were proposing Wednesday, December 16th, 2020 for their next meeting.

Thomas Brinkerhoff indicated they would work together with CCV and Harder &Company to put together the agenda for their next meeting based on the topics they had discussed on this meeting regarding the project plans.

Sergio Cabañas made a motion to hold the next meeting on Wednesday December 20th, 2020.

Diahna Garcia seconded the motion. The Committee voted on this motion and it was moved to having their next meeting on Wednesday, December 16th, 2020.

IX. Closing Remarks / Adjournment

Matt Dessert thanked everyone for their time and reminded them to keep safe. He added he thought it was motivational to see the amount projects that they have already done as well as the availability of funds to keep going with this program.

Luis Olmedo said he just wanted to once again thanked everybody for their continuing dedication to this committee. He also said he was extremely optimistic as far as the future of this program.

Meeting Adjourned.

Programa Comunitario de Protección Atmosférica bajo el Auspicio del Proyecto de Ley AB 617
Minuta de la Reunión del Comité Directivo (El Centro-Heber-Calexico)
Reunión Virtual en plataforma Zoom
18 de noviembre del 2020

Preside la Reunión: Matt Dessert (Suplente: Reyes Romero)

Facilitador: Mildred Ferrer de Harder & Company

I. Asistencia:

Matt Dessert, Distrito de Control de Contaminación Atmosférica; Luis Olmedo, Comité Cívico del Valle; Mersedes Martínez, Corredor Comunitario; Diahna García Ruiz, Corredor Comunitario Dr. Saima Khan, Corredor Comunitario; Blake Plourd, Corredor Comunitario; Sergio Cabañas, Corredor Comunitario; John Hernandez, Corredor Comunitario; Rene Félix, Corredor Comunitario; Mary Salazar, Corredor Comunitario.

Suplentes: Christian Torres, Comité Cívico del Valle; Reyes Romero, Distrito de Control de Contaminación Atmosférica; Rosa Guerrero, Corredor Comunitario; Bob Fischer, Corredor Comunitario; Tomas Oliva, Corredor Comunitario; Chris Gómez-Wong, Corredor Comunitario; Michael Moore, Corredor Comunitario; Sandra Mendivil; Corredor Comunitario; Marlene Flores, Corredor Comunitario; Sarah Vandiver, Corredor Comunitario.

Personal de otras agencias: Thomas Brinkerhoff, Distrito de Control de Contaminación Atmosférica; Belen Leon Distrito de Control de Contaminación Atmosférica; Monica Soucier, Distrito de Control de Contaminación Atmosférica; Miguel Hernandez, Comité Cívico del Valle; David Salardino, El Consejo de Recursos del Aire de California; Fernando Amador, El Consejo de Recursos del Aire de California; Ryan Atencio, El Consejo de Recursos del Aire de California; GuoQuan Lim, El Consejo de Recursos del Aire de California; Andrea Juarez, El Consejo de Recursos del Aire de California; Linda Cedillo; El Consejo de Recursos del Aire de California; Erika Trinidad; El Consejo de Recursos del Aire de California.

II. Bienvenida y Comentarios Iniciales por parte del CSC

Mildred Ferrer se presentó como parte de la empresa Harder & Company y facilitadora para esta reunión. Informó que la acompañaban sus colegas Daniela y Jessica quienes estarían brindando apoyo con cualquier problema técnico durante esta reunión. También informó que contaban con servicio de interpretación simultánea y dio las instrucciones pertinentes para hacer uso de este servicio. Informó que esta reunión sería grabada y que al participar en ella se estaba otorgando el consentimiento para ser parte de la misma y para el uso público de dicha grabación. Finalizó dando instrucciones en cuanto a cómo participar a lo largo de la reunión.

Matt Dessert dio la bienvenida a todos los participantes y dijo esperar que todo se encontraran bien durante estos tiempos difíciles de COVID. Informó que continúan tomando acciones de cumplimiento en la Laguna Salton y qué les mantendría informados en la medida que avanzarán en este tema. Mencionó un artículo publicado que abordaba el tema de un acuerdo por $300,000.00 dólares para la Ciudad de Brawley con respecto a las instalaciones de Pure-Gro que se encuentran en esta región y dijo que Luis Olmedo probablemente podría brindarle más información al respecto.

Luis Olmedo también agradeció a todos por ser parte de esta reunión. Dijo que le gustaría mencionar que la problemática con Pure- Grow que actualmente le pertenece a Chevron, ha sido un problema persistente y que como Matt Dessert ya lo había mencionado, la Ciudad de Brawley había recibido y aceptado $300,000.00 dólares debido a este conflicto.

John Hernández dijo que existe un sitio abandonado de Pure-Gro en el corredor de Heber y que esto es algo ante lo que habría que mantenerse alerta, también.

Blake Plourd dijo que esperaba se dialogara sobre las normas de compostaje o abono orgánico y añadió saber que se ha sostenido algún diálogo entre la industria y el Distrito de Control de Contaminación Atmosférica a este respecto. Dijo que le gustaría que se hablara sobre los beneficios del compostaje.

Diahna Garcia dijo que el sitio de Pure-Grow en Heber ya había sido comprado y que está siendo acondicionado para su uso. Añadió que se debería hacer un informe de impacto ambiental antes de que nada sea construido en ese sitio.

Matt Dessert pregunto por la ubicación del sitio.

Diahna Garcia indicó que se encuentra ubicado aproximadamente a 500 pies de la oficina de correo en el número 89 de la calle Main.

III. Periodo de Comentario Público

Laura Fischer, Director General de Servicios Públicos del Condado de Heber, dijo que quería saber si se había incluido en la orden del día la carta enviada a la reunión del Comité de AB 617 a través del Distrito de Control de Contaminación Atmosférica en referencia a la propuesta para un proyecto de forestación en la Ciudad de Heber.

Thomas Brinkerhoff dijo haber recibido la carta y haberla incluido como parte de la orden del día de hoy para sostener un diálogo con respecto a su propuesta.

IV. Aprobación de la Minuta de la Reunión del 14 de octubre

Sergio Cabañas hizo una moción para que se aprobara la minuta del 14 de octubre. Rene Félix secundó la moción. El Comité llevó a cabo la votación correspondiente y la minuta se aprobó.

Presentaciones / Preguntas y Respuestas

Actualización y Presupuesto de los Proyectos de Reducción de Emisiones de AB 617; Thomas Brinkerhoff, ICAPCD

Matt Dessert preguntó con cuánto dinero cuentan aproximadamente en su cuenta bancaria para continuar llevando a cabo los proyectos de fase 1 y fase dos.

Thomas Brinkerhoff dijo que únicamente $300,000.00 dólares han sido deducidos de su presupuesto de 8 millones de dólares por lo que aún cuentan con la mayoría de los fondos para ser utilizados.

Matt Dessert indicó que contarían con una actualización de presupuesto más a detalle para la siguiente reunión y que ya habría para entonces refinado esta presentación.

Blake Plourd dijo que quería reiterar su preocupación no solamente por mitigar los efectos de la mala calidad del aire en la región, sino también continuar trabajando para identificar las fuentes de emisiones de inquietud, así como planear las acciones que se tomarán para reducir estas emisiones.

Thomas Brinkerhoff le agradeció su comentario y dijo que estarían evaluando las acciones a tomar para reducir esas emisiones a través de los proyectos de la fase dos en 2021.

Actualización del Plan General para la Ciudad del Centro; Ciudad de El Centro

Luis Olmedo señaló que en su opinión deberían tener diálogos más a fondo sobre el elemento de justicia ambiental dentro de este plan para asegurarse de que aborde de manera significativa el tema de justicia ambiental a nivel local.

Blake Plourd dijo estar en desacuerdo con la importancia que se le daba a la preservación de tierra agrícola cuando algunas de las áreas de oportunidad para construcción de vivienda dentro de este plan son precisamente tierra agrícola. También mencionó estar en contra de que se construyeran viviendas junto a instalaciones de práctica agrícola.

John Hernández mencionó que le agradaba ver que la ciudad finalmente había tomado los pasos necesarios para implementar el elemento de justicia ambiental dentro de su planeación. Sin embargo, dijo que le preocupaba el plan de mudar las estaciones de transferencia aún más lejos de las comunidades en las que se está desarrollando vivienda asequible. Añadió que había notado algunas deficiencias del reestructura y que también deberían de contar con más información disponible en español ya que el 90% de la población en esta área es hispana. Mencionó también qué otra de sus preocupaciones es que existen muchas vías de tren y qué algunas de ellas son viejas y abandonadas y dificultan el paso de peatones y gente en silla de ruedas.

Luis Olmedo dijo que era importante desarrollar una comunidad en la que se pudiera caminar para que la gente tuviera acceso a supermercados, escuelas y otras instalaciones de necesidades esenciales.

Actualización del Plan de Proyectos de Reducción de Emisiones; Ramboll

Belén León dijo que mientras más pronto pudieran brindar retroalimentación o comentarios sobre el plan en borrador, más pronto podrían presentar la planeación final ante CARB e implementar los proyectos. Dijo que esto se incluiría como parte de la orden del día de la próxima reunión el 16 de diciembre para su revisión.

John Hernández mencionó con respecto a los proyectos de pavimentación de estacionamientos, que habían surgido algunos comentarios y sugerencias para incluir forestación y paisajismo a los proyectos y pregunto si esto ya se había tomado en consideración.

Matt Dessert mencionó que ya existía una lista de proyectos que ya se habían llevado a cabo con pavimentación de asfalto y que podrían revisar esos sitios para considerarlos para incluir forestación o paisajismo en ellos.

Luis Olmedo señaló que apreciaba el hecho de que este programa atrajera este tipo de inversiones hacía su región. También mencionó qué deberían considerar otorgar licencias y permisos, así como alguna otra opción qué les pueda generar ganancias para construir infraestructura en áreas donde sea necesaria.

Matt Dessert indicó que eso era algo que ya estaban revisando y que estaban considerando implementar cuotas adicionales para aquellas personas que visitan su comunidad utilizando sus recursos para fines recreativos y con esto ayudarse para llevar a cabo proyectos de mitigación de emisiones.

V. Diálogo / Temas Informativos

AB 617 CAMP – Actualización sobre la Red Comunitaria de Monitoreo Atmosférico; CCV

Hubo únicamente un comentario hecho por Blake Plourd, qué fue abordado y resuelto a través de la ventana de chat. Al no haber más comentarios o preguntas se procedió con el siguiente punto en la orden del día.

ICAPCD Propuesta de la Norma 430 – Operaciones de Compostaje; Reyes Romero, ICAPCD

Matt Dessert agradeció a Reyes Romero por su presentación y a todos por la atención brindada a la misma. Señaló que entendía que se trataba de demasiada información a procesar y que este tema sería incluido para un diálogo más a fondo en la siguiente reunión del 16 de diciembre.

Blake Plourd mencionó que mucho de lo que aquí se había presentado ya se estaba llevando a cabo por la industria de compostaje. También mencionó que existe un programa qué exhorta a la utilización de compostaje en suelo agrícola ya que reduce el uso de fertilizantes, elimina gases de efecto invernadero y mejora la calidad y salud del suelo. Añadió que todas esas normas se apegan a lo que probablemente quisieran ver formar parte del programa AB 617 y que ya existen una serie de reglamentos relacionados a este tema por parte del Distrito de Control de la Contaminación Atmosférica, el Departamento de Salud Ambiental, y otras dependencias. Sin embargo, dijo que su preocupación es que algunos métodos de mitigación requieren de equipo costoso y que intentaría abordar este tema directamente con los co - presidentes del comité en algún otro momento.

John Hernández preguntó si eran 8 los sitios de compostaje en operación dentro del condado y si estos se encontraban dentro o fuera de los lotes de engorda. También preguntó quién había establecido el requisito de 100 toneladas como límite.

Matt Dessert y Reyes Romero informaron que esas medidas fueron recomendadas por el Consejo Asesor del Distrito de Control de la Contaminación Atmosférica después de haber llevado a cabo un análisis de efectividad. También mencionaron que se discutiría este tema más a fondo en la siguiente reunión.

Propuesta para Proyecto de Forestación Urbana – Parque Infantil (Heber); Thomas Brinkerhoff, ICAPCD

John Hernández comentó que le parecía un buen proyecto y que deberían de contemplar la posibilidad de llevarlo a cabo. Pregunto si se contaba con fondos para hacerlo.

Matt Dessert dijo que en este momento contaban con fondos que estaban comprometidos en otras áreas para poder implementar el plan de proyectos de reducción de emisiones

Luis Olmedo preguntó si CARB tenía conocimiento de Alguna inversión climática que pudiera ser utilizada para este tipo de proyectos.

David Salardino de CARB respondió disculpándose por no contar con nadie en esta reunión que pudiera responder a su pregunta y se comprometió a darle seguimiento.

Propuesta para Proyecto de Pavimentación – CUSD (Calexico); Thomas Brinkerhoff, ICAPCD

Luis Olmedo preguntó si el comité tenía la responsabilidad de revisar estas propuestas y tomar acción sobre ellas y de ser así, cuál sería el plazo para hacerlo.

Thomas Brinkerhoff explicó que no podrían abordar estos proyectos hasta que su plan de proyectos de reducción de emisiones fuera aprobado por la Junta de Recursos Atmosféricos de California y que una vez que esto sucediera, Podrían abrir un plazo para recibir solicitudes formales para proyectos como los que se habían presentado a través de estas propuestas y entonces el comité procedería a revisarlos para su autorización.

VI. Actualización por parte de las Dependencias

Actualización del Programa de Banderines Escolares; Christian, CCV

Christian Torres presentó una actualización sobre las escuelas que forman parte del programa de banderines escolares como parte del corredor comunitario de AB 617. Señaló que si el comité tenía interés encontrar con una presentación más amplia y a detalles sobre este programa con gusto podrían incluir la en la orden del día de la siguiente reunión.

Mersedes Martinez preguntó por qué la escuela Mc Cabe no formaba parte del programa de banderines escolares.

Christian Torres dijo que referiría a Mersedes con Miguel Hernandez, quien es el coordinador del programa y le respondería a su pregunta a través de la ventana de chat. Añadió que la pregunta y su respuesta serían incluidas en el documento de Preguntas y Respuestas para la siguiente reunión.

Temas para la Orden del Día y Fecha para la Siguiente Reunión

Matt Dessert dijo que proponían el miércoles 16 de diciembre del 2020 para su siguiente reunión.

Thomas Brinkerhoff indicó que colaborarían con CCV y Harder &Company para organizar la orden del día para su siguiente reunión basada en los temas que se habían abordado durante esta reunión con respecto a la planeación de proyectos.

Sergio Cabañas promovió una moción para que la fecha de la siguiente reunión fuera el miércoles 16 de diciembre de 2020.

Diahna Garcia secundó la moción. El Comité llevó a cabo la votación pertinente y se aprobó el miércoles 16 de diciembre como fecha para su siguiente reunión.

VII. Comentarios Finales / Cierre

Matt Dessert agradeció a todos por su tiempo y les recordó procurar cuidarse. Mencionó qué le había parecido muy motivador el haber visto la cantidad de proyectos que se han llevado a cabo, así como la disponibilidad de fondos con los que cuentan para este programa. Finalizó despidiéndose y dijo esperaba contar con la presencia de todos en la siguiente reunión

Luis Olmedo dijo que solo quería agradecer una vez más a todos por su continua dedicación a este comité. También dijo sentirse muy optimista en lo que se refiere al futuro de este programa.

Se levanta la sesión.

4. Discussion Items:
A. ICAPCD Proposed Rule 430 - Rule Development Summary

ICAPCD Rule 430 Development Overview

Since 2019, the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD) has been developing proposed Rule 430, Composting Operations. The below chart displays the main components and objectives of Rule 430, as well as the rule development timeline, with the ICAPCD proposing Rule 430 to be adopted by the ICAPCD Board on December 22, 2020.

Primary Component/Objective	Description
What is the Rule's purpose?	Proposed Rule 430 is designed to regulate and reduce VOC and ammonia emissions (both precursors for the formation of $PM_{2.5}$) from composting and co-composting operations in Imperial County.
Does the Rule assist Imperial County with a State Implementation Plan (SIP) of the ICAPCD?	Yes, Rule 430 satisfies a commitment from the ICAPCD's 2018 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ SIP, which was that the ICAPCD adopt a rule to reduce ammonia emissions from composting of animal manure and poultry litter.
What are the estimated emissions reductions associated with the adoption of Rule 430?	Currently, Ammonia (NH_3) emissions from solid waste composting operations in Imperial County is 1.57 tons/day. With adoption of Rule 430 and its required mitigation measures, daily NH_3 emissions will decrease to 1.27 tons/day (0.30 tons/day reduction). For VOC emissions from this same activity, the current emission rate in the County is 1.01 tons/day. With implementation of Rule 430, VOC emissions will decrease to 0.82 tons/day (0.19 tons/day reduction).
Rule Development Process Timeline	1. On **December 17, 2019**, ICAPCD submitted the preliminary Proposed Rule 430 to CARB and U.S. EPA for informal review. CARB and U.S. EPA provided comments, and ICAPCD incorporated comments into the rule as deemed appropriate. 2. On **February 28, 2020**, ICAPCD held a public workshop to collect comments on the proposed rule at the ICAPCD's office. A public notice inviting the community to attend was published in the IV Press on February 23, 2020; notice also posted on ICAPCD's website and social media pages. 3. First Health Order issued by Imperial County due to COVID-19 pandemic on **March 17, 2020**. ICAPCD continues development of Rule 430 between April through August 2020 w/CARB & EPA. 4. On **September 30, 2020**, the ICAPCD published a public notice in the IV Press that invited the community to review and comment on proposed Rule 430. 5. On **October 8, 2020**, the ICAPCD Advisory Board met via Zoom to discuss the proposed rule as part of the vetting process. The ICAPCD Advisory Board recommended the ICAPCD move forward with approval of Rule 430 and its staff report. 6. ICAPCD Governing Board was scheduled on **November 3, 2020** to adopt Rule 430, but was postponed to allow additional vetting by the public and review it with the AB 617 Community Steering Committee (CSC) for El Centro-Heber-Calexico. 7. On **November 18, 2020**, the ICAPCD presented Proposed Rule 430 to the AB 617 CSC, giving the CSC an opportunity to be part of the rule development vetting process. 8. Final discussion on Proposed Rule 430 to occur with the AB 617 CSC at their **December 16, 2020** meeting. 9. ICAPCD Governing Board is scheduled to consider Proposed Rule 430 for adoption on **December 22, 2020**.

4. Discussion Items:
A. ICAPCD Proposed Rule 430 - Comments & Responses

AB 617 CSC – Proposed Rule 430 Comments & Responses
December 2020

Comment/Question	Response	Date(s) Comment Submitted
1. Did I hear you say that all composting operations are 45 tons or less? If they are all 45,000 tons or less, what is the smallest and largest?	The smallest composting operation permitted with the ICACPD has an annual throughput of 15,000 tons per year and the largest has an annual throughput of 90,000 tons per year.	11/18/2020
2. Did I hear that there are eight composting operations in our county? Are they all on feedlot sites or are they offsite?	There are a total of eight (8) composting facilities permitted by the ICAPCD. Seven (7) out of the eight (8) permitted composting facilities are located adjacent to a feedlot.	11/18/2020
3. Who set the 100,000-ton limit? Does that come from some type of a scientific report/study/model?	Every time the ICAPCD develops a Rule, we have to do a cost-effective analysis, which is what determines at what point it is cost-effective to require facilities to mitigate. In this case, any facility that has an annual throughout between 0 and 100,000 tons per year has to mitigate their VOC and ammonia emissions based on what we call "housekeeping control measures." Any facility that has an annual throughput greater than 100,000 tons per year, with the production being a lot larger, it would be cost effective for the operation to invest the capital cost on the foundation of control equipment. This is part of the record and can be found on the ICAPCD website.	11/18/2020
4. Are you saying that the San Joaquin Valley also has that 100,000-ton limit?	Yes, San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District has the 100,000 ton per year limit.	11/18/2020
5. When was Imperial County first required to implement either Rule 430 or a rule similar to this?	Technically it is not a requirement. When ICAPCD/Imperial County adopted the 2018 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ State Implementation Plan, the ICAPCD committed to develop and implement a composting rule to bring additional emissions reductions to benefit Public Health. Imperial County has never required to do it; it was a measure determined to be cost-effective for Imperial County because we have composting facilities and the District committed to develop this Rule.	11/18/2020

Comment / Question	Response	Date(s) Comment Submitted
6. How does the emissions reductions comport with Air Pollution Control District's 2018 State Implementation Plan for Imperial County annual standards?	This question is directly linked to the footnote, reproduced here for convenience. Because of the information provided within the footnote the comment here originates with the assumption that: 1) the calculated Ammonia levels are less in the Imperial County 2018 PM2.5 Plan (Plan) as compared to the calculated Ammonia levels for Rule 430, and 2) SIP assumption included adoption in 2019 and implementation in 2020, thus no effect in 2020 and needing even additional reductions to meet SIP goals. *"For example, "Current", "With Control", and "Reduction" NH3 levels are less under the SIP as compared to the County's estimates. Compare CARB (Apr. 2018) SIP, PDF p. 97-98 (https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/planning/sip/planarea/imperial/final_2018_ic_pm25_sip.pdf) with Item 22 Staff Report (supra fn. 1), PDF p. 39. So too, while the SIP assumed adoption in 2019 and implementation in 2020, Rule 430 will have no effects in 2020 and may require even additional reductions to meet the SIP goals."* The comment ignores the analysis presented in previous pages of Chapter 5 which describe the Air District's Control Strategy, analyzed in accordance with the Clean Air Act (CCA) requirements, which concluded that with the exception of "wood burning devices", the current Air District rules along with state mandated rules satisfy the nonattainment requirement for the Annual PM2.5 Standard. In summary, the analysis looked at all sources, stationary, mobile and area sources, that emit direct PM2.5 emissions, looked at all the various control measures available for those sources, and identified which control measures were applied and which were not applied. The analysis identified only one control measure that had not been applied, the control for "wood burning devices". Thus, the only rule that would affect the SIP for attainment purposes was the non-adoption of a "wood burning device[]" rule. The Air District adopted Rule 428, Wood Burning Appliances, on September 11, 2018 and EPA approved the rule into the SIP with an effective date of September 30, 2019. Finally, the comment fails to consider the role that Additional Reasonable Measures (ARM) play within the scheme of the Plan. The modeling demonstrated that precursor emissions such as ammonia (NH3), and nitrogen oxides (NOx) were not significantly impacting PM2.5 levels. However, recognizing that these precursor emissions	11/03/2020; 11/18/2020

Comment / Question	Response	Date(s) Comment Submitted
	could affect ozone, the Air District chose to identify ARM rules that would assist in improving air quality within Imperial County. The Plan lists four ARM rules that although would not significantly contribute to nonattainment, their adoption would provide an added level of improvement to air quality thus added protection of the public health. Finally, all calculated reductions were based on current practices, i.e. the implementation of water management practices to control ammonia emissions. The corresponding percentage used to calculate the reductions were derived from EPA's Control Techniques for Composting Operations. Thus, all assumptions for implementation and subsequently calculation of reductions do not affect the overall emission reductions necessary for attainment but rather, as page 97 (PDF) of the Plan explains, "[m]ore research may need to be done to determine the final reductions in ammonia emissions expected to occur due to this rule."	
7. How reliable is CARB's emissions inventory methodology, given it assumes a high volume of green waste?	The methodology was peer reviewed and recommended by both CARB and US EPA. The Air District concurred after lengthy discussions regarding the analysis. CARB and EPA modelling experts peer reviewed and concurred this was the best methodology to use.	11/03/2020; 11/18/2020
8. How well does Rule 430 correlate with San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control Rule 4565 and South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1133?	The Air District reviewed those rules that the California Air Resources Board (CARB) identified in their Rules database. After review of each of the Rules, looking at the area's nonattainment status, classification of their nonattainment status, climatological and meteorological conditions, number and type of operations, and evaluating the purpose of each rule, the Air District in consultation with the CARB and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) concluded that the San Joaquin Rule 4565 would be best suited as a model rule. Thus, the Air District modeled Rule 430 specifically after the San Joaquin Rule 4565. Specifically the South Coast Rule 1133 is an administrative rule creating a registration program without any mitigation measures. In addition, Rule 1133 rule exempts 7 types of composting including Agricultural and recreational composting.	11/03/2020; 11/18/2020

Comment / Question	Response	Date(s) Comment Submitted
9. What meaningful limitation is provided for the Recreational Facility exemption and what basis was used to determine that these emissions were not significant?	According the South Coast Final Staff Report for the proposed composting rules and the San Joaquin Staff Report for Rule 4565, the exempt operations for recreational facility composting are "…generally conducted in small scales or do not cause inadvertent decomposition." While a cursory review of Imperial County Recreational Facility Composting yielded no results, according to the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) these type of facilities are exempt at the State level because they are not producing the product commercially.	11/03/2020; 11/18/2020
10. What management practice and technological options (example Table A and B, respectively) (collectively mitigate measures) were not considered or deemed infeasible, including but not limited to measures addressing windrow composting methods?	All measures found in the San Joaquin Rule 4565 were deemed feasible and incorporated into Rule 430. This included all applicable test methods and/or source testing.	11/03/2020; 11/18/2020
11. Beyond biofilter/in-vessel composting, what other technological options were considered that may be more effective?	All measures found in the San Joaquin Rule 4565 were deemed feasible and incorporated into Rule 430. Review of known technological studies by the South Coast AQMD and more generally through the United States Composting Council did not reveal any "…other technological options… that may be more cost-effective."	11/03/2020; 11/18/2020
12. Why does the cost-effective study rely on a 13-year old methodology employed by San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District?	The methodology used to determine cost effectiveness is a standard method widely used by air districts in California. The air district used the same equipment cost from SJAPCD Staff Repost because it was considered conservative and appropriate to be used in our cost-effective analysis.	11/03/2020; 11/18/2020
13. What scientific basis supports the 100,000-wet ton per year throughput threshold for more aggressive mitigation measures addressing active/curing composting activities?	This question is directly linked to the footnote, reproduced here for convenience. The comment then is concerned that the APCD is acting for the benefit of industry over the public health. *"Coincidentally, this threshold would exempt all existing composting facilities from more stringent standards, which suggests regulatory capture of the APCD that is acting in the benefit of industry over public health."* Quite to the contrary. The 100,000 tons per year threshold was originally studied and examined by the South Coast AQMD in its	11/03/2020; 11/18/2020

Comment / Question	Response	Date(s) Comment Submitted
	technology assessment for Rule 1133. The initial review identified that those facilities 100,000 tons per year or more had an annual emissions of 89 tons/year of VOC, uncontrolled and 147 tons/year of ammonia, uncontrolled. The threshold in the final revision of the Staff Report was used only to identify the large facilities. In keeping with the concept first developed by the South Coast assessment, the Air District applied the concept as a threshold, addressing those facilities potentially emitting higher levels of emissions. To address the overall concern of the comment, that facilities smaller than 100,000 tons per year are not controlled, currently best management practices are in place in accordance with the USEPA and State standards. In fact, although BMP's are currently being practiced there is no regulatory framework to assure that these practices are maintained during the most emissive phases of the composting operation. Balance between keeping industry functioning and protecting the public health is accomplished by the mitigation measures in Table A for facilities under 100,000 wet tons.	
14. What measures prevent operators from piecemealing operations at several facilities below the threshold to avoid more stringent mitigation measures?	According to Imperial County Rules and Regulations, contiguous or adjacent facilities are considered one facility and therefore limited to 100,000 tons per year threshold. In any event, regardless of size the facility will be required to implement BMP's.	11/03/2020; 11/18/2020
15. How does Rule 430 change current measures under Rule 201, such that compliance with Rule 430 may avoid more significant reductions potentially available via Rule 201?	This question is directly linked to the footnote, reproduced here for convenience. The comment then is concerned with the applicability of a Class 8 exemption under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). "Such a case would make inapplicable a Class 8 exemption under the California Environmental Quality Act." First the ICAPCD Rule 201 Permits Required is an administrative rule and does not contain "regulatory measures," standards of performance or other requirements that provide for reductions. A Class 8 Exemption applies to those actions by regulatory agencies for the protection of the environment. Rule 430, as stated above is being adopted to further reduce air quality thus further protect the public health. The rule does not require construction activities nor does it relax and existing federal, state or local standards.	11/03/2020; 11/18/2020

Comment / Question	Response	Date(s) Comment Submitted
	For convenience CEQA Guideline section 15308 is reproduced here: *"Class 8 consists of actions taken by regulatory agencies, as authorized by state or local ordinance, to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment. Construction activities and relaxation of standards allowing environmental degradation are not included in this exemption."*	

4. Discussion Items:
A. ICAPCD Proposed Rule 430 - Draft Rule 430

RULE 430 COMPOSTING OPERATIONS
(Adopted - __/__/____)

A Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to limit emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Ammonia from Composting, Co-Composting and related operations involving Animal Manure and Poultry Litter.

B Applicability

The provisions of this rule apply to new and existing Composting and Co-Composting operations only.

C Definitions

The following definitions apply for all terms applicable to this Rule. If a term is not defined within this Rule, then the definitions provided in Rule 101, Definitions, shall apply.

C.1 Active Composting: the phase of the composting process that begins when organic materials are mixed together for composting and lasts until one of the following conditions is met:

C.1.1 The organic material emits no more than seven (7) mg carbon dioxide per gram of organic material (CO_2-C) per day, as measured using the TMECC Method 05-08-B (Carbon Dioxide Evolution Rate); or

C.1.2 The material has a Solvita Maturity Index of 5 or greater as measured using the TMECC Method 05-08-E(Solvita Maturity Test); or

C.1.3 The material has been composted for a period of at least 15 consecutive calendar days.

C.2 Alternative Mitigation Measure: a Mitigation Measure, proposed by the Operator, that is determined by the APCO and EPA to achieve VOC reductions that are equal to or greater than the VOC reductions that would be achieved by other Mitigation Measures listed in this rule, that Operators could choose as a means of complying with rule requirements.

C.3 Animal Manure: non-human animal excretions and waste, including, but not limited to, dried solids and urine from cows, cattle, or swine.

C.4 Background: a reading on a hydrocarbon analyzer that is measured at a distance no greater than two (2) meters upwind from any component to be inspected and which is not influenced by any specific emission point.

C.5 Backyard Composting: Composting conducted by a household, including but not limited to, single-family residences, duplexes or apartment buildings, generated on-site to be used on-site.

C.6 CARB: The California Air Resources Board

C.7 Co-composting: Composting where Animal Manure and/or Poultry Litter is mixed with other materials, including amendments, to produce compost. Co-Composting includes both the active and curing phases of the Composting process.

C.8 Compostable Material: any organic material that is capable of undergoing Active Composting.

C.9 Composting: the controlled biological decomposition of organic material, such as Animal Manure, or crop residues, under aerobic (with air) or anaerobic (without air) conditions to form a humus-like material.

C.10 Composting Facility: any facility where Composting or Co-Composting occurs. Unless exempt under Section D of this rule, only those Composting/co- Composting facilities that use Animal Manure, or Poultry Litter as part of the Composting or Co-Composting operation are subject to this rule.

C.11 Curing Composting: the phase of the Composting process that begins immediately after the end of the active phase of Composting and lasts until one of the following conditions is met:

C.11.1 The organic material emits no more than four (4) mg CO2-C per gram of organic material per day, as measured using the TMECC Method 05-08-B (Carbon Dioxide Evolution Rate); or

C.11.2 The compost has a Solvita Maturity Index of 7 or greater, as measured using the TMECC Method 05-08-E (Solvita Maturity Test); or

C.11.3 The material has been composted at least 20 consecutive calendar days after the Active Composting period.

C.12 Finished Compost: a humus-like material that meets at least one of the following conditions:

C.12.1 Emits no more than four (4) mg CO2-C per gram of organic material per day, as measured using the TMECC Method 05-08-B (Carbon Dioxide Evolution Rate);

C.12.2 Has a Solvita Maturity Index of 7 or greater, as measured using the TMECC Method 05-08-E (Solvita Maturity Test);

C.12.3 Has completed both the active and curing phases of Composting.

C.13 Greenwaste: is any organic waste material generated from gardening, agriculture, or landscaping activities including, but not limited to, grass clippings, leaves, tree and shrub trimmings, and plant remains.

C.14 Greenwaste Composting: is composting of greenwaste by itself of greenwaste in combination with up to 20% manure, by volume.

C.15 Hydrocarbon Vapor Analyzer: a hand-held portable hydrocarbon analyzer that meets the following criteria: a) shall be a flame ionization detector, b) operated per manufacturer's instructions, and c) Calibrated with certified zero and 10 ppmv methane standards.

C.16 Mitigation Measure: an activity, work practice, or technology that reduces VOC air pollutants emitted by or associated with the management of Animal Manure or Poultry Litter.

C.17 Operator: any person who owns, leases, supervises, or operates a facility that processes Animal Manure, or Poultry Litter, or equipment on such a facility.

C.18 Pile: material that is accumulated together.

C.19 Poultry Litter: poultry excretions and waste, including, but not limited to, dried solids and urine from chickens, turkeys, geese, or ducks.

C.20 Recreational Facilities Composting: Composting conducted at parks, arboretums and other recreational facilities using Feedstock generated on-site to produce Compost for on-site use.

C.21 SCAQMD: The South Coast Air Quality Management District.

C.22 Solvita Maturity Index: an index that defines the stage where compost exhibits resistance to further decomposition, as tested by the Solvita Maturity Test®.

C.23 Throughput: the weight of material to be processed, as it is received or generated at the facility subject to this rule, prior to any dewatering or treatment at the receiving facility. Throughput includes the weight of moisture present in the received materials.

C.24 TMECC: Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost by the US Composting Council Research and Education Foundation.

C.25 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): as defined in Rule 101 (Definitions).

C.26 Water Cap: is the windrow having water applied over the entire windrow (i.e., water truck or sprinkler system) to create a crust that encapsulates the windrow creating a seal sufficient to reduce fugitive emissions. This process is not suitable for green waste as green waste is too porous to seal.

D Exemptions

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the following facilities;

D.1 Recreational Facilities Composting
D.2 Backyard Composting

E Requirements

Composting/Co-Composting Operations General Process Controls
(Best Management Practices)

E.1 Facilities engaged in Composting/Co-Composting operations, with a throughput of less than 100,000 wet tons per year shall meet either E.1.1 or E.1.2.

E.1.1 Implement at least three (3) Mitigation Measures listed in Table A

E.1.2 Implement at least two (2) Mitigation Measures listed in Table A plus one (1) Mitigation Measure for either active or curing composting listed in Table B.

E.2 Facilities engaged in Composting/Co-Composting operations, with a throughput of at least 100,000 wet tons per year or more shall meet either E.2.1 or E.2.2.

E.2.1 Implement at least four (4) Mitigation Measures listed in Table A plus one (1) Mitigation Measure for either active or curing composting listed in Table B

E.2.2 Implement at least three (3) Mitigation Measures listed in Table A plus two (2) Mitigation Measures for either active or curing composting listed in Table B

If a tested parameter is found to be outside the applicable limits specified, the Operator shall take remedial action within 24 hours of discovery to bring Pile characteristics within the specified limits.

TABLE A

A Scrape or sweep, at least once a day, all areas where Compostable Material is mixed, screened, or stored such that no Compostable Material greater than one inch (1") in height is visible in the areas scraped or swept immediately after scraping or sweeping, except for Compostable Material in process Piles or storage Piles.
B Maintain a minimum oxygen concentration of at least five percent (5%), by volume, in the free air space of every active compost Pile, testing each active compost pile at least once bi-monthly using the TMECC Method 05-08-C (In-Situ Oxygen Refresh Rate) or using a portable oxygen analyzer that meets the most current ASTM standards.
C Turn Active Piles five (5) times during the active phase and turn Curing Piles once (1) during the Curing Phase testing the oxygen concentration bi-monthly using a portable oxygen analyzer obtaining a minimum oxygen concentration of at least five percent (5%), by volume.
D Establish an initial carbon to nitrogen ratio of not less than 20:1 in Active Compost Piles by testing the material when it is prepared for Active Composting using the TMECC Method 05-02-A (Carbon to Nitrogen Ratio). Testing shall be done once a quarter when materials are mixed. Samples shall be representative of the initial composition of the active compost Pile.
E Maintain moisture content between 30 percent to 70 percent, by weight. Testing Active Piles at least once a week using TMECC Method 03-09-A (Total Solids and Moisture at 70 ± 5 degrees Centigrade) or testing once a week using a portable moisture meter.
F Maintain moisture content between 20 percent to 30 percent, by weight. Testing Curing Piles at least once every 20 days using TMECC Method 03-09-A or testing once a week using a portable moisture meter.
G Cover all active compost Piles with one of the following: a waterproof covering; at least six (6) inches of Finished Compost, at least six (6) inches of soil, or a one (1) inch water cap creating a visible crust.
H Cover all curing compost Piles with one of the following: a waterproof covering; at least six (6) inches of Finished Compost, at least six (6) inches of soil, or a one (1) inch water cap creating a visible crust

TABLE A

I	Implement an Alternative Mitigation Measure(s), approved by the Air District, not listed in Table A that demonstrates at least a 10 % reduction, by weight, in VOC emissions.

TABLE B

H	Conduct all active or all curing composting in aerated static pile(s) vented to a VOC emission control device with a VOC control efficiency of at least 80% by weight. Aerated static pile(s) shall have no measurable increase (<0.45 ppmv increase) over background levels of hydrocarbons within three feet of any surface of the aerated static pile and shall be tested as follows:
	a. The operator shall test for VOC's once each calendar quarter; the location and number of test points for aerated static pile composting system shall be determined using TMECC 02.01-B (Selection of Sampling Locations for Windrow and Piles)
	b An operator shall monitor key system operating parameters of the VOC emission control device (not a biofilter), that demonstrate continuous operation and compliance of the VOC emission control device during composting operations. In addition, the VOC emission control device shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
	c. The control efficiency of the VOC emission control system (Biofilter or Non-Biofilter) shall be determined using EPA Methods 2, 2A, or 2D for measuring flow rates and EPA Methods 25, 25A, or 25B for measuring total gaseous organic concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device. EPA Method 18 or CARB Method 422 shall be used to determine the emissions of exempt compounds.
I	Conduct all active or all curing composting in an in-vessel composting system vented to a VOC emission control device with a VOC control efficiency of at least 80% by weight. An in-vessel composting operation shall have no measurable increase (< 0.45 ppmv increase) over background levels of hydrocarbons outside the in-vessel enclosure, including any opening that occurs briefly for access or maintenance.
	a. The operator shall test for VOC's once each calendar quarter; the location and number of test points for aerated static pile composting system shall be determined using TMECC 02.01-B (Selection of Sampling Locations for Windrow and Piles). The openings of an in-vessel composting system shall be tested according to the test method specified in subsection E.1.7.d.
	b. An operator using a biofilter as a VOC emission control device shall maintain all biofilters at their facility in such a manner that each biofilter complies with the following conditions at all times when in operation:

TABLE B

	i. The biofilter media temperature is between 70 degrees Fahrenheit and 110 degrees Fahrenheit.
	ii. The moisture content of the biofilter media is between 40% and 70% by weight.
	iii. The pH of the biofilter media is between 6.5 and 8.
	iv. Visual inspection at least once each week: The biofilter media is free of observable rodent burrows, cracks, and channeling. Weed coverage shall be less than 10% of the exposed surface of the biofilter.
	v. At least once per calendar month, the biofilter shall be tested in five separate, evenly spaced locations throughout the biofilter: temperature, moisture and pH.
c.	Source Testing Requirement: The VOC emission control device (biofilter or non-biofilter) shall be tested for VOC control efficiency within ninety days of installation and every two years thereafter and under representative operating conditions, such as compost composition, process throughput and pile geometries.
	i. A request for a longer time between installation and source test may be made if the operator can show, to the satisfaction of the Air District, that a longer time is necessary. In no case shall the time between installation and the source test be greater than six (6) months.
d.	The control efficiency of a biofilter shall be determined using SCAQMD Method 25.3 (Determination of Low Concentration Non-Methane Non-Ethane Organic Compound Emissions from Clean Fueled Combustion Sources.) The SCAQMD Method 25.3 apparatus should be connected to sample directly inside the flux chamber or duct as applicable. Compost emissions are considered as water-soluble sources where the 50 ppm applicability limit of Method 25.3 does not apply. Samples from more than one location may be combined (composited) per SCAQMD Rule 1133.2 Attachment A Section 8.
J	Implement an Alternative Mitigation Measure(s), approved by the Air District, not listed in Table B that demonstrates at least an 80% reduction, by weight, in VOC emissions.

F Administrative Requirements

F.1 An Operator of a Composting/Co-Composting facility subject to this rule shall maintain the following records:

F.1.1 Throughput Records. On a daily basis, an Operator shall record the quantity of materials received that would be used in the compost/co-compost operation. These materials include, but are not limited to, material that may be recovered from the Composting process for reuse in another batch of Compostable Material; Animal Manure; Poultry Litter; and green waste.

F.1.2 Mitigation Measure Records. An Operator shall keep records that demonstrate that the facility meets the Mitigation Measures selected for the applicable throughput of the facility each day that a Mitigation Measure is performed. For Operators using an approved Alternative Mitigation Measure, the Operator shall keep records for the Alternative Mitigation Measure each day the Alternative Mitigation Measure is performed.

F.1.3 Portable Analyzer Moisture Content Records: An Operator shall keep records that demonstrate that the facility meets the Mitigation Measures selected for the applicable Portable Analyzer Moisture content of the facility each day that the Mitigation Measure is performed.

F.1.4 VOC Inspection Records for Table B Measures. The operator shall maintain an inspection logbook. The logbooks shall contain the date of the VOC inspection and the reading of the portable hydrocarbon analyzer in ppmv for each inspection location. If an alternate parameter is monitored, list the parameter monitored and record the level of the alternate parameter for each inspection location.

F.1.5 Biofilter Records for Table B Measures. In addition to F.1.1 and F.1.2 an operator using a biofilter as a VOC emission control device shall keep records with that contain the date of the biofilter monitoring, the parameter monitored, with test results for the parameter monitored. If an alternate parameter is monitored, list the parameter monitored and record the level of the alternate parameter for each inspection location.

F.1.6 Non-Biofilter VOC Emission Control Device Records for Table B Measures. An operator using a VOC emission control system that is not a biofilter as a means of complying with this rule shall maintain daily records of key system operating parameters which will demonstrate continuous operation and compliance of the VOC emission control system during composting operations. Examples of key system operation parameters include, but are not limited to, temperature, pressure and flow rates.

G Records Retention

The owner or Operator subject to this rule shall maintain all records required by this rule for a minimum of five (5) calendar years. These records shall be maintained on the premises and made available to the Air District upon request.

H Additional Test Methods

H.1 Compost Maturity/Stability.
Any of the following test methods.

H.1.1 TMECC Method 05-08-B (Carbon Dioxide Evolution Rater); or

H.1.2 TMECC Method 05-08-E (Solvita maturity Test®)

H.2 Biofilter Test Methods

H.2.1 Temperature – EPA Method 170.1 (Temperature – Thermometric)

H.2.2 Moisture Content – TMECC Method 03.09 (Total Solids and Moisture at 70+5 degrees Centigrade)

H.2.3 Media pH – TMECC method 04.11-A (1:5 Slurry pH)

H.2.4 VOC – EPA Method 21 (VOC Leaks)

4. Discussion Items:
B. Project Plans Submittal - PowerPoint Presentation

EL CENTRO-HEBER-CALEXICO
AB 617 COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM (CERP)
PROJECT PLANS UPDATE

RAMBOLL

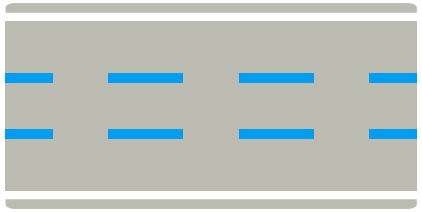
December 16, 2020

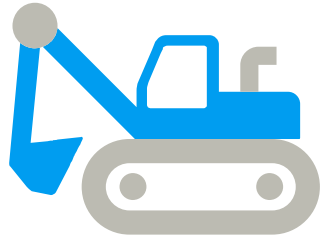
BACKGROUND

- October 14: First draft Project Plans circulated to CSC
- October 14-30: Project Plans comment period
- November 18: Second Draft Plans discussed at CSC meeting
  - Revised drafts and responses to comments circulated to CSC in agenda packet
  - Additional minor updates to Plans following this CSC meeting
- December 16: Final draft Plans discussed at CSC meeting
  - Final drafts of plans circulated to CSC in agenda packet
- Late December: Submittal of Project Plans to CARB

UPDATES TO PROJECT PLANS – PAVING PROGRAM

- Plan updated to apply more generally to all paving projects, not just parking lots
  - Consistent with Strategy L-1, *Paving Project Identification* and ICAPCD Rule 310 funding program
- New title is “Paving Program”
- Potentially eligible projects include well-traveled unpaved roads, parking lots, and other unpaved areas located near sensitive receptors such as homes, schools, and senior centers
  - Funding is not intended for large-scale paving projects

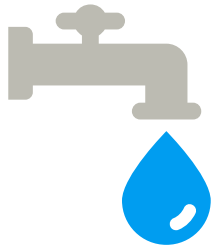


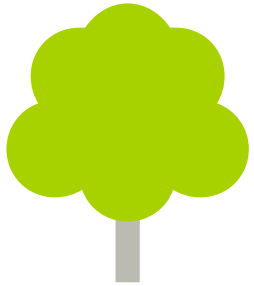


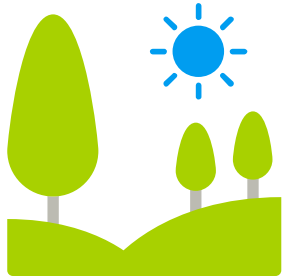
RAMBOLL

UPDATES TO PROJECT PLANS – URBAN GREENING

- Project Plan updated to include a User's Guide with instructions on using various tools to:
  - Estimate water usage needs for projects
  - Quantify benefits of projects, such as:
    - Cost savings
    - Greenhouse gas reductions
    - Criteria Air Pollutant mitigations







NEXT STEPS

- Comments from CARB on the emissions estimation methodologies and early drafts of the Project Plans are anticipated but have not yet been received;
- The timing and substance of those comments will determine whether they get addressed in the current drafts prior to their official submittal to CARB;
- CARB will review the Project Plans for completeness; once the Project Plans are deemed complete, CARB has 60 days for review and approval/denial.

RAMBOLL

4. Discussion Items:
B. Project Plans Submittal – Final Draft Project Plans

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

IMPERIAL COUNTY COMMUNITY EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM: PROJECT PLAN

URBAN GREENING PROGRAM

EL CENTRO-HEBER-CALEXICO CORRIDOR

December 2020

Prepared By

Ramboll US Consulting, Inc.

Co-Authors

El Centro-Heber-Calexico AB 617 Community Steering Committee

Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

Comite Civico del Valle

IMPERIAL COUNTY
COMMUNITY EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM:
PROJECT PLAN
URBAN GREENING PROGRAM
FOR THE EL CENTRO-HEBER-CALEXICO CORRIDOR

Prepared for

El Centro-Heber-Calexico AB 617 Community Steering Committee

Prepared by

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350 S Grand Avenue, Suite 2800
Los Angeles, CA 90071

DECEMBER 2020

Contents

Appendices

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
CAP	criteria air pollutant
CAPP	Community Air Protection Program
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CARL	Carl Moyer Program Clean Air Reporting Log
CCI	California Climate Investments
CCV	Comite Civico del Valle
CERP	Community Emissions Reduction Program
CNRA	California Natural Resources Agency
CSC	Community Steering Committee
DWR	Department of Water Resources
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICAPCD	Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
NO_x	oxides of nitrogen
PM	particulate matter
RFP	Request for Proposals
ROG	reactive organic gas
UCANR	University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WUCOLS	Water Use Classification of Landscape Species

1 Project Identification

1.1 Background

In 2019, the El Centro-Heber-Calexico Corridor AB 617 Community ("Corridor" or "Community") developed a Community Emissions Reduction Program (CERP)[1] to address local air quality concerns as part of the state-wide Community Air Protection Program (CAPP). The CERP was a collaborative effort by the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD), Comite Civico del Valle (CCV) and the Community Steering Committee (CSC). As part of CERP development, the Community was granted funding by the California legislature for the implementation of projects for reducing pollutant emissions or community exposure through mobile source, stationary source, and community-identified projects and strategies. Various strategies were identified during development of the CERP through Community engagement. These strategies were included in the final CERP that was approved by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Board in January 2020. One of these key strategies was Strategy M-2, *Urban Greening Projects*.

This document serves as the "Project Plan" for the Urban Greening Projects strategy. It was drafted according to the guidelines laid out in the Community Air Protection Incentives 2019 Guidelines.[2] It describes the nature of the strategy, its history of support by the Community, requirements for entities desiring to participate and receive project funding, how these projects will benefit the community through improved air quality or exposure reduction, as well as other key aspects like project selection criteria and reporting requirements.

1.2 Project Description

Urban Greening projects use natural solutions to mitigate air quality impacts. Urban Greening may include planting trees or vegetative barriers in the community in order to reduce emissions and provide several key co-benefits. Under strategies I-2, *Urban Greening Incentive Program*, L-3, *Urban Greening Project Identification*, and M-2, *Urban Greening Projects*, the CERP proposes to identify areas where these projects could be implemented and fund Urban Greening projects throughout the Corridor.

[1] ICAPCD. 2019. *Imperial County Year 1 Community Emissions Reduction Program Plan for the El Centro-Heber-Calexico Corridor.* October. Available at: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/99eb03_080a305618f5453cb0c69272eb622946.pdf. Accessed: October 2020.

[2] CARB. 2020. *Community Air Protection Incentives 2019 Guidelines.* October 14. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/cap_incentives_2019_guidelines_final_rev_10_14_2020_0.pdf. Accessed: November 2020.

1.3 Benefits

The main benefit of Urban Greening projects is greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions. Urban Greening can also also reduce criteria air pollutant (CAP) emissions. Particulate matter (PM), oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and reactive organic gas (ROG) emissions are expected to decrease as a result of Urban Greening. Additionally, Urban Greening programs can help reduce water, electricity, and natural gas usage.

2 Community Support

2.1 Background – Community Steering Committee

In late 2018, ICAPCD in conjunction with CCV assembled a steering committee for the El Centro-Heber-Calexico Corridor. Referred to as the AB 617 Community Steering Committee ("CSC"), this body is involved with all aspects of the CERP and is tasked with maintaining communication with other community members throughout the planning process to gather input from concerned citizens and facilitate ongoing discussion. The CSC consists of 15 members made up of two ex-officio co-chairs (representing ICAPCD and CCV) and 13 Community representatives. Each member has an alternate who participates in meetings if a member is unable to.

In February 2019, the CSC's charter was approved which described the manner in which the CSC would conduct their regular meetings, and the voting process for making decisions related to the CERP and its programs/projects. It describes this process as: "Each member of the Committee, including the two ex officio members, shall be entitled to one (1) vote. A vote of the majority of the members present with at least a quorum in attendance shall be required to take action, and/or make a recommendation, except for adjournment of a meeting which shall require only a majority of those present…".[3] During CERP development, the CSC met on a monthly basis to discuss key issues and progress. Following approval of the CERP by the CARB Board, the CSC has continued meeting every one-to-two months throughout 2020. The meeting schedule will continue as the CERP Project Plans are developed, and the CSC meetings will serve as the chief mechanism for informing the Community on development of the projects and key funding decisions. The CSC will determine the need for additional public outreach mechanisms, as necessary.

2.2 Community Support for Urban Greening

Community engagement was a critical part of the CERP development. This involved regular meetings of the CSC, as described in **Section 2.1**, which sometimes included polls to gauge the opinions of CSC members and the public in attendance on a variety of topics. At one CSC meeting in 2019,[4] a survey was conducted to gain feedback on various emission/exposure reduction strategies for inclusion in the CERP. The results of this survey indicated that approximately 70% of Steering Committee members were in favor of implementing Urban Greening projects in the Corridor. Additionally, approximately 64% of public attendees were also supportive of the strategy. Given this relatively strong support, Strategy M-2 – *Urban Greening Projects* was included in the CERP and selected for development of this Project Plan. On September 25, 2020, an additional survey was circulated to CSC members and their alternates to gain feedback on various details of this plan. The results from that survey have informed the development of this draft of the document.

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[3] ICAPCD. 2019. *Imperial County Year 1 Community Emissions Reduction Program Plan for the El Centro-Heber-Calexico Corridor, Appendix B: AB 617 Community Steering Committee Charter.* October. Available at: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/99eb03_080a305618f5453cb0c69272eb622946.pdf. Accessed: October 2020

[4] July 24, 2019 meeting of the El Centro-Heber-Calexico AB617 Community Steering Committee.

3 Participant Requirements and Application Process

3.1 Participant Eligibility

Urban Greening grants may be awarded to a city, county, special district, non-profit, or public agency or entity for projects to be implemented within the Corridor. Applicants must commit to the following criteria in order for projects to be considered for funding grants:

- Applicant must be the owner of the potential Urban Greening project area, or have authority to construct and maintain the project on the property.
- Applicant must maintain the green space during the entire contract period, 10 years.
- Applicant must make the project available for inspection if requested by ICAPCD and/or CARB staff during the entire contract period, 10 years.
- Applicant is responsible for contacting the Imperial County Agricultural Commissioner's Office before obtaining any plant material originating from outside Imperial County to ensure all the requirements for movement of plant material into Imperial County are met.
- Where feasible, projects shall provide public access.
- All property taxes must be current at the time of application.
- Recipient is responsible for obtaining any permits required.
- The applicant or their sponsor must have financial capacity to complete, operate, and maintain the project.
- Any funds required from other sources must reasonably be expected to be available in the time frame needed to carry out the project.

Routine maintenance and rehabilitation projects are not eligible for funding.

3.2 Application Process

Entities will submit applications that include the required information as described in this Project Plan. Once ICAPCD has collected applications from interested entities, the review process will begin. This may involve ICAPCD requesting additional information from applicants or visiting potential project sites. When the application review process is complete, ICAPCD will inform applicants if they have been selected and provide details on the project award amount and next steps.

3.2.1 Application Requirements

The following is a sample of the information that must be included on applications submitted:

- Project summary, including current site conditions and extent of public access for the proposed project
- Site plan
- Photographs of project site reflecting current conditions

- Cost estimate
- Expected emissions reductions and co-benefit quantification, using methodology as described in **Section 4.2**
- Species of plants or trees to be planted, and environmental benefits of the selected species, e.g., if the species is native or drought-resistant
- Area of green space to be created or enhanced
- Type of irrigation systems included in the project
- Anticipated timing for the completion of preliminary design, environmental documentation, permitting, and long-term operation and maintenance commitments
- Assessor's parcel map
- Legal owners of each parcel within the project footprint
- Identification of project's fiscal sponsor, if applicable
- A commitment to provide photo documentation of the completed project (if grant is awarded)

Additional information required can be found in **Appendix A: Project Application Form**.

3.2.2 Application Submittal

Applications must be submitted to the ICAPCD during the Request for Proposals (RFP) period. To initiate the RFP period, ICACPD will issue a public notification to advertise the availability of grant funds for this project type, provide instructions to access and submit the application, and include a due date by which applications must be submitted. Once the RFP period has ended, ICAPCD will review the applications received and contact applicants as necessary to gather additional information. ICAPCD will aim to respond to prospective applicants within 60 days following the end of the RFP period to alert them if their projects have been selected to receive funding. However, this timeline may be extended at the discretion of ICAPCD (e.g., to reach consensus from the CSC).

4 Emissions Reductions and Quantification Methodology

4.1 Regulatory Compliance

It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that all work performed on Urban Greening projects shall be in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act and all other applicable statutes, rules, and regulations. In addition, Urban Greening projects must obtain permits as required by local, regional, state, or federal agencies before approval.

4.2 Emission Reductions

Various California state and institutional bodies have developed tools to help estimate the GHG reductions and co-benefits associated with urban greening projects. Except where noted, the methodology and referenced tools below are consistent with the Quantification Methodology developed for the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) Urban Greening Grant Program under the California Climate Investments Program.[5]

All Urban Greening calculations can be performed in a workbook that has been developed by the CNRA.[6] Project applicants need to fill out data within two tabs in this workbook in order to quantify emissions and co-benefits. Applicants must fill out tabs "Project Info," and "Tree Planting – ITP." The tab "Tree Planting – ITS" should not be filled out as it generates the same data as tab "Tree Planting – ITP." Tab "New Bike-Ped Infrastructure" should not be completed, as new bicycle/pedestrian infrastructure was not identified as a requirement under Measure M-2 of the CERP.

In order to fill out all the information as prompted in the spreadsheet, project applicants will also need to use three external tools, as follows:

1. University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources (UCANR) Water Use Classification of Landscape Species (WUCOLS IV) tool[7]
2. California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Water Budget Workbook[8]
3. i-Tree Planting Tool[9]

A guide detailing how to use each of these tools can be found in **Appendix B**.

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[5] CCI Quantification, Benefits, and Reporting Materials. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/cci-quantification-benefits-and-reporting-materials?corr. Accessed: October 2020.

[6] CNRA Urban Greening Calculator Tool (Version 3). Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/cci-quantification-benefits-and-reporting-materials?corr. Accessed: October 2020.

[7] WUCOLS IV Database. Available at https://ucanr.edu/sites/WUCOLS/. Accessed: October 2020.

[8] DWR Water Budget Workbook. Available at: https://cadwr.app.box.com/s/5k39tv10u42rp5bn2uebd7fodkxzgve7. Accessed: October 2020.

[9] i-Tree Planting Calculator v2.1.2. Available at: https://planting.itreetools.org/. Accessed: October 2020.

5 Relative Exposure Reduction

5.1 Mechanism of Exposure Reduction

Urban Greening will result in a reduction in CAP emissions as described in **Section 1.3**. Exposure to PM, NOx, ROG, and ozone, which is formed via chemical reactions between NOx and ROG, can cause a variety of human health problems, particularly to the lungs and respiratory tract.[10,11,12]

Sensitive receptors, such as people with pre-existing conditions, children, and older adults are most susceptible to CAP pollution exposure.

5.2 Estimates of Exposure Reduction

Exposure reduction will be estimated for each project based on the number of sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the Urban Greening project site.

[10] Particulate Matter (PM) Basics. Available at: https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/particulate-matter-pm-basics#effects. Accessed: October 2020.
[11] Basic Information about NO_2. Available at: https://www.epa.gov/no2-pollution/basic-information-about-no2#Effects. Accessed: October 2020.
[12] Health Effects of Ozone Pollution. Available at: https://www.epa.gov/ground-level-ozone-pollution/health-effects-ozone-pollution. Accessed: October 2020.

6 Qualitative Benefits

In addition to reducing GHG and CAP emissions, Urban Greening projects will qualitatively benefit the surrounding communities. Urban Greening projects can provide shade to sidewalks and streets, which can encourage active transportation by making it more comfortable to walk or bike in those areas. This can improve the health and well-being of the community. Similarly, Urban Greening projects can shade buildings and reduce energy consumption by lessening the load on air conditioning systems. When native and/or drought-resistant vegetation is planted and maintained using water efficient irrigation methods, Urban Greening projects can reduce water usage. In addition, planting more trees in certain areas, such as near freeways, may also help reduce noise pollution.

7 Key Project Parameters

7.1 Funding Amount and Eligible Costs

Applicants who are awarded funding are required to solicit and select project materials and suppliers through a competitive bidding process. A minimum of two competitive bids must be obtained before a supplier is selected, and the selection must be approved by ICAPCD. It is the role of ICAPCD to ensure that all costs are reasonable and applicable.

The following costs are eligible for funding as part of this CERP strategy:

- Supplies and materials
- Labor and construction
- Contracted services
- Signs and interpretative aids communicating information about the project

Additionally, up to 25% of the grant request may be budgeted for non-construction costs, including but not limited to design, permitting, outreach, direct project administration and management. Another 10% may be budgeted for contingency costs.

The following costs are ineligible to receive funding as part of this CERP strategy:

- Overhead (i.e., rent, utilities, office equipment/supplies)
- Ongoing project maintenance

As described in the CERP, at least $200,000 is available for Urban Greening projects between 2020-2024. Projects eligible for this funding must be located within the Corridor and meet the eligibility requirements described in **Section 3** of this Project Plan. However, certain projects may be prioritized based on the criteria described in **Section 8** of this Project Plan.

Payments will be made on a reimbursement basis. The Grantee pays for services, products, and supplies, submits invoices and proof of payment, and is then reimbursed. If the applicant is unable to carry the financial responsibility of a reimbursement program on their own, they may partner with a local public agency or 501(c)(3) non-profit.

7.2 Project Life

Entities that receive grants to fund applicable projects are expected to maintain their green spaces for a minimum of 10 years. During this time entities must maintain the green spaces and comply with other requirements described in **Section 3.1** of this Project Plan. Additionally, entities must make the project available for inspection if requested by ICAPCD and/or CARB staff during this same contract period.

8 Project Selection

8.1 Selection Criteria

Applications received by the ICAPCD will be reviewed by and distributed to ICAPCD staff, CCV, and the CSC. Projects will be scored by ICAPCD staff in accordance with the criteria described below. These scores are meant to inform the decision-making process but will not be the determining factor for project selection. Several of these criteria were based off the California Climate Investments (CCI) Urban Greening Guidelines.[13] Additional selection criteria were informed by CSC input through a polling process in which CSC members completed surveys to indicate which characteristics of the Urban Greening project applications are most important for consideration.

Scoring Criteria	Points Available
❖ Cost-Effectiveness ➢ $/ton GHG reduced ➢ Other funding available to reduce cost	0-50
❖ Exposure Benefits ➢ Proximity to sensitive populations ➢ Siting near buildings to reduce energy costs ➢ Siting on sidewalks to shade well-travelled areas	0-30
❖ Co-Benefits ➢ CAP emission reductions ➢ Water and energy savings	0-15
❖ Project Readiness ➢ Timeliness of project implementation ➢ Availability of external funding	0-5
TOTAL	**0-100**

[13] Urban Greening Program Final Guidelines. Available at: https://resources.ca.gov/grants/urban-greening/. Accessed: October 2020.

9 Reporting Requirements

All projects that receive funding under this program must comply with the requirements described in Section H of the CAP Incentives 2019 Guidelines.[14] This will involve the preparation of Mid-Cycle and Yearly reports, which ICAPCD will prepare based on information collected from project participants. Some of the information to be included in these reports is described below:

- CAP Incentives reporting requirements for Mid-Cycle Reports:
  - Report the required project information in the CARL (Carl Moyer Program Clean Air Reporting Log) Database
  - Report program-level information in the CAP Incentives Supplemental Document for CERP projects funded with CAP incentives
- CAP Incentives reporting requirements for Yearly Reports:
  - Report the required project information in the CARL Database
  - Report program-level information in the CAP Incentives Supplemental Document for CERP projects funded with CAP incentives
  - Output generated by the Required Reports utility of CARL Database
  - Contract execution and liquidation status for each grant year of CAP incentives
  - A list of any projects identified as nonperforming and a brief narrative of any related enforcement actions

Participants must ensure that project-related information is complete, correct, supported by documentation, and supplied to the ICAPCD upon request for the preparation of reports. Meanwhile, the ICAPCD must acknowledge that the most up-to-date reporting requirements have been received and incorporated, and commit to maintaining documents in support of the reports at the ICAPCD office. Finally, this documentation must be made available to CARB staff upon request.

The above is not an exhaustive list of reporting requirements for participants in this program. Participants should refer to the CAP Incentives 2019 Guidelines for a complete list.

[14] CARB. 2020. *Community Air Protection Incentives 2019 Guidelines.* October 14. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/cap_incentives_2019_guidelines_final_rev_10_14_2020_0.pdf. Accessed: November 2020.

APPENDIX A
PROJECT APPLICATION FORM

Urban Greening Project Proposal Application

Date _____

Project _____

Please give your project a brief title

Beneficiary _____

Who benefits from this project? (ex. City of El Centro)

Applicant Contact Information

Applicant Name _____

Applicant Telephone _____

Applicant E-mail _____

Other _____

Project Summary

Please use this section to briefly describe your project. Indicate in this section how your project will meet environmental goals or have an environmental benefit.

Scope of Work

Identify the proposed project location and describe the current site conditions. Please note the extent of public access to the proposed project site

i.e., Provide address or cross-streets, and describe surrounding area. Also note legal owners of each parcel within the project footprint. Please attach photographs of the project site and a site plan.

Describe the proposed greenery

Please include the quantity of each species of plant or tree to be planted. Please also note environmental benefits of the selected species (e.g., if the species is native or drought-resistant), if possible. Trees must not be larger than 15-gallon.

Area of green space to be created or enhanced (acres or square footage) _____

Describe the proposed irrigation systems

Please note the type of irrigation systems (e.g., drip, overhead spray)

Scope of Work, Continued

Describe any possible project limits such as parking, hours of operation, available staffing, user fees, seasonal restrictions, or other ecological considerations.

Provide a list of sensitive receptors (i.e., schools, daycares, residences) within 1,000 feet of the project

Name of Location	Distance from Project

Provide an estimated timeline for project implementation, assuming the project is notified of grant approval within 60 days of submittal of this application.

Please include preliminary design, environmental documentation, permitting, and long-term operation and maintenance commitments as steps in this timeline.

Date	Action

Describe the measures that will be utilized to assure completion of the project within the indicated time

Identify the key individuals responsible for project implementation and their roles.

Name	Title/Position	Project Role

Project Funding

Describe the estimated costs of the project:

Supplies and Materials _____

Labor and Construction _____

Contracted Services _____

Signs and Interpretive Aids _____

Non-Construction Costs _____

Contingency Costs _____

What is the requested funding amount to be used toward eligible project costs? _____

How much additional funding has been secured for this project? Amount: _____ Source:_____

Emissions Reductions

Please attach a completed version of the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) Draft Urban Greening Benefits Calculator Tool to this application.

Project Commitment

The applicant commits to the following requirements:

- ☐ Applicant is the owner of the Urban Greening project area, or has authority to construct and maintain the project on the property
- ☐ Applicant will maintain the green space during the entire contract period, 10 years
- ☐ Applicant will make the project available for inspection if requested by ICAPCD and/or CARB staff during the entire contract period, 10 years
- ☐ Applicant will contact the Imperial County Agricultural Commissioner's Office before obtaining any plant material originating from outside Imperial County
- ☐ Where feasible, projects shall provide public access
- ☐ All property taxes are current as of the time of this application
- ☐ Applicant will obtain any permits required to do the project
- ☐ Applicant or their sponsor has financial capacity to complete, operate, and maintain the project
- ☐ Any funds required from other sources will be available on the time frame needed to carry out the project
- ☐ Photo documentation will be provided project upon completion

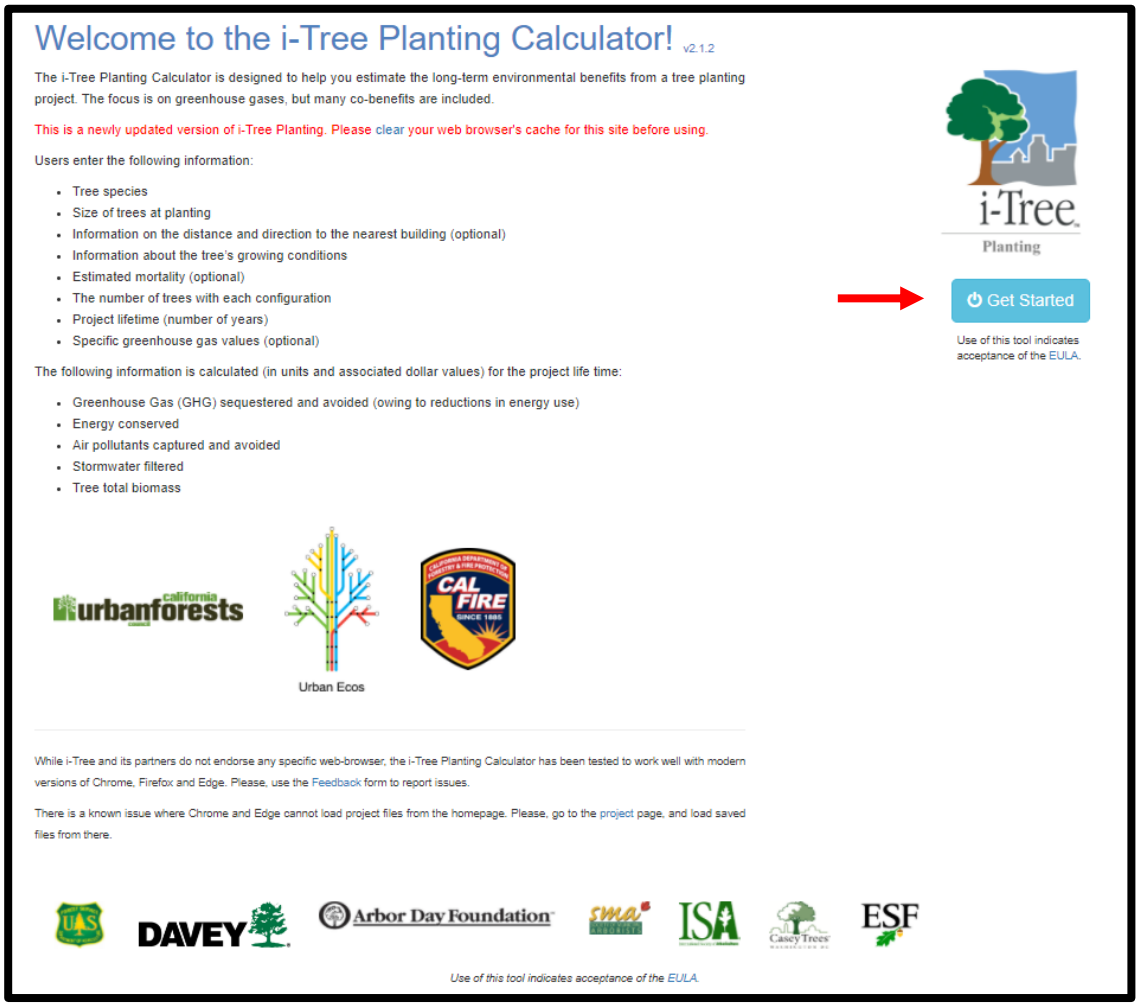
Date _____ Signature _____

APPENDIX B
URBAN GREENING TOOLS – USER GUIDES

B-1. i-Tree Planting Calculator User Guide

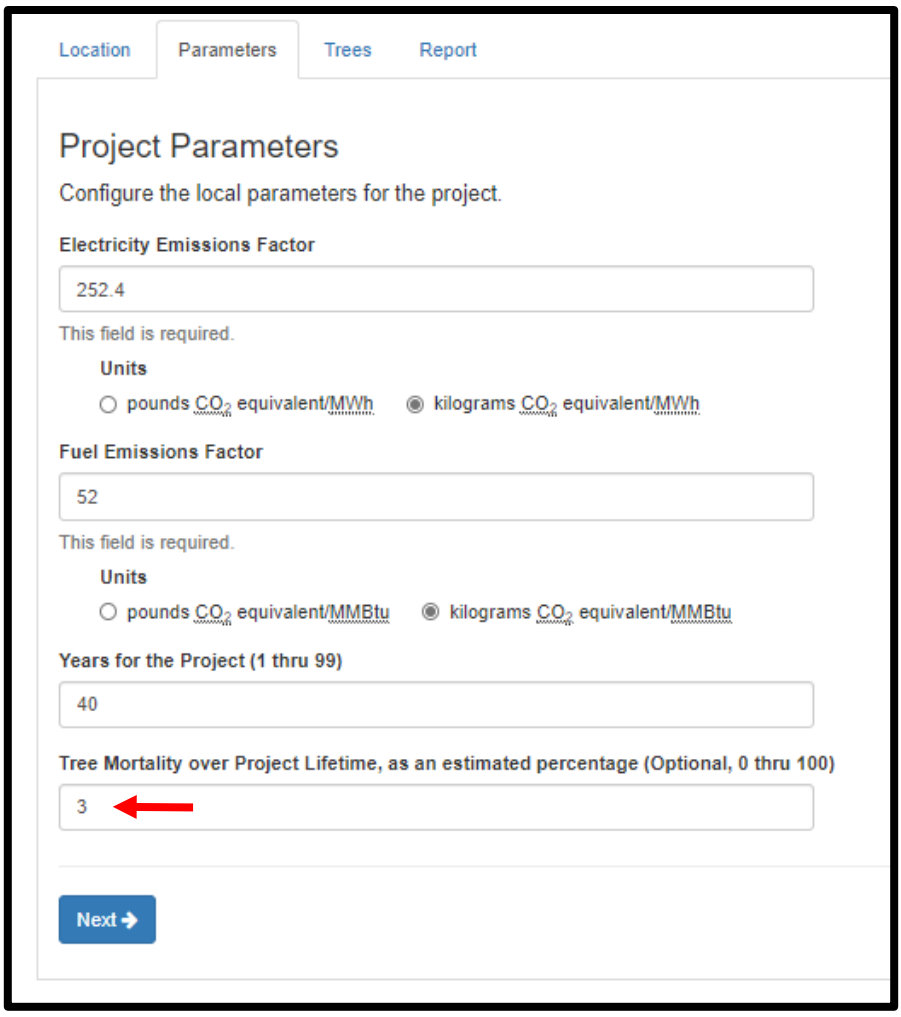
The tool **i-Tree Planting** should be used in order to help estimate the tree carbon storage, energy savings, and pollution reduction due to each group of trees to be planted. This tool can be found at Home - i-Tree Planting Calculator (planting.itreetools.org).

Step One – Open Tool. Once at the website, click "Get Started" on the right of the screen to access the tool, as shown below:



Step Two – Specify Project Location. Once in the tool, enter the project location (state, county, then city) as prompted from the three dropdown menus. Click next to continue.

Step Three – Specify Project Parameters. On the Project Parameters page, the electricity emission factor, and fuel emission factor, Years for the Project, and Tree Mortality over Project Lifetime are all adjustable. Per CNRA guidelines, it is sufficient to leave the electricity and fuel emission factors as the default values. The project lifetime should also be left as the default, 40 years. However, for the tree mortality over project lifetime, CNRA guidelines suggest that this value is lowered to 3%. See the following screenshot for an example of what this page may look like for a project within Imperial County:



After making this change, hit next again to progress to the next tab, "Tree Planting Configurations."

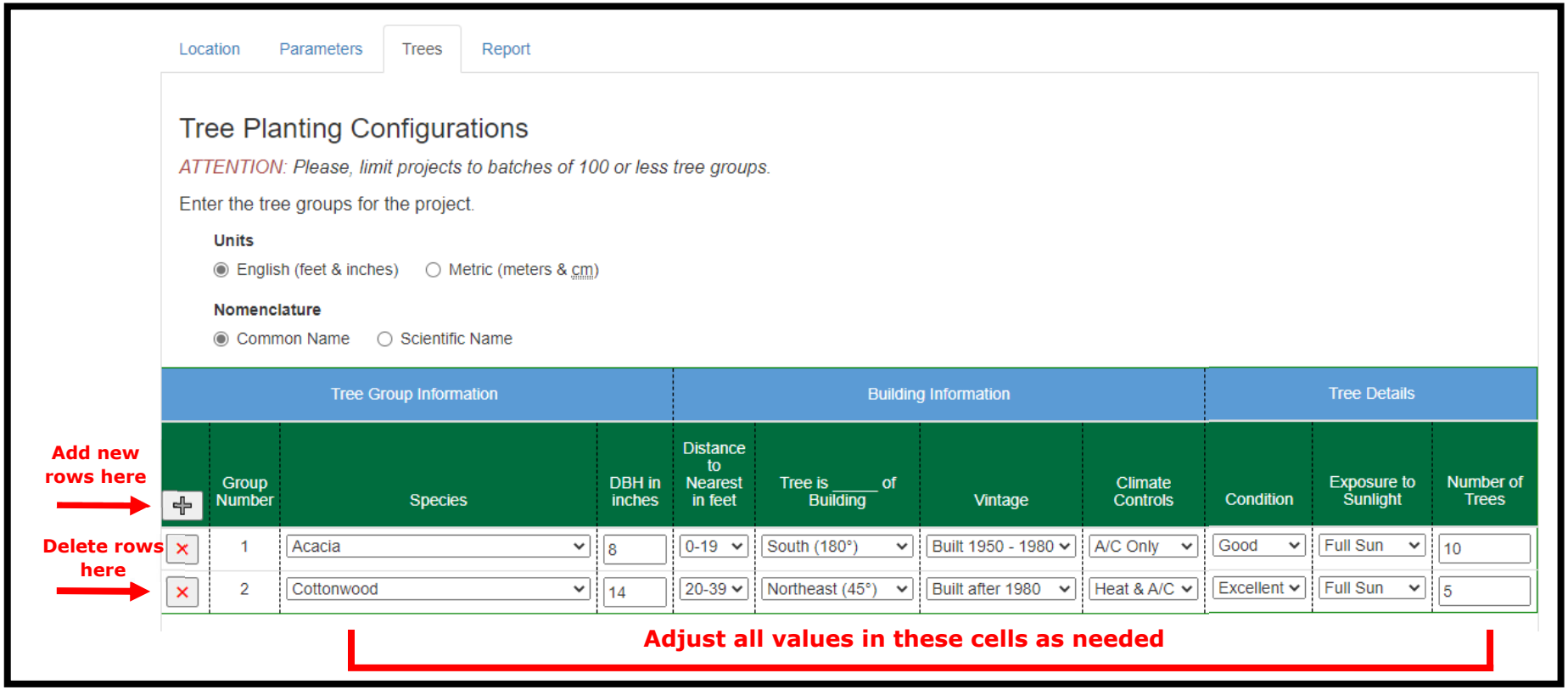
Step Four – Specify Units for Tree Planting Configurations. At the top of the Tree Planting Configurations page, the units can be adjusted between English and Metric, and it can be selected whether the tree species will be listed using their common or scientific names.

Step Five – Enter Tree Planting Configuration Information. After the units and nomenclature items are selected (under Step Four), the following must be entered:

- Tree Group Information
  - Species of tree *(select from dropdown)*
  - Diameter at breast height (DBH) at time of planting
- Building Information
  - Distance to nearest building *(select from dropdown)*
  - Direction from nearest building *(select from dropdown)*
  - Age of building *(select from dropdown)*
  - Climate controls within the nearest building *(select from dropdown)*
- Tree Details
  - Tree condition *(select from dropdown)*
  - Exposure to sunlight *(select from dropdown)*
  - Number of trees to be planted

This information must be entered for each different group of trees that will be planted. A new group is required whenever any of the above parameters are different for a set of trees. To add a new group of trees, hit the plus sign at the far left of the table. To remove a group, click the X at the left of the row that needs to be removed.

An example of this completed tab with two groups of trees is shown below:



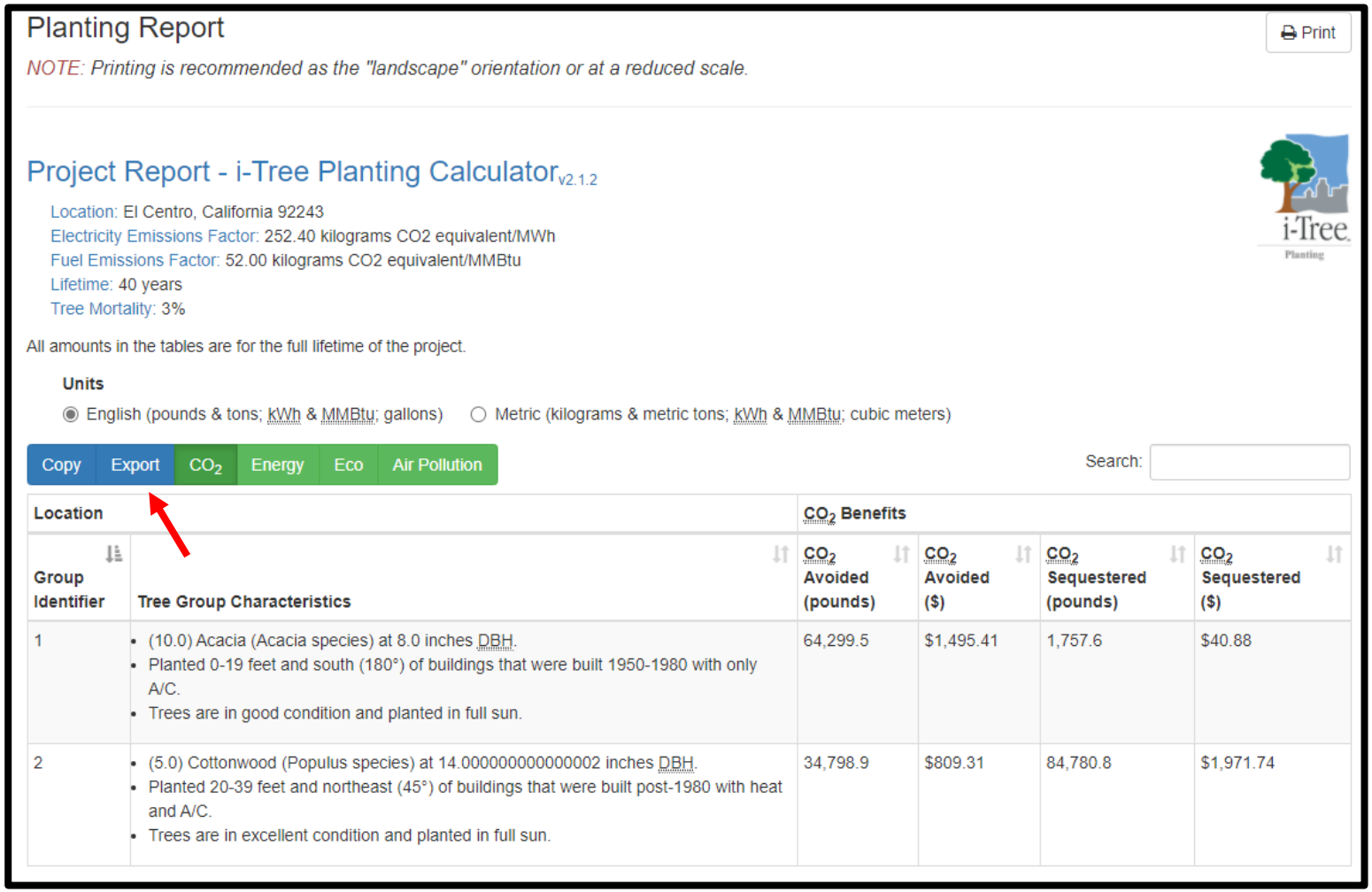
Step Six – Generate Report. After inputting this information, hit next again. This will generate the final report from i-Tree Planting.

The report has four sections within the webtool:

- "CO2" shows the pounds of CO2 avoided and sequestered and the resultant cost savings.
- "Energy" shows the electricity and other fuel savings and resultant cost savings.
- "Eco" shows the total tree biomass, rainfall interception, and the avoided runoff in gallons and resultant cost savings.
- "Air Pollution" shows the total mass of several key air pollutants that was either avoided or removed as a result of the project.

In order to see values from all four of these tabs at once, proceed to Step Seven – Export Report.

Step Seven – Export Report.



Planting Report

Print

NOTE: Printing is recommended as the "landscape" orientation or at a reduced scale.

Project Report - i-Tree Planting Calculator v2.1.2

Location: El Centro, California 92243
Electricity Emissions Factor: 252.40 kilograms CO2 equivalent/MWh
Fuel Emissions Factor: 52.00 kilograms CO2 equivalent/MMBtu
Lifetime: 40 years
Tree Mortality: 3%

All amounts in the tables are for the full lifetime of the project.

Units

◉ English (pounds & tons; kWh & MMBtu; gallons) ○ Metric (kilograms & metric tons; kWh & MMBtu; cubic meters)

Copy | Export | CO_2 | Energy | Eco | Air Pollution

Search:

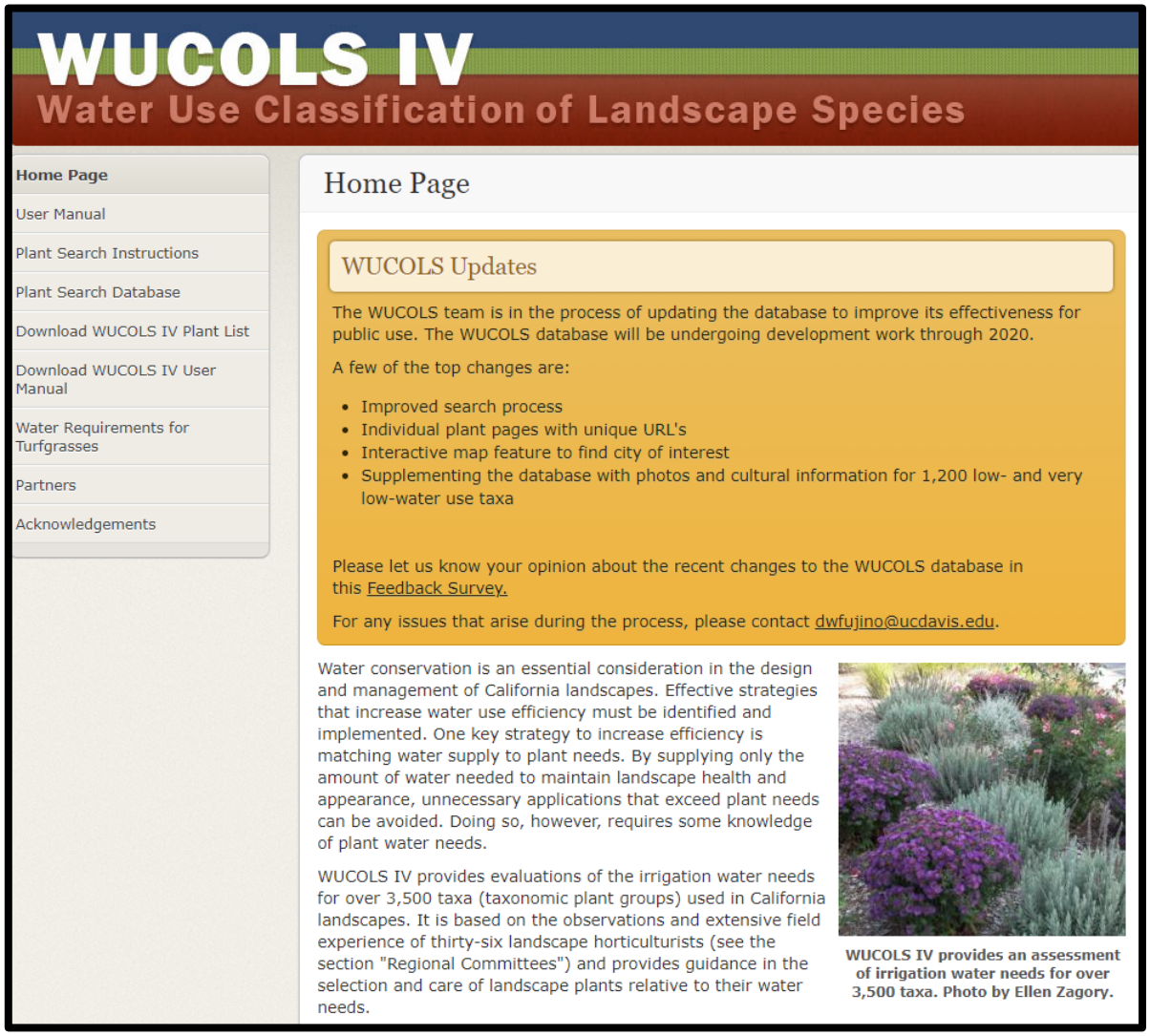
Location		CO_2 Benefits			
Group Identifier	Tree Group Characteristics	CO_2 Avoided (pounds)	CO_2 Avoided ($)	CO_2 Sequestered (pounds)	CO_2 Sequestered ($)
1	• (10.0) Acacia (Acacia species) at 8.0 inches DBH. • Planted 0-19 feet and south (180°) of buildings that were built 1950-1980 with only A/C. • Trees are in good condition and planted in full sun.	64,299.5	$1,495.41	1,757.6	$40.88
2	• (5.0) Cottonwood (Populus species) at 14.000000000000002 inches DBH. • Planted 20-39 feet and northeast (45°) of buildings that were built post-1980 with heat and A/C. • Trees are in excellent condition and planted in full sun.	34,798.9	$809.31	84,780.8	$1,971.74

Hitting export will generate an Excel spreadsheet with all relevant values included. These values will need to be imported into tab "Tree Planting – ITP" in the CNRA Calculator Tool.

B-2. Water Use Classification of Landscape Species (WUCOLS IV) Tool User Guide

The University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources (UC ANR) **WUCOLS** tool should be used in conjunction with the DWR Water Budget Workbook in order to estimate the amount of water and type of irrigation that this project will require. This tool is available here: Home Page - Water Use Classification of Landscape Species (WUCOLS IV) (ucanr.edu).

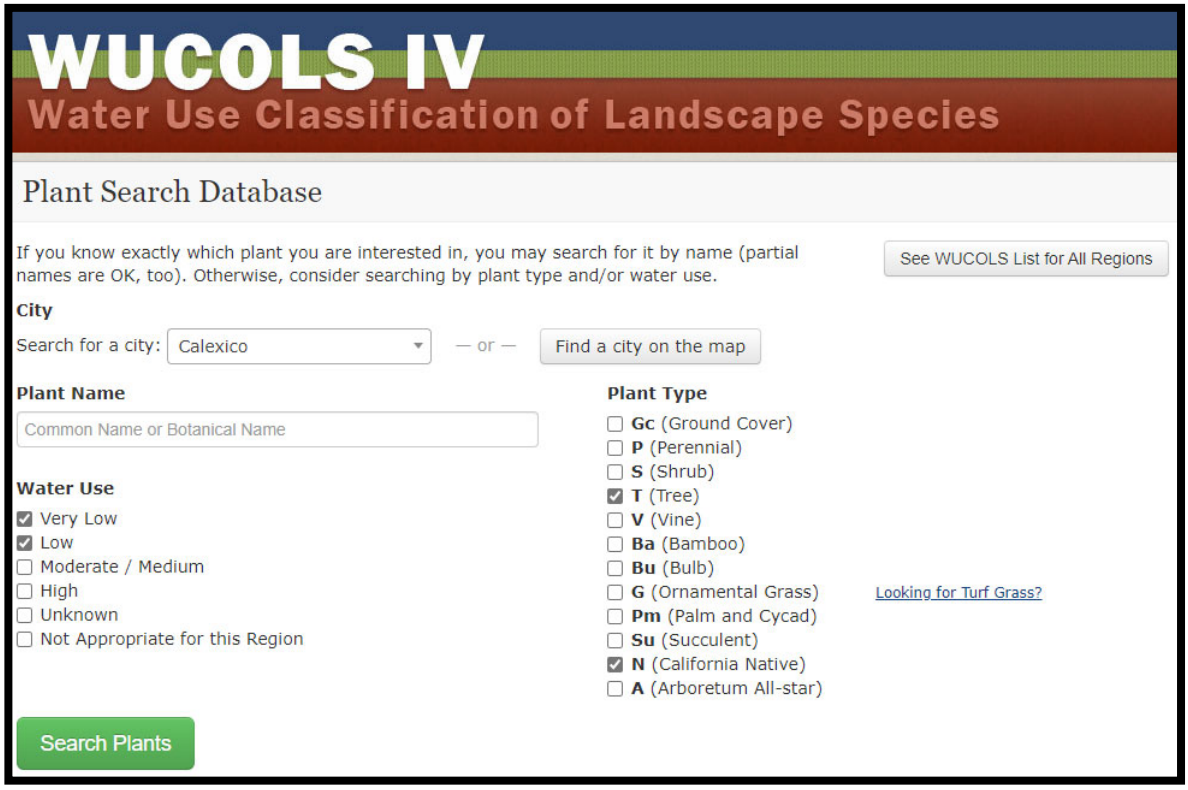
Step One – Open Plant Search Database. From the tool home page, click "Plant Search Database" to enter the tool itself, as shown below:



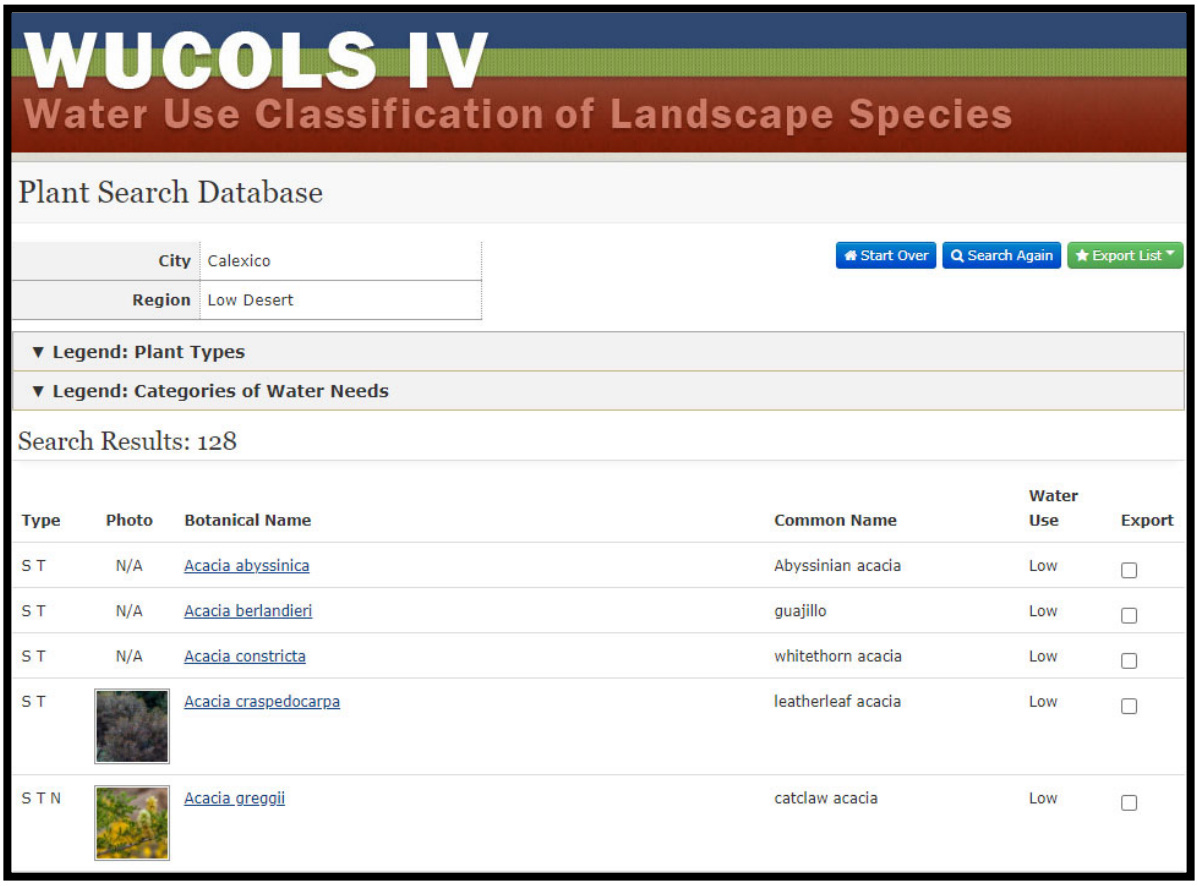
Clicking that link will open the Plant Search Database.

Step Two – Enter City Name. Enter the city in which the proposed project will be located using the drop-down menu or "Find a city on the map" option. Note that El Centro and Calexico are the only options within the corridor. Heber is not an available option, but all of Imperial County is located within the same region, classified as "Low Desert" in this tool. Therefore, if the project is specifically in Heber or is otherwise not located within El Centro or Calexico, choose either El Centro or Calexico. These cities will be representative of the entire Corridor.

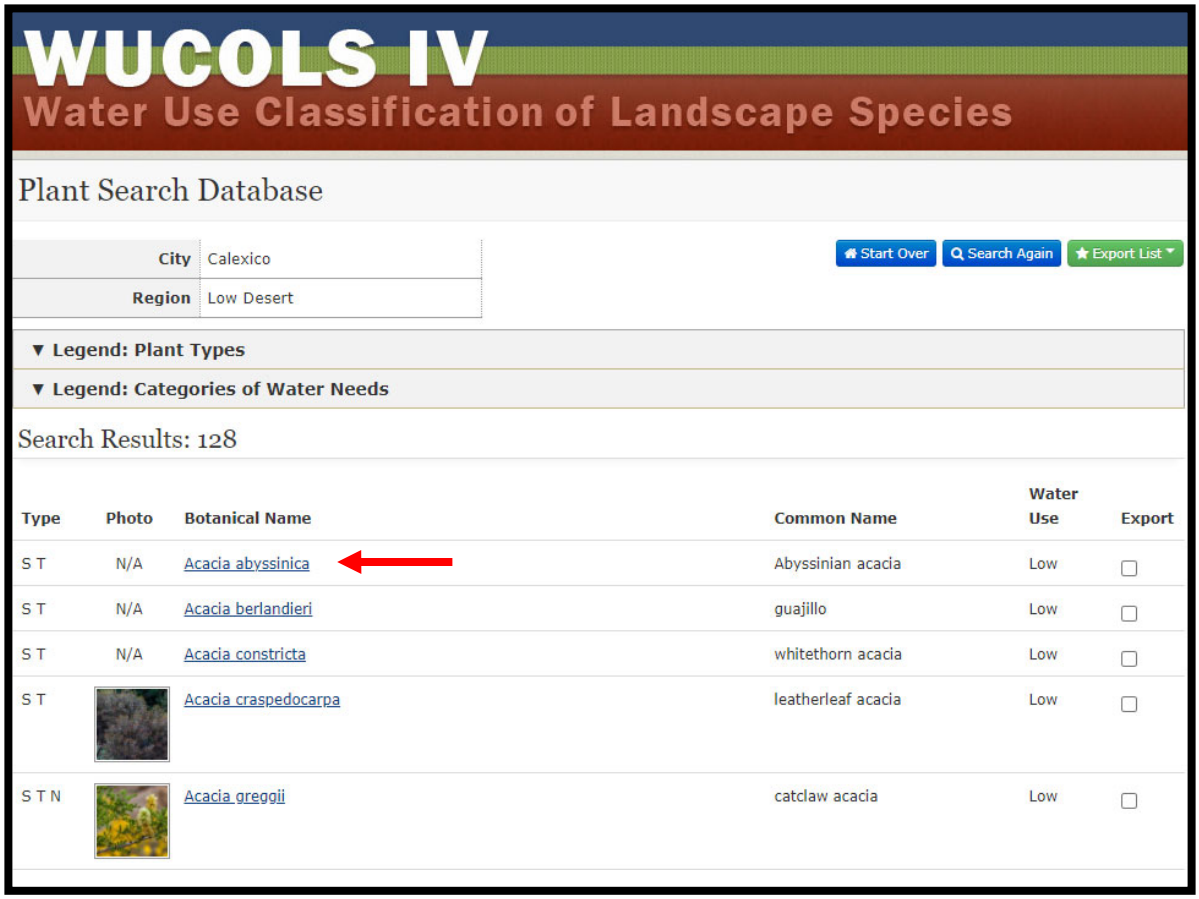
Step Three – Choose Plant Type. Once the city name is entered, there are two options. If the types of plant and greenery for the project have already been determined, use the "Plant Name" search box to choose the specific plants and greenery. If not, then the general Plant Type can be chosen from the list on the right, and the water usage can be chosen from the checklist on the left. In the example below, the user selected California native trees that require very low or low water usage within Calexico:



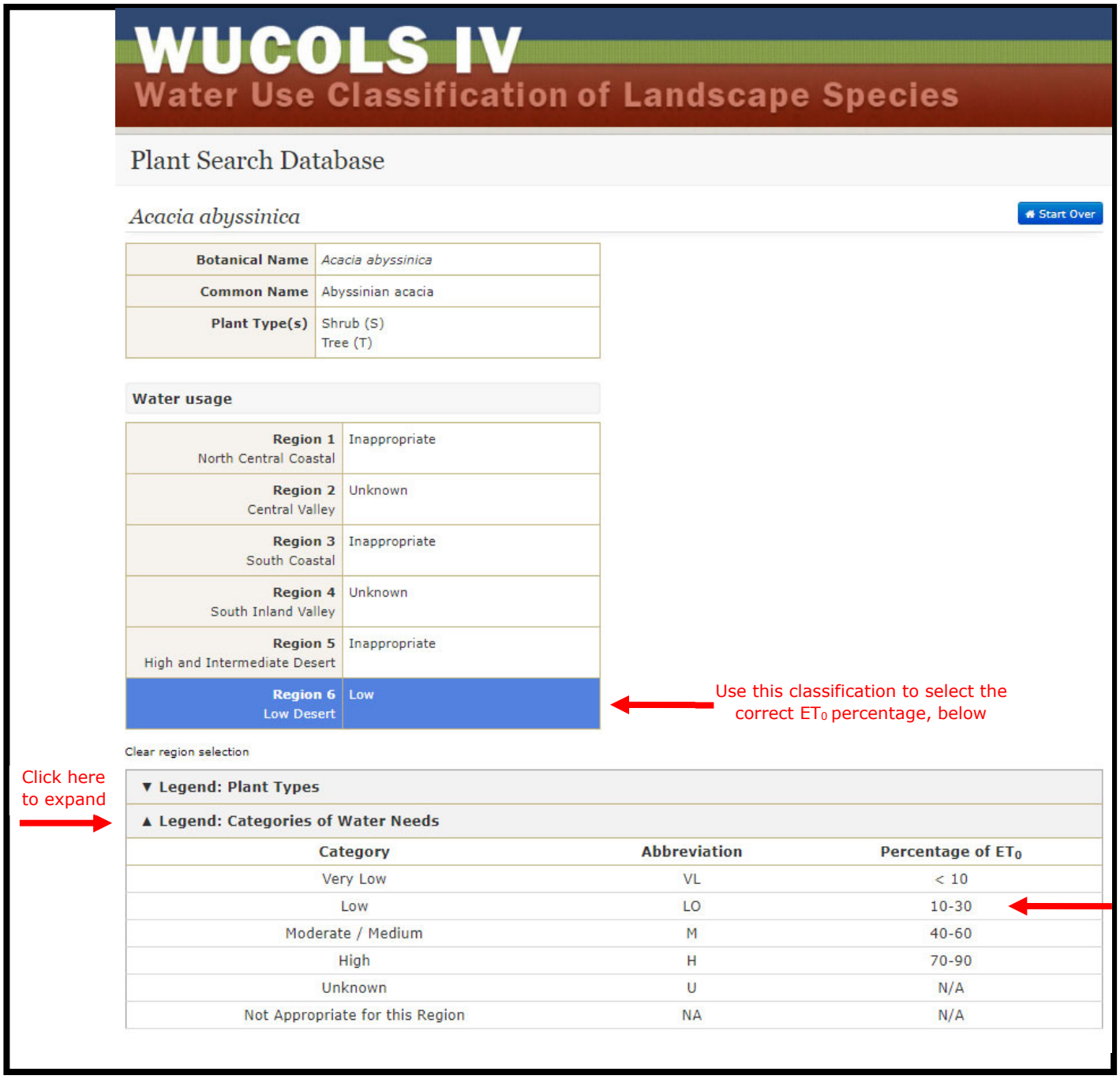
Step Four – Search Plants. After the options have been set, click "Search Plants" on the bottom left of the screen in order to view the results. The top results of the plant type selected in Step Three appear alphabetically as shown on the following page:


WUCOLS IV
Water Use Classification of Landscape Species
Plant Search Database
City Calexico
Region Low Desert
Start Over
Search Again
Export List
▼ Legend: Plant Types
▼ Legend: Categories of Water Needs
Search Results: 128
Type Photo Botanical Name Common Name Water Use Export
S T N/A Acacia abyssinica Abyssinian acacia Low
S T N/A Acacia berlandieri guajillo Low
S T N/A Acacia constricta whitethorn acacia Low
S T Acacia craspedocarpa leatherleaf acacia Low
S T N Acacia greggii catclaw acacia Low

Step Five – Choose Plant Type. Once an appropriate plant has been identified, or once the type of plant that has already been chosen for this project is found, click on its name. An example for the first search result, *Acacia abyssinica*, is shown below:



Step Six – Obtain Evapotranspiration Rate. On the next page, click on the text "Legend: Categories of Water Needs" in order to display the evapotranspiration rates for the chosen plant. Look for the value that matches the water usage classification for that plant, which should be highlighted in blue. An example for the first search result, *Acacia abyssinica*, is shown on the following page:



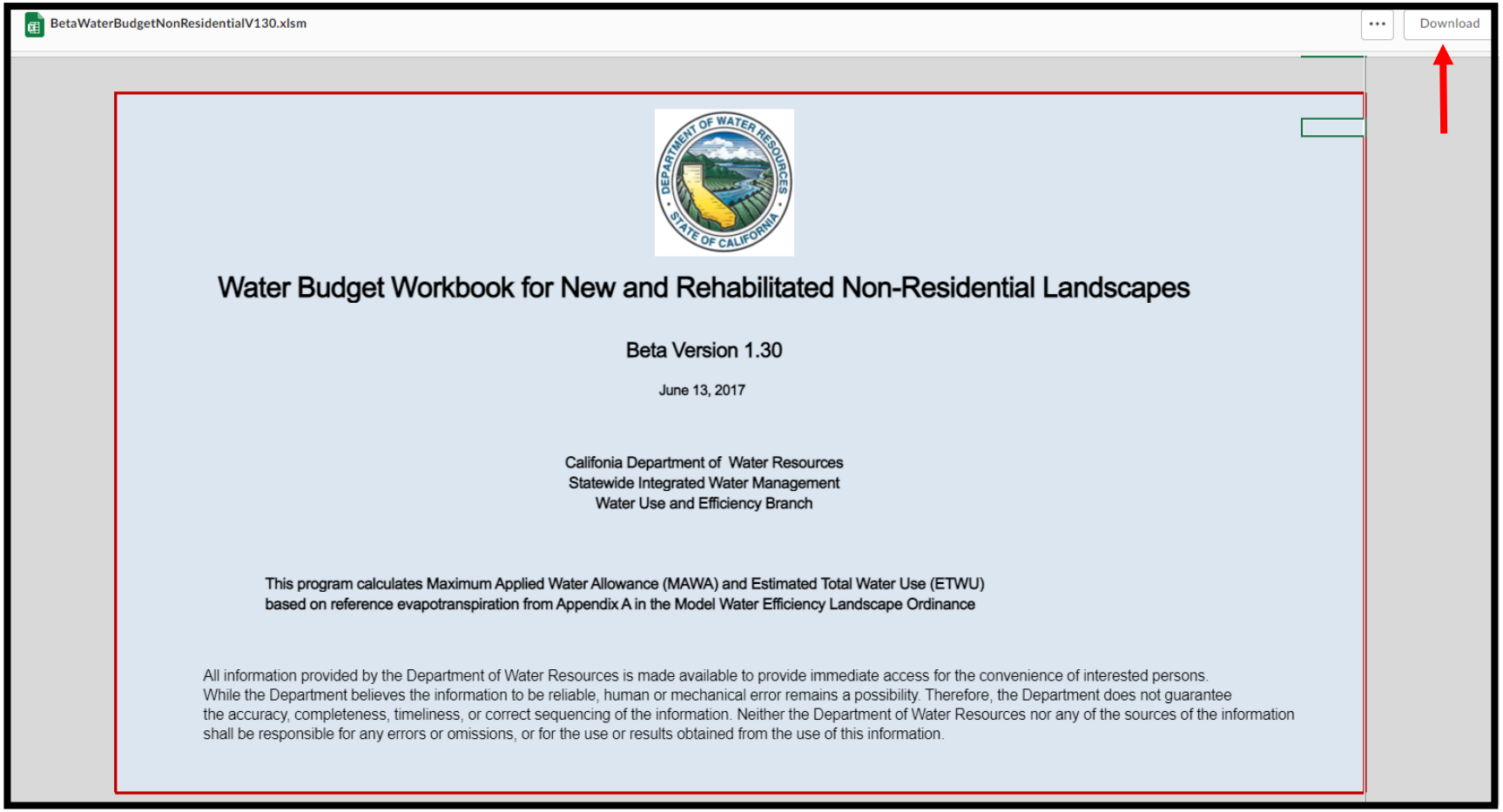
The Evapotranspiration Rate, ET_0, is shown in the "Percentage of ET_0" column. Take note of the average value from the column "Percentage of ET_0," shown above. In this case, the average would be 20%.

The ET_0 value needs to be obtained for all plants that are currently at the proposed project site, as well as all of the species that would be planted as part of the project itself. Once these values have been collected, they can be entered into the next tool, the DWR Water Budget Workbook.

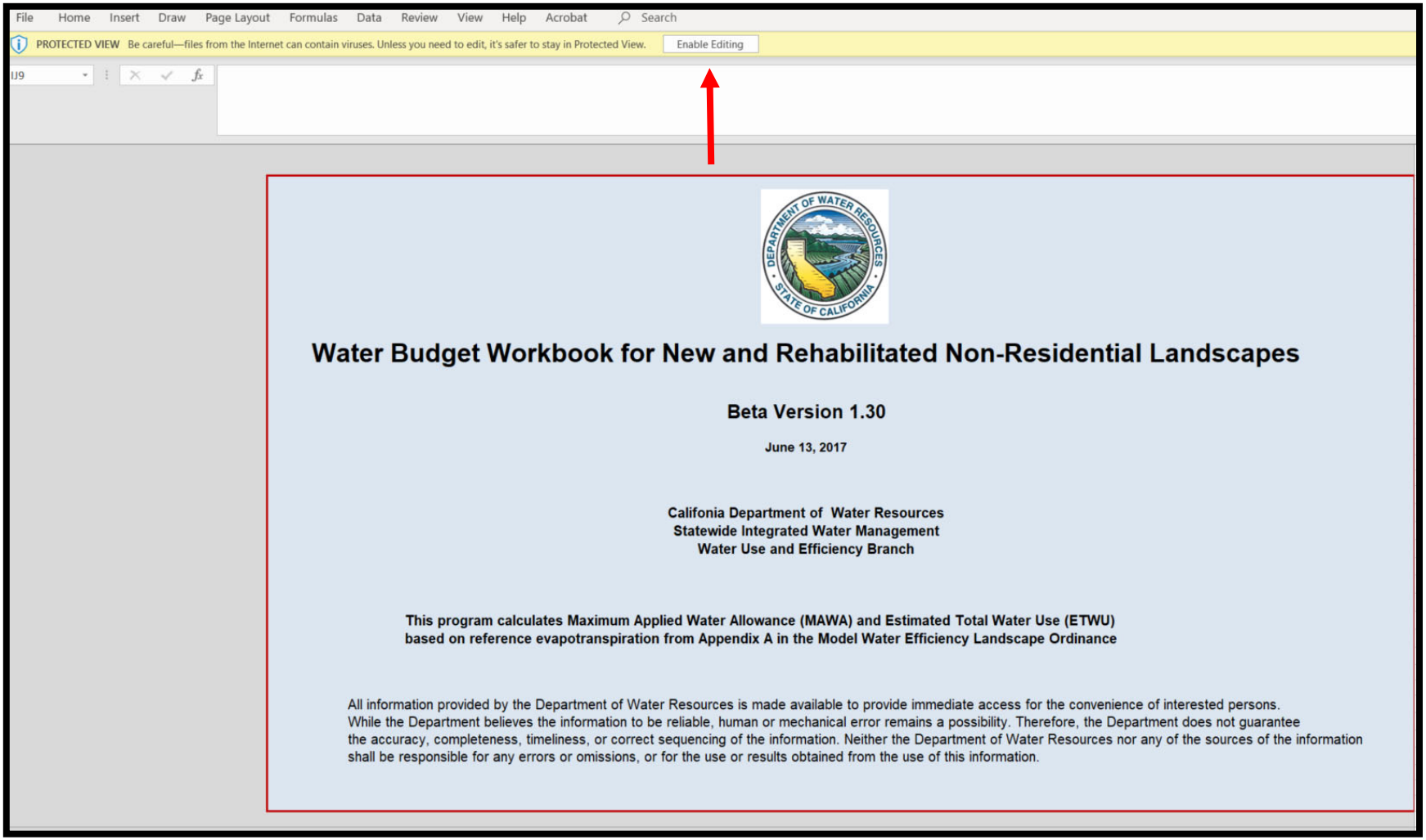
B-3. DWR Water Budget Workbook User Guide

After the WUCOLS tool is run, the California Department of Water Resources' Water Budget Workbook for New and Rehabilitated Non-Residential Landscapes **("DWR Water Budget Workbook")** should be used in order to estimate the amount of water and type of irrigation that the proposed project will require. This tool is available for download here: [BetaWaterBudgetNonResidentialV130.xlsm | Powered by Box (https://cadwr.app.box.com/s/5k39tv10u42rp5bn2uebd7fodkxzgve7)](https://cadwr.app.box.com/s/5k39tv10u42rp5bn2uebd7fodkxzgve7).

Step One – Download Tool. Clicking the link above opens an embedded workbook. In order to access the tool in Excel, click "Download" in the top right, as shown below.



Step Two – Enable Workbook. After downloading the spreadsheet, click "Enable Editing" in order to gain access to the spreadsheet.



This tool consists of three main tabs: Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA), Estimated Total Water Use (ETWU), and Special Landscape Area (SLA).

For all proposed projects, this entire workbook must be filled out twice:

- Once using the current landscape characteristics of the proposed project site ("Pre-Project Scenario"), and
- Once accounting for the landscape characteristics after the proposed project is implemented ("Post-Project Scenario").

To do so, it is recommended that the applicant save two copies of the Water Budget workbook: one for the Pre-Project Scenario, and one for the Post-Project Scenario.

Workbook cells highlighted in blue are ones for which data should be entered. Cells highlighted in tan display results and should not be adjusted.

"MAWA" Tab

Steps One through Three should be performed in the blue highlighted cells in the "MAWA" tab. For reference, a screenshot of this tab is provided on the next page. Note that there is additional instruction to the left of the data entry in this tab.

Step Three – Specify Project Location. In the tab "MAWA," first select the city where the proposed project will be located. Note that Calexico and Heber are not options on the dropdown list, so selecting El Centro will likely be most appropriate for projects located within the Corridor.

Step Four – Specify Project Area. Next, enter square footage of the landscape area that is irrigated via overhead spray, as well as the square footage of landscape area that is irrigated by drip irrigation. Where prompted, also enter the square footage of any special landscape area on the project site. Special landscape area includes recreational area, area permanently and solely dedicated to edible plants, and area irrigated with recycled water.

Step Five – Specify Project Precipitation. If known, enter the annual precipitation at the project site in inches per year. If the annual precipitation is unknown, this cell can be left blank.

Maximum Applied Water Allowance Calculations for New and Rehabilitated Non-Residential Landscapes

Enter value in Pale Blue Cells

Tan Cells Show Results

Messages and Warnings

Click on the blue cell on right to Pick City Name	**El Centro**	**Name of City**
ET_o of City from Appendix A	**81.70**	**ET_o** (inches/year)
	23000	Overhead Landscape Area (ft^2)
	27000	Drip Landscape Area (ft^2)
	43000	SLA (ft^2)
Total Landscape Area	**93,000**	
Results:		
$(ET_o) \times (0.62) \times [(0.45 \times LA) + (1.0 - 0.45) \times SLA)]$	**3,317,575**	Gallons
	443,497	Cubic Feet
	4,435	HCF
	10	Acre-feet
	3	Millions of Gallons
MAWA calculation incorporating Effective Precipitation (Optional) **Precipitation (Optional)**		
ET_o of City from Appendix A	**82**	ET_o (inches/year)
Total Landscape Area	**93,000**	LA (ft^2)
Special Landscape Area	**43,000**	SLA (ft^2)
		Total annual precipitiation (inches/year)
Enter Effective Precipitation	**0.00**	Eppt (in/yr)(25% of total annual precipitation)
Results:		
$MAWA = [(ET_o - Eppt) \times (0.62)] \times [(0.45 \times LA) + ((1.0 - 0.45) \times SLA)]$	-	Gallons
	-	Cubic Feet
	-	HCF
	-	Acre-feet
	-	Millions of Gallons

Next, move to tab "ETWU."

"ETWU" Tab

Steps Six through Nine should be performed in the blue highlighted cells in the "ETWU" tab. For reference, a screenshot of this tab is provided on the next page.

Note that after download, the tool will display example data in this sheet, with six hydrozones listed. Delete the irrigation type, plant factor, and hydrozone area columns before starting.

Step Six – Specify Irrigation Type. Fill out the irrigation type (overhead spray or drip) for each hydrozone. A hydrozone is a portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs. If two different types of tree are planted as part of this project, then each type of tree qualifies as its own hydrozone. Additionally, if certain areas of the landscape are irrigated in different ways then those areas would constitute different hydrozones as well. Special Landscape Areas do not need to be entered on this tab.

Step Seven – Specify Area of Each Hydrozone. For each hydrozone, enter the area in square feet in the column labelled "Hydrozone Area Without SLA." The total area entered for all hydrozones on this page should match the total area entered on the "MAWA" tab. Special Landscape Areas do not need to be entered on this tab.

Step Eight – Enter Plant Factors. Next, input the correct plant factor for each hydrozone. This plant factor will be the average evapotranspiration rate (ET_0) that was obtained from the WUCOLS tool. Each type of plant will have its own plant factor, and thus may represent its own hydrozone. Special Landscape Areas do not need to be entered on this tab.

These three items will be input into the columns highlighted in blue, as shown below for a project with six example hydrozones:

Estimated Total Water Use

Equation: ETWU = ET_o x 0.62 x [((PF x HA)/IE) + SLA]; Considering precipitation ETWA = (ETo-Eppt) x 0.62 x [((PF x HA)/IE) +SLA]

Enter values in Pale Blue Cells

Tan Cells Show Results

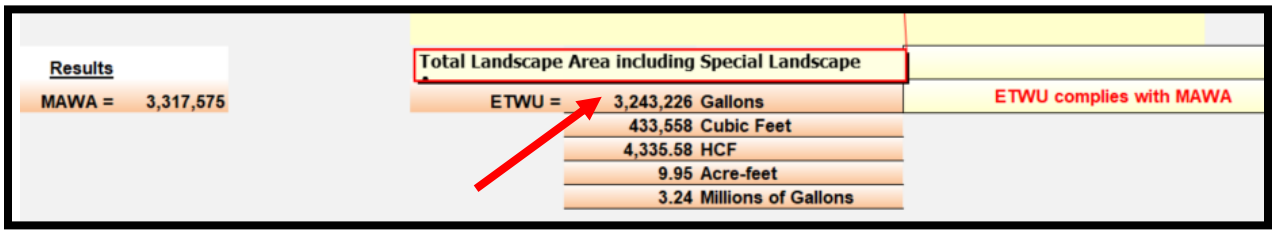
Messages and Warnings

Irrigation Efficiency Default Value for overhead 0.75 and drip 0.81.

Plant Water Use Type	Plant Factor
Very Low	0 - 0.1
Low	0.2 - 0.3
Medium	0.4 - 0.6
High	0.7 - 1.0
SLA	1.0

Hydrozone	Select System From the Dropdown List click on cell below	Plant Water Use Type (s) (low, medium, high)	Plant Factor (PF)	Hydrozone Area (HA) (ft^2) Without SLA	Irrigation Efficiency (IE)	(PF x HA (ft^2))/IE
Zone 1	Overhead Spray	High	0.70	5,000	0.75	4,667
Zone 2	Overhead Spray	Medium	0.50	4,000	0.75	2,667
Zone 3	Overhead Spray	Medium	0.40	3,000	0.75	1,600
Zone 4	Drip	Low	0.30	7,000	0.81	2,593
Zone 5	Drip	Low	0.30	15,000	0.81	5,556
Zone 6	Drip	Low	0.20	16,000	0.81	3,951

Step Nine – View Results. At the bottom of this tab, the workbook will display the estimated total water usage as shown below. Note this value (in gallons) for both the pre- and post-project scenarios, as it will need to be entered into tab "Tree Planting-ITP" of the CNRA calculations workbook.



Note that the DWR Water Budget Workbook also includes a third tab, "SLA." For purposes of these projects, the inputs on this tab do not affect the project results. Therefore, this tab can be ignored.

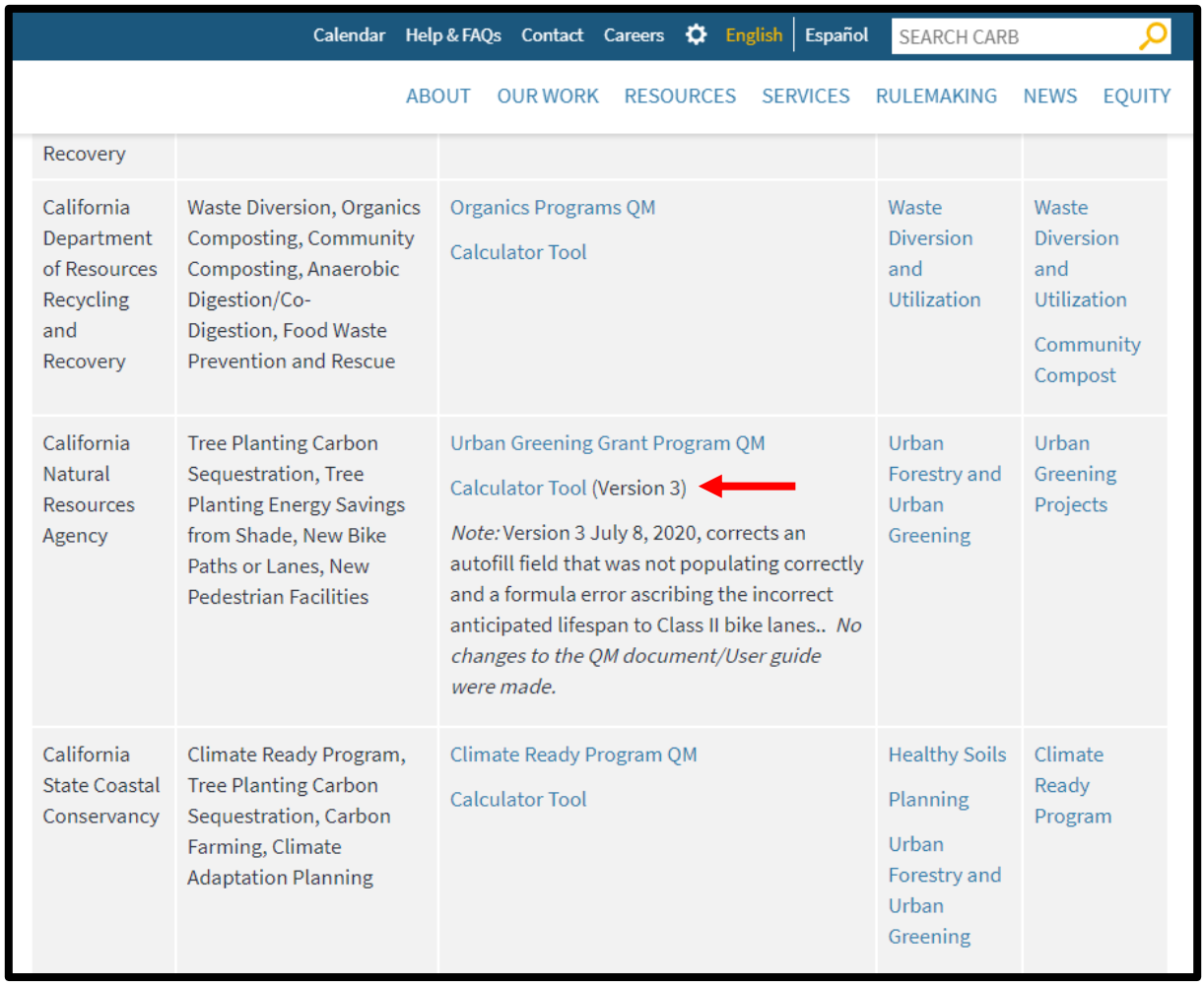
B-4. CNRA Benefits Calculator Tool User Guide

After using i-Tree Planting, WUCOLS IV, and the DWR Water Budget Workbook, the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) **Benefits Calculator Tool** can be completed for the proposed urban greening project.

To access the tool, visit the following site: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/cci-quantification-benefits-and-reporting-materials?corr.

Step One – Locate Tool. Scroll down to the section labelled "Natural Resources and Waste Diversion," then look for the California Natural Resources Agency's Urban Greening Program.

Step Two – Open Tool. Once identified, click the link for "Calculator Tool (Version 3)," as shown below, to open the tool. This will download an Excel file named "cnra_ug_finalcalculator_070820_v3.xlsx". Open the Excel file and click the prompt to "Enable Editing" if necessary.



Step Three – Enter Project Information. Within the Excel file, two main tabs need to be updated manually. The first is labelled "Project Info." This tab requires the applicant to enter the project name, contact information, and the requested funding amount. The items that should be filled out are highlighted in green.

While there are multiple line items set up for funding, the total amount of funding requested under the Imperial County AB 617 program should be entered in the row labelled "Total Urban Greening GGRF

Funds Requested," as shown below. Unless other funding is available, all other funding rows can be labelled as $0.

Note to applicants:

A step-by-step **user guide**, including a **project example**, for this Benefits Calculator Tool is available at:
http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/cnra_ug_finaluserguide_050720_v2.pdf

Third-party tools:

This Benefits Calculator Tool requires data inputs obtained from several third-party tools.
The following third-party tools are required to use this Benefits Calculator Tool:

i-Tree Planting	Available at: https://planting.itreetools.org/
i-Tree Tools	Available at: https://www.itreetools.org/streets/index.php
Water Budget Workbook for New and Rehabilitated Non-Residential Landscapes	Available at: http://water.ca.gov/
Water Use Classification of Landscape Species (WUCOLS IV)	Available at: http://ucanr.edu/

Information for using i-Tree tools is available in the user guide (see above).
Information and examples for using the water tools is available in the Water Savings Assessment Methodology at: www.arb.ca.gov/cci-cobenefits.

Urban Greening applicants must enter the applicable information in the table below before proceeding with the project-specific data on the Inputs tab.

Project Name:	
Applicant ID:	
Contact Name:	
Contact Phone Number:	
Contact Email:	
Date Calculator Completed:	
Total Urban Greening GGRF Funds Requested ($):	$ **Enter requested funding amount here** -
Other GGRF Leveraged Funds ($):	$ -
Total GGRF Funds ($):	$ -
Non-GGRF Leveraged Funds ($):	$ -
Total Funds ($):	$ -

Key for color-coded fields:	
Green	Required input field*
Grey	Output field / not modifiable
Yellow	Helpful hints / important tips

*See "Documentation" tab for additional information

After the "Project Info" tab has been filled out, go to tab "Tree Planting-ITP." Steps Four and Five should be entered on the "Tree Planting-ITP" tab.

Step Four – Enter Water Usages.

At the top of the "Tree Planting – ITP" tab, there are two rows to enter the estimated annual baseline on-site water use and the estimated annual on-site water use after planting. Here, enter the estimate total water usage (ETWU) from the DWR Water Budget Workbook. Enter the value from the pre-project scenario in row 16, and the value from the post-project scenario in row 17, as shown below:

Estimated Change in Water Irrigation from Planting Trees

Enter data below after using the UCANR Water Use Classification of Landscape Species (WUCOLS IV) and the DWR Water Budget Workbook for New and Rehabilitated Non-Residential Landscapes (Water Budget Workbook).

If Project Involves Additional Irrigation, Estimated Annual Baseline On-site Water Use (gal/yr)	Enter pre-project ETWU from DWR Workbook here →	
If Project Involves Additional Irrigation, Estimated Annual On-Site Water Use After Planting (gal/yr)	Enter post-project ETWU from DWR Workbook here →	
Irrigation Savings Over 40 Year Quantification Period (gal)		0

Step Five – Enter Data from i-Tree Planting. In the second table on the "Tree Plating – ITP" (shown below), enter the results from the i-Tree Planting Report as prompted. Enter the results for each individual group of trees in a separate row. Once all of the green cells below have been populated, this tool will calculate emission reductions as well as water and energy savings at the bottom of the tab.

Tree Planting Benefits

Enter data below after using i-Tree Planting to estimate tree carbon storage, electricity savings, natural gas savings, and co-pollutants removed due to the groups of trees.

Group Identifier	Tree Group Characteristics	Quantity of Trees to be Planted within this Tree Group	Carbon Stored in Tree Group Over the 40 Year Quantification Period (lb CO_2e)	Electricity Savings From Tree Group Over the 40 Year Quantification Period (kWh)	Natural Gas Savings From Tree Group Over the 40 Year Quantification Period (MMBtu)	NO_2 Removed Over the 40 Year Quantification Period (lb)	$PM_{2.5}$ Removed Over the 40 Year Quantification Period (lb)	Rainfall Interception Over the 40 Year Quantification Period (gal)	Avoided Runoff Over the 40 Year Quantification Period (gal)

The data from the i-Tree Planting output file should match the table above as shown below:

Data Label in Exported i-Tree Planting Report	**Data Label in Tab "Tree Planting – ITP"**
Group Identifier	Group Identifier
Tree Group Characteristics	Tree Group Characteristics
CO_2 Sequestered (pounds)	Carbon Stored in Tree Group over the 40 Year Quantification Period
Electricity Saved (kWh)	Electricity Savings from Tree Group over the 40 Year Quantification Period
Fuel Saved (MMBtu)	Natural Gas Savings from Tree Group over the 40 Year Quantification Period
NO_2 Removed (pounds)	NO_2 Removed Over the 40 Year Quantification Period
$PM_{2.5}$ Removed (pounds)	$PM_{2.5}$ Removed Over the 40 Year Quantification Period
Rainfall Interception (gallons)	Rainfall Interception Over the 40 Year Quantification Period
Avoided Runoff (gallons)	Avoided Runoff Over the 40 Year Quantification Period

The workbook contains two additional data entry tabs highlighted in green. The "Tree Planting-ITS" tab is an abbreviated version of the "Tree Planting-ITP" tab. As the "Tree Planting-ITP" tab will already have been filled out, this tab can be skipped.

The "New Bike-Ped Infrastructure" tab is used for estimating benefits from implementation of new bicycle or pedestrian infrastructure. This action was not identified as a requirement under Measure M-2 of the Imperial County Community Emissions Reduction Plan, so this tab may also be skipped.

Step Six – View Results. Results are viewed on the gray-highlighted tabs, "GHG Summary" and "Co-benefit Summary". The applicant does not need to fill in any information in these tabs. However, the applicant shall attach a copy of these results to the Imperial County AB 617 Project Application form as prompted. Screenshots of these two tabs are shown on the following pages:

Tab "**GHG Summary**:"

California Air Resources Board

Benefits Calculator Tool for the Urban Greening Grant Program

California Climate Investments

Version 3 - July 8, 2020

Project Name:	

Project Information		
Total Urban Greening GGRF Funds Requested ($)	$	-
Other GGRF Leveraged Funds ($)	$	-
Total GGRF Funds ($)	$	-
Non-GGRF Leveraged Funds ($)	$	-
Total Funds ($)	$	-

GHG Summary	
GHG Benefit of Carbon Stored in Live Project Trees Estimated Using i-Tree Planting (MT CO_2e)	0
GHG Benefit of Carbon Stored in Live Project Trees Estimated Using i-Tree Streets (MT CO_2e)	0
GHG Benefit from Energy Savings Estimated Using i-Tree Planting (MT CO_2e)	0
GHG Benefit from Energy Savings Estimated Using i-Tree Streets (MT CO_2e)	0
Avoided GHG from Establishment of New Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities (MT CO_2e)	0
GHG Emissions from Tree Planting Project Implementation (MT CO_2e)	0
Total Urban Greening GHG Benefit (MT CO_2e)	0
Total GHG Benefit (MT CO_2e)	0
Total GHG Benefit per Total Urban Greening GGRF Funds (MT CO_2e/$)	0
Total GHG Benefit per Total Funds (MT CO_2e/$)	0

Tab "**Co-benefit Summary**:"

Project Name:	
Co-benefits and Key Variables Summary	
Urban Greening GGRF Funds	
Total $PM_{2.5}$ Emission Reductions (lb)	0
Total NOx Emission Reductions (lb)	0
Total ROG Emission Reductions (lb)	0
Total Diesel PM emission reductions (lb)	0
Remote PM2.5 Emission Reductions (lb)	0
Remote NOx Emission Reductions (lb)	0
Remote ROG Emission Reductions (lb)	0
Trees Planted	0
Total Water Savings (gal)	0
Annual Water Savings (acre feet/year)	0
Fossil Fuel Based Energy Use Reductions (kWh)	0
Fossil Fuel Based Energy Use Reductions (therms)	0
Energy and Fuel Cost Savings ($)	$0
Passenger VMT Reductions (miles)	0
Fossil Fuel Based Transportation Fuel Use Reductions (gal)	0
Travel Cost Savings ($)	$0
Total	
Total $PM_{2.5}$ Emission Reductions (lb)	0
Total NOx Emission Reductions (lb)	0
Total ROG Emission Reductions (lb)	0
Total Diesel PM emission reductions (lbs)	0
Remote PM2.5 Emission Reductions (lb)	0
Remote NOx Emission Reductions (lb)	0
Remote ROG Emission Reductions (lb)	0
Trees Planted	0
Total Water Savings (gal)	0
Annual Water Savings (acre feet/year)	0
Fossil Fuel Based Energy Use Reductions (kWh)	0
Fossil Fuel Based Energy Use Reductions (therms)	0
Energy and Fuel Cost Savings ($)	$0
Passenger VMT Reductions (miles)	0
Fossil Fuel Based Transportation Fuel Use Reductions (gal)	0
Travel Cost Savings ($)	$0

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

IMPERIAL COUNTY COMMUNITY EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM: PROJECT PLAN

PAVING PROGRAM

EL CENTRO-HEBER-CALEXICO CORRIDOR

DECEMBER 2020

Prepared By

Ramboll US Consulting, Inc.

Co-Authors

El Centro-Heber-Calexico AB 617 Community Steering Committee

Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

Comite Civico del Valle

IMPERIAL COUNTY
COMMUNITY EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM:
PROJECT PLAN
PAVING PROGRAM
EL CENTRO-HEBER-CALEXICO CORRIDOR

Prepared for

El Centro-Heber-Calexico AB 617 Community Steering Committee

Prepared by

Ramboll US Consulting, Inc.
350 S Grand Avenue, Suite 2800
Los Angeles, CA 90071

DECEMBER 2020

Contents

Appendices

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AB	assembly bill
CAP	Community Air Protection
CAPP	Community Air Protection Program
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CARL	Carl Moyer Program Clean Air Reporting Log
CCV	Comite Civico del Valle, Inc.
CERP	Community Emissions Reduction Program
CSC	Community Steering Committee
ICAPCD	Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
PM	particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
PM_{10}	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
RFP	request for proposals
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
WRAP	Western Regional Air Partnership

1 Project Identification

1.1 Background

In 2019, the El Centro-Heber-Calexico Corridor AB 617 Community ("Corridor" or "Community") developed a Community Emissions Reduction Program (CERP)[1] to address local air quality concerns as part of the state-wide Community Air Protection Program (CAPP). The CERP was a collaborative effort by the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD), Comite Civico del Valle (CCV) and the Community Steering Committee (CSC). As part of CERP development, the Community was granted funding by the California legislature for the implementation of projects for reducing pollutant emissions or community exposure through mobile source, stationary source, and community-identified projects and strategies. Various strategies were identified during development of the CERP through Community engagement. These strategies were included in the final CERP that was approved by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Board in January 2020. One of these key strategies was Strategy M-3, *Parking Lot Paving Projects*. In late 2020, it was decided that the eligibility criteria for Strategy M-3 should be expanded to include other paving projects besides parking lots consistent with Strategy L-1, *Paving Project Identification,* and ICAPCD's Rule 310 funding program. This revision will be included in an update to the CERP.

This document serves as the "Project Plan" for the Paving Project strategy. It was drafted according to the guidelines laid out in the Community Air Protection Incentives 2019 Guidelines.[2] It describes the nature of the strategy, its history of support by the Community, requirements for entities desiring to participate and receive project funding, how these projects will benefit the community through improved air quality or exposure reduction, as well as other key aspects like project selection criteria and reporting requirements.

1.2 Project Description

As discussed in the CERP, fugitive windblown dust and unpaved road dust are top contributors to particulate matter (PM) emissions in the Corridor. Under this strategy, the District is proposing to provide funding for paving projects in the Corridor, as funding permits. Potentially eligible projects would include well-traveled unpaved roads, parking lots, and other unpaved areas located near sensitive receptors including, but not limited to, homes, schools, and senior centers. The District is proposing to work with local public works departments, the CSC, and other representatives from the communities of El Centro, Heber, and Calexico to identify locations that could benefit from these types of paving projects.

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1 ICAPCD. 2019. *Imperial County Year 1 Community Emissions Reduction Program Plan for the El Centro-Heber-Calexico Corridor.* October. Available at: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/99eb03_080a305618f5453cb0c69272eb622946.pdf. Accessed: October 2020.

2 CARB. 2020. *Community Air Protection Incentives 2019 Guidelines.* October 14. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/cap_incentives_2019_guidelines_final_rev_10_14_2020_0.pdf. Accessed: November 2020.

1.3 Benefits

Paving of an unpaved surface reduces PM emissions from fugitive windblown and activity-related dust in the Corridor. Receptors within the vicinity of paving projects will experience a reduction in exposure related to PM emissions.

2 Community Support

2.1 Background – Community Steering Committee

In late 2018, ICAPCD in conjunction with CCV assembled a steering committee for the El Centro-Heber-Calexico Corridor. Referred to as the AB 617 Community Steering Committee ("CSC"), this body is involved with all aspects of the CERP and is tasked with maintaining communication with other community members throughout the planning process to gather input from concerned citizens and facilitate ongoing discussion. The CSC consists of 15 members made up of two ex-officio co-chairs (representing ICAPCD and CCV) and 13 Community representatives. Each member has an alternate who participates in meetings if a member is unable to.

In February 2019, the CSC's charter was approved which described the manner in which the CSC would conduct their regular meetings, and the voting process for making decisions related to the CERP and its programs/projects. It describes this process as: "Each member of the Committee, including the two ex officio members, shall be entitled to one (1) vote. A vote of the majority of the members present with at least a quorum in attendance shall be required to take action, and/or make a recommendation, except for adjournment of a meeting which shall require only a majority of those present…".[3] During CERP development, the CSC met on a monthly basis to discuss key issues and progress. Following approval of the CERP by the CARB Board, the CSC has continued meeting every one-to-two months throughout 2020. The meeting schedule will continue as the CERP Project Plans are developed, and the CSC meetings will serve as the chief mechanism for informing the Community on development of the projects and key funding decisions. The CSC will determine the need for additional public outreach mechanisms, as necessary.

2.2 Community Support for Paving Projects

Community engagement was a critical part of the CERP development. This involved regular meetings of the CSC, as described in **Section 2.1**, which sometimes included polls to gauge the opinions of CSC members and the public in attendance on a variety of topics. At one CSC meeting in 2019,[4] a survey was conducted to gain feedback on various emission/exposure reduction strategies for inclusion in the CERP. The results of that survey indicated that approximately 70% of Steering Committee members were in favor of implementing parking lot paving projects in the Corridor. Additionally, approximately 50% of public attendees at the meeting were also supportive of the strategy. Given this relatively strong support, Strategy M-3, *Parking Lot Paving Projects* was included in the CERP and selected for development of this Project Plan. On September 25, 2020, an additional survey was circulated to CSC members and their alternates to gain feedback on various details of this plan. The results from that survey have informed the development of this draft of the document.

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[3] ICAPCD. 2019. *Imperial County Year 1 Community Emissions Reduction Program Plan for the El Centro-Heber-Calexico Corridor, Appendix B: AB 617 Community Steering Committee Charter.* October. Available at: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/99eb03_080a305618f5453cb0c69272eb622946.pdf. Accessed: October 2020

[4] July 24, 2019 meeting of the El Centro-Heber-Calexico AB617 Community Steering Committee.

3 Participant Requirements and Application Process

3.1 Participant Eligibility

Public and private entities are eligible to apply for and receive funding for paving projects within the Corridor. Applicants must meet the following criteria in order for projects to be considered for funding grants:

- Applicant must be the owner of the area to be paved or have authority to pave the area.
- Applicant must maintain the paved area during the entire contract period, 10 years.
- Applicant must make the project available for inspection if requested by ICAPCD and/or CARB staff during the entire contract period, 10 years.
- Paved area must be sufficiently utilized as demonstrated in the application.
- All property taxes must be current at the time of application.
- Recipient is responsible for obtaining any permits required to do the project.
- The applicant or their sponsor must have the financial capacity to complete, operate, and maintain the project.
- With the exception of schools, cost sharing is required for municipal entities and non-profit organizations at 25% of the total eligible project costs (i.e., AB 617 incentive funds will cover a maximum of up to 75% of eligible project costs) and private and any other entities at 50%. Any funds required from other sources must reasonably be expected to be available on the time frame needed to carry out the project.

Routine maintenance and rehabilitation projects are not eligible for funding.

3.2 Application Process

Applicants will submit applications that include the required information as described in this Project Plan. Once ICAPCD has collected applications from interested entities, the review process will begin. This may involve ICAPCD requesting additional information from applicants or visiting potential project sites. When the application review process is complete, ICAPCD will inform applicants whether the project has been selected and provide details on the project award amount and next steps.

3.2.1 Application Requirements

The following is a sample of the information that must be included on applications submitted:

- Qualitative description of use, location, and existing condition of the proposed paving project;
- Current and expected vehicle use of the project and supporting documentation;
- Area of paving project in acres or square footage;
- Frequency at which the existing unpaved area is watered, if applicable;

- A commitment to provide photo documentation of the completed project (if grant is awarded)
- Commitment to compliance with ICAPCD Rule 801 and Rule 805 during project construction.

Additional information required can be found in **Appendix A: Project Application Form**.

3.2.2 Application Submittal

Applications must be submitted to the ICAPCD during the Request for Proposals (RFP) period. To initiate the RFP period, ICACPD will issue a public notification to advertise the availability of grant funds for this project type, provide instructions to access and submit the application, and include a due date by which applications must be submitted. Once the RFP period has ended, ICAPCD will review the applications received and contact applicants as necessary to gather additional information. ICAPCD will aim to respond to prospective applicants within 60 days following the end of the RFP period to alert them if their projects have been selected to receive funding. However, this timeline may be extended at the discretion of ICAPCD (e.g., to reach consensus from the CSC).

4 Emissions Reductions and Quantification Methodology

4.1 Regulatory Compliance

Paving projects shall be constructed, installed, placed, and all work performed in conformance with the California Uniform Building Code and all other applicable statutes, rules, and regulations.

Unpaved traffic areas are subject to Imperial County Rule 805 – Paved and Unpaved Roads (adopted 11/08/2005; Revised 10/16/2012). Under Rule 805, Section F.3, best available control measures for unpaved traffic areas include paving of unpaved areas. Once paved, the unpaved traffic areas are no longer subject to this rule.

Construction activities associated with the paving of the project are subject to Imperial County Rule 801 – Construction and Earthmoving Activities (adopted 11/08/2005). The purpose of this rule is to reduce fugitive dust emissions associated with construction and earthmoving activities.

Design, construction, and paving of parking lots, roads, and other unpaved areas are subject to the requirements of the applicable municipal codes and ordinances as listed below:

- Locations within El Centro city limits are subject to the City of El Centro Municipal Ordinance.[5]
- Locations within Calexico city limits are subject to the City of Calexico Municipal Ordinance.[6]
- Locations within unincorporated areas, including Heber, are subject to the County of Imperial California Codified Ordinances.[7]

4.2 Emission Reductions

Paving of a dirt surface significantly reduces windblown and activity-related fugitive dust emissions. This methodology utilizes CARB's *Miscellaneous Process Methodology 7.10 - Unpaved Road Dust, Non-Farm Roads* to estimate the baseline emissions from an unpaved surface.[8] Emissions reductions from fugitive windblown dust are conservatively not included. The

[5] City of El Centro Municipal Ordinance. Available at: https://library.municode.com/ca/el_centro/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=COELCE. Accessed: December 2020.

[6] City of Calexico Municipal Ordinance. Available at: https://library.municode.com/ca/calexico/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=CITY_CALEXICOMUCO1995. Accessed: December 2020.

[7] County of Imperial, California Codified Ordinances. Available at: https://library.municode.com/ca/imperial_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=COUNTY_IMPERIAL_CALIFORNIACOOR. Accessed: December 2020.

[8] Calculation methodology and emission factor based on CARB Miscellaneous Process Methodology 7.10 - Unpaved Road Dust, Non-Farm Roads. Available at: https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/ei/areasrc/fullpdf/full7-10_2012.pdf. Accessed: October 2020.

emissions reductions associated with paving are then estimated using a control efficiency from the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) Fugitive Dust Handbook.[9]

Baseline emissions are calculated using CARB's methodology for unpaved road dust, shown in Equation 1. If the unpaved surface is routinely watered (i.e., at least twice daily), a control efficiency of 55% may be applied. Fraction of total PM that is particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}) and particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) are 0.5943 and 0.0594, respectively.

1) $$Baseline\ Emissions = 2\frac{lb\ PM_{10}}{VMT} \times \frac{VMT}{year} \times (1 - 0.55) \times PM\ fraction$$

Paved emissions are calculated by applying the WRAP control efficiency to the baseline emissions, as shown in Equation 2.

2) $$Paved\ Emissions = Baseline\ Emissions \times (1 - 0.99)$$

Emissions reductions due to paving are calculated as the difference between the paved and baseline emission estimates as shown in Equation 3.

3) $$Emission\ Reductions = Baseline\ Emissions - Paved\ Emissions$$

[9] Control efficiency based on Western Regional Air Partnership Fugitive Dust Handbook, Table 6-6. Control Efficiencies for Control Measures for Unpaved Roads. Available at: https://www.wrapair.org/forums/dejf/fdh/content/FDHandbook_Rev_06.pdf. Accessed: October 2020.

5 Relative Exposure Reduction

5.1 Mechanism of Exposure Reduction

Paving of unpaved roads, parking lots, and other unpaved areas will result in a reduction in PM emissions from vehicle travel and fugitive windblown dust as described in **Section 4**. Exposure to PM can result in various health problems related to lungs and heart condition, including[10]:

- Premature death in people with heart or lung disease;
- Nonfatal heart attacks;
- Irregular heartbeat;
- Aggravated asthma;
- Decreased lung function; and
- Increased respiratory symptoms, such as irritation of the airways, coughing, or difficulty breathing.

Sensitive receptors, such as people with heart or lung diseases, children, and older adults are most susceptible to PM pollution exposure.

5.2 Estimates of Exposure Reduction

Estimates of exposure reduction will be comprised of the following metrics:

- Number of visitors to the location that is served by the project; and
- Number of sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the project boundary.

Exposure reduction will be estimated on the estimated number of individuals in these two categories.

[10] USEPA. Health and Environmental Effects of Particulate Matter (PM). Available at: https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/health-and-environmental-effects-particulate-matter-pm. Accessed: October 2020.

6 Qualitative Benefits

Paving will have qualitative benefits in addition to reducing particulate matter emissions. The reduction in emissions can improve the health and well-being of the Corridor while reducing strain on the local healthcare system. Additionally, if health impacts are avoided or mitigated, this can reduce the number of days of school and work lost to sick time, providing an economic benefit.

Paving will also keep the unpaved areas in good condition. Unpaved parking lots often cannot be used by people with special needs due to the poor condition of the surface. Less maintenance will be required for parking lots and roads as there will be fewer potholes and no need for gravel to be reapplied.

7 Key Project Parameters

7.1 Funding Amount and Eligible Costs

For projects sponsored by schools, grants for qualified projects will be provided for up to 100% of eligible project costs. For projects sponsored by municipal entities or non-profits, cost sharing is required at 25% of the total eligible project costs (i.e., AB 617 incentive funds will cover a maximum of up to 75% of eligible project costs). For projects sponsored by other entities, cost sharing is required at 50% of the total eligible project costs. Applicants who are awarded funding are required to solicit and select project materials and suppliers through a competitive bidding process. A minimum of two competitive bids must be obtained before a supplier is selected, and the selection must be approved by ICAPCD. If a contiguous parking lot, road, other unpaved area, or combination of unpaved areas is shared by more than one owner, only one grant shall be awarded.

The following costs are eligible for funding as part of this CERP strategy:

- Supplies, equipment, and materials
- Labor and construction (including contracted services)
- Signs and interpretive aids communicating information about the project

Additionally, up to 15% of the grant request may be budgeted for non-construction costs, including mobilization, traffic control, and administration. Another 5% may be budgeted for contingency costs.

The following costs are ineligible to receive funding as part of this CERP strategy:

- Cost of permitting and design; and
- Maintenance activities.

7.2 Project Life

Entities that receive grants to fund eligible projects are expected to maintain their project for a minimum of 10 years. During this time, entities must conduct as-needed maintenance such as repairing any potholes and re-painting of lines and comply with other requirements described in **Section 3.1** of this Project Plan. Additionally, entities must make the project available for inspection if requested by ICAPCD and/or CARB staff during this same contract period.

8 Project Selection

8.1 Selection Criteria

Applications received by the ICAPCD will be reviewed by and distributed to ICAPCD staff, CCV, and the CSC. Projects will be scored by ICAPCD staff according to the criteria described below. These scores are meant to inform the decision making process, but will not be the determining factor for project selection. These criteria were informed by CSC input through a polling process in which CSC members completed surveys to indicate which characteristics of paving projects are most important for consideration.

Scoring Criteria	**Points Available**
❖ Cost-Effectiveness ➢ $/ton reduced ➢ Other funding available to reduce cost	0-50
❖ Exposure Benefits ➢ Proximity to sensitive populations ➢ How many residents would benefit from the project ➢ Project utilization rate	0-30
❖ Co-Benefits ➢ Handicap accessibility ➢ Vehicle accessibility ➢ Visibility improvements (reduced visible dust emissions) ➢ Improved surface conditions	0-15
❖ Project Readiness ➢ Timeliness of project implementation ➢ Robust project work plan	0-5
TOTAL	**0-100**

9 Reporting Requirements

All projects that receive funding under this program must comply with the requirements described in Section H of the CAP Incentives 2019 Guidelines.[11] This will involve the preparation of Mid-Cycle and Yearly reports, which ICAPCD will prepare based on information collected from project participants. Some of the information to be included in these reports is described below:

- CAP Incentives reporting requirements for Mid-Cycle Reports:
  - Report the required project information in the CARL (Carl Moyer Program Clean Air Reporting Log) Database
  - Report program-level information in the CAP Incentives Supplemental Document for CERP projects funded with CAP incentives
- CAP Incentives reporting requirements for Yearly Reports:
  - Report the required project information in the CARL Database
  - Report program-level information in the CAP Incentives Supplemental Document for CERP projects funded with CAP incentives
  - Output generated by the Required Reports utility of CARL Database
  - Contract execution and liquidation status for each grant year of CAP incentives
  - A list of any projects identified as nonperforming and a brief narrative of any related enforcement actions

Participants must ensure that project-related information is complete, correct, supported by documentation, and supplied to the ICAPCD upon request for the preparation of reports. Meanwhile, the ICAPCD must acknowledge that the most up-to-date reporting requirements have been received and incorporated, and commit to maintaining documents in support of the reports at the ICAPCD office. Finally, this documentation must be made available to CARB staff upon request.

The above is not an exhaustive list of reporting requirements for participants in this program. Participants should refer to the CAP Incentives 2019 Guidelines for a complete list.

[11] CARB. 2020. *Community Air Protection Incentives 2019 Guidelines.* October 14. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/cap_incentives_2019_guidelines_final_rev_10_14_2020_0.pdf. Accessed: November 2020.

APPENDIX A
PROJECT APPLICATION FORM

Paving Project Proposal Application

Date _____

Project _____

Please give your project a brief title

Beneficiary _____

Who benefits from this project? (ex. City of El Centro)

Project Oversight Information

Name _____

Agency _____

Company _____

Title _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip Code _____

Contact Information

Telephone _____

E-mail _____

Other _____

Project Summary

Please use this section to briefly describe your project. Indicate in this section how your project will meet environmental goals or have an environmental benefit.

Scope of Work

Describe the type of paving project:

☐Unpaved Road(s) ☐Unpaved Parking Lot(s) ☐Other (specify)_____

Identify the location of the project site

i.e., address, Assessor Parcel Number (APN), and/or cross streets

Describe the current use of the project site

ex. unpaved staff parking lot, unpaved access road, unpaved fire lane, etc.

Describe the existing condition of the project site

i.e., surface conditions, accessibility issues

Describe any existing mitigation measures currently implemented.

Please include any measure implemented to reduce visible dust emissions in terms of application, frequency and type. (ex. entire lot is watered twice per day).

Size of paving project (miles, acres, or square footage) _____

Current vehicle use of the project (# vehicles per day or event, frequency of use) _____

Identify the type of documentation available to help substantiate vehicle miles

Visitor Records _____

Traffic Counter _____

Other (specify) _____

Identify the expected vehicle use of the project once paved (# vehicles per day or event, frequency of use) _____

Provide a list of sensitive receptors (i.e., schools, daycares, residences) within 1,000 feet of the project

Name of Location	Distance from Project

Scope of Work – Continued

Describe the project goals and objectives

Provide an estimated timeline for project implementation, assuming the project is notified of grant approval within 60 days of submittal of this application.

Date	Action

Describe the measures that will be utilized to ensure completion of the project within the indicated time

Identify the key individuals responsible for project implementation and their roles.

Name	Title/Position	Project Role

Project Funding

Describe the estimated costs of the project:

Supplies, Equipment, and Materials _____

Labor and Construction _____

Non-Construction Costs _____

Contingency Costs _____

What is the requested funding amount to be used toward eligible project costs? _____

How much additional funding has been secured for this project?

Amount: _____ Source: _____

Project Commitment

The applicant commits to the following requirements:

- ☐ Applicant is the owner of the area to be paved or has authority to pave the area
- ☐ Applicant will maintain the project during the entire contract period
- ☐ Applicant will make the project available for inspection if requested ICAPCD and/or CARB staff during the entire contract period
- ☐ Project will be sufficiently utilized as demonstrated in the application
- ☐ All property taxes are current as of the time of this application
- ☐ Applicant will obtain any permits required to do the project
- ☐ Applicant or their sponsor has financial capacity to complete, operate, and maintain the project
- ☐ Any funds required from other sources will be available on the timeframe needed to carry out the project
- ☐ Photo documentation will be provided upon project completion
- ☐ Project will comply with ICAPCD Rule 801
- ☐ Project will comply with ICAPCD Rule 805
- ☐ Project will comply with the applicable municipal codes and ordinances

Date _____ Signature _____

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

IMPERIAL COUNTY COMMUNITY EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM: PROJECT PLAN

EXPANDED/IMPROVED SCHOOL FLAG PROGRAM

EL CENTRO-HEBER-CALEXICO CORRIDOR

December 2020

Prepared By

Ramboll US Consulting, Inc.

Co-Authors

El Centro-Heber-Calexico AB 617 Community Steering Committee

Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

Comite Civico del Valle

IMPERIAL COUNTY
COMMUNITY EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM:
PROJECT PLAN
EXPANDED/IMPROVED SCHOOL FLAG PROGRAM
EL CENTRO-HEBER-CALEXICO CORRIDOR

Prepared for

El Centro-Heber-Calexico AB 617 Community Steering Committee

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DECEMBER 2020

Contents

Appendices

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AB	assembly bill
AQI	air quality index
CAP	Community Air Protection
CAPP	Community Air Protection Program
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CARL	Carl Moyer Program Clean Air Reporting Log
CCV	Comite Civico del Valle, Inc.
CERP	Community Emissions Reduction Program
CSC	Community Steering Committee
ICAPCD	Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
PM_{10}	respirable particulate matter
PM_{10}	fine particulate matter
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

1 Project Identification

1.1 Background

In 2019, the El Centro-Heber-Calexico Corridor AB 617 Community ("Corridor" or "Community") developed a Community Emissions Reduction Program (CERP)[1] to address local air quality concerns as part of the state-wide Community Air Protection Program (CAPP). The CERP was a collaborative effort by the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD), Comite Civico del Valle (CCV) and the Community Steering Committee (CSC). As part of CERP development, the Community was granted funding by the California legislature for the implementation of projects for reducing pollutant emissions or community exposure through mobile source, stationary source, and community-identified projects and strategies. Various strategies were identified during development of the CERP through Community engagement. These strategies were included in the final CERP that was approved by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Board in January 2020. One of these key strategies was Strategy M-4, *Expanded/Improved School Flag Program*.

This document serves as the "Project Plan" for the Expanded/Improved School Flag Program strategy. It was drafted according to the guidelines laid out in the Community Air Protection Incentives 2019 Guidelines.[2] It describes the nature of the strategy, its history of support by the Community, requirements for entities desiring to participate and receive project funding, how these projects will benefit the Community through improved air quality or exposure reduction, as well as other key aspects like project selection criteria and reporting requirements.

1.2 Project Description

School flag programs are localized notification systems at schools that provide daily updates on the air quality status (i.e., the air quality index or "AQI") in the area. They typically involve hoisting color-coded flags that reflect each day's AQI. They can reduce exposure to criteria air pollutants by informing community members when ambient concentrations reach unhealthy or potentially hazardous levels. Under this strategy, the CERP proposes to fund flag programs at as many schools as possible within the Corridor. Funding will go towards establishing programs at schools which do not currently have them, as well as improving or modernizing programs at schools already utilizing them, as desired (e.g., installing an electronic marquee to provide notifications in lieu of flags).

1.3 Benefits

A well-functioning school flag project reduces exposure to criteria air pollutants like particulate matter and ozone for community members who might not otherwise keep track of local air quality conditions. Siting these notification systems at schools prioritizes exposure reduction for sensitive

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[1] ICAPCD. 2019. *Imperial County Year 1 Community Emissions Reduction Program Plan for the El Centro-Heber-Calexico Corridor.* October. Available at: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/99eb03_080a305618f5453cb0c69272eb622946.pdf. Accessed: November 2020.

[2] CARB. 2020. *Community Air Protection Incentives 2019 Guidelines.* October 14. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/cap_incentives_2019_guidelines_final_rev_10_14_2020_0.pdf. Accessed: November 2020.

receptors in the community. These projects can also increase a community's general understanding of the region's unique air quality challenges, the potential health impacts that poor air quality can have, and how to protect oneself against these impacts. The visual nature of the flags (or other notification system) provides a regular reminder to the community that air quality is an important factor when considering time spent outdoors, along with temperature and other weather effects.

2 Community Support

2.1 Background – Community Steering Committee

In late 2018, ICAPCD in conjunction with CCV assembled a steering committee for the El Centro-Heber-Calexico Corridor. Referred to as the AB 617 Community Steering Committee ("CSC"), this body is involved with all aspects of the CERP and is tasked with maintaining communication with other Community members throughout the planning process to gather input from concerned citizens and facilitate ongoing discussion. The CSC consists of 15 members made up of two ex-officio co-chairs (representing ICAPCD and CCV) and 13 Community representatives. Each member has an alternate who participates in meetings if a member is unable to.

In February 2019, the CSC's charter was approved which described the manner in which the CSC would conduct their regular meetings, and the voting process for making decisions related to the CERP and its programs/projects. It describes this process as: "Each member of the Committee, including the two ex officio members, shall be entitled to one (1) vote. A vote of the majority of the members present with at least a quorum in attendance shall be required to take action, and/or make a recommendation, except for adjournment of a meeting which shall require only a majority of those present…".[3] During CERP development, the CSC met on a monthly basis to discuss key issues and progress. Following approval of the CERP by the CARB Board, the CSC has continued meeting every one-to-two months throughout 2020. The meeting schedule will continue as the CERP Project Plans are developed, and the CSC meetings will serve as the chief mechanism for informing the Community on development of the projects and key funding decisions. The CSC will determine the need for additional public outreach mechanisms, as necessary.

2.2 Support for Expanded/Improved School Flag Program

2.2.1 Support by Community

Community engagement was a critical part of the CERP development. This involved regular meetings of the CSC, as described in **Section 2.1**, which sometimes included polls to gauge the opinions of CSC members and the public in attendance on a variety of topics. At one CSC meeting in 2019,[4] a survey was conducted to gain feedback on various emission/exposure reduction strategies for inclusion in the CERP. The results of this survey indicated that 55% of public attendees and 80% of CSC members were in favor of expanding the School Flag Program through funding available as part of the CAPP. Given this relatively strong support, Strategy M-4 – *Expanded/Improved School Flag Program* was included in the CERP and selected for development of this Project Plan. On September 25, 2020, an additional survey was circulated to CSC members and their alternates to gain feedback on various details of this plan. The results from that survey have informed the development of this draft of the document.

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[3] ICAPCD. 2019. *Imperial County Year 1 Community Emissions Reduction Program Plan for the El Centro-Heber-Calexico Corridor, Appendix B: AB 617 Community Steering Committee Charter.* October. Available at: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/99eb03_080a305618f5453cb0c69272eb622946.pdf. Accessed: November 2020

[4] July 24, 2019 meeting of the El Centro-Heber-Calexico AB617 Community Steering Committee.

2.2.2 Support by Schools

In July 2020, ICAPCD reached out to a number of schools within the El Centro Elementary School District to gauge the level of interest for participating in an enhanced electronic flag program for air quality notifications, as well as to evaluate the status of existing electronic marquees at participating schools. This outreach consisted of a brief survey completed by the schools' superintendent or principal. 100% of the schools surveyed indicated they were interested in participating in an enhanced flag program and that they would accept funds to improve or install and implement a color marquee for the program. Additionally, schools were asked if they currently have an electronic marquee, if it utilizes a color display, and what software program it runs. The survey responses indicated that seven schools already had functioning electronic marquees, while four did not.

3 Participant Requirements and Application Process

3.1 Participant Eligibility

Public and private elementary, middle, and high schools located within the El Centro-Calexico-Heber Corridor are eligible to apply for and receive funding for new/improved school flag programs. Applicants must commit to the following criteria in order for projects to be considered for funding grants:

- Applicants must work internally with the school's administration or other governing body, as applicable, to receive approval to install or improve upon the school's air quality notification system.
- Equipment (including flag poles or marquees) must be installed on land where the school has authority to do so (i.e., on school property). Should schools have their own requirements/governing bodies for these activities, the locations for equipment installation should be approved internally before an application for funding is submitted.
- Applicants are responsible for ensuring their projects comply with applicable building code and California Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect (DSA) requirements. Specifically,
    - Flag poles to be installed should not exceed 35 feet in height unless applicants first seek review and approval from DSA. Project designs that incorporate flag poles exceeding this threshold are required to submit proof of DSA review and approval along with their application.[5]
    - Apexes of other free-standing elements to be installed (including marquees) should not exceed eight feet above adjacent grades, unless applicants first seek review and approval from DSA. Project designs that incorporate free-standing elements exceeding this threshold are required to submit proof of DSA review and approval along with their application.[6]
- Schools must maintain the funded technology to the manufacturer's specifications during the entire contract period, five years.
- Schools must make the project available for inspection if requested by ICAPCD and/or CARB staff during the contract period, five years.

[5] Flag poles less than 35 feet in height are exempt from review by DSA, per DSA Interpretation of Regulations A-22: Construction Projects and Items Exempt From DSA Review. Available at: https://www.dgs.ca.gov/-/media/Divisions/DSA/Publications/interpretations_of_regs/IR-A-22_rev_04-02-20.pdf. Accessed: November 2020.

[6] Free standing elements with apexes less than eight feet above adjacent grades are exempt from review by DSA, per DSA Interpretation of Regulations A-22: Construction Projects and Items Exempt From DSA Review. Available at: https://www.dgs.ca.gov/-/media/Divisions/DSA/Publications/interpretations_of_regs/IR-A-22_rev_04-02-20.pdf. Accessed: November 2020.

- A designated school employee must be responsible for updating the notification system as appropriate on a regular basis (i.e., every day that school is in session), either manually or through automated software.
- During the entire contract period (five years), schools must notify the District if any maintenance or technological issues arise that prevent the equipment from operating as intended.

3.2 Application Process

Following internal approval (e.g., from the administration or other governing body in charge of decisions of this nature, should one exist), schools will submit applications that include the required information as describe in this Project Plan. ICAPCD will notify schools of dates of the application acceptance window. During this window, ICAPCD will be available to assist schools with completing their applications to ensure that the required elements are included and properly documented. Applicants are encouraged to engage with ICAPCD during this time. As described in the CERP, it is the goal of ICAPCD, CCV, and the CSC to award funding to as many schools as possible within the Corridor who meet the participant eligibility requirements described in **Section 3.1** of this Plan.

Once ICAPCD has collected applications from interested schools, the review process will begin. This may involve ICAPCD requesting additional information from applicants or visiting potential project sites. When the application review process is complete, ICAPCD will inform applicants if they have been selected and provide details on the project award amount and next steps.

3.2.1 Application Requirements

The following is a sample of the information that must be included on applications submitted:

- Qualitative description of intended use and location of current/future notification system;
- School enrollment numbers and numbers of facility and staff;
- A commitment to update the notification system;
- Name of manufacturers and vendors of selected products;
- A commitment to provide photo documentation of the new equipment (if grant is awarded).

Additional information required can be found in **Appendix A: Project Application Form**.

3.2.2 Application Submittal

Applications must be submitted to ICAPCD during the application acceptance window. To initiate this period, ICACPD will issue a public notification to advertise the availability of grant funds for this project type, provide instructions to access and submit the application, provide contact information for application assistance, and include a due date by which applications must be submitted. Once the application acceptance window has ended, ICAPCD will review the applications received and contact applicants as necessary to gather additional information.

ICAPCD will aim to respond to prospective applicants within 60 days following the end of the application acceptance window to alert them if their projects have been selected to receive funding. However, this timeline may be extended at the discretion of ICAPCD (e.g., to reach consensus from the CSC).

4 Emissions Reductions and Quantification Methodology

This project type does not result in emissions reductions.

5 Relative Exposure Reduction

5.1 Mechanism of Exposure Reduction

For projects funded as part of this CERP strategy, the schools receiving funding will not only organize the purchase and installation of the air quality notification equipment, but actively manage the equipment to provide daily notification of the local AQI through utilization of the system. The notification system should be regularly updated to clearly display the forecasted AQI and designate its level of concern and associated color. If the applicant chooses to install an electronic marquee, it is recommended that they also display a description of the air quality, as described in the table below:[7]

Daily AQI Color	Levels of Concern	Values of Index	Description of Air Quality
Green	Good	0 to 50	Air quality is satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Yellow	Moderate	51 to 100	Air quality is acceptable. However, there may be a risk for some people, particularly those who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Orange	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101 to 150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is less likely to be affected.
Red	Unhealthy	151 to 200	Some members of the general public may experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Purple	Very Unhealthy	201 to 300	Health alert: The risk of health effects is increased for everyone.
Maroon	Hazardous	301 and higher	Health warning of emergency conditions: everyone is more likely to be affected.

[7] AirNow. *AQI Basics*. Available at: https://www.airnow.gov/aqi/aqi-basics/. Accessed: November 2020.

Additionally, action-based language is encouraged to be displayed on the marquee as part of the air quality notification. Examples of this language are provided in the table below, which shows recommendations from the USEPA on actions to take when the AQI value is driven by particulate pollution (PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$):[8]

AQI Value	Actions to Protect Your Health From Particle Pollution
Good (0 - 50)	None
Moderate (51 - 100*)	Unusually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (101 - 150)	The following groups should reduce prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion: - People with heart or lung disease - Children and older adults
Unhealthy (151 - 200)	The following groups should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion: - People with heart or lung disease - Children and older adults Everyone else should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion.
Very Unhealthy (201 - 300)	The following groups should avoid all physical activity outdoors: - People with heart or lung disease - Children and older adults Everyone else should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion.

The recommended actions are similar among the different air pollutants, but not identical. If actions are to be recommended as part of the air quality notification, the operator of the electronic marquee who makes the AQI update is encouraged to look up the appropriate language based on the air pollutant driving the AQI that day. Within the Community, the pollutant of concern is most likely to be either particulate matter or ozone.

Displaying the AQI and associated information to the nearby community will serve as a reminder that air quality should be considered when community members are making everyday decisions related to outdoor activities. This will serve to reduce exposure to harmful air contaminants not only for particularly sensitive individuals, but the community at large.

[8] USEPA. 2017. *Air Quality Index – A Guide to Air Quality and Your Health.* July. Available at: https://cfpub.epa.gov/airnow/index.cfm?action=aqi_brochure.index. Accessed: November 2020.

5.2 Estimates of Exposure Reduction

Estimates of exposure reduction will be comprised of the following metrics:

- Number of students enrolled at the school
- Number of faculty and staff employed by the school
- Grades served by the school (as a proxy for average age of students)

Exposure reduction will be estimated only on number of individuals in these broad categories. Each school will be required to include this information on their application for funding. However, as an added benefit to the nature of the program, family members involved in pick-up/drop-off duties and other community members not associated with the school can still be notified of air quality conditions. Community members walking or driving by the school are likely to notice the flags or electronic marquees displaying the air quality information and may tailor their outdoor behavior based on them. Therefore, additional exposure reduction benefits are likely to occur beyond those listed above.

6 Qualitative Benefits

The benefits of expanded and improved air quality notification programs at schools across the Community will be qualitative in nature and result from the community being more informed about daily air quality conditions. Community members knowing the daily AQI and understanding how to make smart choices about outdoor activities when the air quality is unhealthy is important for reducing the negative impacts of poor air quality, such as exacerbation of health problems like asthma. This can improve the health and well-being of the Community while reducing strain on the local healthcare system. Additionally, if health impacts are avoided or mitigated, this can reduce the number of days of school and work lost to sick time, providing an economic benefit.

7 Key Project Parameters

7.1 Funding Amount and Eligible Costs

Grants for applicable projects will be funded depending on the degree of new equipment purchases required, up to a limit of $25,000 per project. Applicants who are awarded funding are required to solicit and select project materials and suppliers through a competitive bidding process. A minimum of two competitive bids must be obtained before a supplier is selected, and the selection must be approved by ICAPCD. It is the role of ICAPCD to ensure that all costs are reasonable and applicable.

The following costs are eligible for funding as part of this CERP strategy:

- Equipment to initiate or improve the air quality notification program, including but not limited to:
  - Supplies and materials
  - Construction costs
  - Installation costs

The following costs are ineligible to receive funding as part of this CERP strategy:

- Ongoing project maintenance
- Utility costs

As described in the CERP, it is the goal of ICAPCD, CCV, and the CSC to award funding to as many schools as possible within the Corridor who meet the participant eligibility requirements described in **Section 3** of this Project Plan. However, due to limited funding, certain projects may be prioritized based on the criteria described in **Section 8** of this Project Plan. Applicants are encouraged to engage with ICAPCD during the application acceptance window, when the ICAPCD will be available to answer questions and assist with application completion.

7.2 Project Life

Schools that receive grants to fund applicable projects are expected to maintain their air quality notification programs for a minimum of five years. During this time, schools must maintain the funded technology to the manufacturer's specifications, while sustaining other aspects of the program, such as updating the daily AQI notification and other requirements described in **Section 3.1** of this Project Plan. Additionally, schools must make the project available for inspection if requested by ICAPCD and/or CARB staff during this same contract period.

8 Project Selection

8.1 Selection Criteria

Applications received by the ICAPCD will be reviewed by and distributed to ICAPCD staff, CCV, and the CSC. Projects will be scored by ICAPCD staff according to the criteria described below. These scores are meant to inform the decision-making process, but will not be the determining factor for project selection. These criteria were informed by CSC input through a polling process in which CSC members completed surveys to indicate which characteristics of school air quality notification projects are most important for consideration.

Scoring Criteria	**Points Available**
❖ Exposure Benefits ➢ Number of students enrolled at school ➢ Number of faculty/staff employed by school ➢ Grade level of students	0-70
❖ Project Readiness ➢ Existing marquee at school ➢ Existing school flag program at school ➢ Timeliness of proposed project implementation	0-30
TOTAL	**0-100**

9 Reporting Requirements

All projects that receive funding under this program must comply with the requirements described in Section H of the CAP Incentives 2019 Guidelines.[9] This will involve the preparation of Mid-Cycle and Yearly reports, which ICAPCD will prepare based on information collected from project participants. Some of the information to be included in these reports is described below:

- CAP Incentives reporting requirements for Mid-Cycle Reports:
  - Report the required project information in the CARL (Carl Moyer Program Clean Air Reporting Log) Database
  - Report program-level information in the CAP Incentives Supplemental Document for CERP projects funded with CAP incentives
- CAP Incentives reporting requirements for Yearly Reports:
  - Report the required project information in the CARL Database
  - Report program-level information in the CAP Incentives Supplemental Document for CERP projects funded with CAP incentives
  - Output generated by the Required Reports utility of CARL Database
  - Contract execution and liquidation status for each grant year of CAP incentives
  - A list of any projects identified as nonperforming and a brief narrative of any related enforcement actions

Participants must ensure that project-related information is complete, correct, supported by documentation, and supplied to the ICAPCD upon request for the preparation of reports. Meanwhile, the ICAPCD must acknowledge that the most up-to-date reporting requirements have been received and incorporated, and commit to maintaining documents in support of the reports at the ICAPCD office. Finally, this documentation must be made available to CARB staff upon request.

The above is not an exhaustive list of reporting requirements for participants in this program. Participants should refer to the CAP Incentives 2019 Guidelines for a complete list.

[9] CARB. 2020. *Community Air Protection Incentives 2019 Guidelines.* October 14. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/cap_incentives_2019_guidelines_final_rev_10_14_2020_0.pdf. Accessed: November 2020.

APPENDIX A
PROJECT APPLICATION FORM

Expanded/Improved School Flag Program Proposal Application

For assistance completing your application, please call the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District at (442) 265-1800.

Date _____

Project _____

Please give your project a brief title.

Project Site Information

School Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

School Enrollment _____

Faculty/Staff Count _____

Grade Levels at School _____

Applicant Contact Information

Applicant Name _____

Applicant Telephone _____

Applicant E-mail _____

Other Information _____

Project Summary

Please use this section to briefly describe your project, including where on the school's property the air quality notification system will be located.

Scope of Work

Describe the current status (if any) of the school's flag/air quality notification program. List any equipment currently owned by the school that is used for this program and describe where it is located and how it is implemented for air quality notifications.

Describe the additional equipment needed to implement the project as described in the Project Summary on Page 1. For a list of eligible and ineligible project costs, see Section 7 in the *Imperial County Community Emissions Reduction Program: Project Plan – Expanded/Improved School Flag Program*.

Describe how the funded equipment will be used to provide air quality notifications at the school. Refer to Section 5 in the *Imperial County Community Emissions Reduction Program: Project Plan – Expanded/Improved School Flag Program*. If a software is to be used for automatic updates to the AQI displayed, please describe.

Describe any zoning or other legal restrictions that may apply to the project (e.g., limits on the height of electronic marquees). Note: It is the responsibility of the project applicant to ensure the project is legally allowed to proceed as described in this application.

Project Funding and Implementation

Describe the estimated costs of the project:

Supplies and Materials _____

Construction Costs _____

Installation Costs _____

What is the requested funding amount to be used towards eligible project costs? _____
(Note: a maximum grant amount of $25,000 is available for this project type)

How much additional funding has been secured for this project? Amount: _____ Source: _____

Provide an estimated timeline for project implementation, assuming the project is notified of grant approval within 60 days of submittal of this application.

Date	**Action**

Describe the measures that will be utilized to ensure completion of the project within the indicated time

Identify the key individuals responsible for project implementation and their roles.

Name	Title/Position	Project Role

Project Commitment

The applicant commits to the following requirements:

☐ Applicant has read and understands the *Imperial County Community Emissions Reduction Program: Project Plan – Expanded/Improved School Flag Program* and all program requirements therein.

☐ Applicant will work internally with the school's administration or other governing body, as applicable, to receive approval to install or improve upon the school's air quality notification system prior to submittal of this application

☐ Schools will install equipment (including flag poles or electronic marquees) on land where the school has authority to do so (i.e., on school property), and obtain approval from the school's administration or other governing body, as applicable, to receive approval for the location where equipment is to be installed.

☐ For projects not exempt from review by the California Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect (DSA), applicants will provide proof of DSA review and approval along with their application.

☐ Schools will maintain the funded technology to the manufacturer's specifications during the contract period, five years.

☐ Schools will make the project available for inspection if requested by ICAPCD and/or CARB staff during the contract period, five years.

☐ Schools will notify the District if any maintenance or technological issues arise that prevent the equipment from operating as intended during the contract period, five years.

☐ Project will be sufficiently utilized as demonstrated in the application in order to provide air quality notifications at the school.

☐ Applicant will provide proof of purchase (e.g., receipt) of the equipment purchased, as well as photo documentation of the new equipment once it has been installed.

☐ Applicant will ensure that project-related information is complete, correct, supported by documentation, and supplied to the ICAPCD upon request for the preparation of reports.

Date _____ Signature _____

4. Discussion Items:
C. Dec. 2020 Community Air Monitoring Network Update (CCV)

AB617 CAMN Update

December 2020


AB617 CAMN
December 2020 Update
Legend
AB 617 Community Corridor
Collocation
Installed
IVAN Air
Negotiating
To be Installed
Gios Mobile Home Estate
Lincoln Elementary School
APCD
Washington School
De Anza Magnet School
Desert Garden Elementary School
De Anza Magnet School
ICOE
Portico Blvd
Imperial Regional Detention
Dogwood Rd & HWY98
Enrique Camarena Jr High School (surrounding area)
Wozencraft St & Acuña Ave
Gran Plaza Outlets


December 2020 Update
Collocation
Installed
IVAN Air
Negotiating
To be Installed
Gios Mobile Home Estate
Lincoln Elementary School
APCD
Washington School
De Anza Magnet School
Desert Garden Elementary School

Next Steps

- 2x El Centro elementary schools to install power for monitors
  - Delayed due to facilities being understaffed (COVID & holidays)
- CCV to bring hardware to school sites
- CCV approached 2 other schools in areas close to CSC recommendations for monitoring; materials left for admin & outreach to facilities staff who will assist
  - De Anza Magnet School
  - Desert Garden Elementary School
- CCV to produce report on the data collected by the AB617 CAMN monitors